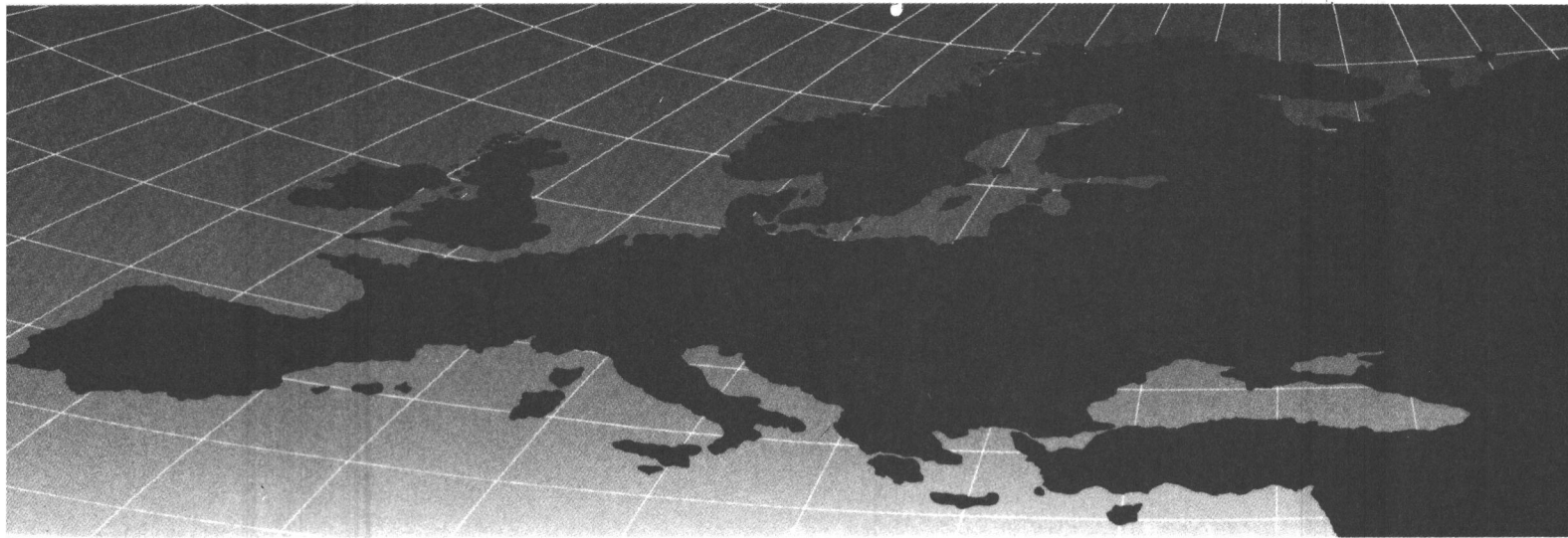




# "Euro Info Centre News"



## ISSUE No. 1/95

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# I. EIC ACTIVITIES

## IT-355 - Bologna

Meeting on the CRAFT programme : IT355, as a member of the EIC Group on R&D, together with its host structure Associazione degli Industriali della Provincia di Bologna, organised a meeting on the CRAFT Programme on 23rd January 1995.

This meeting aimed to explain how SMEs can participate in the programme and how problems relating to partner search and ownership of the RTD results can be solved.

Miss Zobbi from the CRAFT National Focal Point of APRE spoke about CRAFT in general, Mr. Meloni from DG XII spoke about the ARCADE Service for partner search and the proposed electronic mailing, Miss Racah (Relay Centre Italia RECNOVA) about the CORDIS utilities, Mr. Neri about the possibility of looking for institutional partners by means of INTERNET, Mr. Ferranti about the services of the European Patent Office and Mr. Bonivento described his job as CRAFT Project Technical Advisor.

## PT-509 - Lisboa

On 12 December, the Portuguese Euro Info Centres organized a training action at the headquarters of the Caixa Geral de Depósitos regarding the application in Portugal of the aid systems provided for in the new CSF for the period covering 1994-1999.

This training course was organized for 20 managerial staff members of the Portuguese EICs and was attended by three representatives of the national press specialized in economic topics.

The day's opening session was presided over by Mr Rui Vilar, President of the Governing Body of the CGD and by Mr Vitor Martins, Secretary of State for European Affairs.

The goal of this meeting was to train and provide information to the managerial staff members of the Portuguese EICs so that they could give companies accurate information

about existing programmes in the following areas:

- Industry (PEDIP);
- Trade (PROCOM);
- Tourism (SIFIT);
- Regional Development (SIR);
- Environment;
- Research and Development (I&D).

The meeting, which was contributed to by national officials through the management of the above-mentioned Community incentives, gave the participating EIC managerial staff members substantial added value in terms of information and the correct interpretation of these initiatives and changes introduced in comparison with the first CSF.

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## II. EC NEWS

### 1. European Commission

PRESS RELEASE: IP/95/51

DOCUMENT DATE:

JANUARY 19, 1995

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#### NEW RULES FOR MOTOR VEHICLE DISTRIBUTION

The Commission published in Official Journal No. 37 of 31/12/1994 the proposal for a new "Regulation" concerning the application of Article 85, paragraph 3 of the EC Treaty to categories of motor vehicle distribution and sales and after-sales service agreements". This version is identical to the one adopted by the Commission on 05/10/1994 and invites all interested parties to submit their observations before 28/02/1995. Once it has been formally adopted, this Regulation will replace the current Regulation (123/85) which expires on 30 June 1995. This draft regulation was the subject of an initial in-depth exchange of views with Member States and the EFTA countries during the meeting of the Consultative Committee on concerted agreements and dominant positions on 28/11/1994. It is currently being discussed with the relevant committees of the European Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee. Their final positions should be submitted to the Commission in Spring. The consultations already held have revealed that, despite a difference of opinion on certain points, there is a move towards a greater opening of selective distribution systems. The Commission will decide, when the time comes and with the positions of Member States, the European Parliament, the Economic and Social Committee and the observations from economic circles and consumer associations, what changes could be made to the proposed Regulation in order to bring it into step with the current state of discussions.

### 2. Japanese Car Imports

European Commission and Japanese government officials will discuss the level of Japanese car imports into the enlarged European Union in Tokyo on February 16-17, according to a Commission spokesman, the two sides would first try to agree on figures for the actual Japanese penetration of the EU market in 1994. However, he said an assessment of the likely volume of Japan's sales to the EU for 1995 might have to wait until the end of March or early April when sales for the first two months of the year would provide a basis for calculation. Under a revised plan for 1994, Japanese carmakers could export up to 993,000 cars to the EU last year, up from 980,000 in 1993. The Commission spokesman said it was too early to know whether Japan had failed for the first time to sell its full entitlement under the 1991 EU-Japan car trade agreement. The agreement provided for gradually increasing Japanese penetration of EU national markets which restrict Japanese imports, leading up to the lifting of all restrictions after 1999.

### 3. European Investment Bank (EIB)

PRESS RELEASE: 1/95

DOCUMENT DATE: JANUARY 13,  
1995

The European Investment Bank (EIB) granted at the end of December 1994 a new global loan totalling FF 1 200 million (183.1 million Ecus) to the Paribas Group. This loan is intended to favour the financing of small and medium-sized investments for SMEs in the sectors of industry, services and tourism as well as environmental protection and energy-saving investments made by businesses or local authorities. The EIB funds will be made available to the end beneficiaries in France and in other countries of the European Union through three of the Group's bank subsidiaries: BANQUE PARIBAS, COMPAGNIE BANCAIRE and CREDIT DU NORD. The present global loan is the third of this kind granted by the EIB to the Paribas Group in France, following on an initial loan of 150 million Ecus extended in September 1991 and a second FF 1 000 million operation in December 1993. The implementation of these loans by the Paribas Group has enabled the financing of 4 200 investments for small and

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medium-sized enterprises in France, involving a large range of sectors. The Paribas Group was also the recipient of two global loans from the EIB in Belgium, totalling BF 1 billion.

The European Union's financial institution, the EIB, favours, among other objectives, the development of SME-SMI investments in Europe through its global loans to some 130 partner banks in the European Union, including over 25 financial and credit establishments in France. An important element of this policy of supporting investment, the EIB introduced in the third quarter of 1994 a mechanism of subsidized loans for investments in small and medium-sized enterprises which create jobs. This mechanism, financed by 1 billion Ecus (roughly FF 600 billion) in global loans from the EIB and complemented by a subsidized interest of 2% on resources from the European Community budget, is relayed in France by the banks Crédit Mutuel, Caisse Centrale de Crédit Coopératif, Crédit Agricole, Banques Populaires and Caisse Française de Développement (for Overseas Departments). For further information, contact the Information and Communication Department, Mr Marty-Gauque, tel: (00 352) 4379 3227.

**4. Economic and Social Committee  
Information Summary  
December 21 Plenary Session  
(Information published courtesy of the  
committee's General Secretariat)**

**SMEs' FISCAL ENVIRONMENT**

Opinion of the Economic and Social Committee on "The improvement of the fiscal environment of small and medium sized enterprises". (COM(94) 206 final) (CES 140./94) Rapporteur: Mr Eugene Muller.

Gist of the Commission document: The Communication sets out the approach of the Commission to SME taxation. It describes ways of improving the tax environment for SMEs and thus encouraging their establishment and further development. The Commission is eager to have the widest possible discussion with Member States and other interested parties about these measures or any alternatives, so as to find the best way of dealing with SME taxation in the context of the White Paper on growth, competitiveness and employment. The

Communication only considers direct tax aspects. Indirect taxation measures will be proposed in the light of the reports and proposals arising from the revision of the VAT and excise duties system, before the end of the year. The question of business transfers, with particular reference to SMEs, is dealt with in a separate Commission Communication (OJ C 204/1 of 23 July 1994).

Gist of the Opinion: The Committee feels that the problem of the tax environment needs to be dealt with in the broadest possible context, taking account of the situation and trends with regard to overall tax burdens at national, regional and local level in the Member States. Self-financing: The Committee stresses the need to improve the tax treatment of the reinvested profits of SMEs. The Committee alerts the Commission to the fact that the Recommendation of 25 May 1994 does not refer to the possibility of changing legal status from incorporated company to partnership. This omission needs to be rectified, all the more so since the two-way change of status is considered in the Communication on the transfer of businesses of 23 July 1994. Member States should exchange information on the problem of double taxation of income which arises when, first of all, a company's profits are taxed at a proportional rate and then its distributed profits are taxed at progressive income-tax rates. Information should also be exchanged on the double taxation of wealth. In this context, the Committee urges the Commission to press ahead with its endeavours to reach decisions on double taxation. SMEs' powers of innovation and expansion, sometimes in areas offering little prospect of early profitability, should be borne in mind. In this case, appropriate forms of venture capital financing should be available. Thus the question of transparency in matters relating to risk capital takes on considerable importance and, placed in the context of trans-frontier business, could be dealt with in a Recommendation.

Administrative burdens and permanent establishments : Where a firm establishes a subsidiary or branch - specific legal concepts - the problems involved in carrying out their activities, inter alia which tax arrangements to apply, should not give rise to difficulties. It is a different matter when operations are based on the concept of a permanent establishment,

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due to the wide range of situations as regards tax liability arrangements, eligibility for any tax concessions or other benefits granted to firms established in the "host" country, social security schemes, etc. The Committee considers that hasty action should be avoided and that a careful examination must be carried out of the actual circumstances in the border and more central regions of the Member States.

**Transfer of businesses:** The main features of any possible action which has tax implications for businesses should be singled out and addressed in discussions on this issue. The following aspects may be mentioned in this connection:

a) adequate preparation for transfer via:

- steps relating to the right to change the legal structure;
- steps relating to the structure and operational procedures of public limited company which are best suited to the needs of SMEs;
- steps relating to the tax neutrality of operations needed for efficient preparation of transfer of ownership.

b) Taxation of transfer to a third party, where various aspects come into play relating to the sale of the company, to taxation of profits arising from sales and to the transfer of the enterprise to employees.

c) Measures which could facilitate the success of family transfers where inheritance taxes and gift taxes have an important part to play; the impact of these measures on various areas of national law and on basic principles of tax legislation should not be neglected. International double taxation is another of the elements to be taken into account. Proposals for other measures: While specifying that it intends to restrict its comments to the sphere of direct taxation, where the EU's powers and scope for intervention are limited, the Committee calls on the Commission to envisage studies, analyses and consultations in such areas as:

- Partial or total initial exemption from taxes on profits for start-ups and firms changing ownership
- possibly subject to conditions on professional qualifications or job creation.
- Possibility of tax relief on investments in SMEs for small and medium-sized private investors, who are a potential source of finance

for such firms, and general tax incentives for investment in SMEs.

- Differences between the tax treatment of institutional and private investors, and between quoted and non-quoted companies. The extension to all Member States of the system operating in some, at the instigation of the EC, whereby single-member limited companies may opt to pay either personal income tax or corporation tax. A system (details to be worked out) whereby SMEs could establish special reserves earmarked for investment in physical assets or for other purposes.

- Deductibility from taxable revenue of the cost of management training and business start-up advice.

- Depreciation arrangements designed to eliminate any SME disadvantages vis-à-vis large companies.

- Member States' tax arrangements in connection with certain national and Community action programmes and aid to SMEs.

- The introduction of certain abatements or exemptions for spouses working as assistants in SMEs.

5. **European Commission**  
PRESS RELEASE: MEMO/95/1  
DOCUMENT DATE: JANUARY 19,  
1995

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#### THE NEW GENERALISED SYSTEM OF PREFERENCES (GSP) OF THE EUROPEAN UNION

**Historical overview:** The Community scheme of generalized preferences was introduced for the first time on 1 July 1971 in application of the basic principles defined by the generalized system of preferences established by UNCTAD. Because these principles differed from the normal rules of the GATT and notably the most favoured-nation clause, their implementation was approved by the GATT in a formal derogation decision, commonly called "enabling clause", adopted for the first time on 25 June 1971 and renewed on 28 November 1979. The Community scheme of generalized preferences was always, from the start, regularly renewed in a comprehensive review every 10 years. The first ten-year review was

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implemented on 1 January 1981 followed by a more limited mid-term review on 1 January 1986. The new ten-year review which normally should have entered into force on 1 January 1991 was postponed each year until 1 January 1995 when a new scheme based on ten-year guidelines proposed by the Commission in June 1994 and unanimously approved by the Council on 19 December 1994 came into force.

**Main characteristics of GSP:** Traditionally, the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP) is an autonomous instrument (1) of trade policy aimed at development. In the range of trade policy tools, it uses one of the most conventional, the duty. Its purpose is to offer developing countries a preferred customs duty with regard to developed countries so that their exports have privileged access to the Community market.

(1) To be distinguished therefore from contractual instruments with the same purpose as the Lome Convention or the Mediterranean accords. It is in fact recognized that the development of these countries' exports is, even today, one of the ways to favour the growth of their economies in general. In this context the GSP has the specific role of encouraging the industrialization of developing countries, the diversification of their exports and the increase in revenue which they earn from them. During its first years of existence, the GSP was for developing countries the only instrument providing them with such a prospect. Their low level of development made it virtually impossible for them to contribute in any way to the multilateral mechanisms for the liberalization of trade (GATT) and because of this did not allow them to take full advantage of these mechanisms, as these were based on the reciprocity of concessions. The GSP was therefore for them an alternative instrument to these mechanisms, which explains its primordial nature. Since then, there has been little change in the situation, and the developing countries themselves have become aware of the interest for them of being part of the multilateral trading system and of their own capacity to contribute to this process. Since then, the objective of joining the GATT and soon the WTO has become a priority, and from an alternative instrument the GSP has become simply a complementary instrument to

the multilateral mechanisms. This development was largely amplified by the erosion of the preferential margin offered to develop countries as multilateral tariff protection was reduced further to successive rounds of liberalization in the GATT. Moreover, the Treaty on European Union has given new impetus to the Community's development policy in the framework of the Union's external policy by setting as a priority objective the sustainable economic and social development of developing countries and their harmonious and gradual integration in the world economy. The new scheme adopted by the Union's European Council on 19 December 1994 takes into account this development. It reinforces the GSP as an instrument of development by simplifying its management, better distributing its advantages and finally by assigning it new social and environmental objectives. How will the new GSP operate? In the past, through several Council regulations, the GSP defined every year the preference system applicable from 1 January to 31 December of the year in question to the products covered by the scheme originating in the recipient countries. This will no longer be the case, since from now on, in order to ensure trading operations greater stability, the scheme will be multiannual. The first one will enter into effect on 1 January 1995 and last 4 years (1995-1998). Initially, this multiannual scheme will be limited to industrial products (including textiles) since in 1995 for agricultural products, there will only be in 1995 a provisional one-year extension of the current provisions. However, starting in 1996, a new agricultural scheme will be introduced for 3 years. For industrial products, the new scheme will include a general system, on the one hand, and special systems of encouragement, on the other. It may, moreover, lead to measures of temporary withdrawal. Finally, its day-to-day management will be ensured through the aid of a Management Committee.

#### I. General System of the industrial scheme.

The general system is comprised of two complementary mechanisms: the tariff modulation mechanism and the graduation mechanism.

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## A. Tariff modulation mechanism.

Contrary to the previous scheme, the new GSP no longer has any limits on preferences (quotas, zero-duty set amounts or ceilings). This is a considerable simplification. The preferential duty is therefore applicable throughout the scheme's period of application without any limit on quantity. Nevertheless, to take into account the level of product sensitivity (which before was ensured by quotas and ceilings), the preferential duty is no longer systematically zero, but it is modulated on the basis of the category of sensitivity established for each product (Article 2 of the regulation).

### 1. Criteria and scope of application of the modulation mechanism.

There are four categories of products:

- very sensitive products, primarily textiles and ferro-alloys for which the modulated preferential duty represents 85% of the duty of the CCT normally applicable (annex 1, part 1 of the Regulation);
- sensitive products, which cover quite a range of products from chemicals, brushes and footwear to electronics and automobiles and for which the modulated preferential duty represents 70% of the CCT duty (annex I, part 2 of the Regulation);
- semi-sensitive products, also very diverse, for which the modulated preferential duty is 35% of the CCT duty (annex I, part 3 of the Regulation)
- non-sensitive products which are entirely duty-free (annex I, part 4).

Because the tariff modulation mechanism is based on the sensitivity of the products and not on the competitiveness of the countries, the modulated preferential duties are applicable without distinction to all the recipient countries with the exception (Article 3) of the least advanced countries and countries benefiting from the special "drug" regime (see below). The levels of modulated preferential duties and the lists of sensitivity will be valid for the entire duration of the scheme and therefore will not be revised before 1 January 1999.

### 2. Safeguard clause:

The only element that may perhaps modify the situation of a product during the period is the application of the safeguard clause (Article 14). This clause may apply in cases, which will remain the exception, where Community producers are caused serious difficulties or risk being so. Similar to the safeguard clause applied in the framework of the GATT, it will operate according to a procedure maintaining both the need for an in-depth investigation, with the assistance of the new Management Committee, and swift reaction. An accelerated procedure (Article 14, paragraph 6) is even provided for when entirely exceptional circumstances justify it.

## B. Graduation mechanism.

In the previous scheme, the situation of the recipient countries could be differentiated according to their level of competitiveness by product through the application of individual quotas or even through exclusion. The new graduation mechanism takes a radically different approach. There is no longer any measuring of the countries' competitiveness for each product. Instead, for each large sector of production, the level of industrial capacity achieved by each recipient country is taken into account in order to determine whether it still needs, considering its degree of development, the GSP to maintain its export performances. If a country achieves such a level, the scheme's advantages are gradually reduced for this sector so that the least advanced in this sector can in turn benefit from a preferential advantage over the more advanced countries. This mechanism is from this point of view a fundamental innovation of the new scheme, because it is through it that the GSP returns to its initial vocation as an instrument based on development needs.

Criteria for application of graduation mechanism: The criteria are, for obvious reasons of transparency and objectivity, described in detail in part 2 of annex II of the Regulation. The sectors covered for each country by the graduation mechanism are mentioned in part 1 of annex II. These sectors are determined by the combined application of an index of each country's relative specialization in this sector and a development index which measures the general level of

industrial development of each country according to, on the one hand, its annual per capita income and, on the other, its global level of exports of manufactured products.

## 2. Progressive implementation of graduation mechanism.

So that the operators concerned can adapt to the new situation, the graduation mechanism will be implemented in a very progressive manner. First of all, except in special cases (see paragraph 3 below), the graduation mechanism will be introduced in two phases. In the first phase, the country affected will see its preferential margin in the sector concerned cut in half (for example a sensitive product normally benefiting from a preferential duty of 70% of the CCT duty will only continue to benefit from an 85% preferential duty, or a 15% preferential margin instead of 30%). The country will only be completely excluded for this sector in a second phase. Moreover, the dates of application of the two phases of the mechanism will be different according to the level of per capita income of the country affected:

The first phase of the mechanism will be applied on 1 April 1995 to countries whose per capita income in 1991 exceeded \$6,000 (South Korea, Hong Kong, Singapore and some producing oil countries) and the second phase (exclusion) will be applied on 1 January 1996.

In contrast, the first phase of the mechanism will not be applied until 1 January 1997 to countries with a lower income and the second phase (exclusion) will not be applied until 1 January 1998.

## 3. Exceptions to the graduation mechanism.

Three series of exceptions to the basic graduation mechanism are provided. Two aim to complete it and the third to exempt certain countries from it.

a) eventual exclusion of the most advanced countries (Article 6). The first case is that of the most advanced countries for which complete exclusion from the scheme is eventually envisaged (on 1 January 1998), including therefore sectors not originally

affected by the basic mechanism, according to criteria which remain to be defined in a proposal which the Commission will submit to the Council in 1997.

b) "lion's share" clause (Article 5, paragraph 1). The graduation mechanism will also apply, even if the criteria of the basic mechanism are not fulfilled, to countries whose share in exports of eligible products in a determined sector exceed 25%. In addition, contrary to the basic mechanism, the exclusion will apply in this case in a single phase from 1 January 1996.

c) "minimum share" clause (Article 5, paragraph 2). By contrast, the graduation mechanism will not apply to countries whose share in exports of eligible products in sectors where graduation may apply does not exceed 2%.

## 4. Transition measures (Article 5, paragraph 3).

The deferred entry into effect of the different phases of the graduation mechanism could, if no adjustments were made, lead to abnormal situations where some products would benefit during the transition phase from much more favourable arrangements than in the previous scheme when they are actually intended to be eventually excluded. That is why there are provisions for some of the products mentioned in annex VI to be excluded as of 1 January 1995 if they were already excluded before or if they benefited from a preference limited to less than 1% in volume of their total exports of the country concerned (0.5% for textiles). Moreover, it is envisaged that the Commission may, if need be, trigger the safeguard clause in a limited number of other cases (for example for automobiles originating in South Korea) if the preferential imports of these products during the transition period are found to exceed the 1993 level of preferential access.

### C. Special cases

1. Products covered by the ECSC Treaty (Article 4, paragraph 4).

ECSC products are for the first time included in the industrial scheme. However, they

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remain excluded for countries which did not benefit from them in the previous scheme. That is the case of South Africa, countries of the former USSR and Albania.

## 2. Textile products originating in South Korea (Article 5, paragraph 4).

Textile products originating in South Korea, excluded from the previous scheme in 1994, because of the increase in customs duties for European products imported by this country, remain excluded for one year from the new scheme.

## II. Special arrangements for encouragement (title II of the regulation).

This is the most spectacular innovation of the new GSP scheme which is assigned new objectives in the framework of development policy. The major reason is the need to help, through all available means, including commercial, the recipient countries to improve the quality of their development by adopting the most advanced social and environmental policies. In this respect, additional preferential advantages in the framework of the GSP are a kind of compensation for additional costs resulting for these countries from more advanced policies in these areas. The principle of granting additional preferential margins to countries which so request and which abide by certain social conventions of the ILO and certain conventions of the OIBT in the tropical timber sector has therefore been adopted as a formal legal rule (Articles 7 and 8). Its actual application, however, has been deferred until 1998 in order to allow the recipient countries to adapt their policies as a result.

### A. Application criteria

The social incentive clause (Article 7) will be offered to countries which abide by ILO conventions no. 87 and 98 relating to trade union rights and the right to collective bargaining and no 138 relating to child labour. The environmental incentive clause (Article 8) will be limited to tropical timber and will be offered to countries which abide by the standards of the OIBT relating to the sustainable management of tropical forests.

### B. Intensity of additional preferential margin.

The exact level of the additional margin, which may assume any value (probably up to a maximum of 20 to 25%), offered by these clauses will be determined before the end of 1997 on the basis of the results of analyses which will have been carried out on these matters in such international organizations as the ILO, the WTO and the OECD. This period of time will be used by the Commission to evaluate more in depth, in association with these institutions, a margin allowing the best impact possible, considering the objectives sought.

### C. Rules of application.

The rules of application of the incentive clauses will also be decided upon proposal from the Commission before the end of 1997 on the basis of the same analyses. There too, because the objective is to base the provisions for monitoring these clauses on real cooperation with the applicant countries, this period will enable the Commission to examine in greater depth with these countries the technical arrangements of such cooperation and the methods of cooperation conceivable with the depositary international organizations of the conventions to which reference is made. The actual date of implementation is, in any event, set for 1 January 1998.

## III. Case of withdrawal of GSP (Article 9 and following).

In itself, the possibility of taking away the benefit of the GSP from a country because of a certain behaviour is not new. It is inherent in the autonomous nature of the GSP and has already been applied in the past in cases of discriminating or fraudulent trading practices. These provisions are, however, now more specific and refer, moreover, to other clearly unacceptable behaviours or degrading practices such as slavery, forced labour or the exporting of products made in prisons. In addition to this is the obvious lack of control of the drug trade and money laundering. The innovation is more in the guarantees offered by the planned procedure which is similar to the procedure of American hearings and which will enable each party concerned to present his

point of view after the phase of investigation conducted by the Management Committee. As to the adoption of any withdrawal measures, this will be done by the Council upon proposal from the Commission. Contrary to the graduation mechanism and the special arrangements for encouragement, the withdrawal procedure is applicable from 1 January 1995 and any complaints made pursuant to Article 10 may be lodged after this date with the Commission which will refer them to the Management Committee.

#### IV. Suspension of preferences for products subject to anti-dumping measures (Article 13).

This suspension measure is not of general application to all the products subject to anti-dumping measures. Its only purpose is to ensure that products for which the preferential margin has not been taken into account in the calculation of the injury because of the GSP's non-applicability during the period of investigation, do not benefit from the double advantage of the GSP and an anti-dumping duty that is lower than it would have been if a preferential margin had been taken into account to calculate the injury. The products concerned are synthetic corundum, silicon carbide and urea originating in the countries of the CIS, isobutanol from Russia, glutamate from South Korea, microdisks, car radios and DRAMs from South Korea.

#### V. Transitional mechanism (Article 20).

Because the introduction of the new industrial scheme as of 1 January 1995 represents considerable changes for commercial operators, provision has been made for a transitional mechanism in order to enable goods shipped from their country of origin before 1 January to benefit until 15 March 1995 from the preferences in force in 1994, provided, however, in the case of goods covered by zero-duty set amounts, that these amounts have not been exhausted. Once the set amounts applicable in 1994 are exhausted, the new arrangements will apply. For goods subject to a ceiling in 1994, the duty-free benefit may be granted until 15 March, save in entirely exceptional circumstances which would justify interrupting the 1994 arrangements and applying the new scheme. However, in

principle, there are no plans to resort to such measures between now and 15 March.

#### VI. Agricultural scheme:

Like in the past, the scheme of preferences for agricultural products, extended for one year, has a much more limited scope than that of the industrial scheme. This is due primarily to the GSP's priority objective which has always been the industrialization of developing countries rather than the encouragement of exports of primary products. Also, the constraints of the common agricultural policy have until now made it very difficult to grant concessions in sectors subject to the common organization of markets. This is still the case in 1995 despite a few improvements made in favour of cigars (30% instead of 35%). The main innovation in 1995 concerns the inclusion of South Africa on the list of recipient countries. However, a rather long list of exceptions is planned for this country (honey, tobacco, chapters 6, 7, 8 and 20 of the CCT) before its situation is reviewed in July 1995.

#### VII. Least developed countries:

Since 1977, and the commitments entered into in the framework of the Tokyo Round, the Community has always given special treatment to the countries considered by the institutions of the United Nations as the "least advanced" among the developing countries. Although most are beneficiaries of the Lome Convention and therefore little concerned by the GSP, there are a certain number which benefit from the special arrangements for LLDCs in the context of the GSP, namely Bangladesh, Afghanistan, Yemen, Maldives, Nepal, Bhutan, Myanmar (Burma), Laos and more recently Cambodia. These special arrangements for LLDCs consist in exemption from all duties for industrial products and a very expanded list of agricultural products with not only reduced but zero customs duties. Nevertheless, the safeguard clause also applies to these countries. Finally, it must be mentioned that these countries may also benefit from derogations to the rules of origin (see below).

#### VII. Special measures in favour of countries INVOLVED IN THE FIGHT AGAINST THE DRUG TRADE:

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Traditionally, the only countries that could benefit in the context of the GSP from more favourable arrangements were LLDCs (see above). Since 1990, similar arrangements are also being applied on a temporary basis to most of the countries of the Andean Group (Bolivia, Columbia, Ecuador, Peru) because of the particular difficulties encountered by these countries in their fight against the production of drugs and the drug trade and the profound destabilization of their social, political and economic structures which results from this. The primary aim is to give these countries through this system opportunities to export crops that are a substitute to coca production. Since 1991, these arrangements have been extended, in the case of *agricultural products, to the countries of the Central American isthmus* (Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, El Salvador). In 1995, these arrangements were prolonged (for 4 years for industrial products, for 1 year for agricultural products) and extended to Venezuela. However, prawns have been withdrawn from the special scheme for all the countries concerned. Two other products, carnations and preserved tuna and tuna loins, will be closely monitored in 1995 in view of the possible triggering of the safeguard clause against one or several of these countries, with a reference quantity based on past performances or set at 20 000 tonnes for preserved tuna and tuna loins.

#### IX. Rules of origin.

It is worth recalling that the entire GSP preferential scheme is subject to compliance with strict conditions relating to the origin of products that may benefit from preferences. These rules of origin are the subject of a separate detailed regulation issued by the Commission after the assent of the origin section of the Customs Code Committee. It contains, on the one hand, the definition itself of the origin of products and, on the other hand, the procedures for its control.

##### A. Definition of origin.

The definition of the origin of products is particularly important in the case where two or several countries were involved in the manufacture of the product in question. In

this case, the country which exports last the good to the Community may only benefit from the GSP if the processing carried out in this country is sufficient to confer on it the origin. In general, processing is deemed sufficient if it resulted in a change in the nomenclature position (Harmonized System) between the imported material and the finished product. This rule suffers, however, from numerous exceptions which add or substitute other conditions of processing expressed either by a description of the processing required or by a maximum percentage of imported materials.

##### B. Regional mixed origins:

Special provisions allow derogation to the above-mentioned conditions in the case of successive processing carried out within a regional grouping of recipient countries. These provisions, known under the expression "regional mixed origins", are aimed to encourage the regional integration of the economies of developing countries and are currently applicable to ASEAN and the Andean Group. They are potentially applicable to the MCAC as soon as administrative conditions are fulfilled. They could also be applicable to other regional groupings if they were to make such a request.

##### C. Donor country element.

In 1995, new provisions were introduced to enable considering material or components originating in the European Union as if they were originating in the recipient country which processes them. This rule is known under the expression "donor country element". Its introduction is an extremely important innovation for the GSP and will enable encouraging industrial cooperation between EU enterprises and those of the recipient countries, particularly the establishment of joint ventures supplied by imports from the EU.

##### D. Control procedures.

The procedures for controlling the origin are entirely based on administrative cooperation between the customs authorities of the

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recipient countries and the Community. They therefore involve a high degree of trust between these authorities, particularly because initial responsibility for the control belongs to the exporting recipient country. The certificate of origin that the recipient country issues for the goods that it is exporting will be considered by the importing Community authorities as a kind of "cheque" to be deducted from the Community budget since the goods that the certificate will accompany will be totally or partially exempt of customs duties which go to the Community's own resources. This indicates the importance of this cooperation and the acute problems that can be posed when failing to abide by the commitment subscribed to by the recipient countries when they issue these certificates. It is worth noting in this respect that a procedure of subsequent verification of the certificates of origin enables the Community authorities to ask the recipient countries to confirm or cancel their initial control. It should be recalled also in this context that Article 9 of the new scheme provides for the possibility of withdrawing preferences in case of fraud.

**6. Expert Group on the Change-over to the Single Currency**  
PRESS RELEASE DOCUMENT  
DATE: JANUARY 20, 1995

The Expert Group on the Changeover to the Single Currency has submitted an interim report to the European Commission. Mr. Cees Maas, the Expert Group's Chairman and member of the Executive Board of ING Group, presented the report, entitled 'The Preparation of the Changeover to the Single European Currency', to Mr. Henning Christophersen, the European Commissioner for Economic and Financial Affairs, today. In May 1994, the European Commission gave a mandate to the Expert Group to study and promote the technical preparations throughout the private sector for the changeover from national currencies to the single currency. This changeover represents a challenge of historical proportions surpassing everything so far done in monetary integration. This new currency unit will become the European Union's expression of economic progress, of price stability, and its successful integration and management will rank amongst the Union's

greatest achievements. The Expert Group is fully aware that a change of this magnitude must have full support of citizens and businesses in participating states. As they will experience not inconsiderable change in their daily activities and bear an inevitable expense, they must therefore be convinced that the changeover will be successful because it has been well planned -- balancing ease of change with minimal costs. The main messages of the interim report are: The process of Economic and Monetary Union (EMU) is underway. As a result of this ongoing process, there is a clear-cut need for the private sector to be adequately prepared for its ramifications. It is therefore of vital importance for awareness to be raised amongst consumers using effective information campaigns. \* The possibility of a 'big bang', one-off or instantaneous introduction of all the elements that will go to make up a single European currency is most unlikely, on the first day of stage III of EMU, even if this date will be 1 January 1999 (1 January 1997 being the first possible date to start EMU). \* The new single currency should be as strong, while entering EMU, as the strongest national currency, in order to maximise popular support. \* There is no need for a continuation of the present basket ECU. \* Public authorities and the private sector should start an ongoing dialogue on the main technical aspects of notes and coins of the new single currency, the timing of the physical introduction of these new monetary units and the point at which the European Central Bank will start using this new unit for monetary policy purposes. The Expert Group would welcome a public statement on these issues as soon as possible. \* There is a clear need to make the process of changeover so robust that it effectively becomes an optimum technical solution. Furthermore, the time between the start of monetary policy operations in ECU and the physical introduction of ECU notes and coins should be as short as possible. This could lead to reductions in costs (by avoiding dual accounting or transitional systems) and should reduce the danger of public confusion and the associated negative effects on credibility and acceptability of the single currency. In the months to come, the Expert Group will seek the reactions and opinions from all relevant sectors of society on the first thoughts, concepts and assumptions it has

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delivered in this report. Face to face meetings with a host of relevant bodies and parties will play an important role in the next stage of the work of the Group and will lead to the writing of a second report before mid-year. For further information, please contact: Mr. Wieger Sietsma, (00 3120) 541 5469.

**7. European Committee for Standardization (CEN)**  
MONTHLY PRESS RELEASE  
DOCUMENT DATE: JANUARY 13, 1995

In December 1994 CEN issued 44 European Standards and 79 draft European Standards. For the complete year 1994 CEN issued 471 European Standards (a 15 % increase on 1993) and 834 draft European Standards (also a 15 % increase). This brings the total number of CEN's European Standards which are current to 1736.

Nickel release from items in contact with skin: Excessive release of metal from items made of nickel can cause contact allergy, and then dermatitis. Ensuing complications may lead to eczema. Occupational health can be severely affected. For this reason the Union has adopted the Parliament and Council Directive 94/27/EC (amending Directive 76/769/EEC relating to the marketing and use of certain dangerous substances and preparations), which will come into effect six months after publication in the Official Journal of all the European Standards specifying test methods used for demonstrating conformity of products with the Directive. The Directive will prohibit the use of nickel and its compounds where the rate of nickel release is greater than 0,5 g/cm<sup>2</sup>/week in articles such as earrings, bracelets, buckles, watches and watch straps which come into direct and prolonged contact with skin. In January 1995 CEN will be issuing two draft standards for public enquiry in order to continue the process of consensus building and agreement by all the interests concerned.

prEN 1810, Precious metals: - Reference test method for determination of nickel content, uses atomic absorption analysis to compare the resonance energy of the dissolved nickel specimen under test with calibration solutions.

prEN 1811, Precious metals - Reference test method for the release of nickel, assesses the

release of nickel from an object in contact with artificial sweat. Atomic absorption or other appropriate analytical technique is used to derive a release rate in g/cm<sup>2</sup>/week. The value is compared with the release value of a reference material in order to determine if the specimen exceeds the value in the Directive. These draft standards will be available in two/three weeks from the national standards bodies to whom comments should also be addressed.

Safety of machinery: CEN has issued the second edition of its Standardization programme - Safety of machinery, which lists all adopted European Standards, draft standards issued for public enquiry, and the work items which are currently being handled in more than 35 technical committees. The publication is timely in that the Directive for safety of machinery (89/392/EEC, and subsequent amendments) came into force on 1 January this year. The booklet costs 2175 BEF in Belgium (inclusive of postage & VAT). For an order form and prices outside Belgium contact Madame Balfroid, fax + 32 2 519 68 19).

Testing of metallic materials: Amongst the European Standards produced by the European Committee for Iron and Steel Standardization (ECISS) in 1994 were eight which completed an important part of the programme of work of ECISS Technical Committee 1A. EN 10002, in five parts, covers the tensile testing of metallic materials, EN 10045 in two parts, the Charpy impact test, and EN 10003 and EN 10109, each in three parts, the Brinell and Rockwell Hardness tests respectively. Communique issued by: Stewart Sanson, CEN tel + 32 2 519 6852 fax + 32 2 519 6819

8. In Annex 1 to this edition of the EIC Newsletter you will find information notes and application forms for the MERCURE EC and the MERCURE TACIS programmes. The former concerns an exchange programme for CCI executives within the European Union, while the latter concerns a visiting programme for CCI staff from the EU and the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS).

10. Annex 2 comprises a table summarising projects committed by the Commission in the Occupied Territories in 1993 and

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1994.(situation as at December 1994). The administration of these projects is assured by the Technical Assistance Office of the Commission which is temporarily based in Jerusalem:

Nablus Road 31,  
P.O. Box 22207,  
East Jerusalem.

### III. QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

#### Question 1:

We have noticed that many SMEs in our region are disillusioned with trying to access EU funds. Is there anything that can be done to improve this situation?

#### Answer 1:

Thank you for your comment to DG XXIII inserted in your 3rd Report where you stated that many SMEs and organisations were disillusioned with trying to access EU funds. I hope that the following remarks will be of assistance:

As regards possible finance for the establishment of a restaurant, please note as follows :

The Edinburgh facility provides interest subsidies of 2% on subloans for job-creating SME investment projects (such as your restaurant which plans to create about 10 jobs). We would suggest you consult the Official Journal L 107 (28. 04. 1994) on the matter. The financial intermediaries for this facility in Ireland are the following : ICC Bank plc in Dublin 2 (Mrs O. Cruise) and AIB Bank in Dublin 4 (Mr John Kelly, and/or Mr Tom Branigan).

You should not forget the other EIB credit facilities (global loans, etc.) that are aimed at SMEs.

In addition, the EU is trying to create numerous facilities for SMEs or organisations in order to facilitate their access to funding. As regards the Structural Funds, Ireland is an objective 1 area and has therefore access to relatively large sums of money. Your EIC should know from your local authorities the priorities that are being established in Ireland in the different areas such as training, environment, infrastructure, etc. for the next 5-year period (1994-1999).

All Member States also have the possibility to cofinance Objective 3 and 4 projects and your

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EIC should again ascertain how these are operated by the national and local authorities in Ireland. The aim of the Community is to establish a balance between all the European regions and projects with a European or transnational dimension are most likely to gain subsidies. This clearly points to a role for the EIC.

The Community Initiatives are also a good opportunity for SMEs to participate in the Structural Funds (9% of the total budget of Structural Funds through 13 different initiatives). Some studies, networks of cooperation and pilot projects can also be cofinanced directly by the Commission under Article 10 of the ERDF Regulation. The priorities for the next period are the following:

1. inter-regional cooperation;
2. spatial planning;
3. innovative actions in regional economic development;
4. development of urban policies.

In the vocational training field, a new programme called Leonardo, an action programme for the implementation of a Community Vocational Training Policy 1995-1999 (OJ C 244 of 31.08.94, page 17), was adopted in December. The Member States have still to designate their national coordinators. Calls for tenders for this programme will be published in the Official Journal.

The 4th Framework Programme in R&D established a lot of new measures aimed at SMEs in many different technological areas. Each programme has elements that are designed to facilitate access for SMEs.

Assistance from DG XXIII also aims to improve general conditions for SMEs and their access to markets. Programmes such as Eurotech capital, Seed Capital, Venture Consort and the proposed new measures for cooperatives, mutual societies, associations and foundations (support for the promotion of opportunities for transnational cooperation,

training, etc.), Europartenariat and Interprise are all aimed at SMEs.

There are also, in many Member States, particular schemes of assistance (regional selective assistance) that are worth looking at.

Depending on the area of specialisation of your SMEs, I would suggest that there are several possibilities for them to try to gain cofinancing at an European level.

#### **Question 2:**

Could you give us more details about the application of the "Machines" Directive for a Swiss trader who buys used machines in East European countries and resells them in the EC?

#### **Answer 2:**

Further to your fax of 6 January 1995 in which you request more details about the application of the "Machines" Directive for a Swiss trader who buys used machines in East European countries and resells them in the EC, please note the following:

Our expert at DG III (Industry) confirms that in this case, it is the Swiss trader who must ensure the conformity of the machines; he may not pass this responsibility on to the buyer or user in the Community. The machines' conformity must comply with the provisions of the Directive.

Paragraph 6, Article 8 of the Directive was drafted to enable the assembly of complex sets, automated plants, etc. by a supervisor who is not the manufacturer but who has the expertise to assume responsibility for the whole with regard to the provisions of the Directive (for example, a Community manufacturer who designs the plans for a machine and has it made by industrialists in Asia).

Regarding your second question, our expert informs us that your information is not accurate. Indeed, any machine entering the Community is considered new material whose conformity must be ensured.

#### **Question 3:**

Could you provide us with information concerning the possibility of loans for

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European SMEs wanting to invest in Mediterranean countries in the framework of the Med-Invest programme?

**Answer 3:**

Following your question concerning the possibility of loans for European SMEs wanting to invest in Mediterranean countries, in the framework of the MED-Invest programme, please note the following:

As you will note in the documentation which you have on the MED-Invest programme, this programme is aimed at SMEs through the intermediary of:

- associations of enterprises;
- professional organizations;
- rural and local development agencies;
- other institutions which have expertise in the area of information and cooperation with enterprises.

SMEs do not directly benefit from this programme. However, please note that the aim of the ECIP programme is to promote joint ventures between enterprises in the European Union and their counterparts in the countries of Asia, Latin America and the Mediterranean region. We advise your client therefore to present his project to one of the Spanish agents designated for this project.

**Question 4:**

Is there any Community legislation granting aid to organic farming?

**Answer 4:**

Further to your fax of 28.06.94 relating to Community legislation granting aid to organic farming, please note the following:

The two regulations that you mention on the marketing of farm products and the efficiency of agricultural structures do not specifically concern organic farming but all the sectors in general and professionals in the agri-food sector. The draft Regulation which amends them also does not specifically concern organic products.

**Question 5:**

What is the order of publication of invitations to tender in the Official Journal S Series?

**Answer 5:**

Further to your question concerning the order of publication of invitations to tender in the Official Journal S Series, EUR-OP has informed us as follows :

The order of entry is not, as you suggest, by date of entry at the Office for Publications. The Office for Publications only complies with the obligation, laid down by Directives, to publish the tenders within 12 days after dispatch by the authority or, in case of an accelerated procedure, within 5 days. This means that invitations which have been sent by letter and have already taken some days to arrive in Luxembourg get priority over invitations which have been sent by fax.

Each language has its own service which adapts the format of the invitations received for publication in the Official Journal. The letters received are retyped, summarised, translated, if necessary, and the service may also have to contact the authorities in case the information is not complete or clear. All this takes a certain amount of time, which may thus differ per invitation. Some services also deal with more invitations than others which may also slow down the publication process for a particular language.

The result of this process is that invitations to tender which have been received later than others may get published earlier. This is of no importance to the Office for Publications as long as it stays within the 12 (or 5) day time limit. Only the institutions of the EU may state that they wish their invitations to tender to be published on a certain date.

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# IV. PUBLICATIONS

## CEC

The following publications were or will be sent to EICs by the Office of Official Publications of the EC:

"Communication from the Commission to the Council and the European Parliament. Directions for the EU on Environmental indicators and green national accounting. The integration of environmental and economic information systems"/"Communication de la Commission au Conseil et au Parlement Européen. Orientations pour l'Union européenne concernant les indicateurs environnementaux et la compatibilité verte nationales. Intégration des systèmes économiques et environnementaux." COM/94/670 final, 21. 12. 94.

"Guide des professions dans l'optique du grand marché" 2nd edition, 1994. Jean-Claude Séché. Cat. No.: CM-84-94-985-C.

The other language versions will be published shortly.

## OTHERS

"Anuario de la relaciones Europeo-Latinoamericanas (ARELA)". Instituto de relaciones Europeo-Latinoamericanas, IRELA. 1993. 591p. ISBN 84-88607-13-X (Pedro de Valdiva -E-28006 Madrid, Apto 2600 Fax: 34-1-562 64 99).

The main objective of this yearbook is to present bilateral relations between Europe and Latin America.

The European Committee for Standardization, CEN, has published a series of titles:

"The new approach. Legislation and standards on the free movement of goods in Europe"/"Nouvelle approche. Clauses et normes de la libre circulation des marchandises au sein de la CEE". 1994. 208 p. ISBN 92-9097-336-6 Price in Belgium BF 1 580.

Publication available in English and French which presents the European policy and standards which have already been adopted or are being adopted with regard to 13 Directives within the framework of the new approach.

"Standardisation programme. Safety of machinery". Edition 2: 1994/12. 119 p. ISBN 92-9097-360-9 2 175

Compilation of the programmes of CEN and CENELEC committees on machine safety.

"Standardisation programme. European standardisation in the field of construction products as defined by the Directive 89/106/EEC" 1993. 416 p. BF 6 460.

Presents an overall view of the CEN's working programme with regard to standards on construction and civil engineering, technical specifications, standards on products placed on the market.

"1994 General Technical Report". 663 p. ISBN 92-9097-312-9 BF 3920.

Contains lists by technical committee of documents published and working programmes of current projects.

CEN Distribution & Sales Unit: 36, rue de Stassart - B - 1050 Brussels Fax : 32-2-519 68 19

Fax: Austria: 43-1-21300818; Denmark:45-39-770202; Finland:358-0-1464925; France:33-1-42915647; Germany: 49-3026011801; Greece: 301-2020776; Ireland: 353-1-8369821; Italy: 39-2-70105992; Luxembourg: 352-491447; the Netherlands: 31-15-690271; Portugal: 351-1-2948101; Spain: 34-1-3103695; Sweden: 46-8-4117035; UK: 44-1-181-9967001.

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# V. CALLS FOR PROPOSALS OFFICIAL JOURNAL DEADLINES

NOTE TO ALL EICS.

INFO MARKETS : SELECTED CALLS FOR TENDERS & PROPOSALS & OJ DEADLINES/APPELS D'OFFRES, APPELS à PROPOSITIONS ET ÉCHÉANCES DU JOCE SÉLECTIONNÉS.  
95. 02. 02

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.

PLEASE NOTE THAT IN SO FAR AS CALLS FOR PROPOSALS ON RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT ARE CONCERNED, THIS PUBLICATION ONLY CONTAINS THE MAIN DEADLINES. MANY RTD CALLS FOR PROPOSALS ALSO HAVE CONTINUOUSLY OPEN MEASURES FOR SMES, ACCOMPANYING MEASURES, ETC. PLEASE REFER TO THE TEXTS OF THESE CALLS AND THE INFORMATION PACKAGES PUBLISHED BY THE COMMISSION FOR FURTHER DETAILS ON THIS MATTER.

CETTE PUBLICATION A ÉTÉ RATIONNALISÉE, 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 (PEX LES APPELS EN MATIÈRE DE FOURNITURES), VEUILLEZ CONSULTER TED.

EN CE QUI CONCERNE LES APPELS A PROPOSITION POUR LES PROGRAMMES DE RECHERCHE ET DEVELOPPEMENT, CETTE PUBLICATION NE CONTIENT QUE LES DATES LIMITES PRINCIPALES. BEAUCOUP DE CES PROGRAMMES PREVOIENT ÉGALEMENT DES ACTIONS TELLES QUE DES MESURES POUR LES P M E , L E S M E S U R E S D'ACCOMPAGNEMENT, ETC. QUI RESTENT CONTINUELLEMENT OUVERTES. NOUS VOUS RECOMMANDONS DONC DE CONSULTER LES TEXTES DES APPELS A PROPOSITIONS ET LES DOSSIERS D'INFORMATION DIFFUSÉS PAR LA COMMISSION POUR DE PLUS AMPLES RENSEIGNEMENTS A CE SUJET.

PATENT ABSTRACTS (IT-O)  
RESUMES DE BREVETS (AO-O)  
DATL : 95.02.06 DATDOC : 95.01.18  
OJ/JOCE S 001/11, 95.01.04

RADIO ADVERTISING CAMPAIGN (IT-O)  
CAMPAGNE PUBLICITAIRE  
RADIOPHONIQUE (AO-O)  
DATL : 95.02.06 DATDOC : 95.01.25  
OJ/JOCE S 242/15, 94.12.16

STUDY : INTERNAL MARKET  
PROGRAMME AND INTRA EU  
MULTI-CURRENCY  
MANAGEMENT COSTS (IT-O)  
ETUDE : LE PROGRAMME DU MARCHÉ  
INTERIEUR ET LES FRAIS DE GESTION  
DES MONNAIES MULTIPLES AU SEIN DE  
L'UE (AO-O)

DATL : 95.02.09 DATDOC : 95.02.09  
OJ/JOCE S 004/16, 95.01.07

MAST III : INDIVIDUAL FELLOWSHIPS  
(CP) BOURSES INDIVIDUELLES (AP)  
DATL 1 : 95.02.13  
OJ/JOCE S 241, 94.12.15

RTD AND DEMONSTRATION :  
COOPERATION WITH THIRD  
COUNTRIES AND  
INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS  
(ADV)  
RDT ET DEMONSTRATION :  
COOPERATION AVEC LES PAYS TIERS  
ET LES  
ORGANISATIONS INTERNATIONALES  
(PRE)  
DATPUB : 95.02.15  
OJ/JOCE S 241/ , 94.12.15

PUBLICATIONS BASED ON THE REPORT  
"EUROPE'S ENVIRONMENT: THE DOB-IS  
ASSESSMENT" (IT-O)  
PUBLICATIONS SUR LA BASE DU  
RAPPORT "EUROPE'S ENVIRONMENT:  
THE DOB-IS ASSESSMENT" (UN  
R A P P O R T C O N C E R N A N T  
L'ENVIRONNEMENT) (AO-O)  
DATL : 95.02.15 DATDOC : 95.01.20  
OJ/JOCE S 252/19, 94.12.31

STUDY ON THE STRUCTURE OF THE  
RAILWAY INDUSTRY (IT-O)  
ETUDE CONCERNANT LA STRUCTURE  
DE L'INDUSTRIE FERROVIAIRE (AO-O)  
DATL : 95.02.19 DATDOC : 95.01.28  
OJ/JOCE S 250/16, 94.12.29

SURVEYS OF INTERNATIONAL ROAD  
TRANSPORT PRICES (FRANCE, ITALY,  
THE NETHERLANDS, BELGIUM,  
LUXEMBOURG, GREECE AND  
SPAIN) (IT-R)  
ETUDE DES TARIFS DES TRANSPORTS  
ROUTIERS INTERNATIONAUX  
(FRANCE, ITALIE, PAYS-BAS, BELGIQUE,  
LUXEMBOURG, GRECE ET ESPAGNE)  
(AO-R)  
DATL : 95.02.20 DATDOC : 95.01.06  
OJ/JOCE S 247/22, 94.12.23

STUDY ON THE IMPACT OF CAPITAL  
MARKET LIBERALISATION (IT-O)  
ETUDE SUR L'IMPACT DE LA  
LIBERALISATION DU MARCHE DES  
CAPITAUX (AO-O)  
DATL : 95.02.24 DATDOC : 95.02.24  
OJ/JOCE S 004/21, 95.01.07

(\*) STUDY ON THE TARIFS OF  
INTERNATIONAL ROAD TRANSPORT  
(IT-R)  
ETUDE SUR LES TARIFS DES  
TRANSPORTS ROUTIERS  
INTERNATIONAUX  
(AO-R)  
DATL-R : 95.02.24  
OJ/JOCE S 019/12, 95.01.28

STUDY : EXTENT OF REALISATION OF  
ECONOMIES OF SCALE DUE TO  
THE INTERNAL MARKET PROGRAMME  
(IT-O)

ETUDE : L'ETENDUE DE LA  
REALISATION D'ECONOMIES  
D'ECHELLE DUES AU PROGRAMME DU  
MARCHE INTERIEUR (AO-O)  
DATL : 95.02.24 DATDOC : 95.02.24  
OJ/JOCE S 004/19, 95.01.07

STUDY : INTERNAL MARKET AND  
COMPETITION : IMPACT AND POLICY  
ISSUES (IT-O)  
ETUDE : LE MARCHE INTERIEUR ET LA  
CONCURRENCE : CONSEQUENCES ET  
QUESTIONS POLITIQUES (AO-O)  
DATL : 95.02.24 DATDOC : 95.02.24  
OJ/JOCE S 004/18, 95.01.07

STUDY : IMPACT OF THE ABOLITION OF  
FISCAL AND CUSTOMS FORMALITIES  
ON THE COST OF TRANSPORTING  
GOODS OR MATERIALS BETWEEN  
MEMBER STATES (IT-O)  
ETUDE : IMPACT DE L'ABOLITION DES  
FORMALITES FISCALES ET  
DOUANIERES SUR LE COUT DE  
TRANSPORT DE MARCHANDISES OU DE  
MATERIAUX ENTRE LES ETATS  
MEMBRES (AO-O)  
DATL : 95.02.24 DATDOC : 95.02.24  
OJ/JOCE S 004/11, 95.01.07

THE INFLUENCE OF ACCOUNTING AND  
TAX REGULATIONS ON INTANGIBLE  
COMPANY INVESTMENT (IT-R)  
L'INFLUENCE DES REGLES  
COMPTABLES ET FISCALES SUR  
L'INVESTISSEMENT IMMATERIEL DES  
ENTREPRISES (AO-R)  
DATL-R : 95.02.25  
OJ/JOCE S 012/26, 95.01.19

EXTERNAL ASSESSMENT REPORT : DG  
XXIII (IT-O)  
RAPPORT D'EVALUATION : DG XXIII  
(AO-O)  
DATL : 95.02.28 DATDOC : 95.02.17  
OJ/JOCE S 252/21, 94.12.31

SYNERGY PROGRAMME (ENERGY  
COOPERATION) : EVALUATION (IT-O)  
P R O G R A M M E S Y N E R G I E  
(COOPERATION DANS LE DOMAINE DE  
L'ENERGIE)  
EVALUATION (AO-O)  
DATL : 95.03.10 DATDOC : 95.02.28  
OJ/JOCE S 012/25, 95.01.19

CAUSES OF WORK ACCIDENTS IN  
FORESTS (IT-O)  
CAUSALITE D'ACCIDENTS DU TRAVAIL  
EN FORETS (AO-O)  
DATL : 95.03.13 DATDOC : 95.02.15  
OJ/JOCE S 012/28, 95.01.19

(\*) SPECIFIC RDT AND  
DEMONSTRATION PROGRAMME IN THE  
AREA OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC RESEARCH  
(ADV)  
PROGRAMME SPECIFIQUE DE RDT ET  
DEMONSTRATION DANS LE DOMAINE  
DE RECHERCHE SOCIO-ECONOMIQUE  
FINALISEE (PRE)  
DATPUB : 95.03.15  
OJ/JOCE S 021/14, 95.02.01

SPECIFIC RTD PROGRAMME IN THE  
FIELD OF TRANSPORT (CP)  
PROGRAMME SPECIFIQUE DE RDT:  
TRANSPORTS (AP)  
DATL : 95.03.15  
OJ/JOCE S 010/20, 95.01.17

SELECTION OF OUTSIDE  
ORGANISATIONS TO ACT AS RELAY  
CENTRES (CP)  
SELECTION DE GROUPEMENTS  
EXTERIEURS SOUHAITANT FAIRE  
OFFICE DE CENTRES RELAIS (AP)  
DATL : 95.03.15  
OJ/JOCE S 010/20, 95.01.17

BRITE/EURAM III RTD PROJECTS (CP)  
BRITE/EURAM III PROJETS DE RDT (AP)  
DATL : 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 SPECIFIQUE DE RDT  
DANS LE DOMAINE DES NORMES,  
MESURES ET ESSAIS : RDT POUR  
SOUTENIR LA POLITIQUE  
COMMUNAUTAIRE (AP)  
DATL : 95.03.15  
OJ/JOCE S 241, 94.12.15

SPECIFIC RTD PROGRAMME IN THE  
FIELD OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERY  
(CP)  
PROGRAMME SPECIFIQUE DE RDT &  
DEMONSTRATION, DANS LE DOMAINE  
DE L'AGRICULTURE ET DE LA PECHE  
(AP)  
RDT/RTD : DATL : 95.03.15  
OJ/JOCE S 241, 94.12.15

SPECIFIC RTD PROGRAMME IN THE  
FIELD OF TELEMATICS  
APPLICATIONS (CP)  
PROGRAMME SPECIFIQUE DE RDT  
"APPLICATIONS TELEMATIQUES"  
(CP)  
RTD/RDT : DATL : 95.03.15  
PRE-SCREENING : DATL : 95.01.31  
CHECK INFORMATION PACKAGE FOR  
DEADLINES FOR SME MEASURES  
CONSULTER LE DOSSIER  
D'INFORMATION POUR LES DATES  
LIMITES POUR LES MESURES A  
FAVEUR DES PME  
OJ/JOCE S 241, 94.12.15

SPECIFIC PROGRAMME OF RTD AND  
DEMONSTRATION IN THE  
A R E A O F A D V A N C E D  
COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGIES  
(ACTS) (CP)

PROGRAMME

SPECIFIQUE DE RDT, Y COMPRIS DE  
DEMONSTRATION, DANS  
LE DOMAINE DES TECHNOLOGIES DES  
COMMUNICATIONS (ACTS) (AP)

DATL : 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 SPECIFIQUE DE RDT &  
DEMONSTRATION DANS LE DOMAINE  
DES TECHNOLOGIES DE  
L'INFORMATION (AP)

ONE STEP RTD / RDT - UNE ETAPE:

DATL : 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 SPECIFIQUE DE RDT ET  
DE DEMONSTRATION DANS LE  
DOMAINE DES SCIENCES ET  
TECHNOLOGIES MARINES (AP)

DATL : 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  
MOBILITE, BOURSES

INSTITUTIONNELLES ADRESSÉES AUX  
CHERCHEURS (AP)

DATL : 95.03.15

OJ/JOCE S 241/0000, 94.12.15

SUPPORT FOR TRANSNATIONAL  
COOPERATION BETWEEN CRAFTS

ENTERPRISES AND SMALL  
ENTERPRISES (CP)

SOUTIEN A LA COOPERATION  
TRANSNATIONALE ENTRE

ENTREPRISES ARTISANALES ET  
PETITES ENTREPRISES (AP)

DATL : 95.03.15

OJ/JOCE S 194/155, 94.10.08

OJ/JOCE S 231/18, 94.12.01 (COM)

(\*) STUDY : FIRE SAFETY IN HOTELS  
AND ACCOMMODATION BUILDINGS  
(IT-O)

ETUDE: SECURITE INCENDIE DANS LES  
HOTELS ET DANS LES

ETABLISSEMENTS D'HEBERGEMENT  
(AO-O)

DATL : 95.03.16

OJ/JOCE S 020/20, 95.01.31

SERVICES IN THE FIELD OF  
JOURNALISM : DG XV (INTERNAL  
MARKET AND FINANCIAL SERVICES)  
(IT-O)

PRESTATION DE SERVICES  
JOURNALISTIQUES : DG XV (MARCHE  
INTERIEUR ET SERVICES FINANCIERS)  
(AO-O)

DATL : 95.03.17

OJ/JOCE S 015/24, 95.01.24

SPECIFIC RTD & TRAINING  
PROGRAMME : NUCLEAR FISSION  
SAFETY (CP)

PROGRAMME SPECIFIQUE DE RDT ET  
DE FORMATION : SURETE DE LA  
FISSION NUCLEAIRE (AP)

DATL : 95.03.20

OJ/JOCE S 010/24, 95.01.17

SPECIFIC RTD PROGRAMME IN THE  
FIELD OF BIOTECHNOLOGY (CP)

PROGRAMME SPECIFIQUE DE RDT,  
DANS LE DOMAINE DE LA  
BIOTECHNOLOGIE (AP)

DATL : 95.03.24

OJ/JOCE S 010/18, 95.01.17

JOULE-THERMIE (CP) (AP)

DATL : 95.03.24

OJ/JOCE S 241/, 94.12.15

SERVICES CONTRACT "ANNUAL ENERGY REVIEW" (IT-O)  
CONTRAT DE SERVICES "ANNUAL ENERGY REVIEW"(AO-O)  
DATL : 95.03.25  
OJ/JOCE S 015/21, 95.01.24

PILOT PROJECTS AND DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS RELATING TO THE ADJUSTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL STRUCTURES AND THE PROMOTION OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (CP)  
PROJETS PILOTES ET PROJETS DE DEMONSTRATION DANS LE CADRE DE L'ADAPTATION DES STRUCTURES AGRICOLES ET DE LA PROMOTION DU DEVELOPPEMENT RURAL (AP)  
DATL : 95.03.31  
OJ/JOCE S 209/16 & C 303/17, 94.10.29

SPECIFIC RTD PROGRAMME : BIOMEDICINE AND HEALTH (CP)  
PROGRAMME SPECIFIQUE DE RDT: BIOMEDECINE ET SANTE (AP)  
DATL : 95.03.31 (OTHER DEADLINES FOR RESEARCH FELLOWSHIPS - PLEASE REFER TO TEXT)  
OJ/JOCE S 010/19, 95.01.17

COMMUNITY PROGRAMME ON THE CONSERVATION, CHARACTERISATION, COLLECTION AND UTILISATION OF GENETIC RESOURCES IN AGRICULTURE (CP)  
PROGRAMME COMMUNAUTAIRE CONCERNANT LA CONSERVATION, LA CARACTERISATION, LA COLLECTE & L'UTILISATION DES RESSOURCES GENETIQUES EN AGRICULTURE (AO)  
DATL : 95.03.31  
OJ/JOCE S 247/21, 94.12.23

MAST III : ADVANCED COURSES (CP)  
COURS AVANCES (AP)  
DATL : 95.04.03  
OJ/JOCE S 241, 94.12.15

SPECIFIC RTD PROGRAMME : TRAINING AND MOBILITY OF

RESEARCHERS, ACCESS TO LARGE-SCALE FACILITIES (CP)  
PROGRAMME SPECIFIQUE DE RDT: FORMATION ET MOBILITE DES CHERCHEURS, ACCES AUX GRANDES INSTALLATIONS (AP)  
DATL : 95.04.18  
OJ/JOCE S 010/22, 95.01.17

SPECIFIC RTD PROGRAMME : TRAINING AND MOBILITY OF RESEARCHERS, ACCOMPANYING MEASURES (EUROCONFERENCES, SUMMER SCHOOLS AND PRACTICAL TRAINING COURSES (CP)  
PROGRAMME SPECIFIQUE DE RDT: FORMATION ET MOBILITE DES CHERCHEURS, MESURES D'ACCOMPAGNEMENT (EUROCONFERENCES, ECOLES D'ETE ET COURS PRATIQUES (AP)  
DATL : 95.04.18  
OJ/JOCE S 010/22, 95.01.17

SPECIFIC RTD PROGRAMME IN THE FIELD OF MEASUREMENT AND TESTING : MEASUREMENTS FOR QUALITY EUROPEAN PRODUCTS AND PRENORMATIVE RESEARCH FOR INDUSTRY (CP)  
PROGRAMME SPECIFIQUE DE RDT DANS LE DOMAINE DES NORMES, MESURES ET ESSAIS : MESURES POUR DES PRODUITS EUROPEENS DE QUALITE ET RECHERCHE PRENORMATIVE POUR L'INDUSTRIE (AP)  
DATL : 95.04.19  
OJ/JOCE S 241, 94.12.15

SPECIFIC RTD PROGRAMME : ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE (CP)  
PROGRAMME SPECIFIQUE DE RDT: ENVIRONNEMENT ET CLIMAT (AP)  
DATL : 95.04.27  
OJ/JOCE S 010/16, 95.01.17

SPECIFIC RTD PROGRAMME : TRAINING AND MOBILITY OF RESEARCHERS, TRAINING THROUGH RESEARCH (CP)

PROGRAMME SPECIFIQUE DE RDT:  
FORMATION ET MOBILITE DES  
CHERCHEURS, FORMATION PAR LA  
RECHERCHE (AP)  
DATL : 95.05.15  
OJ/JOCE S 010/22, 95.01.17

SPECIFIC RTD AND DEMONSTRATION  
PROGRAMME IN THE AREA OF MARINE  
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (CP)  
PROGRAMME SPECIFIQUE DE RDT ET  
DE DEMONSTRATION DANS LE  
DOMAINE DES SCIENCES ET  
TECHNOLOGIES MARINES (AP)  
DATL 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 A LA COOPERATION  
TRANSNATIONALE ENTRE  
ENTREPRISES ARTISANALES ET TRES  
PETITES ENTREPRISES (AP)  
DATL : 95.06.15  
OJ/JOCE S 194/155, 94.10.08  
OJ/JOCE S 231/18, 94.12.01 (COM)

SPECIFIC RTD PROGRAMME : TRAINING  
AND MOBILITY OF  
RESEARCHERS, RESEARCH NETWORKS  
(CP)  
PROGRAMME SPECIFIQUE DE RDT:  
FORMATION ET MOBILITE DES  
CHERCHEURS, RESEAUX DE  
RECHERCHE (AP)  
DATL : 95.06.15  
OJ/JOCE S 010/22, 95.01.17

TRAINING SERVICES (CEXP)  
SERVICES DE FORMATION (AMAN)  
DATL : 95.06.30  
OJ/JOCE S 015/22, 95.01.24

MAST III : INDIVIDUAL FELLOWSHIPS  
(CP) / BOURSES  
INDIVIDUELLES (AP)  
DATL 2 : 95.07.17  
OJ/JOCE S 241/, 94.12.15

(\*) PILOT OPERATIONS IN THE FIELD  
OF THE ENVIRONMENT (CP)

OPERATIONS PILOTES DANS LE  
DOMAINE DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT (AP)  
DATL : 95.10.23 (TO BE CONFIRMED BY  
DG XI)  
OJ/JOCE S 020/23, 95.01.31 (COR)  
OJ/JOCE S 140/85, 94.07.23

SUPPORT FOR TRANSNATIONAL  
COOPERATION BETWEEN CRAFTS  
ENTERPRISES AND VERY SMALL  
ENTERPRISES (CP)  
SOUTIEN A LA COOPERATION  
TRANSNATIONALE ENTRE  
ENTREPRISES ARTISANALES ET TRES  
PETITES ENTREPRISES (AP)  
DATL : 95.11.15  
OJ/JOCE S 194/155, 94.10.08  
OJ/JOCE S 231/18, 94.12.01 (COM)

SPECIFIC RTD & TRAINING  
PROGRAMME : NUCLEAR FISSION  
SAFETY (CP)  
PROGRAMME SPECIFIQUE DE RDT ET  
DE FORMATION : SURETE DE LA  
FISSION NUCLEAIRE (AP)  
DATL : 96.02.28  
OJ/JOCE S 010/24, 95.01.17

CALLS FOR EXPRESSIONS OF INTEREST  
/ APPELS AUX MANIFESTATIONS  
D'INTERET

DG I  
====  
SUPPORT IN THE CONTEXT OF THE  
HANDLING OF ANTI-DUMPING  
INVESTIGATIONS (CEXP)  
ASSISTANCE DANS LE CADRE DU  
TRAITEMENT DES ENQUETES  
ANTIDUMPING (AMAN)  
LIST VALID UNTIL / LISTE VALABLE  
JUSQU'A : 97.12.30  
OJ/JOCE S 251/15, 94.12.30

DG II  
=====  
CONSULTANCY SERVICES  
SERVICES DE CONSULTANTS  
LISTE VALID UNTIL / LISTE VALABLE  
JUSQU'A : 98.01.30  
OJ/JOCE S 004/12, 95.01.07

COOPERATION WITH ASIAN,  
LATIN - AMERICAN AND  
MEDITERRANEAN COUNTRIES (CEXP)  
COOPERATION AVEC LES PAYS DE  
L'ASIE, DE L'AMERIQUE LATINE ET DE  
LA MEDITERRANEE (AMAN)  
DATL : 97.09.30  
OJ/JOCE S 246/21, 94.12.22

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

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EXPERT CONSULTANTS IN THE FIELD  
OF COMPETITION POLICY AND STATE  
AID (CEXP)  
CONSULTANTS EXPERTS DANS LE  
DOMAINE DE LA CONCURRENCE ET  
DES AIDES D'ETAT (AMAN)  
DATL : 97.02.02  
OJ/JOCE S 231/19, 94.12.01 (COR)  
S 147/126, 94.08.03

DG V :

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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'ETUDES  
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 SECURITE SOCIALE, L'AIDE

SOCIALE ET LES DISPOSITIONS  
COMPLEMENTAIRES) (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'ETUDES 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 :

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MULTI-ANNUAL 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

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

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LEGAL ADVISORS (CEXP)  
CONSEILLERS JURIDIQUES (AMAN)  
DATL : 97.01.31  
OJ/JOCE S 237/16, 94.12.09

DG X :

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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

EXHIBITION PLANNING (CEXP)  
CONCEPTION D'EXPOSITIONS (AMAN)  
DATL : 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)  
DATL : 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)  
ETUDES 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)  
DATL : 97.11.09  
OJ/JOCE S 215/15, 94.11.09

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

DG XXI :

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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)  
ETUDES 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) :

CREATION OF A CONSULTANT BASE FOR RESTRICTED PROCEDURE SUB-THRESHOLD ASSIGNMENTS (CEXP)  
CREATION D'UNE BASE DE CONSULTANTS POUR DES MARCHES RESTREINTS EN DESSOUS DES SEUILS POUR LA PUBLICATION AU JOURNAL OFFICIEL DES COMMUNAUTES EUROPEENNES (AMAN)  
DATL : 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 :

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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)  
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)  
DATL : 97.03.02  
OJ/JOCE S 117/99 & C 168/18, 94.06.21

EUROPEAN PARLIAMANT / PARLEMENT EUROPEEN :

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STÓA : SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL OPTIONS ASSESSMENT, EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT, PROJECT CONTRACTORS & EXPERTS (CEXP)  
STOA : (EVALUATION DES OPTIONS SCIENTIFIQUES ET TECHNIQUES), PARLEMENT EUROPEEN, CONTRACTANTS ET EXPERTS (AMAN)  
OJ/JOCE C 179/7, 93.07.01

EUROPEAN FOUNDATION FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF LIVING & WORKING CONDITIONS / FONDATION EUROPEENNE POUR L'AMELIORATION DES CONDITIONS DE VIE ET DE TRAVAIL

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STUDIES AND OTHER ACTIVITIES (CEXP)  
ETUDES ET AUTRES ACTIVITIES (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

J.P. HABER  
HEAD OF PROJECT

# VI. SEMINARS, CONFERENCES, WORKSHOPS

## FEBRUARY

**Date : 02.02.95**

Information session on the "Quatrième Programme-Cadre de Recherche et Développement technologique" (4th Framework Programme of Research and Technological Development), Salle de l'Harmonie in Verviers.

Information from: Mrs Rover, EIC Liège, "Le Vertbois", rue du Vertbois 13a, 4000 Liège, Tel: 041/20 11 11, Fax: 041/20 11 20

**Date : 02.02.95**

Forum Europe Conference: "Advertising and Europe's Info-highways" 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.

Information from: Forum Europe, 88 rue des Patriotes, 1040 Brussels, Tel: (32 2) 736 14 30, Fax: (32 2) 736 32 16

**Date : 06.02.95**

Seminar on EU-programmes in Non-nuclear energy

Information from: EIC Berlin  
Tel: 49 30 31510-242

**Date : 16.02.95**

Special seminar about European Financial Instruments within the PHARE and TACIS Programmes, organised by the Berlin EIC.

Tel: 49 30 31510-242

**Date : 21.02.95**

Information seminar about public procurement in the European Union, organised by the Berlin EIC.

Tel: 49 30 31510-242

**Date 24.02.95**

Workshop on EDI (Electronic Data Interchange), organised by the Berlin EIC.

Tel: 49 30 31510-242

**Date : 23 & 24.02.95**

Environment in Europe: New Policies and the Greening of Industry. Conference organised with the participation of the European Commission (DGXI) and the cooperation of Europe Environment (EIS Group)

Information from: Club de Bruxelles, 10 rue du Collège St. Michel, 1150 Brussels, Tel: (32 2) 771 98 90, Fax: (32 2) 770 66 71

**Date : 25 & 26.02.95**

G7 meeting on the Information Society. The Conference will start with a Round Table of 40-45 business leaders. The ministerial conference debates will be structured in three thematic sessions:

1. the regulatory framework and competition policy,
2. the development of the information infrastructure, the provision of access to it and applications,
3. the social societal and cultural aspects.

The aim is to ensure a rapid, effective and smooth development of the global information society with the overall objective of citizens' access. G7 governments will seek to express common principles, define common ground for international cooperation and launch some concrete joint actions and pilot projects to serve the general interest at a global level.

## **MARCH**

**Date : 01.03.95**

Seminar: "The East Enlargement and the Mediterranean Policy of the EU"

Information from: Mr. Ersin (CREDO), Tel: (32 2) 280 19 57, Fax: (32 2) 230 12 38

**Date : 09.03.95**

Forum Europe Conference: World Shipping: Towards a European Policy. Organised in partnership with Norton Rose, London and in association with Lloyd's List.

Information from: Forum Europe, 88 rue des Patriotes, 1040 Brussels, Tel: (32 2) 736 14 30, Fax: (32 2) 736 32 16

**Date : 15.03.95**

Seminar: "La Banque européenne d'Investissement. Un partenaire pour le développement international des entreprises"

(The European Investment Bank: A partner for the international development of enterprises).

Information from: Marc Henriot, CFCE, Financements européens/European Financing, Tel: 40 73 32 20, Fax: 40 73 30 68.

**Next issue : 27.02.1995**

**Date of receipt of information : 17.02.1995**

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Fax. : 02-230.05.20**

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