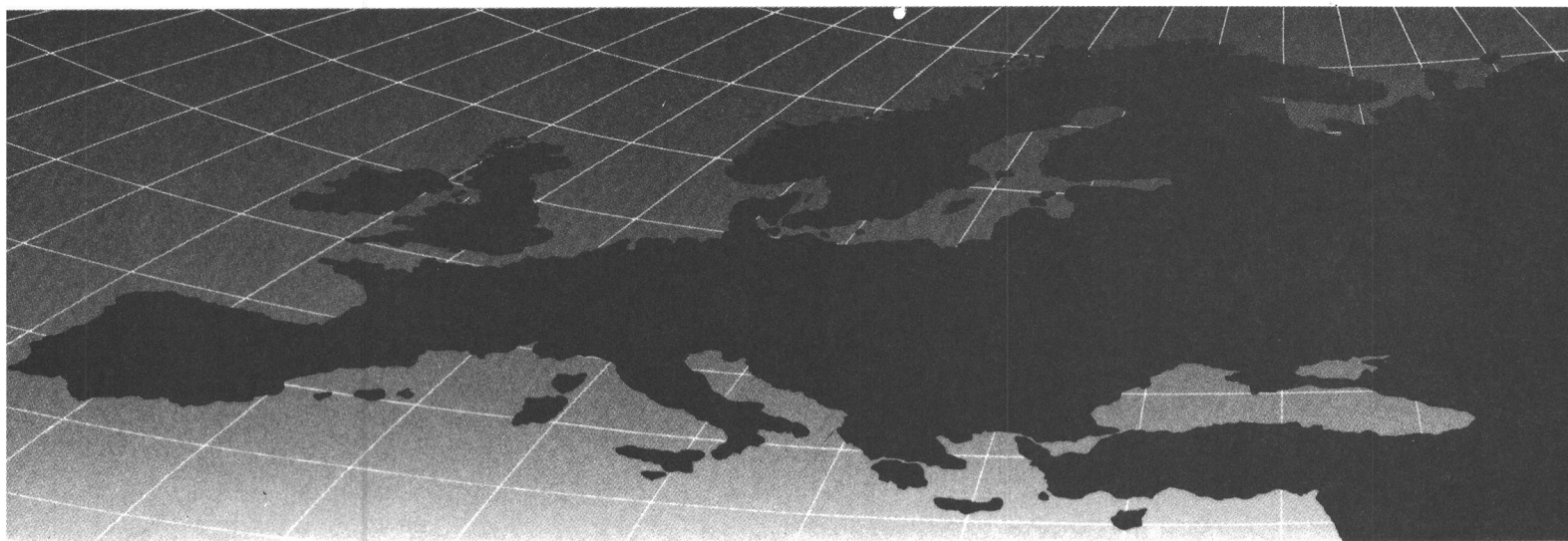


# "Euro Info Centre News"



## ISSUE No. 11/94

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# I. EIC ACTIVITIES

## BE-010 - Liège

The Liège EIC organized two initiatives in Verviers on 15. 12. 94 relating to :

1. the Fourth Framework Programme for Research and Technological Development launched by the European Community for the period 1994-1998;
2. In parallel with this action, the European Commission also softened the terms of access and the administrative procedures, thereby facilitating the participation of SMEs in large-scale European programmes.

## BE-011 - Mons

On the 6th December, the Euro Info Centre of Hainaut welcomed a delegation of 4 Jordanian journalists from the "Jordan Times", the "Petra News Agency", "Ad Dustour" and "Al Rai".

The visit, which was jointly organised with the Press Service of the Belgian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, represent a further development in the relationship which the EIC in Hainaut established in April 1994 with JEDCO in Amman, when a European information relay centre was created for Jordanian enterprises. This office has since been designated as an official Correspondence Centre of DG XXIII.

The meeting allowed a detailed explanation of the operation of the network and the role of the EICs to be given, along with a practical demonstration of information tools and documentation. Discussion also covered areas of possible cooperation between Jordanian enterprises and these in Belgium and more generally in Europe and identified sectors which could provide commercial opportunities.

## IR-303 - Cork

Cork Euro Info Centre in association with the regional branch of the Marketing Institute and

the Irish Science and Technology Agency (Forbairt) recently organised two seminars concerning EU policies and programmes directly aimed at SMEs. Subjects covered included business partnerships, funding opportunities for SMEs, public procurement, BICs, and the Euro Info Centre network.

The second seminar was devoted to SMEs and R&D. Subjects presented included the Value Relay Centres, CRAFT and Brite/Euram, as well as feasibility grants and information technology. A case study of micro-enterprise in the Cork region which have been successful in a number of R&D programmes was presented by its Managing Director.

Both seminars were attended by over seventy representatives from small businesses throughout the Cork region.

## IT-355 - Bologna

Meeting with a Japanese entrepreneurial delegation : EIC IT-355 belonging to the EICs Group for External Relations together with its host structure Associazione degli Industriali della Provincia di Bologna, the Federazione degli Industriali della Regione Emilia-Romagna and the Italian Institute for the Foreign Trade set up a meeting with a Japanese entrepreneurial delegation of the Italy-Japan Business Group on 27th and 28th October 1994.

The Japanese participation in this meeting was very significant : there were representatives of MITI, JETRO, the Japanese embassy, Nissho Iwzai Corporation, Industrial Bank of Japan, Honda Motor, DAIWA Securities, Toyo Engineering.

Mr Nakamura, the Japanese delegation chief, claimed to be very favourably impressed with their visit. So the EIC IT-355 believes that it would be possible for all the network of EICs to contact these Japanese firms by using its offices.

## **PT-506 - Faro**

The EIC in Faro/Algarve was the recipient of the "Quality Prize" awarded annually by the Secretary of State for Administration Modernization on behalf of the Portuguese Government.

The aim of this initiative is not only to reward public organizations for the outstanding quality of their services but also to encourage them to continue improving.

This year the prize symbolized by a statuette went to EIC PT-506 as well as to four other bodies and was given to the director of the Euro Info Centre on 27 October, National

Debureaucratization Day, at a ceremony attended by the Prime Minister of Portugal.

The EIC's technical staff considers this prize to be a recognition of the work accomplished for the region's enterprises, but it is nevertheless aware of the progress that has to be made in face of the constant challenge of competitiveness and competition facing both the EIC and SMEs.

The merit of this distinction also goes to the EIC's host structure (the Coordinating Committee of the Algarve Region) and to DG XXIII of the European Commission for their support, availability and assistance.

## II. EU NEWS

### 1. The Year Ahead

The European Union faces major changes next year as it welcomes in three countries, appoints a new executive and loses two of the men who have shaped Europe's direction for more than a decade. In some ways, the EU will never be the same again. Austria, Sweden and Finland will raise the EU's numbers to 15 when they enter on January 1 following successful referendums earlier this year. Their presence will make the Union bigger and richer and stretch its boundaries as far north as the Arctic Circle and as far east as Russia. Jacques Santer, the prime minister of Luxembourg, will take over an enlarged, 20-member European Commission, more than half of them new. "Lots of people with...lots of political thinking behind them," said one EU diplomat of the Commission that will include former French Prime Minister Edith Cresson and former British Labour Party leader Neil Kinnock. Santer will replace Jacques Delors, the high-profile architect of Europe's single market and a pioneer of economic and monetary union who is leaving after 10 years in the post. German Chancellor Helmut Kohl said last week that Delors had been the "soul of the (European) enterprise for a decade." It is doubtful whether Santer, a pragmatist to Delors' philosopher king, either could or would want to fill the role. Also leaving the EU stage is Francois Mitterrand who is retiring after 14 years as president of France. With Kohl, Mitterrand has called many of the shots in Europe over the past decade. The combination of the three changes has set EU diplomats and officials wondering about what is to come and how the changing of the guard will affect the EU's 1996 inter-governmental conference to review the role and power of EU institutions. But that is over the long haul. In the short term, there is widespread consensus that it is the arrival of the three new countries that will bring the most immediate, and most noticeable, change. In statistical terms, they will lift the EU population by nearly 22 million to close to 370 million and increase its gross domestic product by between seven and eight percent.

They will also push the EU further eastwards, where preparations to incorporate former communist countries into the Union is already under way. EU diplomats and officials say, however, the real impact of the newcomers -- particularly the Nordic ones -- will be in the policies they bring to EU meetings. "Their vote will be for maximum transparency, for budget discipline," said one diplomat, referring to the Nordic countries' penchant for rigorous openness. Sweden and Finland are expected to join forces with northern countries as free traders. Together, the diplomat said, Germany, Britain, Denmark, the Netherlands, Sweden and Finland will have enough votes in EU decision making meetings to block anti-dumping measures they think protectionist. The two Nordic countries, and possibly Austria, are also expected to fight hard for stringent environmental standards in the Union. "There is one headline about the environment policy of the Union every day in every Nordic country," said an EU official. They will also push welfare-oriented social policies, diplomats say, and, in Sweden's case, argue for a reform of the EU's highly subsidised agricultural system. While a certain amount is known about what the newcomers will bring, the other changes raise more questions than they answer. The new Commission, for example, contains a number of high-ranking and accomplished politicians likely to want to make their mark. Santer, however, comes from within a group of EU leaders known to want to rein in the executive that Delors turned into the closest thing to an EU government. The absence of Delors and Mitterrand from the European scene, meanwhile, may have far more long-term implications for the EU than either the new members or the new Commission.

### 2. Information Highways

The world's leading industrial nations plan to agree joint pilot projects to demonstrate the benefits of the information superhighway when they meet in Brussels in February, the European Commission said on Tuesday. The decision will be taken at a ministerial meeting

of the Group of Seven -- Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the United States and Canada -- to discuss ways to cooperate on what the Commission calls the "information society". The G-7 partners are discussing the possibility of launching pilot computer networks in the areas of education, electronic libraries, health, the environment and maritime communications, Commission Deputy Secretary General Carlo Trojan said. The Commission is hosting the February 25-26 conference, which will count U.S. Vice President Al Gore among the participants. "We are actively discussing...how far the conference could give a positive signal to society as a whole and to the users of the highways all over the globe," Trojan told a news conference. The meeting, which was requested by G-7 leaders at a July summit in Naples, is also likely to launch cooperative efforts between Europe and North America on technical standards, Trojan said. It will also address the need to establish a global regulatory framework in areas such as intellectual property protection and data security, Industry Commissioner Martin Bangemann said. In addition to the ministerial conference, about 40 to 45 European, North American and Japanese industry leaders will hold a roundtable discussion on the information society, he said. The Commission will schedule meetings after the conference to discuss the results with East European, Mediterranean and Latin American countries, he said. Bangemann said the conference would address the social impact of the new technologies, adding that pilot projects were critical to combat fears that the advances will cost jobs, endanger national cultures and lead to a loss of individuality. People should be made aware that technological advances can create new jobs and help improve life in areas such as traffic management, he said.

**3. European Investment Bank (EIB)  
PRESS RELEASE  
DOCUMENT DATE: DECEMBER  
12, 1994  
ESSEN EUROPEAN COUNCIL: EIB  
TO MOBILISE SUBSTANTIAL  
RESOURCES ON SPECIAL TERMS  
AND CONDITIONS FOR  
FINANCING  
PRIORITY TRANS-EUROPEAN  
NETWORKS**

The European Investment Bank (EIB), the European Union's financial institution, confirmed, at the European Council in Essen, its commitment to mobilising substantial financial resources for priority trans-European transport, telecommunications and energy transfer networks (TENs), the list of which has just been adopted by the Council. The EIB, which has played an active part in preparing the Report of the representatives of the Heads of State or Government on identifying priority TENs ("Christophersen Group"), submitted a proposal to the Council, which was pleased to take note thereof, for creating a Special TENs Window for financing infrastructure of Community interest, especially priority projects, on terms and conditions tailored to their particular needs. In addition to providing significant volumes of funds - equivalent to around one third of its activity on an annual basis - the EIB stands ready, in appropriate cases, to :

- extend the maturities of its loans and the grace periods in respect of repayment of principal, and even payment of interest, so as better to match repayment periods to the cash flow profile of the projects financed;

- offer financial engineering designed to reduce the risks incurred by banks and promoters, especially in the private sector, notably by according refinancing facilities (thus enabling banks to refinance their commitments in line with borrowing maturities available on the markets), providing advance funding (setting a rate of interest which remains fixed between the time of the financing agreement and the date on which the funds are actually made available) and signing framework financing agreements (ensuring promoters solid financing by opening lines of credit, use of which is linked to conditions relating to progress on the project);
- extend its eligibility criteria for projects which may be financed, in order that consideration can be given to funding transport, telecommunications and energy transfer networks irrespective of their location, within or outside assisted areas;
- become involved in projects at the outset so as to allow, in liaison with the activities of the European Investment Fund (EIF) and in cooperation with the European banking community, the contractual and financial structuring best suited to the characteristics of each project to be defined at an early stage and to enable the Bank fully to play its role as a catalyst in establishing sound financing packages. In this connection, Sir Brian Unwin, EIB President, stressed that : "the TENS initiative is an important milestone along the path of European Integration. The EIB shares the importance attached by the European Council to it and is fully committed to continue to lend large sums in support of it. Moreover, the EIB believes it will be able to meet the financial requirements for sound priority TENS projects on its existing resources and is prepared to take additional measures to help further this process. Faster progress on many projects, however, will only be achieved by close cooperation between Governments and project sponsors to overcome the non-financial constraints involved".

NOTE: The terms and conditions offered by the EIB's Special TENS Window are intended to accommodate the particular financing needs of certain of these projects of an unusual scale

and of vital interest for the European Union. They tie in with efforts by the EIB since early 1993 to foster progress on these projects. The Bank has accordingly conducted economic, technical and financial appraisals of the majority of the 14 TENS transport projects approved by the European Council and has committed some ECU 4 billion towards financing 9 of them or certain components thereof already being implemented. These include the Brenner Axis, the High-Speed Train (TGV) line in Belgium, motorways in Spain, Greece, Portugal and Finland, the Cork - Belfast rail link in Ireland and Malpensa airport (Milan). Similar efforts have been deployed for energy TENS, the EIB having considered 5 of the 6 projects, for which it has already mobilised over ECU 1.6 billion (Maghreb - Europe Gasline, gas networks in Spain, Greece and Portugal). As emphasised by the Council of Economic and Finance Ministers on 5 December, however, successful completion of most of the projects will call for combined financial support from national sources, the private sector and the European Union (Community budgetary resources and EIB loans) as well as solutions being found to administrative and technical constraints still to be resolved and under examination by the authorities responsible. For further information, please contact the Information and Communications Department (Mr. H. Marty-Gauquie, Tel. 352 4379-3227).

#### 4. Committee of the regions

##### PRESS RELEASE

DOCUMENT DATE: DECEMBER 15, 1994

Regions seek to influence development of European Union's "information society"

"The regions of Europe should, from the very outset, play a substantial role in shaping the way forward for the information society, and speed up the establishment of cheap, efficient information infrastructures and the development of markets for the new services." The Committee of the regions' Commission 3 (Transport and Communication Networks) endorsed this statement -- part of a joint declaration by members from 17 neighbouring regions and border areas in Luxembourg, Germany, France, the Netherlands and Belgium

-- during its meeting on December 14. Adopting an opinion on the European Commission's proposed action plan on "Europe's way to the information society" (COM(94)347 -- which was discussed at the European Council in Essen on December 9-10 -- the Commission presided by Joan Lerma i Blasco, President of the region of Valencia, expressed a particular interest in the European Commission's proposal for the establishment of six "pilot regions for the information society", and suggested that this network be extended to all regions and member states. Regional and local levers are the most suitable for carrying out pilot experiments and promoting new teleservices, the opinion drafted by Joaquin Leguina Herran, President of the Community (region) of Madrid, said. Commission 3 said that authorities at these levels must play a crucial role in developing public acceptance of new services (to avoid the traumatic imposition of new technologies, intrusion of privacy, etc.). Consequently, the Committee of the regions should be represented on working groups at the European level that will study the implementation of the information society, and must be consulted on all decisions and measures provided for in the action plan. Commission 3 insisted that the systems and applications developed in the information society take account of the specific cultural characteristics of the regions in the European Union, and that universal service be guaranteed in the process of liberalisation of services and networks. The joint declaration endorsed in the introduction of the opinion adopted by Commission 3 was signed on October 26 by Leon Bollendorf, President of the Union of Luxembourg cities and communes; Dr. Manfred Dammeyer, Member of the parliament of Nordrhein-Westfalen; Dr. Alfred Geisel, Vice-President of the parliament of Baden-Wurttemberg; Udo Mientus, Member of the parliament of Niedersachsen; Wolfgang Clement, Head of the Chancellery of Nordrhein-Westfalen; Claude de Granrut, Vice-President of the Regional Council of Picardie; Jean Kaltenbach, President of the Regional Council of Champagne Ardennes, Laurette Onkelinx, Minister-President of the Francophone Community of Belgium; and Dr. Jan C. Terlouw, Commissioner of the Gelderland Province. These members of the Committee of the regions plan to compile a list of information and communications network

measures taken by each region, and will suggest ways in which the regions might cooperate in setting up pilot schemes. They also plan to establish a group of experts who will provide suggestions for debate and action on areas covered by the action plan. The Committee of the regions was created by the Treaty on European Union to allow the consultation of local and regional authorities on issues of direct concern to them, such as the development of trans-European communications networks.

The joint declaration is an initiative that was taken independently of the Committee of the regions. \*\* A first European conference on regions and the "information society" is planned for next year, possibly in April, in Spain. The conference is being organised by the European Commission's DG XIII and the region of Valencia. For more information: Committee of the regions, rue Ravenstein 2, 1040 Brussels. Tel (32 2) 546 2155, fax (32 2) 546 2085

## **5. European Commission**

**PRESS RELEASE: IP/94/1221**

**DOCUMENT DATE: DECEMBER 14, 1994**

**MUTUAL RECOGNITION OF DIPLOMAS: COMMISSION AIMS TO IMPROVE THE POSSIBILITIES FOR EUROPEAN CITIZENS TO BENEFIT FROM A TRUE EUROPEAN AREA FOR TRAINING AND FOR PROFESSIONS**

At the initiative of Commissioners Antonio RUBERTI and Raniero VANNI d'ARCHIRAFI, the Commission has adopted a communication in which it plans to embark, with the Community institutions and interested academic and professional circles, on an in-depth debate on the initiatives to adopt to encourage and develop synergies between the recognition of diplomas for academic purposes and those for professional purposes. These two types of recognition of diplomas, albeit different, actually pursue a common fundamental objective: the removal of obstacles to the mobility of workers and students resulting from the coexistence of twelve national systems of education. They thus

constitute the means used within the Union to reconcile the diversity of national educational systems, guarantors of national cultural identities, with the right to mobility of European citizens who want to give a European dimension to their training and their self-employed or salaried professional activity. There have been important achievements in this area over the past several years. Hence, through the recognition for professional purposes introduced by Community Directives, the oldest of which dates back to the 1960s, Community nationals having acquired vocational training in a Member State may exercise their profession in another. Similarly, through the recognition for academic purposes developed in bilateral or multilateral framework agreements and the ERASMUS programme, many students have been able to benefit, without interruption, from an education dispensed in different Member States. These benefits will be expanded in the next five years with the implementation of the SOCRATES and LEONARDO programmes\*. Starting with these achievements, the Commission analyzes in its communication the differences but also the similarities and complementarities of the different types of diploma recognition. Concerned about further increasing the possibilities of mobility of professionals and students within the Community, the Commission underlines the need to develop between these two groups, synergies which will contribute to the development of a real European area of professions and training programmes. More specifically, it identifies four areas of action for the development of synergies between recognition for academic purposes and recognition for professional purposes: information, creation of networks, consensual adaptation of training programmes and evaluation of quality. The development of quality means of information contributes to a better understanding of the different educational systems in the Community. Familiarization with the teaching methods of other countries facilitates cooperation among universities by helping to consolidate the principle of mutual trust for the recognition of training titles for professional purposes. Creation of academic and professional networks : these meeting places between academics and professionals, whose creation will be left up to the players, will enable a

debate on the development of training programmes and professions in a spirit of anticipation. They will constitute a fundamental instrument for an exchange of information between the different players concerned as well as for an in-depth knowledge of the problems concerning the various forms of recognition.

Consensual adaptation of training programmes: such an adaptation, already successfully carried out in the framework of the ERASMUS, LINGUA and COMETT programmes will have to be reinforced. The Commission will encourage initiatives to adapt both educational and professional training programmes and especially those which concern regulated qualified professions which fall within the scope of general systems of professional recognition. These initiatives will help reduce existing differences in the content of the various training programmes and make the recognition procedure more automatic. Quality evaluation : the evaluation of quality is another tool that enables the development of synergies. Training will be the main beneficiary of this exercise, which will give each establishment the opportunity to identify its weaknesses and to highlight its strong points. The functioning of quality evaluation systems in Member States enables reinforcing mutual trust. The linking together of existing and future evaluation systems, with the participation of members from the professional and economic world, would be a means to facilitate recognition. It is on the basis of a study carried out by a group of experts in conjunction with academic and professional circles and members of the different committees participating in the functioning of the recognition of diplomas for professional and academic purposes that this debate was launched by the Commission. For reasons of efficiency, this debate is currently limited to training programmes in higher education and professions whose practice requires training of this level. (\*) LEONARDO, a Community programme for initial and continuing training for the period 1995-1999, was adopted by the Council on 6 December. SOCRATES, a Community educational programme for the period 1995-1999, should be adopted by the Council and European Parliament by the end of this year.



**6. European Commission PRESS  
RELEASE: IP/94/1230  
DOCUMENT DATE: DECEMBER  
15, 1994  
PACKAGING AND PACKAGING  
WASTE DIRECTIVE**

The Directive on Packaging and Packaging Waste, proposed by the European Commission on July 15th, 1992, has been finally adopted. Commissioner Paleokrassas welcomes this adoption and considers it as a decisive step towards the establishment of a harmonized policy in this field. The Directive aims to harmonise national measures concerning the management of Packaging and Packaging Waste, in order to - provide a high level of environmental protection - ensure the functioning of the internal market. Many conflicting interests have been taken into account, as well as the different starting situations of the Member States regarding this subject. This is the first step in a long term process, in which convergence is to be increased gradually. Recognising the urgent need for a final adoption, no effort has been spared to reach as much consensus as possible while retaining the essential objectives of the Directive. Now the way is clear for the implementation of the Directive into national laws. The most relevant features of the Directive are:

- Scope: the Directive covers all packaging placed on market in the Community and all packaging waste, regardless of the material used.
- Targets: the Directive includes specific articles on preventive measures and re-use systems, and sets quantitative targets for recovery and recycling of Packaging Waste. The present targets, to be reached within 5 years from the implementation date, are:
  - Recovery: between 50 % and 65 % of the packaging waste.
  - Recycling: between 25 % and 45 % of the totality of packaging materials with a minimum of 15 % recycling for each individual material. Not later than 10 years from the implementation date the targets shall be revised with a view to substantially increasing them. Member States are allowed to set programmes going beyond these targets under the conditions that their policies do not create obstacles for the setting up of similar policies in other Member States.
- Member

States shall take the necessary measures to establish specific return, collection and recovery systems in order to reach the objectives of the Directive. In compliance with the principle of subsidiarity, Member States are free to develop their own waste management schemes which have to be in conformity with the Treaty.

- As a monitoring mechanism for the implementation of the objectives set out in the Directive, harmonised national databases have to be established.
- The Directive lays out an important number of areas for standardisation, regarding the essential requirements on the composition of re-usable and recoverable, including recyclable, packaging. To obtain the objectives, this Directive calls for all parties involved - consumers, industry and authorities - to cooperate in the spirit of shared responsibility. To this end, the Member States shall ensure that users of packaging obtain the necessary information.

## **7. Environment-parliament-pollution**

The European Parliament has approved a proposal for a directive to reduce industrial pollution and harmonise control efforts in Europe. The draft directive COM(93)04234, which was approved at first reading on Wednesday night, will oblige factories to hold an operating permit fixing emission limit values according to "best available techniques" by June 30, 2005. This means that emission limits imposed by regulations would become stricter as industry's ability to reduce emissions increases. The parliament adopted a number of amendments tightening the original proposal. These changes include calls for a pollution emissions register and emission limit values fixed at European Union level instead of by Member States. Included in the scope of the proposal are power stations, oil refineries, coke ovens, metal foundries and cement, asbestos, glass and brick-making plants.

## **8. Environment-PCBS**

Environment ministers reached political accord on Thursday on a Directive setting phase-out and decontamination procedures for electrical equipment containing hazardous organic

chemicals, an EU official said. Ministers argued for the end of 2010 as the date for final destruction of devices such as electrical capacitors and transformers containing polychlorinated bi and terphenyls (PCBs/PCTs). But devices with low concentrations of the chemicals will get a stay of execution beyond then. "For certain transformers containing between 50 to 500 parts per million of PCBs there is no date (for destruction), it's at the end of these devices' useful lives," the official said. The rules set the last possible date for destroying equipment and do not prevent member states acting before then. EU countries bordering the North Sea, along with Sweden, Austria, Finland and Luxembourg, have pledged to complete elimination by January 1, 2000. For devices containing more than five cubic decimetres of chemical, Member States may allow decontamination to be carried out in one or more stages, the official said. Ministers asked the European Commission to produce a report on implementation of the Directive by the year 2000, the official said. Ministers' political accord on COM(91)373 will be formalised into a common position, the official said.

## 9. CROSS-BORDER PAYMENTS

The Commission has proposed a new Directive on cross-border payments which is intended to reduce the incidence of "double charging" -- unauthorized deductions from the principal amount transferred, to reduce the amount of time required to execute payments, and to ensure that adequate, written information is available on the transactions. The Commission noted that in 1990 it had adopted a Recommendation on cross-border transfers encouraging financial institutions to implement industry guidelines on the three goals. In 1993, the Commission said it would study the situation again and measure progress against a set of predetermined criteria. The results of the study showed: No written information was in 50 percent of the bank branches surveyed; 36 percent of the transfers were subject to "double charging"; and there had been no improvement in the timing of execution. The Commission noted that the average total cost for making a cross-border payment equivalent to ECU 100 was ECU 25. Ref: COM(94) 436 final; Nov. 18,

## 10. Excise-duties

The European Parliament approved on Friday proposed amendments to existing rules on excise duties (Doc EN/RR/259/259462). The proposed changes aim to simplify three existing directives governing the holding and movement of products subject to excise duty (92/12/EEC), the harmonization of excise duty structures (92/82/EEC) and the approximation of excise duty rates (COM(94)179). Agriculture Commissioner Rene Steichen urged parliamentarians to support the Commission's proposal in a debate which took place before the vote. "The Commission's proposal should be adopted as soon as possible...so that...we can reduce the red tape for the operators concerned," said Steichen. The proposed amendments will exempt the following products on import into the Community's territory":

- a) fuels and lubricants present on board means of transport and in special containers
- b) products subject to excise duty in the context of international travel
- c) small consignments of a non-commercial nature subject to excise duty
- d) products subject to excise duty belonging to natural persons transferring their normal residence from a third country to the Community
- e) products subject to excise duty imported on the occasion of a marriage
- f) products subject to excise duty acquired by inheritance."

## 11. European Parliament Session News PRESS RELEASE

DOCUMENT DATE: DECEMBER  
14, 1994

### THE GERMAN PRESIDENCY

Opening his report on the achievements of the German Presidency over the past six months, Klaus Kinkel began by emphasising Germany's strong support for the integration process as a means of securing both peace and stability on the continent. This was the aim at the beginning and was just as important today, he said. Like Chancellor Kohl, he underlined his belief that there was no alternative to the UN presence in Bosnia. There had been some success in EU policy, he said, pointing to

Mostar and the mediation between the two sides there. As far as the strategy for developing links with Eastern-Europe was concerned, this would be based on the internal market and cooperation in the fields of education, training, the environment and tackling crime. While he too warned the Eastern European countries against any false hopes, he did say that as far as other Union states were concerned there would be a price to pay, especially in terms of financing for agriculture and economic development. But he was generally optimistic and did not think that these problems were insurmountable. Other international problems requiring attention included Egypt and Turkey, where there was a need to respect human rights in relation to the Kurds. He did, however, feel there had been some progress in negotiations with Greece over Macedonia and, indeed, financial sanctions had been removed, but he admitted he had not been able to diffuse the tension in the region. As to 1996, this should not be considered a 'taboo' subject, he said, emphasising the need to agree on taking more decisions by majority vote. Other plus points were agreements on some 20 research projects and a spending programme amounting to some \$25bn up until 1998 and the liberalisation of the telecommunication market. But he did say that future developments would be made on the basis of respect for the social market economy and would have to be made with the support of the people. In addition, close cooperation had been achieved with the European Parliament, he said, in the application of co-decision procedures and he looked forward to a resolution of the comitology dispute at a special meeting on 20 December. It was then the turn of Commissioner Hans van den Broek, charged with the responsibility of handling negotiations with Eastern Europe as from 1 January, 1995, to express his optimism for the future. European Socialist Party leader Pauline Green (London North) opened the debate by welcoming the fact that the summit did take up her concerns in such areas as unemployment, the environment and enlargement, which she emphasised would have serious implications for the Union, especially in budgetary and agricultural terms. There was, therefore, a need for a proper analysis of these questions.

But on balance she felt the achievements of the German Presidency had been precious few especially in terms of actual job creation. She

was also concerned about the financing of the Trans European Networks noting that those who had been obstructing the programmes seemed set to benefit most. She did, however, express satisfaction that at least a commitment to maintaining UN troops in Bosnia had been made. Otherwise in such areas as Europol, the Social Dimension and in particular the anti-poverty programme, there were not many successes to report. She then warned the French Presidency not to be preoccupied with domestic issues surrounding the Presidential election to the detriment of European policies. This had happened in Germany but should not be allowed to happen again, she said. For the EPP group, Wilfried Martens (B) warned against any moves towards a Europe 'a la carte'. He emphasised his strong support for a European Union with a single currency and its own defence capability with the necessary reforms to allow a larger Europe to be administered efficiently. Europol too, was essential to preserve democracy and protect citizens. Progress should not be at the pace of the slowest, he said. For the ELDR group, Gijs de Vries (NI) acknowledged there had been some positive signs over the past six months but not enough. In particular he was looking for some progress towards a common electoral system based on Proportional Representation for the next Euro elections and he wondered why the leaders had not agreed to deprive those guilty of fraud in the EU budget of further funds.

He was particularly concerned about the rise in racism and violent attacks across the continent. While little seems to have been done specifically to create jobs he noted there had been no progress on VAT and wondered how high subsidies of state airlines could possibly be justified. As long as national sovereignty continued to predominate as could be seen with France's attitude towards Europol and the British/Spanish dispute over Gibraltar thus blocking the asylum convention, then he was not optimistic about the prospects for real progress. The overall verdict of Alonso Jose Puerta (S, EUL) was one of disappointment, particularly in respect of unemployment, the former Yugoslavia and cooperation in the field of justice. On the other hand, Antonio Tajani (I, FE) expressed general satisfaction with the results of Essen. He welcomed the agreements on the action plan to fight unemployment and on the priority list of trans-European projects.

Taking up the integration of countries from

Central and Eastern Europe, Gerard Collins (Munster, EDA) welcomed the agreement to address institutional questions at the 1996 IGC before beginning substantive enlargement negotiations. The EU, he said, must put its own house in order before taking steps to expand it. One priority, he thought, would be to consider how the EU's agricultural and structural fund policies could be adapted to accommodate countries from Eastern Europe without discriminating against the less-developed regions of the EU.

## **12. Parliament-budget**

The European Parliament put the final seal on Thursday on the 1995 budget for the European Union which is to be enlarged to Austria, Finland and Sweden from January. Next year's budget is increased to 80.892 billion European currency units in commitments from 73.452 billion Ecus for a 12-member Union in 1994. The Parliament, the Council and the European Commission -- the trilogue -- agreed in November, when amending the EU's financial perspectives until the end of the century to take into account enlargement and, that the 1995 budget would reach 80.212 billion Ecus. But parliament has the last word, parliament officials said. A revised budget will probably have to be negotiated next year to take into account the increase in the EU's resources which has still to be ratified by member states. The Council recently agreed to increase national contributions to 1.21 percent of the EU's gross domestic product next year and 1.27 percent in 1999, up from the present 1.20 percent. For 1995 this represents an increase of some 600 million Ecus. But the deal, which was first negotiated at the Edinburgh Council in December 1992, has to be formally agreed by national parliaments. Under the new contributions ceiling, maximum EU commitments cannot exceed 80.943 billion Ecus. Total commitments approved by the parliament already partly reflect the 1.21-percent formula, while total payments -- the actual amount that will be spent in calendar year 1995 - at 76.527 billion Ecus are still within the old ceiling. Farm spending takes the lion's share of next year's budget although at 37.9 billion Ecus the Common Agricultural Policy now absorbs less than half of the available resources. Structural funds to

finance in particular regional spending and social policies were granted 26.3 billion Ecus against 23.2 billion Ecus in 1994.

## **13. European Investment Bank**

### **PRESS RELEASE**

**LUXEMBOURG, DECEMBER 14, 1994**

### **EIB SUPPORT FOR NORTHERN IRELAND RECOVERY PROGRAMME**

The European Investment Bank, the European Union's financing institution, underlined its commitment today to the special European Union's Northern Ireland initiative. The bank will seek to increase its activities in Northern Ireland and the border counties of southern Ireland as part of the multi annual programme to support urban and rural regeneration, employment, cross-border development, and investment promotion. The Essen European Council of heads of state and government last week agreed, in principle, to the programme and the allocation of an additional GBP230 million (Ecu 300 million) in funding for action to facilitate economic growth and political reconciliation. The European Investment Bank's principle objective is to support the Union's policy to promote balanced economic development by focusing on financing investment in regional development areas. Amongst its other aims, it also places a specific emphasis on improvements to the trans-European networks of communications and energy and encouraging the activities of small and medium-sized enterprises. The EIB plans to step up its lending in the region for major economic infrastructure projects such as road, rail, electricity and gas links which will contribute to core economic development. The bank also hopes to increase its support for investment by small and medium sized industry, services and tourism enterprises through its global loan schemes arranged with local banks for on-lending to smaller sized projects. In particular, it is exploring ways of extending a subsidised loan scheme for job creating investment by SMEs in Northern Ireland. Sir Brian Unwin, president and chairman of the European Investment Bank on a visit to Belfast to meet UK Prime Minister John Major and attend an international conference on inward

investment, said: 'the EIB will be stepping up its lending in Northern Ireland and the border counties in the next year. A considerable effort is now required to bring about the economic regeneration of the region if the peace process is to be a success. In terms of the EIB's contribution, I would like to see out lending reach over GBP300 million in the next five years in the province. This EIB lending programme will be in addition to the new support measures decided at the Essen summit. 'We have been active on the European Commission's task force that is setting up a special support programme for the region. Our contribution can range from financing large infrastructure projects such as the development of the Cork - Dublin - Larne - Stranraer communications corridor, one of the top priority trans-European network projects approved at the Essen summit - to encouraging the activities of small businesses which are the backbone of sustainable growth and job creation: we will also be looking at ways of financing the development of water and environmental protection infrastructure, electricity and gas interconnector projects between Ireland and Scotland, as well as telecommunications and new industrial investment', he said. Over the last ten years, the EIB has lent a total of over GBP235 million for capital investment in Northern Ireland, including GBP10 million for 20 SME projects.

Note : the EIB was set up in 1958 under the Treaty of Rome to provide loan finance for capital investment furthering European Union policy objectives, in particular regional development, trans-European networks of transport, telecommunications and energy, the international competitiveness of industry and its integration at a European level, small and medium-sized enterprises, environmental protection and secure energy supplies. The Union's governments, as part of a wider economic growth and recovery programme, have given a special priority to new investment in TENs. The Essen European Council approved a listing of the key priority projects and the establishment of an EIB TENs window for additional measures to meet their financing requirements. For further information, please contact the information and communications department, Mr A. McDonough, tel.: (352) 4379 3247.

## 14. BALTICS

The European Union formally opened pre-membership talks on Thursday with the three Baltic states and declared the move historically significant. "It has been practical as well as symbolic...It has also been of enormous historical importance," External Economic Relations Commissioner Sir Leon Brittan said of the opening of negotiations on so called Europe Agreements with Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia. "It is remarkable that in the three short years since the re-emergence of the Baltic states as independent states we have made so much progress," he told a news conference. "No one could have foreseen this in 1991. "There are things that remain to be discussed, but we do not anticipate any major difficulties," Brittan said. Negotiation of the association accords is due to be completed within the next six months and will put the three on the same footing with the EU as Poland, the Czech Republic, Slovakia, Romania, Bulgaria and Hungary, all of which have been promised that they will one day be allowed to join the bloc if they wish. "We are certain that aligning these countries with the EU is not only in the interests of ourselves and themselves but also of Russia," said Hans-Friedrich von Ploetz, secretary of state at the German Foreign Ministry, who represented the EU's current presidency at the talks. Estonian Foreign Minister Juri Luik echoed the confident note. "It has been a particularly important meeting for all the Baltic states. It is a win situation for all the countries in the Baltic region including Russia," he said. "We are facing a unique window of opportunity here...We have to use it as quickly and actively as possible." Lithuanian Foreign Minister Povilas Gylys said he was amazed at the speed with which the three states were developing their links with the EU. "We are like three cars on a motorway. It will be up to each country to reach Brussels as soon as possible," he said. Ploetz said the tricky issue of extending the European security net -- either through the Western European Union or NATO -- to applicant states had been touched on but not resolved during the meeting. "Defence was discussed and will remain on the agenda. Answers will have to be worked out over a number of years," he said. "Developing a security strategy involving former Warsaw Pact

nations has far reaching implications." Luik said he expected signing of the Europe agreements, which give countries a special status with the EU as they prepare their economies for joining, to trigger new investments in the three Baltic states. But he denied the three saw this as a chance to become to Russia what Hong Kong is to Asia. "Certainly we would like the Baltic economy to be as viable as the economy of Hong Kong. But I think we should be very careful in drawing these similarities," Luik said. "It is clear that our transit system is based very much on transit to and from Russia...But I wouldn't say that the Baltic states are very actively becoming the banking centre of Russia. "We are not too eager to do that because of the problems of the origins of money," he added in an oblique reference to allegations that crime money is being laundered through the Baltic states.

### 15. Essen Council Highlights

EU leaders, determined to reduce unemployment, backed an action plan for jobs and gave the green light to a series of multi-million dollar road and rail schemes .

- Six former communist countries from east and central Europe were set firmly on the road to full economic integration with the EU but told not to expect too much too soon . Meanwhile German Chancellor Kohl said that EU plans to bring those countries into the bloc had moved ahead during a two-day European Council .
- EU leaders condemned the Bosnian Serbs for violating the Bihac security zone and said U.N. peacekeepers must stay on there to save lives and deliver humanitarian aid .
- The EU pledged to maintain its priority for ACP developing countries in the next round of Lome Convention trade and aid negotiations next year .

EU leaders, prompted by southern members' fears of instability in North Africa and the Middle East, pledged to help the region through increased trade and aid .

- EU leaders told their fisheries ministers to reach a deal on opening EU waters to Spanish and Portuguese fishermen to stop the Union's enlargement in January being blocked
- German Finance Minister Waigel said at the end of the two-day European Council that the economic convergence criteria are intact and Economic and Monetary Union is on course . British Prime Minister Major took a huge political gamble by launching a debate on the economic merits of whether Britain should join a future single European currency .
- EU leaders supported a Commission plan to promote the installation of electric vehicle immobilisers in the fight against organised car theft.
- EU leaders pledged they would strike a deal by the end of June on beefing up the bloc's fledgling crime busting unit . They agreed to set a deadline of mid-1995 to settle their differences on the powers of the new Europol police agency which aims to combat drugs and organised crime .
- EU leaders finally dismissed the Commission's controversial plans to levy a universal tax on carbon dioxide emissions, leaving it to each country to do what it wanted.
- The EU agreed to crack down on fraud amid concern that reports of widespread abuse are eroding public confidence in the .
- Spanish Prime Minister Gonzalez said he would probably convene a

special European Council next summer for a general debate on the EU future

- The EU agreed a three-year \$360 million plan to help Northern Ireland recover from 25 years of violence that has claimed more than 3,000 lives.
- EU leaders broke through a logjam on funding for a series of multi-million dollar road and rail schemes, agreeing that more money

could be found within the existing budget.

- The EU voiced concern about the sentencing of eight Turkish Kurdish parliamentarians to up to 15 years in jail and promised to raise the issue with Ankara.
- The EU agreed that its doors would remain open to Norway in future, despite the country's rejection of membership in a referendum, German Chancellor Kohl said.

### III. QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

**Question :**

We urgently need information on EU activities related to waste in particular end-of-life-vehicles and electronic waste ?

**Answer :**

Further to your question dated 05. 12. 1994 in which you requested information on EU activities related to waste, and in particular end-of-life vehicles and electronic waste, please note as follows :

In September 1989, the Commission delivered to the Council of Ministers and Parliament a Community strategy for waste management (SEC (89) 934) approved and backed by the Resolution of the Council of Environment Ministers on 07. 05. 1990 (OJ C 122/90).

In the Community strategy for waste management described in the Manual enclosed (Analysis of priority waste streams - Proposal for a new approach to prevention and recovery of specific waste streams), the Commission aims at turning the waste problem from an environmental problem into a source of raw materials with a positive socio-economic value.

In this framework, the Commission has launched the "Priority Waste Streams Programme" in order to identify waste streams particularly harmful to the environment and which should be subject to specific control and regulation.

The management of "Priority Waste Streams" (PWS), through the promotion, prevention, recycling and re-use of waste, is considered as a new means for harmonizing environmental efforts of individual Member States.

In identifying PWS, the Commission has recognised the need for extensive consultation with Member States and relevant industrial and commercial sectors. It has adopted, as a result, a new working method based on the need to consult openly with relevant interested parties.

Nine PWS have been defined insofar. Each PWS has been assigned to a separate working group. The groups will work towards the production of a series of proposals which, due to the input from a large number of socio-economic actors, will proceed more smoothly through the EU legislative process. Each project group is headed by a project leader from the lead country or the Commission, in charge of the supervision of the process.

The PWS groups and their respective leaders are :

- Health care waste (UK)
- Sewage sludge (Spain)
- Electric-electronic waste (Italy)
- Construction-demolition waste (Germany)
- End of life vehicles (France)
- Used tyres (EC)
- Chlorinated solvents (EC)
- Municipal hazardous waste (The Netherlands)
- Batteries (Belgium)

Please note that progress with the PWS programme has been slowed by budgetary and policy constraints within the Commission and at Member State level. Discussion is at various stages within the working groups. The activities of the electronic waste group have been seriously delayed. However, you will find enclosed a copy of the first two issues of the Newsletter "Waste from Electrical and Electronic Equipment" which contains details on recent developments of the group activities. For more specific information, please contact the project leader :

Mr R. Santacroce  
Ministry of Environment  
Via della Ferratella in Laterano 33  
00184 Roma  
Tel: 39-6-70. 271. 91  
Fax: 39-6-70. 271. 84

As far as end-of-life vehicles (ELV) are concerned, work is moving forward and the group has proposed a strategy for the



treatment of ELV, described in the document enclosed.

**Question:**

A company has requested information from us about Community legislation on temporary work and temping agencies?

**Answer:**

Following your question of 10. 11. 1994 relating to Community legislation on temporary work and temping agencies, please note the following :

There is no framework legislation concerning these agencies or temporary work at this part in time. National legislation therefore applies. The only text adopted in this area is the Council Directive of 25 June 1991 complementing the measures aimed to promote the improved safety and health at the workplace of workers working for a specified period of time or temporarily (OJEC L 206 of 29 July 1991).

Two proposals for Directives are still being discussed at the Council, which indirectly deal with temporary work. These are:

- the proposal for a Council Directive relating to certain working relations with regard to working conditions (COM/90/228 final);
- the proposal for a Council Directive relating to certain working relations with regard to distortions of competition (COM/90/228 final - amended by Document COM/90/533 final). To date, no agreement on these texts has been concluded between Member States.

For your information, there is a recommendation on part-time work adopted by the ILO on 7 June 1994, a copy of which you will find enclosed.

**Question:**

I have the pleasure of contacting you to ask a question about Community financial support for investment projects in PHARE countries.

One of our clients is participating in a European project to set up a desulfurization plant in the Czech Republic. The role to be played by our client is to instal "gas-gas heat generator" facilities, with a budget of 2.5 million Ecus.

Because our client is responsible for negotiating the credit conditions with the Spanish export credit insurance company (CESCE), he was informed of the existence of a Community line of financing available for European projects aimed to improve the environmental situation in the countries of Eastern Europe, and in particular the financing of facilities.

I would be grateful if you could tell me the name of the financial body responsible for this and provide me with more details on the general financing conditions as indicated above.

**Answer:**

Following your question concerning financial support from the European Union for a project aimed at improving the environmental situation in the Czech Republic, please note the following:

The programme to which you refer is the PHARE programme - a technical assistance programme for the Central and Eastern Europe countries. You received several documents on this programme from DG XXIII and DG I documentation service.

As you may observe, the environment is a priority sector for the technical assistance provided to the Czech republic. This programme is decentralized, therefore we advise your client to present his project to the PMU (Project Management Unit) for the environment of the Czech Republic:

Committee for the Environment,  
Szleska 9, 18  
120 29 Praha 2,  
CSFR,  
Tel: 42-2-215. 21. 50  
Fax: 42-2-25. 69. 38  
42-2-25. 51. 94

**Question:**

I would like to request your services, because we have received an inquiry about all the initiatives implemented by the Commission to encourage business projects involving Japan.

Our client heard about the "Gateway to Japan" project. Is this initiative different from EXPROM (training of executives in Japan, market studies, seminars, trade missions in Japan and courses for companies in Europe)?

If yes, could you tell us about the procedures and how to contact the service responsible for this at the Commission?

**Answer:**

Following your question about the "Gateway to Japan" programme, please note the following:

As part of the European Union programme to promote exports to Japan, the Commission adopted two initiatives: one concerns the Executive Training Programme (ETP) which

you refer to in your fax, and the second one concerns the "Gateway to Japan" campaign which aims to promote European exports to the Japanese market.

Please find enclosed a brochure which explains how these two initiatives operate. For your information, five copies of this brochure were sent to all EICs in October.

**Question:**

We are seeking information about the reform of the current GSP system.

The Commission report is being examined by the European Parliament in Strasbourg, and we would like to know about the broad lines of its content. We are particularly interested in its date of application and the modifications for SH 95-03 and 85-27, originating in China.

**Answer:**

Following your question concerning reform of the generalized system of preferences, please note the following:

The reform of the generalized system of preferences was proposed by the Commission in document COM 337 final which is currently being discussed at the Council. This system will apply from 01.01.1995.

## IV. PUBLICATIONS

### EIC

IT-369 Ravenna

#### "Flash Europa"

Monthly of selected news items for economic operators

### CEC

#### "Competition policy newsletter"

Quarterly bulletin available in English, of which two issues have already been published, containing articles on competition policy and extracts of decisions and rulings of the Court of Justice (CEC-DG IV, rue de la Loi 200, C150 0/170 - 1049 Brussels Fax:2-295 54 37).

"Report on the implementation of financial cooperation with Mediterranean non-member countries and on financial cooperation with those countries as a group"/"Rapport sur l'exécution de la coopération financière intéressant l'ensemble des pays tiers méditerranéens" COM/94/384 final, 8. 11. 94.

"Proposal for a Council Regulation opening and providing for the administration of Community tariff quotas bound in GATT for certain agricultural, industrial and fisheries products and establishing the detailed provisions for adapting these quotas"/"Proposition de Règlement du Conseil portant ouverture et mode de gestion de contingents tarifaires communautaires consolidés au GATT pour certains produits agricoles, industrielles et de la pêche, et définissant les modalités d'amendement ou

d'adaptation desdits contingents" COM/94/462, 17. 11. 94.

"Communication of implementation of the European Community Programme of policy and action in relation to the environment and sustainable development 'Towards sustainability'"/"Communication de la Commission. Examen intérimaire de la mise en oeuvre du programme communautaire de politique et d'action en matière d'environnement et de développement durable 'Vers un développement durable'" COM/94/453 final, 30. 11. 94.

"Occupations in the tourist sector. A comparative analysis in nine Community States"/"Les professions du secteur touristique. Une analyse comparée dans neuf Etats de la Communauté" CEDEFOP. OOPEC. 1994 690 p. N)Cat:HX-81-93-955 18. 5 Ecu.

Survey on occupations in the hotel tourist sector, which is part of the experimental phase of a methodology enabling the international comparison of tourist occupations.

"The future of public health and the pharmaceutical industry in Europe" Club de Bruxelles. 1994. 415 p. BF 11 500 + VAT (report and minutes) (10, rue du Collège Saint-Michel - 1150 Brussels Tél: + 32 2 771 98 90 Fax: + 32 2 770 66 71).

Publication available in English and French in 7 chapters, including healthcare systems and health policy in the EU, EU programmes and legislation, R&D programmes, the pharmaceutical industry. New approval procedures and the European Agency for the Evaluation of Medicinal Products.

# 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)
DATDOC	= Deadline for requesting documentation
DATDOC (*)	= 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 focuses purely on calls for tenders and proposals for eu programmes published by the Commission and Commission study and service contracts related to EU affairs. For information on other EC-related calls for tenders (e.g. Supply contracts for the institutions of the European Union), 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 de l'Union européenne (p.Ex les appels en matière de fournitures), veuillez consulter TED.

Eurathlon : Commission programme in favour of sport (COM)

Eurathlon : programme de la commission en faveur du sport (COM)

Dat.L : 94. 12. 30

OJ/JOCE C 297/7, 94. 10. 25

Europe against aids programme (CP)  
programme europe contre le sida (AP)

Dat.L : 94. 12. 31 (Continuous evaluation/  
evaluation continue)

OJ/JOCE S 74/164 & c 108/19, 94. 04. 16

Distribution of bcr reference materials (CEXP)  
Distribution de materiaux de reference bcr  
(AMAN)

Dat.L : 94. 12. 31

OJ/JOCE S 228/20, 94. 11. 26

Forecasting of the volume of traffic generated  
by the new transport infrastructure (it-o)

Prévision du volume de trafic engendré par une  
nouvelle infrastructure de transport (ao-o)

Dat.L : 95. 01. 08 Dat.Doc : 94. 12. 17

OJ/JOCE S 221/

15, 94. 11. 17

(\*) Surveys of international road transport  
prices (it-r)

Etude des tarifs des transports routiers  
internationaux (ao-r)

Dat.L-r : 95. 01. 06

OJ/JOCE S 237/15, 94. 12. 09

(\*) Studies : impact of internal market  
integration (construction,  
telecommunications, road & air  
transport, distribution & credit  
institutions & banking)

Etude sur l'impact de l'intégration du  
marché intérieur (construction,  
télécommunications, transport routier &  
aérien, distribution et organisations de  
crédit & institutions bancaires).

Dat.L : 95. 01. 10

OJ/JOCE S 228/18, 94. 11. 26 - S 233/17,  
94. 12. 03

Information and communication concerning the  
european social fund (it-o)

Information et communication en relation avec  
le fonds social européen (ao-o)

Dat.L : 95. 01. 16 Dat.Doc : 94. 12. 23

OJ/JOCE S 226/17, 94. 11. 24

(\*) Specific RTD programme :  
dissemination & valorisation of results  
of rtd & demonstration activities :  
network of relay centres (adv)

Programme spécifique en vue de la  
diffusion et de la valorisation des  
résultats de la RDT & de la  
démonstration réseau de centres relais  
(pre)

Dat.Pub : 95. 01. 16

Dat.L : 95. 03. 15

OJ/JOCE S 241, 94. 12. 15

(\*) Specific rtd and training programme in  
the area of nuclear fission safety (adv)  
Programme spécifique de RDT et de  
formation dans le domaine de la sûreté  
de la fission nucléaire (pre)

Dat.Pub : 95. 01. 16

Rtd & training / rdt et formation : dat.L  
1 : 95. 03. 20

Dat.L 2 : 96. 02. 28

Accompanying measures / mesures  
d'accompagnement, dat.L : 97. 11. 01

OJ/JOCE S 241/ 94. 12. 15

- (\*) Specific RTD programme in the field of environment and climate (adv)  
Programme spécifique de rdt et démonstration dans le domaine de l'environnement et du climat (pre)  
Dat.Pub : 95.01.16  
RTD/RDT : Dat.L : 95.04.27  
Exploratory awards / primes à l'exploration, dat.L : 96.06.12  
Step 2 coop. Rtd/ etape 2 rdt cooperative, dat.L : 97.03.27  
OJ/JOCE S 241/ 94. 12. 15
- (\*) Specific rtd & demonstration programme : biotechnology (areas 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 & horizontal activities) (adv)  
programme spécifique de RDT et démonstration dans le domaine de la biotechnologie (domaines 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 et activités horizontales) (pre)  
Dat.Pub : 95.01.16  
Dat.L : 95.03.24  
OJ/JOCE S 241/ 94. 12. 15
- (\*) Specific RDT programme in the field of training and mobility of researchers (adv)  
Programme spécifique de rdt dans le domaine de la formation et de la mobilité des chercheurs (pre)  
Dat.Pub : 95.01.16  
Research networks / réseaux de recherche : dat.L : 95.05.15  
Large scale facilities/ grandes installat., Dat.L : 95.04.12  
Training via research : dat.L : 95.05.15  
Accompanying. Meas./Mes. D'accompagnement dat.L : 95.03.31  
OJ/JOCE S 241/, 94. 12. 15
- (\*) Specific RTD and demonstration programme in the field of transport (adv)  
Programme spécifique de RDT et démonstration dans le domaine des transports (pre)  
Dat.Pub : 95.01.16  
Dat.L : 95.03.15  
OJ/JOCE S 241/, 94. 12. 15
- (\*) Specific RTD programme in the field of biomedicine and health (adv)  
Programme spécifique de RDT dans le domaine de la biomédecine et santé (pre)
- Dat.Pub : 95.01.16  
RTD/RDT : dat.L : 95.03.31  
Bourses : dat.L varies according to area / varie selon le domaine  
OJ/JOCE S 241, 94. 12. 15
- (\*) Mobile information centre for the delegation of the Commission in the United Kingdom (it-o)  
Centre d'information mobile pour la délégation de la Commission européenne au Royaume-Uni (ao-o)  
Dat.L : 95.01.17 Dat.Doc : 95.01.03  
OJ/JOCE S 234/14, 94. 12. 06
- Production and distribution of "contact magazine" an audiovisual production aimed at third countries (it-o)  
Production et distribution de "contact magazine" une production audiovisuelle destinée aux pays tiers (ao-o)  
Dat.L : 95.01.19 Dat.Doc : 94.12.28  
OJ/JOCE S 228/22, 94. 11. 26
- (\*) Study on the effects the liberalisation/privatization process in the telecommunications sector has on jobs (it-o)  
Etude sur les effets sur l'emploi du processus de libéralisation/privatisation : télécommunications (ao-o)  
Dat.L : 95.01.20 Dat.Doc : 94.12.29  
OJ/JOCE S 236/14, 94. 12. 08
- Pilot actions to prepare, promote or facilitate the implementation of projects on a number of specific themes relating to the global environment (com)  
Opérations pilotes visant à préparer, promouvoir ou faciliter la réalisation de projets dans certains domaines de l'environnement global (com)  
Dat.L : 95.01.23  
OJ/JOCE S 140/85, 94. 07. 23
- (\*) Consumer and medical services (it-o)  
Le consommateur et les services médicaux (ao-o)  
Dat.L : 95.01.23 Dat.Doc : 94.12.24  
OJ/JOCE S 233/15, 94. 12. 03
- (\*) Provision of statistical services (it)  
Prestations de services statistiques (ao)

- Dat.L : 95.01.26 Dat.Doc : 95.01.25  
OJ/JOCE S 236/13, 94.12.08
- Support for pilot projects to conserve the community's architectural heritage (com)  
Aide en faveur des projets pilotes pour préserver le patrimoine architectural de la communauté (com)  
Dat.L : 95.01.31  
OJ/JOCE C 283/7, 94.10.11
- (\*) Radio advertising campaign (it-o)  
Campagne publicitaire radiophonique (ao-o)  
Dat.L : 95.02.06 Dat.Doc : 95.01.25  
OJ/JOCE S 242/15, 94.12.16
- (\*) Mast III : individual fellowships (cp)  
bourses individuelles (ap)  
Dat.L 1 : 95.02.13  
OJ/JOCE S 241/, 94.12.15
- (\*) RTD and demonstration : cooperation with third countries and international organisations (adv)  
RDT et démonstration : coopération avec les pays tiers et les organisations internationales (pre)  
Dat.Pub : 95.02.15  
OJ/JOCE S 241/, 94.12.15
- (\*) Brite/euram III rtd projects (cp)  
Brite/euram III projets de rdt (ap)  
Dat.L : 95.03.15  
OJ/JOCE S 241/, 94.12.15  
OJ/JOCE S 177/80, 94.09.15
- (\*) Specific RTD programme in the field of measurement and testing : rtd in support of community policy (cp)  
Programme spécifique de RDT dans le domaine des normes, mesures et essais: RDT pour soutenir la politique communautaire (ap)  
Dat.L : 95.03.15  
OJ/JOCE S 241, 94.12.15
- (\*) Specific RTD programme in the field of agriculture and fishery (cp)  
  
Programme spécifique de RDT & démonstration, dans le domaine de l'agriculture et de la pêche (ap)  
RDT/RTD : dat.L : 95.03.15  
OJ/JOCE S 241, 94.12.15
- (\*) Specific RTD programme in the field of telematics applications (cp)  
Programme spécifique de RDT "applications télématiques" (cp)  
RTD/RDT : dat.L : 95.03.15  
Pre-screening : dat.L : 95.01.31  
Check information package for deadlines for sme measures  
Consulter le dossier d'information pour les dates limites pour les mesures en faveur des PME  
OJ/JOCE S 241, 94.12.15
- (\*) Specific programme of RTD and demonstration in the area of advanced communications technologies (acts) (cp)  
Programme spécifique de RDT, y compris de démonstration, dans le domaine des technologies des communications (acts) (ap)  
Dat.L : 95.03.15  
OJ/JOCE S 241/, 94.12.15  
OJ/JOCE S 177/81, 94.09.15  
  
OJ/JOCE S 190/163, 94.10.04
- (\*) Specific RTD and demonstration programme in the field of information technologies (cp)  
programme spécifique de RDT & démonstration dans le domaine des technologies de l'information (ap)  
One step RTD/RDT - une étape : dat.L : 95.03.15  
OJ/JOCE S 241, 94.12.15
- (\*) Specific RTD and demonstration programme in the area of marine science and technology (cp)  
Programme spécifique de RDT et de démonstration dans le domaine des sciences et technologies marines (ap)  
Dat.L : 95.03.15 : A1 a2 b1.1 B1.3 B2 c1  
OJ/JOCE S 241/, 94.12.15
- (\*) Human capital and mobility programme, institutional fellowships addressed to researchers (cp)  
Programme capital humain et mobilité, bourses institutionnelles adressées aux chercheurs (ap)  
Dat.L : 95.03.15  
OJ/JOCE S 241/0000, 94.12.15

- (\*) Support for transnational cooperation between crafts enterprises and small enterprises (cp)  
Soutien à la coopération transnationale entre entreprises artisanales et petites entreprises (ap)  
Dat.L : 95.03.15  
OJ/JOCE S 194/155, 94.10.08  
OJ/JOCE S 231/18, 94.12.01 (Com)
- (\*) Joule-thermie (cp) (ap)  
Dat.L : 95.03.24  
OJ/JOCE S 241/, 94.12.15
- Pilot projects and demonstration projects relating to the adjustment of agricultural structures and the promotion of rural development (cp)  
Projets pilotes et projets de démonstration dans le cadre de l'adaptation des structures agricoles et de la promotion du développement rural (ap)  
Dat.L : 95.03.31  
OJ/JOCE S 209/16 & c 303/17, 94.10.29
- (\*) Mast III : advanced courses (cp) cours avancés (ap)  
Dat.L : 95.04.03  
OJ/JOCE S 241/, 94.12.15
- (\*) Specific RTD programme in the field of measurement and testing: measurements for quality european products and prenormative research for industry (cp)  
Programme spécifique de RDT dans le domaine des normes, mesures et essais : mesures pour des produits européens de qualité et recherche prénormative pour l'industrie (ap)  
Dat.L : 95.04.19  
OJ/JOCE S 241, 94.12.15
- (\*) Specific RTD and demonstration programme in the area of marine science and technology (cp)  
Programme spécifique de RDT et de démonstration dans le domaine des sciences et technologies marines (ap)  
Dat.L 95.06.15 : A.3 B1.2 & Dissemination  
OJ/JOCE S 241/, 94.12.15
- (\*) Support for transnational cooperation between crafts enterprises and very small enterprises (cp)  
Soutien à la coopération transnationale entre entreprises artisanales et très petites entreprises (ap)  
Dat.L : 95.06.15  
OJ/JOCE S 194/155, 94.10.08  
OJ/JOCE S 231/18, 94.12.01 (Com)
- (\*) Mast III : individual fellowships (cp) / bourses individuelles (ap)  
Dat.L 2 : 95.07.17  
OJ/JOCE S 241/, 94.12.15
- (\*) Support for transnational cooperation between crafts enterprises and very small enterprises (cp)  
Soutien à la coopération transnationale entre entreprises artisanales et très petites entreprises (ap)  
Dat.L : 95.11.15  
OJ/JOCE S 194/155, 94.10.08  
OJ/JOCE S 231/18, 94.12.01 (Com)
- (\*) Specific RTD and demonstration programme in the field of information technologies : some exploratory awards, two step (high performance computing & long term research), open long term research projects : and accompanying measures (cp)  
Programme spécifique de RDT & démonstration dans le domaine des technologies de l'information : primes à l'exploration pour les PME, projets à 2 étapes (calcul à haute performance & réseaux & recherche à long terme) projets de recherche ouverts à long terme et mesures d'accompagnement (ap)  
Dat.L : 96.02.15  
OJ/JOCE S 241, 94.12.15
- (\*) Brite/euram III (cp) (ap)  
exploratory awards - industrial / primes à l'exploration - industriel : dat.L : 96.06.12  
Exploratory award - cooperative rtd/ prime à l'exploration - RDT cooperative : dat.L : 97.06.11  
Step 2 coop. RTD/ étape 2 RDT coopérative, dat.L : 97.12.17  
Thematic networks /reseaux thematiques dat.L : 97.12.17



- OJ/JOCE S 241/, 94. 12. 15  
OJ/JOCE S 177/80, 94. 09. 15
- (\*) Specific RTD programme in the field of agriculture and fishery (cp)  
Programme spécifique de rdt & démonstration, dans le domaine de l'agriculture et de la pêche (ap)
- Exploratory awards - industrial / primes a l'exploration -  
industriel : dat.L : 96. 06. 12  
Exploratory award - cooperative rtd/ prime a l'exploration -  
RDT cooperative : dat.L : 97. 06. 11  
Step 2 coop. Rtd/ étape 2 RDT cooperative, dat.L : 97. 12. 17  
Training and mobility grants : dat.L : 97. 12. 17  
OJ/JOCE S 241, 94. 12. 15
- (\*) Specific RTD programme in the field of measurement and testing: measurements for quality european products and prenormative research for industry (cp)  
Programme spécifique de RDT dans le domaine des normes, mesures et essais : mesures pour des produits europeens de qualité et recherche prénormative pour l'industrie (ap)  
Exploratory awards - industrial / primes a l'exploration -  
industriel (area/domaine 1) : dat.L : 96. 06. 12  
Exploratory award - cooperative rtd/ prime a l'exploration  
RDT cooperative (area/domaine 1) : dat.L : 97. 06. 11  
Step 2 coop. Rtd/ étape 2 rdt cooperative, (area/domaine 1)  
Dat.L : 97. 12. 17  
Thematic networks / réseaux thématiques dat.L : 97. 12. 17  
OJ/JOCE S 241, 94. 12. 15
- (\*) Specific RTD and demonstration programme in the area of marine science and technology (cp)  
Programme spécifique de RDT et de démonstration dans le domaine des sciences et technologies marines (ap)  
Exploratory awards / primes à l'exploration, dat.L : 97. 06. 11  
Step 2 coop. Rtd/ étape 2 rdt cooperative, dat.L : 97. 12. 17

OJ/JOCE S 241/, 94. 12. 15

- (\*) Joule-thermie (cp) (ap)  
Exploratory awards shared cost, dat.L : 95. 09. 15  
Exploratory awards demonstration, dat.L : 96. 09. 13  
Exploratory awards cooperative rtd, dat.L : 97. 06. 11  
Step 2 coop. Rtd/ étape 2 rdt cooperative, dat.L : 97. 12. 17  
OJ/JOCE S 241/, 94. 12. 15

Calls for expressions of interest / appels aux manifestations d'intérêt

Dg III :

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Technical assistance : industrial affairs (cexp)  
assistance technique : affaires industrielles (aman)

OJ/JOCE S 146/97 & c 206/9, 93. 07. 30

DG IV

=====

- (\*) expert consultants in the field of competition policy and state aid (cexp)

consultants experts dans le domaine de la concurrence et des aides d'état (aman)

Dat.L : 97. 02. 02

OJ/JOCE S 231/19, 94. 12. 01 - 147/126, 94. 08. 03

DG V :

=====

Studies relating to the family (cexp)  
Etudes dans le domaine de la famille (aman)  
OJ/JOCE S 52/68 & c 74/21, 93. 03. 16

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

Studies : social protection (including social security, social assistance and supplementary social welfare provision) (cexp)

etudes : protection sociale (y compris la sécurité sociale, l'aide sociale et les dispositions complémentaires) (aman)

OJ/JOCE S 39/80 & c 54/8, 93. 02. 25

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)  
OJ/JOCE S 22/74 & c 31/22, 94.02.02

Study contracts in the area of public health (cexp)  
contrats d'études dans le domaine de la sante publique (aman)  
expir : 97.12.31  
OJ/JOCE S 218/15 & c 315/5, 94.11.12

DG VI :  
=====  
multiannual programme of agricultural studies (cexp)  
programme pluriannuel d'études realisees dans le domaine agricole (aman)  
Dat.L : 96.12.31  
OJ/JOCE S 123/94 & c 178/35, 94.06.30

Studies and provision of services : forestry sector (cexp)  
etudes et services dans le domaine forestier (aman)  
OJ/JOCE S 94/131, 94.05.18.

DG IX  
=====  
(\* ) legal advisors (cexp)  
conseillers juridiques (aman)  
dat.L : 97.01.31  
OJ/JOCE S 237/16, 94.12.09

DG X :  
=====  
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)  
dat.L : 97.06.16  
OJ/JOCE S 118/122, 94.06.22

Exhibition planning (cexp)  
conception d'expositions (aman)  
dat.L : 97.07.21  
OJ/JOCE S 138/176 & c 199/27, 94.07.21

DG XI :  
=====  
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)  
dat.L : 97.06.30  
OJ/JOCE S 108/127, 94.06.08

DG XII :  
=====  
Studies relating to space (cexp)  
etudes dans le domaine de l'espace (aman)  
OJ/JOCE S 101/88 & c 146/14, 93.05.26

Research & tech. Assistance : combatting social exclusion (cexp)  
études et missions d'assistance technique : lutte contre l'exclusion sociale (aman)  
OJ/JOCE S 74/95 & c 105/20, 93.04.16

Information and communication concerning european research and technology development (cexp)  
information et communication concernant la rdt europeenne (aman)  
dat.L : 97.11.09  
OJ/JOCE S 215/15, 94.11.09

DG XIII :  
=====  
value sme : dissemination and utilisation of r & d results (com)  
value pme - diffusion et utilisation des résultats de la rdt (com)  
OJ/JOCE S 131/74, 92.07.09

DG XV :  
=====  
Consultancy in the area of public procurement (cexp)  
assistance-conseil dans le domaine des marches publics (aman)  
list valid until / liste valide jusqu'a : 97.09.06  
OJ/JOCE S 170/127, 94.09.06

Technical assistance in the fields of internal market and

financial services (cexp)  
assistance technique dans les domaines du  
marche interieur et  
des services financiers (aman)  
OJ/JOCE S 90/117, 94.05.11

DG XVI :

=====  
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)  
OJ S 22/72 & c 31/17, 94.02.02

DG XVIII :

=====  
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'énergie (aman)  
dat.L : 96.12.31  
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 à la  
politique de  
l'énergie de la recherche et de l'étude dans le  
domaine de  
l'économie (aman)  
dat.L : 96.12.31  
OJ/JOCE S 116/109 & c 166/16, 94.06.18

Dg XXI :

=====  
activities, studies or services in the customs  
field (cexp)  
actions, etudes ou prestations dans le domaine  
douanier  
(aman)  
OJ/JOCE S 47/94, 94.03.09

Services in the field of statutory tax  
contributions and  
social security charges (cexp)  
prestation de services dans le domaine des  
prelevements  
fiscaux et sociaux (aman)  
OJ/JOCE S 161/115, 94.08.24

Studies or services relating to indirect taxation  
(cexp)  
études ou prestations en matiere de fiscalite  
indirecte  
(aman)  
OJ/JOCE S 60/111 & c 89/18, 94.03.26

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)  
OJ/JOCE S 60/112 & c 89/19, 94.03.26

Dg XXIII (enterprise policy, commerce,  
tourism & cooperatives) :

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Creation of a consultant base for restricted  
procedure sub-  
threshold assignments (cexp)  
Création d'une base de consultants pour des  
marchés restreints en dessous des seuils pour la  
publication au journal officiel des  
communautés européennes (aman)  
dat.L : 97.02.31  
OJ/JOCE S 179/108, 94.09.17

OJ/JOCE S 223/16, 94.11.19 (Cor)

Consumer policy service : service politique des  
consommateurs :  
=====  
=====  
implementation of consumer policy projects  
(cexp)  
realisation de certains projets dans le domaine  
de la  
politique des consommateurs (aman)  
OJ/JOCE S 121/102 & c 175/13, 94.06.28

TFHR :

=====  
Surveys and consultancy in the field of  
education, training  
and youth (cexp)  
Etudes et prestations de consultance dans le  
domaine de l'éducation, de la formation et de  
la jeunesse (aman)  
OJ/JOCE S 96/127, 94.05.20

CCAB :

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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)

dat.L : 97.03.02

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

European parliamant / parlement européen :

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stoa : scientific and technical options  
assessment, european parliament, project

contractors & experts (cexp)

stoa : (évaluation des options scientifiques et techniques), parlement européen, contractants et experts (aman)

OJ/JOCE C 179/7, 93.07.01

European foundation for the improvement of living & working conditions / fondation européenne pour l'amélioration des conditions de vie et de travail

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studies and other activities (cexp)

études et autres activités (aman)

list valid until / liste valable jusqu'a : 96.12.31

OJ/JOCE S 168/106, 94.09.02

OJ/JOCE S 179/111, 92.09.17

# VI. SEMINARS, CONFERENCES, WORKSHOPS

## JANUARY

**Date : 18. 01. 95**

Information seminar about the new European Programmes on vocational training : Leonardo, Adapt.

**Date : 23-24. 01. 95**

Teleworking : a conference organised in partnership with IBM and the European Commission.

**Date : 30. 01. 95**

Information seminar about subcontracting in the European Union

## FEBRUARY

**Date : 02. 02. 95**

Price: 18 000 BEF

A one-day conference organised in partnership with the European Advertising Tripartite (EAT) and held at the Musée du Cinquantenaire. Keynote speakers : Martin Sorrel, WPP and John Mogg, DG XV, European Commission. The conference will examine multi-media and interactive technologies and their implications for the European advertising industry.

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