

European Commission

Bulletin **of the European Union**



9 • 1994

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References in the text

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Standardized abbreviations for the designation of certain monetary units in the different languages of the Community.

BFR	= Belgische frank / Franc belge
DKR	= Dansk krone
DM	= Deutsche Mark
DR	= Greek drachma
ESC	= Escudo
FF	= Franc français
HFL	= Nederlandse gulden (Hollandse florijn)
IRL	= Irish pound / punt
LFR	= Franc luxembourgeois
LIT	= Lira italiana
PTA	= Peseta
UKL	= Pound sterling
USD	= United States dollar

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- 3/94 An industrial competitiveness policy for the European Union

PART ONE

ACTIVITIES IN SEPTEMBER 1994

News in brief

Community economic and social area

Industrial policy

- The Commission adopts a communication entitled *An industrial competitiveness policy for the European Union* (→ point 1.2.67).

Enterprise policy

- The Council agrees a resolution on giving full scope to the dynamism and innovatory potential of small and medium-sized enterprises, including the craft sector and micro-enterprises, in a competitive economy (→ point 1.2.70).

Energy

- The Commission adopts a communication on the illicit traffic in radioactive substances and nuclear materials (→ point 1.2.105).

Telecommunications, information services and industry

- The Council adopts conclusions on the information society (→ point 1.2.125).

Economic and social cohesion

- The Commission approves the Community support framework for European Social Fund assistance for Objective 3 purposes in Belgium (→ point 1.2.130).

Fisheries

- The Commission adopts a proposal for a Regulation adjusting the common organization of the market in fishery and aquaculture products (→ point 1.2.164).

Social policy

- The Council adopts a Directive on the establishment of a European Works Council or a procedure in Community-scale undertakings and Community-scale groups of undertakings for the purposes of informing and consulting employees (→ point 1.2.179).
- The Commission adopts its 1994 report on employment in Europe (→ point 1.2.180).

Role of the Union in the world

- The Commission adopts a proposal for a Decision concerning the conclusion of a Cooperation Agreement between the European Community and the Republic of South Africa (→ point 1.3.16).

- A ministerial conference on the European Union and Southern Africa is held in Berlin (→ point 1.3.26).
- The Commission adopts a proposal for a Regulation on the new scheme of generalized tariff preferences for the period 1995 to 1997 (→ point 1.3.59).
- The 11th European Union-ASEAN ministerial meeting is held in Karlsruhe (→ point 1.3.18).

Financing Community activities

- The Commission approves a proposal for the adjustment of the financial perspective with a view to enlargement of the European Union (→ point 1.5.1).

1. Citizens' rights

Union citizenship

Right to vote and stand in elections

1.1.1. Proposal for a Council Directive laying down detailed arrangements for the exercise of the right to vote and to stand as a candidate in municipal elections by citizens of the Union residing in a Member State of which they are not nationals.

Commission proposal: OJ C 105, 13.4.1994; COM(94) 38; Bull. 1/2-1994, point 1.1.1

Own-initiative opinion adopted by the Economic and Social Committee on 14 September. Convinced that the participation of Union citizens in municipal elections throughout the Member States will help safeguard application of the

principle of non-discrimination on the grounds of nationality enshrined in the EC Treaty and encourage integration into local community life, the Economic and Social Committee welcomed the proposal for a Directive but would like to see a specific limit placed on the period of application of the derogations and transitional provisions, the minimum period of residence required to stand for election reduced to the length of one term of office, and provision made for the Directive to be transposed rapidly into national law.

Endorsed by the Committee of the Regions on 28 September. The Committee feels strongly that the right to vote must be respected and would like the restrictions on the right to stand in local elections to be limited and transitional.

2. The Community economic and social area

Implementation of the White Paper on growth, competitiveness and employment

1.2.1. Own-initiative opinion of the Committee of the Regions on the White Paper on growth, competitiveness and employment.

References:

Commission White Paper entitled 'Growth, competitiveness, employment: The challenges and ways forward into the 21st century': COM (93) 700; Bull. 12-1993, point 1.2.44; Supplement 6/93 — Bull.

Commission communication on the implementation of an integrated programme in support of SMEs and the craft sector: COM(94) 207; Bull. 6-1994, point 1.2.79.

Adopted by the Committee of the Regions on 27 September. The Committee supports the analysis in the White Paper and fully subscribes to the lines of action that it proposes. In particular, it stresses the importance of the integrated programme, which it would like to see implemented rapidly. However, it regrets the absence of any local or regional sectoral analysis concerning the effects on employment of the opening-up of the services market and calls on the Commission to examine the impact of economic changes on the different types of region. It also stresses the need to involve regional and local authorities, which in most cases create the conditions for private-sector development.

1.2.2. Commission communication to the Council, Parliament, the Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions entitled 'An industrial competitiveness policy for the European Union' (→ point 1.2.67).

1.2.3. Council resolution on giving full scope to the dynamism and innovatory potential of small and medium-sized enterprises, including the craft sector and micro-enterprises, in a competitive economy (→ point 1.2.70).

1.2.4. Council conclusions on the information society (→ point 1.2.125).

1.2.5. Report from the Council (Labour and Social Affairs) on combating unemployment for the European Council in Essen (→ point 1.2.181).

1.2.6. Standing Committee on Employment (→ point 1.2.183).

1.2.7. Commission report on employment in Europe (1993) (→ point 1.2.180).

1.2.8. Group of independent experts on simplification of legislation and administration (→ point 1.7.2).

Economic and monetary policy

General

1.2.9. Economic and Social Committee own-initiative opinion on savings: lines of approach for an EU policy.

Adopted on 15 September. Stressing the links between savings, investment and growth, the Committee advocates the development of a savings policy at Community level which sets out to harmonize current practices in such a way as to make procedures more straightforward and more efficient and to provide fairer treatment of taxpayers. It considers that any common approach adopted should be geared towards the approximation of taxes on savings and suggests the development of a generally applicable system of withholding tax which is consistent with the principle of subsidiarity. In addition, it recommends that longer-term saving and a channelling of savings to productive industry be encouraged (in particular through the promotion of access by SMEs to the financial market or

through the introduction of machinery for providing equity capital) and considers that priority should be given to stimulating saving for house purchase or retirement and to promoting common forms of saving.

1.2.10. Economic and Social Committee own-initiative opinion on monetary policy.

Adopted on 15 September. The Committee considers that, if the economic policy tailored primarily to combating unemployment in the wake of the recession is properly coordinated, it need not run counter to the convergence policies required for the preparation of economic and monetary union. It considers that the European Monetary Institute (EMI) will have to be recognized as an instrument for promoting cooperation between national central banks and coordinating monetary and exchange-rate policies and that it should also recommend an ambitious monetary-policy stability target, consider an initiative to reduce the scale of speculative movements and make proposals for a common definition of money supply. The Committee also welcomes the link made by the Commission between improved economic convergence and any return to the narrow bands within the EMS and considers the normal fluctuation margins referred to in Article 109j of the EC Treaty as a legal concept which does not yet need to be quantified.

Economic and monetary union (EMU)

Coordination of policies

1.2.11. Council Decisions on the existence of excessive deficits in Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Spain, France, Italy, the Netherlands, Portugal and the United Kingdom.

Opinion pursuant to Article 104c(5) of the EC Treaty and a recommendation for a Decision pursuant to Article 104c(6) of the EC Treaty adopted by the Commission for each of the Member States concerned on 6 September.

Agreed by the Council on 19 September. These Decisions represent the first time that the government-deficit procedure introduced following the entry into force of the second stage of economic and monetary union has been applied. They

have been adopted in accordance with Article 104c(6) of the EC Treaty, which requires Member States to avoid excessive government deficits. By these Decisions, the Council considers that such deficits exist for 1994 in the countries in question.

Adopted by the Council on 26 September.

1.2.12. Conclusions of the Council on the Greek convergence programme 1994-99.

Adopted by the Council on 19 September.

‘The Council examined the revised convergence programme for the Greek economy (1994-99). The programme aims to achieve the nominal convergence criteria set in the EC Treaty by 1998. In the light of the current economic situation in Greece, where the requirements for fiscal adjustment are large, these are ambitious but essential targets.

The Council welcomed the realistic growth projections on which the programme is constructed. It urged the Greek Government to pursue vigorously all the policies necessary to achieve the targets of the programme. It welcomed the commitment of the Greek authorities to establish, year by year, budgets which fully conform to the convergence programme and it welcomed the commitment of the Greek Government to take whatever actions were necessary to ensure that the budgetary targets were met.

The Council stressed the importance of establishing a budget for 1995 which fully conforms to the objectives and targets of the convergence programme and to do so whatever the outcome for the 1994 budget. It encouraged the Greek Government to strengthen the proposed reductions in primary expenditure foreseen in the programme with a view to enhancing the sustainability of the programme and to increasing the certainty of its achievements.

The Council agreed to review, in the context of the Union's multilateral surveillance procedures, including the excessive deficit procedure, the implementation of the convergence programme year for year over the period covered by the programme.’

1.2.13. Conclusions of the Council on the Irish convergence programme 1994-96.

Adopted by the Council on 19 September.

‘The Council welcomes Ireland's convergence programme (1994-96). It noted the strong performance of the Irish economy, including the sound fiscal position and the continued reduction in Ireland's debt ratio. It welcomed the firmly expressed commitment of the Irish Government to continue to pursue policies conforming to the requirements for moving to Stage III of EMU.

The Council endorsed the determination of the Irish Government to pursue a continued strategy of enhancing the performance of the real economy on the basis of stability-oriented macroeconomic policies. It noted that Ireland has continued to catch up while maintaining an excellent stability performance.

The high level of unemployment remains the outstanding problem of the Irish economy. The Council welcomed the Irish Government's policy of tackling the unemployment problem through the application of policies which build upon and complement the stability-oriented macroeconomic policies. It encouraged the Irish Government to pursue the structural reforms and other policies necessary to improve the investment performance, sustain growth and achieve an enhanced employment performance.

The Council agreed to review, in the context of the Union's multilateral surveillance procedures, including the excessive deficit procedure, Ireland's progress in meeting the convergence programme targets.'

Wider use of the ecu

1.2.14. Proposal for a Council Regulation on the consolidation of the existing Community legislation on the definition of the ecu following the entry into force of the Treaty on European Union.

Commission proposal: COM(94) 140; Bull. 4-1994, point 1.2.5

Endorsed by Parliament on 30 September.
OJ C 305, 31.10.1994

Internal market

General

1.2.15. 1993 report on the Community internal market.

Commission report: COM(94) 55; Bull. 3-1994, point 1.2.8

Parliament resolution: OJ C 128, 9.5.1994; Bull. 4-1994, point 1.2.12

Opinion adopted by the Economic and Social Committee on 14 September. The Committee stresses how crucial proper operation of the

internal market is to economic and social development in the European Union and calls for the adoption of a vigorous programme to eliminate all remaining obstacles to the free movement of goods, services and persons. It suggests that a systematic inventory of trade barriers be drawn up, that a list be published of all complaints received about inadequate functioning of the internal market and that operation of the transitional VAT arrangements be reviewed.

Free movement of goods

Technical aspects

Industrial products

1.2.16. Proposal for a Parliament and Council Directive on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to lifts.

Commission proposal: OJ C 62, 11.3.1992; COM(92) 35; Bull. 1/2-1992, point 1.3.19

Economic and Social Committee opinion: OJ C 287, 4.11.1992; Bull. 7/8-1992, point 1.3.22

Parliament opinion (first reading): OJ C 305, 23.11.1992; Bull. 10-1992, point 1.3.29

Amended Commission proposal: OJ C 180, 2.7.1993; COM(93) 240; Bull. 6-1993, point 1.2.9

Proposal subject to the co-decision procedure since 1 November 1993

Council common position: OJ C 232, 20.8.1994; Bull. 6-1994, point 1.2.18

Amended by Parliament (second reading) on 28 September. Parliament's amendments are drafting changes or relate to the procedure for adapting the Directive to technical progress.

OJ C 305, 31.10.1994

Dangerous substances

1.2.17. Proposal for a Parliament and Council Directive amending for the 15th time Directive 76/769/EEC.

Commission proposal: OJ C 306, 12.11.1993; COM(93) 499; Bull. 10-1993, point 1.2.9

Proposal subject to the co-decision procedure since 1 November 1993

Parliament opinion (first reading): OJ C 20, 24.1.1994; Bull. 12-1993, point 1.2.7

Economic and Social Committee opinion: OJ C 133, 16.5.1994; Bull. 1/2-1994, point 1.2.15

Council common position: OJ C 244, 31.8.1994; Bull. 6-1994, point 1.2.24

Approved by Parliament (second reading) on 15 September.

OJ C 276, 3.10.1994

Foodstuffs

1.2.18. Proposal for a Parliament and Council Directive amending for the second time Directive 88/344/EEC on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to extraction solvents used in the production of foodstuffs and food ingredients.

Commission proposal: OJ C 15, 18.1.1994; COM(93) 659; Bull. 12-1993, point 1.2.12

Parliament opinion (first reading): OJ C 61, 28.2.1994; Bull. 1/2-1994, point 1.2.17

Economic and Social Committee opinion: OJ C 133, 16.5.1994; Bull. 1/2-1994, point 1.2.17

Council common position: OJ C 172, 24.6.1994; Bull. 3-1994, point 1.2.22

Approved by Parliament (second reading) on 15 September.

OJ C 276, 3.10.1994

Animal and plant health

Animal health

1.2.19. Parliament resolution on the protection of animals in transport.

Reference: Amended proposal for a Council Directive amending Directive 91/628/EEC concerning the protection of animals during transport: COM(94) 252; Bull. 6-1994, point 1.2.31

Adopted on 30 September. Parliament urges the Council to act forthwith on the Commission's proposals for improving the protection of animals during transport. It calls on the Commission to put forward proposals aimed at further reducing, or stopping, exports of live animals for slaughter, including measures granting preferential treatment to shipments of meat rather than of live animals. It also advocates increasing the staff of the veterinary inspectorates and urges the Commission to take action against carriers who cause unnecessary suffering to live animals in transit and to alleviate financial hardship caused to farmers because of the 'blockade' imposed by the three cross-Channel shipping companies.

OJ C 305, 31.10.1994

1.2.20. Proposal for a Council Directive amending the Annex to Directive 85/73/EEC on the financing of veterinary inspections and controls of animal products covered by Annex A to Directive 89/662/EEC and by Directive 90/675/EEC.

Directive to be amended: Council Directive 85/73/EEC (OJ L 32, 5.2.1985; Bull. 1-1985, point 2.1.45), as last amended by Directive 93/118/EC: OJ L 340, 31.12.1993; Bull. 12-1993, point 1.2.25

Adopted by the Commission on 7 September. The proposal extends to fishery products the arrangements for collecting fees for veterinary inspections laid down, for fresh meat and poultrymeat, by Directive 93/118/EC.

COM(94) 346

1.2.21. Proposal for a Council Decision establishing rules for the recognition of third-country health and veterinary inspection measures for fresh meat and meat products as equivalent to those applied to Community production and for the conditions to be met for importation into the Community and amending Directive 72/462/EEC on health and veterinary inspection problems upon importation of bovine, ovine and caprine animals and swine, fresh meat and meat products from third countries.

Directive to be amended: Council Directive 72/462/EEC (OJ L 302, 31.12.1972), as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1601/92: OJ L 173, 27.6.1992; Bull. 6-1992, point 1.3.121

Adopted by the Commission on 20 September. This proposal would extend to fresh meat and meat products the possibility of recognizing a third country's health and veterinary inspection requirements as equivalent to the Community rules. Such a possibility is currently limited to live animals.

OJ C 282, 8.10.1994; COM(94) 394

1.2.22. Proposal for a Council Decision on the conditions for drawing up, for a transitional period, provisional lists of third-country establishments from which Member States are authorized to import certain products of animal origin, fishery products or live bivalve molluscs.

Commission proposal: OJ C 208, 28.7.1994; COM(94) 241; Bull. 6-1994, point 1.2.33

Endorsed by Parliament on 15 September.

OJ C 276, 3.10.1994

1.2.23. Proposal for a Council Directive amending for the second time Directive 91/67/EEC concerning the animal health conditions governing the placing on the market of aquaculture animals and products.

Directive to be amended: Council Directive 91/67/EEC (OJ L 46, 19.2.1991; Bull. 1/2-1991, point 1.2.142), as last amended by Directive 93/54/EEC: OJ L 175, 19.7.1993; Bull. 6-1993, point 1.2.23

Adopted by the Commission on 22 September. The proposal lays down the conditions for granting fish farms approved status with regard to infectious haematopoietic necrosis and viral haemorrhagic septicaemia.

COM(94) 396

1.2.24. Proposal for a Council Directive introducing minimum Community measures for the control of diseases affecting bivalve molluscs.

Adopted by the Commission on 23 September. The proposal sets out to prevent the spread of diseases affecting bivalve molluscs by establishing a surveillance system in farms and natural growing beds and by harmonizing methods for diagnosing the diseases; Ifremer's laboratory at La Tremblade, France, is designated a Community reference laboratory responsible for coordinating the work.

OJ C 285, 13.10.1994; COM(94) 401

1.2.25. Own-initiative opinion of the Economic and Social Committee on the use of bovine somatotrophin in the European Union.

Adopted on 15 September. The Committee recommends maintaining the ban on the marketing and use of bovine somatotrophin, at least until the period of application of the milk quota system comes to an end, and urges the European Union to lend more support to research work aimed at developing better detection methods and finding out more about the effects of BST on human and animal health.

Animal feed

1.2.26. Proposal for a Council Directive on the circulation of feed materials amending Directives 70/524/EEC, 74/63/EEC, 80/511/EEC, 82/471/EEC, 82/475/EEC, 91/357/EEC, 92/87/EEC and 93/74/EEC and Decision 91/516/EEC as well as repealing Directive 77/101/EEC.

Commission proposal: OJ C 236, 24.8.1994; COM(94) 313; Bull. 7/8-1994, point 1.2.10

Endorsed by Parliament on 30 September.

OJ C 305, 31.10.1994

1.2.27. Proposal for a Council Directive amending Directive 79/373/EEC on the marketing of compound feedingstuffs.

Commission proposal: OJ C 238, 26.8.1994; COM(94) 279; Bull. 7/8-1994, point 1.2.11

Endorsed by Parliament on 30 September.

OJ C 305, 31.10.1994

Free movement of services

Financial services

1.2.28. Proposal for a Parliament and Council Directive amending Directive 89/647/EEC with respect to the supervisory recognition of contracts for novation and netting agreements ('contractual netting').

Commission proposal: OJ C 142, 25.5.1994; COM(94) 105; Bull. 4-1994, point 1.2.38

Endorsed by the Economic and Social Committee on 14 September, subject to comments aimed at improving the legal certainty of the contracts concerned.

Media

1.2.29. Commission communication on the follow-up to the consultation process relating to the Green Paper on 'Pluralism and media concentration in the internal market: An assessment of the need for Community action'.

Reference: Commission Green Paper: COM(92) 480; Bull. 12-1992, point 1.3.18

Approved on 21 September. In the follow-up to its December 1992 Green Paper, the Commission approved this communication, which gives an interim report on the outcome of consultations on the question of whether Community action on media concentration is necessary, and presents its analysis of the different options considered in the Green Paper. The Commission finds that a Community initiative on media own-

ership could prove necessary. Given the sensitivity and complexity of the issue, it is going to look more closely into certain matters, in particular the content of any such initiative, and launch a second round of consultations. It will decide on its final position at the end of this second phase and could propose a Community initiative in the course of next year.

Taxation

Indirect taxation

1.2.30. Proposal for a Council Directive amending Directive 77/388/EEC and determining the scope of Article 14(1)(d) as regards exemption from value-added tax on the final importation of certain goods.

Reference: Proposal for a Council Regulation setting out the cases where relief from import duties or export duties shall be granted: OJ C 197, 19.7.1994; COM(94) 232; Bull. 6-1994, point 1.3.71

Directives to be amended:

Council Directive 69/169/EEC on the harmonization of the provisions laid down by law, regulation or administrative action relating to exemption from turnover tax and excise duty on imports in international travel (OJ L 133, 4.6.1969), as last amended by Directive 94/4/EC: OJ L 60, 3.3.1994; Bull. 1/2-1994, point 1.2.32

Sixth Council Directive 77/388/EEC on the harmonization of the laws of the Member States relating to turnover taxes — Common system of value-added tax: uniform basis of assessment (OJ L 145, 13.6.1977), as last amended by Directive 94/5/EC: OJ L 60, 3.3.1994; Bull. 1/2-1994, point 1.2.31

Council Directive 78/1035/EEC on the exemption from taxes of imports of small consignments of goods of a non-commercial character from third countries (OJ L 366, 28.12.1978), as last amended by Directive 85/576/EEC: OJ L 372, 31.12.1985; Bull. 12-1985, point 2.1.85

Directive to be repealed: Council Directive 83/181/EEC determining the scope of Article 14(1) (d) of Directive 77/388/EEC as regards exemption from value-added tax on the final importation of certain goods (OJ L 105, 23.4.1983), as last amended by Directive 91/680/EEC: OJ L 376, 31.12.1991; Bull. 12-1991, point 1.2.44

Adopted by the Commission on 15 September. The aim of the proposal is to repeal the specific

provisions laying down the conditions for exemption from VAT on importation and to stipulate that such exemption must be granted under the same conditions and within the same limits as the exemptions from customs duties (which are covered by proposal COM(94) 232), subject to certain specific tax provisions.

OJ C 282, 8.10.1994; COM(94) 370

1.2.31. Proposal for a Council Directive amending Directive 77/388/EEC as regards the value-added tax arrangements applicable to passenger transport.

Commission proposal: COM(92) 416; Bull. 9-1992, point 1.2.11

Economic and Social Committee opinion: OJ C 19, 25.1.1993; Bull. 11-1992, point 1.3.43

Parliament opinion: OJ C 42, 15.2.1993; Bull. 1/2-1993, point 1.2.17

Amended proposal adopted by the Commission on 7 September. The amendments, which take account of Parliament's opinion, adjust some of the provisions concerning transport to or from third countries in order to avoid deflections of trade.

COM(94) 378

Intellectual property

1.2.32. Proposal for a Council Decision on the extension of the legal protection of topographies of semiconductor products to persons from Canada.

Reference: Council Directive 87/54/EEC on the legal protection of topographies of semiconductor products: OJ L 24, 27.1.1987; Bull. 12-1986, point 2.1.33

Adopted by the Commission on 15 September. The proposal would extend to Canadian firms and individuals the legal protection of topographies of semiconductor products introduced by Directive 87/54/EEC.

COM(94) 382

1.2.33. Draft Trade-mark Law Treaty.

Commission recommendation: Bull. 6-1994, point 1.2.40

Negotiating directives adopted by the Council on 19 September.

Competition

version: OJ L 257, 21.9.1990); Bull. 12-1989, point 2.1.78; Supplement 2/90 — Bull.

Rules applying to businesses

Mergers

Commission decision under Article 66(2) of the ECSC Treaty

Anglo/CPL

1.2.34. Adopted on 23 September. The decision authorizes the acquisition of Coal Products Ltd by Anglo United plc.

Anglo United, which produces smokeless solid fuels and distributes solid fuels in general, wishes to acquire all of the equity capital of Coal Products Ltd, a subsidiary of the British Coal Corporation.

Anglo United's subsidiary, Coalite Smokeless Fuels Ltd, and Coal Products Ltd will between them hold a 36% share of the UK market in smokeless solid fuels. This market has been contracting for many years as users, opt for more practical alternatives, such as liquid fuels and electricity, for their domestic heating. Although the market is depressed, five new smokeless patent fuels have appeared on the UK market since 1990. In addition, there is significant overcapacity for this type of fuel in the United Kingdom and elsewhere, and anthracite, a natural smokeless solid fuel, is available in almost unlimited quantities.

Even if Anglo United secures a relatively large share of the UK market as a result of its planned acquisition, it will be unable to increase prices; it will in fact be faced with the usual competition from other suppliers of smokeless fuels, while any price increases or artificial restrictions of supply will merely encourage the current tendency to opt for other fuels.

Since the transaction satisfies the criteria for the maintenance of competition set out in Article 66(2) of the ECSC Treaty, it was authorized by the Commission.

Commission decisions under the Merger Control Regulation

Reference: Council Regulation (EEC) No 4064/89 on the control of concentrations between undertakings: OJ L 395, 30.12.1989 (corrected

Tractebel/Distrigaz

1.2.35. Adopted on 1 September. The decision authorizes a privatization operation by the Belgian State.

The Commission decided not to oppose the transaction under which Tractebel SA is to acquire control of part of the business of Distrigaz under a privatization plan implemented by the Belgian State. Gas supplies intended for electricity generation will continue to be subject to joint control by the Belgian State and Tractebel in a new company, Newgaz.

The Commission took the view that the main markets affected by the transaction, the gas and electricity markets, are separate markets since the two energy sources are difficult to substitute one for another. It took the view that, prior to the transaction, Distrigaz and Electrabel, a Tractebel subsidiary, each held a dominant position on the two markets. Since there is no overlap between the two markets, either in terms of industrial users or at domestic consumption level, the Commission concluded that the transaction would not reinforce the dominant positions previously held on the gas and electricity markets.

The Commission noted that there was some degree of substitutability between the two energy sources in the case of domestic use. However, gas and electricity sales to consumers will continue to be in the hands of the intercommunal public-law corporations, and prices and terms of sale to the consumer will continue to be determined by the public authorities.

The Commission also noted that there was a vertical link between gas and electricity, since gas is one of the energy sources from which electricity may be generated. However, operators using gas to a significant extent to generate electricity will no longer be dependent on Distrigaz for their natural gas supplies, but will obtain them from the new company Newgaz, which will remain subject to the joint control of the State.

Vesuvius/Wülfrath

1.2.36. Adopted on 5 September. The decision authorizes the creation of a joint venture for the

manufacture and marketing of consumable refractories for the continuous casting of molten steel.

The Commission approved the setting-up of a joint venture between the United Kingdom firm Vesuvius and the German firm Wülfrath; the joint venture will merge the two firms' Eastern and Central European activities in the manufacture and marketing of consumable refractories used in the continuous casting of molten steel. Following the transaction, only Vesuvius will continue to operate in the sector and will take operational charge of the joint venture.

Although the market shares held by the joint venture Vesuvius on the various product markets are relatively high, the fact that there is competition from major competitors belonging to large industrial groups in Europe and that demand is largely concentrated in the hands of the main European steel groups prompted the Commission to conclude that the transaction would not lead to the creation of a dominant position.

GEC/Finmeccanica

1.2.37. Adopted on 5 September. The decision authorizes the setting-up of a joint venture for electronic and communications products.

The Commission approved the formation of a joint venture between GEC and Finmeccanica for electronic and communications products. The joint venture will manufacture civilian equipment (private mobile radio systems, PTT network management systems, air-traffic control equipment and infrastructure for data communication networks) and military equipment (high frequency radios, global positioning systems, integrated radio/navigational systems and communications electronic warfare systems).

The joint venture's market shares will not exceed 10% in the case of civilian products, except for private mobile radio systems and PTT network management systems on the Italian market, where they will, however, be less than 25%.

Klöckner & Co/Computer 2000 AG

1.2.38. Adopted on 5 September. The decision authorizes the acquisition of a wholesale company specializing in PC hardware and software.

The Commission approved the acquisition by Klöckner & Co of a majority shareholding in Computer 2000 AG. The transaction was authorized since it will not result in the combining of market shares, the only significant effects being of a conglomerate nature.

BMSC/UPSA

1.2.39. Adopted on 6 September. The decision authorizes the acquisition of sole control of the UPSA group by Bristol Myers Squibb Company (BMSC).

The Commission decided to authorize the acquisition of the French UPSA group, which specializes in the production and sale of analgesic and other pharmaceutical products, by the US BMSC group, which produces and sells pharmaceuticals, cosmetics and hygiene products.

The transaction will not lead to the creation or reinforcement of a dominant position, since the market shares held by the parties following the takeover will not exceed 20% and since there will be effective competition from a number of other competitors.

Bertelsmann/News International/Vox

1.2.40. Adopted on 6 September. The decision authorizes the acquisition of joint control of the German TV channel Vox by News International and Bertelsmann.

News International is to take a 49.9% stake in Vox, while Bertelsmann maintains its present shareholding of 24.9%. Following the transaction, the two firms will exercise joint control over Vox.

News International, which is part of the News Corporation group, is active in the media (television and book, newspaper and magazine publishing), mainly in the United Kingdom. Bertelsmann operates in the same sector in Germany. Vox is a German commercial TV channel.

The Commission took the view that the transaction did not raise any serious doubts as to its compatibility with the common market since News International has not so far operated on the commercial television market in Germany, since the market share of Bertelsmann, which already has stakes in the TV channels RTL and

RTL2, will remain unchanged following the transaction and since Vox's market share in terms of advertising revenue is less than 2%.

Commercial Union/Groupe Victoire

1.2.41. *Adopted on 12 September.* The decision authorizes the acquisition of Groupe Victoire by Commercial Union.

Commercial Union plc plans to acquire all of the shares in Compagnie Financière du Groupe Victoire, a subsidiary of Suez SA, which operates in most sectors of the insurance market (life and non-life insurance in particular).

The main overlap in activities between the parties is in France. However, the combined market shares of the parties in any class of insurance will not exceed 10%. The remaining insurers on each of these markets include five which have shares exceeding those of the proposed new entity. The Commission therefore decided not to oppose the takeover.

Jefferson Smurfit/Saint-Gobain

1.2.42. *Adopted on 19 September.* The decision authorizes the acquisition by Jefferson Smurfit of the paper and packaging interests of Saint-Gobain.

Jefferson Smurfit is an Irish manufacturer of paper and cartonboard with operations worldwide. Following the acquisition, Jefferson Smurfit's market shares will not exceed 15% of the Community market for corrugated case materials and will be more than 20% (though not exceeding 25%) only on the French market for corrugated cases. On the other markets affected by the transaction, market shares will not exceed 10%.

AHP/Cyanamid

1.2.43. *Adopted on 19 September.* The decision authorizes the takeover (by way of an agreed public bid) of American Cyanamid Corporation (Cyanamid) by American Home Products Corporation (AHP).

AHP is a US international pharmaceutical and health care company involved in the development, production and sale of pharmaceuticals, medical supplies, diagnostic products and food

products. Cyanamid is a US international biotechnology and chemicals company whose principal activities include the development, production and sale of pharmaceuticals, medical supplies and agricultural products.

The concentration has limited effects on the markets for the production and sale of pharmaceuticals in Germany, France, the United Kingdom and Portugal. Nine markets, defined on the basis of the anatomical therapeutic classification (ATC), are affected. The highest combined market share on such markets is less than 24%.

The Commission accordingly concluded that the operation will not have the effect of creating or strengthening a dominant position and declared it compatible with the common market.

VAG/SAB

1.2.44. *Adopted on 19 September.* The decision authorizes the acquisition of sole control of Sächsische Automobilbau GmbH (SAB) by Volkswagen AG (VAG).

VAG will, in addition to its existing 12.5% stake, acquire the 87.5% interest in SAB currently held by the Treuhandanstalt. SAB assembles and finishes VW Golf cars for VAG. The transaction will not change the present vertical integration of activities on the relevant market (medium-range cars). Since the transaction will neither create nor strengthen a dominant position, the Commission decided to authorize it under Article 6(1)(b) of the Merger Control Regulation and Article 57 of the Agreement on the European Economic Area.

Rheinelektra/Cofira/Dekra

1.2.45. *Adopted on 26 September.* The decision finds that the agreement between Rheinelektra AG, Cofira and Dekra e.V. on the setting-up of a joint venture for mobile telephony services does not fall within the scope of the Merger Control Regulation.

Rheinelektra, which is controlled by RWE AG and Cofira and belongs to the French Compagnie Générale des Eaux group, operates in the telecommunications sector. Dekra primarily carries out technical inspections of vehicles in Germany. The three parent companies will transfer

to the new joint venture (Dekraphone) their subsidiaries Unicom (belonging to Rheinelektra) and Dekratel (belonging to Cofira and Dekra). Dekraphone will provide mobile telephony services and sell mobile phones.

Following examination, the Commission concluded that Dekraphone is a cooperative joint venture, since two of the parent undertakings are not withdrawing permanently from the joint venture's market. Cofira will remain active on the market for mobile telephony services in France, Luxembourg and the United Kingdom. Rheinelektra will withdraw from the market, but the RWE group, to which Rheinelektra belongs, plans to acquire Preussag Mobilfunk GmbH, which is the parent company of Talkline, another provider of such services in Germany and France. The transaction may accordingly result in the coordination of competitive behaviour and does not therefore fall within the scope of the Merger Control Regulation.

CINVen/CIE Management II/BP Nutrition Division

1.2.46. Adopted on 29 September. The decision authorizes the acquisition of joint control of the Nutrition Division of British Petroleum plc by two groups of investment funds, one managed by CINVen Ltd and the other by CIE Management II Ltd (CIE).

CINVen and CIE are investment management companies. CINVen is a subsidiary of the British Coal Corporation; CIE is a subsidiary of Barings plc. BP Nutrition Division consists of approximately 160 companies worldwide and is divided into four major groups: feed and animal products, agri-specialities, animal breeding and aquaculture. There is no overlap between the activities of CINVen and CIE and those of BP Nutrition Division. No product market is thus affected by the transaction. The Commission therefore concluded that the proposed acquisition would not create or strengthen a dominant position.

Permissible forms of cooperation

Commission decisions under Article 85(3) of the EC Treaty

Night services

1.2.47. Decision 94/663/EC of 13 September. The decision authorizes an agreement between

various national railway undertakings to operate night-train services for passengers between the United Kingdom and the Continent.

The agreement authorized is between British Rail (BR), Deutsche Bahn (DB), Nederlandse Spoorwegen (NS), the Société nationale des chemins de fer français (SNCF) and the Société nationale des chemins de fer belges (SNCB).

The night trains, to be operated by European Night Services Ltd (ENS), a joint subsidiary of the railway undertakings, are intended to meet the needs of three kinds of passenger:

- business travellers who normally travel by air but may prefer a high-quality night rail service;
- leisure travellers looking for a high level of comfort;
- leisure travellers looking for lower fares and willing to accept a lower level of comfort.

ENS should, from 1995, be running one train per night in each direction on each of the following routes: London–Amsterdam, London–Frankfurt/Dortmund, Paris–Glasgow/Swansea and Brussels–Glasgow/Plymouth. ENS will not have its own locomotives, but will purchase traction from the railway undertakings.

The Commission took the view that the agreement was likely to restrict competition between the parties and between them and other operators, who will be faced with an obstacle to entering the market in question. However, because of the advantages of such an agreement for consumers, the Commission concluded that it met the conditions for exemption. So as to allow other operators to offer similar services, the Commission required the railway undertakings to sell to them, if necessary, the same rail services they have agreed to sell to their subsidiary.

OJ L 259, 7.10.1994

Ducros/DHL

1.2.48. Adopted on 15 September. The decision authorizes a cooperation agreement between Ducros Services Rapides, DHL Worldwide Express and the latter's German subsidiary, Elan International GmbH, for the setting-up of a European network of rapid delivery services with guaranteed deadlines.

The agreement covers the rapid delivery of batches of less than three tonnes of products with high added value. The established pattern is that Ducros provides these services in France while Elan covers Germany. By pooling their facilities and amalgamating their networks, the firms will be able to form a European network which will initially cover France, Germany, Italy, Spain, the United Kingdom and the Benelux countries. It will be operated under a common commercial name and with a common strategy. Within this framework, the parties will share their European customer-bases and will grant each other reciprocal exclusive rights in respect of services in their respective territories. The Commission therefore took the view that the cooperation agreement significantly restricted competition between the parties.

However, the positive aspects of the agreement should also be underlined, namely the provision of services that are better suited to customer needs and an improvement in service quality. Furthermore, the firms' efforts to provide services on a European scale are fully in keeping with the achievement of a single market as sought by the European Union.

The Commission therefore decided to authorize the agreement for a three-year period.

State aid

1.2.49. Commission decisions and other measures in respect of State aid in agriculture are dealt with under the relevant subject heading (→ points 1.2.144 to 1.2.149).

Decisions to raise no objection

Steel

Reference: Commission Decision 3855/91/ECSC establishing Community rules for aid to the steel industry: OJ L 362, 31.12.1991; Bull. 11-1991, point 1.2.26

Germany

Reference: Community framework for certain steel sectors not covered by the ECSC Treaty: Bull. 9-1988, point 2.1.57

1.2.50. Commission decision on aid to the foundry Pleissner GmbH, Herzberg/Harz, Lower Saxony.

Adopted on 27 September. Under the guarantee scheme of the Land of Lower Saxony, Pleissner GmbH, an iron and steel foundry, will receive a State guarantee covering 80% of a DM 6 million loan maturing at the end of 1995 and granted on normal market terms to give the company the necessary liquidity during implementation of a restructuring plan. The plan provides for a 24% cut in production capacity, mainly through a reduction in the workforce, and for measures intended to improve productivity and thus bring down production costs. In authorizing the granting of the guarantee, the Commission took account of the restructuring measures taken by the company, which will help to reduce existing overcapacity at European level in the industry.

Belgium

1.2.51. Commission decision on aid for the steel companies ALZ and Sidmar situated in the Flemish Region.

Adopted on 27 September. The steel companies ALZ and Sidmar have decided to invest BFR 381.6 million and BFR 460.2 million respectively in bringing their plants into line with new environmental protection standards (water treatment, noise and air emissions). They may be given aid in the form of capital grants amounting to 8% net grant equivalent (nge) of their total investment, i.e. BFR 45.8 million for ALZ and BFR 55.2 million for Sidmar. The Commission authorized the granting of the aid after having established that it was within the limits laid down in Article 3 of the Steel Aid Code.

Portugal

1.2.52. Commission decision on aid for the steel company Siderurgia Nacional.

Previous decision: Bull. 4-1994, point 1.2.62

Adopted on 14 September. Under this decision, the Commission granted approval, pursuant to Articles 3 and 4 of the Steel Aid Code, for social and environmental aid linked to the restructuring programme for the company and granted towards:

□ the cost of shedding half of the company workforce, amounting to ESC 17 090 million: a

sum of ESC 7 240 million is to come from the ECSC budget and the Portuguese State under Article 56 of the ECSC Treaty, and 50% of the remaining amount will be covered, under Article 4(1) of the Steel Aid Code, by additional State aid totalling ESC 4 925 million (ECU 25 million);

□ environmental protection investment amounting to ESC 5 300 million: this is intended to reduce noise and air, water and soil pollution; the proposed aid of ESC 1 000 million (ECU 5 million) is below the 15% rate set as the maximum under Article 3(2) of the Steel Aid Code.

Other measures

France

1.2.53. Commission decision on the renewal of an aid scheme for forestry and paper-making.

Previous decision: Bull. 1/2-1990, point 1.1.52

Adopted on 27 September. The aid scheme, whose renewal is authorized until the end of 1999 and which is financed by parafiscal levies on pulp, paper and cardboard produced in France, is intended to promote forestry research and the recycling of waste paper. In authorizing the scheme, the Commission took account of the fact that the activities receiving the aid have no direct effect on the market and that imports are not subject to the levy.

Italy

1.2.54. Commission decision on aid for a number of mines in Italy.

Adopted on 14 September. The Commission authorized the granting by the Italian Government of a final instalment of aid amounting to LIT 32 billion (ECU 16.6 million) to cover part of the 1992 losses of a number of mines situated in less-favoured areas of Italy (mainly Sardinia and Sicily) and producing a range of non-ferrous metals and non-metallic minerals.

The decision, which follows an initial Commission authorization granted on 21 May 1992 for the partial covering of losses incurred from 1988 to 1991, is based on the progress made in restructuring and converting the mines so as to restore their viability. Two mines (Campiano and

Niccioleta) have been closed, two others (Masua and Monteponi) have begun the process of closing down by the end of 1995 and the remaining six mines (Sos Enattos, Orani, Montega, Barega, Genna Tres Montis and Realmonte) are continuing their restructuring and modernization efforts. Alternative activities are being developed in order to provide employment for workers affected by the closures. A return to viability is expected in 1995-96.

Regional aid

Reference: Commission communication on the principles of coordination of regional aid schemes: OJ C 31, 31.2.1979

France

Previous decision: OJ L 11, 12.1.1984

1.2.55. Commission decision on changes to the French regional planning grant scheme ('Prime d'aménagement du territoire' — PAT).

Adopted on 14 September. The decision approves changes to the French regional planning grant scheme (PAT) which designates the assisted areas and lays down cumulative ceilings for regional aid in mainland France. Regional planning grants are calculated by reference to the number of jobs created and may reach up to 17% of the investment in standard-rate areas and 25% in higher-rate areas. Implementation of the new PAT map will improve consistency between the areas eligible for national regional aid and those eligible for assistance from the Structural Funds.

Research and development

Reference: Community framework for State aid for research and development: OJ C 83, 11.4.1986; Bull. 3-1986, points 1.1.1 to 1.1.6

Italy

1.2.56. Commission decision on proposed aid for research programmes being carried out by the steel companies Ilva SpA and Dalmine SpA.

Reference: Commission Decision No 3855/91/ECSC establishing Community rules for aid to the steel industry: OJ L 362, 31.12.1991; Bull. 11-91, point 1.2.26

Adopted on 27 September. Aid amounting to LIT 4 409 billion (ECU 2.3 million), or less than 10% of eligible costs, was granted under Italian Law No 46 of 17 February 1982 to Ilva for the implementation of a research programme costing LIT 45 325 billion and comprising three projects relating to the study of production processes and innovative products in the steel industry. Aid amounting to LIT 1 857 billion (ECU 960 000), equivalent to 10% of eligible costs, was also authorized for the development by Dalmine of an integrated programme on the design and manufacture of steel tubes suitable for use with oil, gas and geothermal products.

In both cases the Commission concluded that, in accordance with the provisions of the Steel Aid Code, the planned aid stayed within the limits of the framework for State aid for research and development and was therefore compatible with the common market.

Netherlands

1.2.57. Commission decision on aid to be provided under the Dutch aircraft research programme (Vliegtuigtechnologieprogramma — VTP).

Adopted on 27 September. The programme is to cover the period 1993-97 and has a total budget of HFL 234 million (some ECU 110 million). Recipients will be specialized institutes and a number of companies such as Fokker, Stork Veco, Ten Cate Advanced Composites BV and BF Goodrich. The projects, which will involve basic industrial research, will be eligible for aid of up to 50% gross of their costs, and the Dutch Government expects that the programme will increase its participation in the Brite Euram/Aeronautics research programme. The Commission authorized granting of the aid after having established that it was in line with the limits and conditions specified in the framework for aid for research and development.

United Kingdom

1.2.58. Commission decision on aid for research and development for Glaxo and the Vaccines Research Institute.

Adopted on 27 September. The main objective of the Vaccines Research Institute is fundamen-

tal research and basic industrial research on immunology and infectious diseases; its total budget for the purpose is UKL 26.5 million (ECU 33.7 million) up to the year 2004. The capital required for building and equipping the institute has been put up by Glaxo, an integrated group of companies which conducts research and develops, manufactures and markets pharmaceutical products. Glaxo will also bear 50% of the institute's operating costs. In return for its contribution, Glaxo is entitled to obtain an exclusive licence for developing and exploiting any invention that might arise from the activities of the institute. The Commission authorized the aid after having concluded that it stayed within the limits specified by the framework for State aid for research and development.

Decision not to raise any objection to part of a measure and to initiate Article 93(2) proceedings against the other part

Spain

1.2.59. Commission decision on aid for Construcciones Aeronauticas SA (CASA).

Reference: Community framework for State aid for research and development: OJ C 83, 11.4.1986; Bull. 3-1986, points 1.1.1 to 1.1.6

Adopted on 27 September. The Spanish authorities have decided to grant a loan to Construcciones Aeronauticas (CASA) in support of a PTA 74 263 million (ECU 471 million) project for the development of the 70-seater CASA 3000 regional aircraft; the loan, which will be repayable if the project is successful, amounts to PTA 32 897 million (ECU 209 million), equivalent to 44.3% of the cost of the project.

The Commission decided to approve aid amounting to PTA 29 705.2 million, i.e. 40% of the cost of the project. While it regards the system of loans that are repayable if the project is successful as an effective means of encouraging companies to embark on risky projects, it nevertheless considers that the 40% rate already set as the upper limit in many previously authorized schemes is the maximum that can be deemed compatible with the common market.

Despite the regional development arguments put forward by the Spanish authorities, the Commis-

sion decided to initiate proceedings in respect of the additional aid of 4.3%, amounting to PTA 3 191.8 million: the market for regional aircraft is at present suffering from overcapacity and overproduction at Community level, and this has already forced a number of companies to cut production (for example, Fokker and Saab). The Commission regards the aerospace industry as a particularly important one at European level, where it provides direct employment for 450 000 people, many of them highly skilled, and indirect employment for more than one million, with production worth over ECU 40 000 million. If the survival of this highly sensitive industry is to be assured, healthy competition must be maintained, avoiding excessive aid that creates difficulties within Community firms by distorting intra-Community trade to an extent contrary to the common interest.

Decisions to initiate proceedings under Article 93(2) of the EC Treaty

Italy

1.2.60. Commission decision on aid to the consumer electronics firm Seleco SpA.

Adopted on 27 September. The Commission decided to initiate Article 93(2) proceedings on two counts: firstly, the increase of about one third in Seleco's capital by the publicly owned Finanziaria Regionale Friuli-Venezia Giulia SpA (Friulia SpA) and, secondly, suspected action by the public finance corporation REL SpA (Ristrutturazione Elettronica) to cover part of Seleco's 1993 losses. Seleco, whose main products are television sets, videocassette recorders, decoders for encrypted programmes and professional television equipment, is operating in an industry suffering from substantial overcapacity. Despite the implementation of several restructuring plans and the granting of aid by the Italian State over more than 10 years, Seleco remains in difficulty and in 1993 made losses exceeding its capital and reserves.

The increase in capital involving Friulia SpA is temporary in nature and seems intended solely to allow the firm to survive; it does not meet the criteria that would make it restructuring or rescue aid intended to allow a restructuring plan to be drawn up. Furthermore, it is reported that the firm's losses were covered following an agree-

ment under which, after Seleco's capital had been reduced to zero, the remaining losses were to be covered by Rel Spa, which would write off some of its claims on the firm, an action which would constitute unlawful aid. The Commission accordingly initiated proceedings in order to examine the compatibility of the two operations with the EC Treaty.

Germany

1.2.61. Commission decision on aid to the steel undertakings Neue Maxhütte Stahlwerke GmbH and Lech-Stahlwerke GmbH of Sulzbach-Rosenberg and Meitingen-Herbertshofen, Bavaria.

Reference: Commission Decision 3855/91/ECSC establishing Community rules for aid to the steel industry: OJ L 362, 31.12.1991; Bull. 11-1991, point 1.2.26

Adopted on 14 September. Neue Maxhütte Stahlwerke GmbH (NMH) was set up in 1990, with the *Land* of Bavaria holding a 45% stake in its capital, in order to take over the steel activities of Eisenwerk-Gesellschaft Maximilianshütte GmbH, which had gone bankrupt. The *Land* of Bavaria also took a 20% stake in the capital of Lech-Stahlwerke GmbH (LSW), enabling it in turn to take a stake (1%) in the capital of NMH. Since its establishment, NMH has never made a profit, and its total losses from 1990 to 1994 are put at some DM 130 million.

With a view to privatizing NMH and LSW, the *Land* of Bavaria proposes to inject DM 120 million into the capital of NMH, which is equivalent to 80% of its losses for the period 1992 to 1994, and DM 20 million into the capital of LSW in order to cover that part of NMH's losses which it has to bear as a shareholder in NMH. The Commission considers that these capital injections do not correspond to the normal behaviour of a private shareholder operating in a market economy and constitute State aid: their object is to offset previous losses without any prospect of a return, the *Land* of Bavaria intending to terminate its shareholding in the two companies. Since the aid is incompatible with the Steel Aid Code, the Commission decided to initiate proceedings under Article 93(2) of the EC Treaty.

The Commission also decided to initiate Article 93(2) proceedings in respect of the aid to be

granted to NMH in the form of a DM 56 million grant in support of environmental protection investment, since the German authorities have not as yet provided any information that would allow a decision to be taken on the compatibility of the aid with Article 3 of the Steel Aid Code.

France

1.2.62. Commission decision on aid for the oil-refining, petrochemicals and related industries, financed by a parafiscal levy charged on certain petroleum products on behalf of the Institut français du pétrole (IFP).

Adopted on 27 September. The activities of the IFP, a State-controlled scientific and technical institute, are geared mainly to fundamental and applied research into and development of prospecting, refining and petrochemicals technologies and to the carrying-out of studies, the dissemination of information and the training of technicians in these fields. The IFP also has substantial shareholdings in industrial and commercial companies operating in the sectors concerned. It is financed to a large extent (68% of its operating budget in 1991) by the yield of a parafiscal levy introduced for its benefit by the French authorities and charged on certain petroleum products.

The Commission decided to initiate proceedings under Article 92(2) of the EC Treaty on the following grounds. It considers that the yield of the levy constitutes a State resource, since the levy is payable pursuant to an obligation imposed by the French authorities and that its use in support of the IFP constitutes State aid within the meaning of Article 92(2) of the EC Treaty. It takes the view that the IFP's activities are thus given more favourable treatment than those of other Community research and development centres and that firms benefiting from the results of the IFP's work are receiving indirect aid, since the prices charged by the IFP do not seem to reflect real costs. In addition, it must be assumed that French firms in the sectors concerned derive greater benefit from the IFP's activities than firms established in other Member States since, even if in theory there is equality of treatment, in practice French firms would by the nature of things enjoy a more favourable position. Furthermore, the fact that the IFP obtains no return from its holdings in the capital of companies in

the sectors concerned also seems to constitute State aid to such companies, and it cannot be ruled out that the IFP's programmes entail direct aid to certain individual companies because of these shareholdings. Moreover, there is substantial intra-Community trade and fierce competition in the sectors in which the IFP operates. Lastly, the Commission took account of the fact that the charging of the levy on products imported from other Member States could not be totally ruled out, a practice which would constitute an infringement of the general principle that imports from other Member States must be wholly exempt.

Decisions to terminate proceedings initiated under Article 93(2) of the EC Treaty

Germany

1.2.63. Commission decision on aid for Gebrüder Welger GmbH & Co. KG, Wolfenbüttel, Lower Saxony.

Reference: Initiation of proceedings: Bull. 1/2-1994, point 1.2.66

Adopted on 14 September. With the help of its banks, the firm has successfully carried out restructuring measures to restore its financial health without having recourse to the aid in the form of a State guarantee. The German Government informed the Commission that it was withdrawing its plan to grant the aid, and the Commission terminated the proceedings without having to decide on the compatibility of the aid.

Netherlands

1.2.64. Commission decision on possible aid elements contained in agreements between the Dutch State, Volvo Car Corporation and Mitsubishi Motors Corporation.

Reference: Initiation of proceedings: Bull. 1/2-1992, point 1.3.93

Adopted on 27 September. The Commission initiated proceedings to investigate possible aid elements contained in agreements between the Dutch State, Volvo Car Corporation (VCC) and Mitsubishi Motors Corporation (MMC) concerning Netherlands Car BV (Ned Car, formerly

Volvo Car BV), a Dutch company in whose capital the State had a 70% stake. One of the provisions of the agreements was the sale of 36.6% of the State's holding to MMC and VCC in 1991, with the remaining shareholding to be sold to the two companies in 1998. Having examined all the clauses contained in the agreements, the Commission concluded that the agreements represented a profitable commercial transaction for the Dutch State and did not contain any State aid. It therefore terminated the proceedings initiated in respect of the agreements.

Positive final decisions

Germany

1.2.65. Commission decision on aid for the steel undertaking Klöckner Stahl GmbH.

Reference: Initiation of proceedings: OJ C 110, 20.4.1994

Adopted on 20 September. In January, following a complaint from the European Independent Steelworks Association, the Commission initiated proceedings under Article 6(4) of the Steel Aid Code in respect of possible aid components in the proposed injection of DM 250 million into the capital of Klöckner Stahl GmbH by four shareholders of the Bremer Vulkan group, including Bremer Vulkan Verbund AG (BVV), which must be regarded as a publicly owned company. The Commission had expressed doubts as to whether the majority of the capital was private following the injection and, consequently, in view of the risks associated with the transaction, on whether the State's conduct (through the intermediary of BVV) was in fact comparable to that of a private investor operating in a market economy.

During the proceeding, the German authorities informed the Commission that an agreement had been signed between Sidmar, Klöckner Werke and the Bremer Vulkan group under which Sidmar would acquire 25% of Klöckner Stahl's capital. The transaction will be accompanied by a DM 125 million capital injection by Sidmar, which will ultimately act as the industrial leader in the group. Following the agreement, the majority of the new company's capital is now clearly in the hands of private interests (at least 56%). The agreement provides that the new

shareholders (the Bremer Vulkan group and Sidmar) will make, under the same conditions, a contribution of risk capital in proportion to their shareholdings in the new company and that Sidmar's shareholding will in future be increased.

Consequently, since the public shareholders are acting in the same way as private shareholders and since no additional obligation is imposed on them, the Commission took the view that the conduct of the public shareholders amounted to the normal conduct of a private investor operating in a market economy, and it concluded that the injection of public capital into Klöckner Stahl GmbH did not include any State aid component.

Belgium

1.2.66. Commission decision on an environmental aid scheme proposed by the Walloon Region.

Reference: Community guidelines on State aid for environmental protection: OJ C 72, 10.3.1994; Bull. 12-1993, point 1.2.73

Adopted on 14 September. The scheme, which was amended during the proceeding, is now in line with the new Community guidelines on State aid for environmental protection and was therefore approved by the Commission. The aid, which is limited to 20% gross of eligible investment (15% net), relates to the installation of equipment exceeding the statutory norms on environmental protection and intended to combat air, ground and water pollution and pollution caused by noise, waste, major industrial risks and the discharge of waste water. The aid may not be applied to investment in the production of such equipment.

Industrial policy

General

1.2.67. Commission communication to the Council, Parliament, the Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions

entitled 'An industrial competitiveness policy for the European Union'.

References:

Commission communication to the Council and Parliament on industrial policy in an open and competitive environment: COM(90) 556; Bull. 11-1990, point 1.3.109

Commission White Paper entitled 'Growth, competitiveness, employment: The challenges and ways forward into the 21st century': COM (93) 700; Bull. 12-1993, point 1.2.44; Supplement 6/93 — Bull.

Adopted on 14 September. In this communication, which follows on from the one it adopted in 1990, the Commission identifies and proposes practical measures to strengthen industrial competitiveness in the European Union, in the light of the strategies set out in the White Paper on growth, competitiveness and employment, with a view to framing a genuine industrial competitiveness policy for the Union.

In order to target this policy on markets generating growth and employment, such as the markets in knowledge and culture, health care, biotechnology, environmental protection and top-of-the-range products, the Commission identifies four priorities:

- promote intangible investment:
 - by giving it priority in all the general policies to support training and investment, particularly in the context of taxation (e.g. tax deductions for private-sector expenditure on training);
 - by ensuring that research policy takes fuller account of the needs of the market, with the cooperation of industry (e.g. liaison groups with industrialists);
 - by developing a global approach to intellectual and industrial property (e.g. to combat counterfeiting);
- develop industrial cooperation in order to encourage businesses in the private sector, particularly small businesses, to pool their efforts, in particular:
 - by creating more opportunities for bringing industrialists together;
 - by supporting business schemes of interest to the Community as a whole;
 - by systematically identifying and removing the obstacles to industrial cooperation;

- by exploring the prospects for developing new tools, including legal instruments, to facilitate industrial cooperation, particularly with the countries of Central and Eastern Europe, Asia and Latin America;

- ensure fair competition by encouraging more open world trade and greater competition in the single market;

- modernize the role of the public authorities in industry, on the one hand by ensuring smooth operation of the single market through further deregulation combined with redefinition of public-service objectives, streamlined and more transparent procedures, and improved decision-making structures and, on the other hand, by making full use of the instruments available to facilitate industrial change, putting the accent on small businesses and taking account of regional imbalances.

COM(94) 319; Supplement 3/94 — Bull.

Individual industries

Motor industry

1.2.68. Commission communication to the Council and Parliament on the European Union automobile industry.

Commission communication: COM(94) 49; Bull. 1/2-1994, point 1.2.73

Opinion adopted by the Economic and Social Committee on 15 September. The Committee largely shares the Commission's analysis and stresses the need for effective cooperation between manufacturers and public authorities. It calls for the establishment of benchmarks for use well beyond the year 2000 and suggests setting up a high-level working group with the task of proposing innovative ways of meeting the demand for mobility 20 years hence which are compatible with the quality of life and progress.

Steel industry

1.2.69. Council conclusions on restructuring of the European steel industry.

References:

Council conclusions on restructuring of the steel industry in the Community: Bull. 1/2-1993, point 1.2.82

Council conclusions on restructuring of the European steel industry: Bull. 9-1993, point 1.2.55

Commission communication on the restructuring of the steel industry: interim report: COM(94) 125; Bull. 4-1994, point 1.2.64

Commission communication to the Council and Parliament entitled 'Fresh impetus for restructuring the steel industry in the Community': COM(94) 265; Bull. 6-1994, point 1.2.74

Adopted by the Council on 28 September.

'The Council agreed:

- to extend the accompanying measures which it had decided to implement on 25 February 1993 (and renewed on 21 September 1993 and 22 April 1994) until the date of its next meeting;
- to hold a conclusive discussion of this item at its next meeting when the Commission should be in a position to submit a definitive report on the restructuring plan;
- to remind the non-subsidized industry of its responsibility in making an extra effort to attain the minimum closure level of 19 million tonnes;

that, if the capacity-reduction programme failed, the accompanying measures for the restructuring plan would be abolished as provided for in the Commission's communication to the Council on 21 June 1994.'

Enterprise policy

Small and medium-sized businesses

Reference: Commission communication on the implementation of an integrated programme in favour of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) and the craft sector COM(94) 207; Bull. 6-1994, point 1.2.79

1.2.70. Council resolution on giving full scope to the dynamism and innovatory potential of small and medium-sized enterprises, including the craft sector and micro-enterprises, in a competitive economy.

References:

Council resolution on strengthening the competitiveness of enterprises, in particular of small

and medium-sized enterprises and craft enterprises, and developing employment OJ C 326, 3.12.1993; Bull. 11-1993, point 1.2.70

Council conclusions on the integrated programme in favour of small and medium-sized enterprises and the craft sector Bull. 6-1994, point 1.2.79

Group of experts on simplifying the legislative and administrative environment — point 1.7.2 of this Bulletin

European Conference on Craft Businesses and Small Enterprises — point 1.2.71 of this Bulletin

Agreed by the industry Council on 28 September. After firstly stressing the importance of SMEs for the competitiveness of the European economy, regional development and economic cohesion in the European Union and their contribution to growth and job creation, and secondly recalling the need to remove the internal and external obstacles facing these enterprises, the Council calls upon the Member States and the Commission to examine together to what extent national and Community legal provisions place a specific extra burden on SMEs and therefore calls upon the Commission to set up a committee with the task of improving and simplifying the environment for enterprises, in particular SMEs. Convinced of the need for the Community's policy in favour of SMEs to be put into practice and made more effective through a new and extended partnership between the Member States and the Community, and through efficient and regular consultation of the bodies concerned with the development of small and medium-sized enterprises and the craft sector as well as professional associations and organizations, the Council also expresses its keen interest in the measures announced by the Commission in the integrated programme in favour of SMEs and the craft sector, particularly in terms of access to the research programmes of the fourth framework programme for research and technological development, to Community programmes in the field of vocational training and further training and to European public contract procedures, and with regard to eliminating barriers to international payments.

1.2.71. European Conference on Craft Businesses and Small Enterprises.

Held in Berlin on 26 and 27 September. This conference organized by the European Commission as part of the integrated programme in favour of SMEs brought together 1 200 repre-

sentatives of craft businesses and small enterprises and of governments of the European Union to discuss the measures needed at national and European levels, to specify entrepreneurs' expectations and to update the major priorities of the programme in the next few years.

1.2.72. Economic and Social Committee opinion on the Commission communication on the implementation of an integrated programme in favour of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) and the craft sector.

Adopted by the Economic and Social Committee on 15 September. The Committee welcomed the programme but recommended effective coordination of all its sections.

1.2.73. Report on Community actions to assist SMEs and the craft sector

Adopted by the Commission on 7 September. In this report, the Commission outlines an overall programme for the actions to assist SMEs undertaken by the European Union under its various policies. This report, which fits into the overall strategy laid down by the Commission in its integrated programme in favour of SMEs and the craft sector, and is a contribution towards implementing this strategy, is in two parts. The first part reports on the measures more specifically carried out as part of enterprise policy, i.e. on the one hand horizontal measures concerning the environment for enterprises and on the other information and support measures for enterprises and measures to promote cooperation and partnerships between them. The second part concerns measures carried out under other Community policies which have an impact on SMEs, such as regional policies, research and technological development, vocational training and international cooperation.

COM(94)221

1.2.74. Commission communication to the Council, Parliament, the Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions, on the second annual report (1994) of the European Observatory for SMEs.

Previous communication: COM(93) 527 and Bull. 11-1993, point 1.2.72

Adopted by the Commission on 7 September. The Commission stresses the importance of the

report presented by the European Observatory for SMEs, which was set up in December 1992 and combines the efforts of national institutions specializing in analysing these businesses. This report reaffirms the need, emphasized in the White Paper on growth, competitiveness and employment, to strengthen the competitiveness of enterprises as a means of stimulating growth and creating jobs. It aims to provide both institutions and individuals with an interest in SMEs with a comprehensive analysis of the single market's impact on them. The Commission welcomes the Observatory's recommendations which, in focusing on the employment debate and the role SMEs and entrepreneurship can play in reducing unemployment, are clearly in line with the present priorities of the European Union. The Commission proposes to stimulate, improve and supplement the existing actions in the form of a new partnership, as proposed by the integrated programme in favour of SMEs and the craft sector.

COM(94) 352

Tourism

1.2.75. Own-initiative opinion of the Economic and Social Committee on tourism.

Reference: Council Decision 92/421/EEC on a Community action plan to assist tourism — OJ L 231, 13.8.1992; Bull. 7/8-1992, point 1.3.81

Adopted by the Economic and Social Committee on 15 September. Recalling the economic importance of the tourism sector and its ability to create jobs, the Committee stresses the need to incorporate the interests of the sector into the Community policies being implemented in numerous other areas. It notes with approval the Commission's efforts to improve knowledge of the tourism sector, particularly with regard to statistical information. It recalls the various measures to be undertaken to promote this sector, in particular staggering holidays, support for cross-border cooperation and product diversification (cultural tourism, tourism for the socially disadvantaged, tourism for young people, tourism in the countryside). It stresses the need to protect the tourist as consumer and defends the idea that tourism is not necessarily incompatible with protecting the environment. The Committee wants tourism in Europe to be promoted in

non-EU countries, and calls for tourism to be given a proper legal basis in a future Treaty.

Research and technology

Framework programme 1994-98

Specific programmes

References:

Council Decision 94/572/EC adopting a specific programme for research and technological development, including demonstration, in the field of advanced communication technologies and services (1994-98): OJ L 222, 26.8.1994; Bull. 7/8-1994, point 1.2.79

Council Decision 94/571/EC adopting a specific programme for research and technological development, including demonstration, in the field of industrial and materials technologies (1994-98): OJ L 222, 26.8.1994; Bull. 7/8-1994, point 1.2.80

1.2.76. Of the 20 specific programmes implementing the R & TD framework programme, two of which have already been adopted, seven have been agreed by the Council (points 1.2.77 to 1.2.79, 1.2.81, 1.2.84, 1.2.85, and 1.2.88) and 16 have been endorsed by the Economic and Social Committee (points 1.2.77, 1.2.79 to 1.2.84, and 1.2.86 to 1.2.94), which nevertheless regretted the limited funding available and the considerable lead times.

1.2.77. Proposal for a Council Decision adopting a specific research and technological development programme in the field of information technologies (1994-98).

Commission proposal: OJ C 228, 17.8.1994; COM(94) 68; Bull. 3-1994, point 1.2.69

Parliament opinion: OJ C 205, 25.7.1994; Bull. 5-1994, points 1.2.53 and 1.2.56

Amended Commission proposal: OJ C 268, 20.9.1994; COM(94) 243; Bull. 6-1994, point 1.2.91

Endorsed by the Economic and Social Committee on 14 September.

Agreed by the Council on 29 September. The proposed budget for this programme is ECU 1911 million.

1.2.78. Proposal for a Council Decision adopting a specific research, technological development and demonstration programme in the field of telematics applications of common interest (1994-98).

Commission proposal: OJ C 228, 17.8.1994; COM(94) 68; Bull. 3-1994, point 1.2.69

Parliament opinion: OJ C 205, 25.7.1994; Bull. 5-1994, point 1.2.53 and 1.2.54

Amended Commission proposal: OJ C 268, 20.9.1994; COM(94) 243; Bull. 6-1994, point 1.2.90

Economic and Social Committee opinion: Bull. 7/8-1994, point 1.2.81

Agreed by the Council on 29 September. The purpose of this specific programme is to increase the efficiency of the engineering of telematics applications and ensure the interoperability of telematics systems and networks. The proposed budget is ECU 843 million.

1.2.79. Proposal for a Council Decision adopting a specific research and technological development programme in the field of standardization, measurement and testing (1994-98).

Commission proposal: OJ C 228, 17.8.1994; COM(94) 68; Bull. 3-1994, point 1.2.69

Parliament opinion: OJ C 205, 25.7.1994; Bull. 5-1994, point 1.2.53 and 1.2.58

Amended Commission proposal: OJ C 268, 20.9.1994; COM(94) 243; Bull. 6-1994, point 1.2.92

Endorsed by the Economic and Social Committee on 14 September.

Adopted by the Council on 29 September. The proposed budget for this programme, which is designed to develop new methods of measurement and testing, is ECU 173 million.

1.2.80. Proposal for a Council Decision adopting a specific research, technological development and demonstration programme in the field of environment and climate (1994-98).

Commission proposal: OJ C 228, 17.8.1994; COM(94) 68; Bull. 3-1994, point 1.2.69

Endorsed by the Economic and Social Committee on 14 September.

1.2.81. Proposal for a Council Decision adopting a specific research and technological development programme in the field of marine science and technology (1994-95).

Commission proposal: OJ C 228, 17.8.1994; COM(94) 68; Bull. 3-1994, point 1.2.69

Parliament opinion: OJ C 205, 25.7.1994; Bull. 5-1994, point 1.2.53 and 1.2.59

Amended Commission proposal: OJ C 268, 20.9.1994; COM(94) 243; Bull. 6-1994, point 1.2.93

Endorsed by the Economic and Social Committee on 14 September.

Agreed by the Council 'research' on 29 September. The proposed budget for this programme is ECU 228 million. Its aim is to define basic methodologies and technologies applicable to hostile environments with a view to the description, monitoring, prediction, protection and management of the marine environment as a resource.

1.2.82. Proposal for a Council Decision adopting a specific research, technological development and demonstration programme in the field of biotechnology (1994-98).

Commission proposal: OJ C 228, 17.8.1994; COM(94) 68; Bull. 3-1994, point 1.2.69

Endorsed by the Economic and Social Committee on 14 September.

1.2.83. Proposal for a Council Decision adopting a specific research, technological development and demonstration programme in the field of biomedicine and health (1994-98).

Commission proposal: OJ C 228, 17.8.1994; COM(94) 68; Bull. 3-1994, point 1.2.69

Endorsed by the Economic and Social Committee on 14 September.

1.2.84. Proposal for a Council Decision adopting a specific research, technological development and demonstration programme in the field of agriculture and fisheries (including agro-industry, food technologies, forestry, aquaculture and rural development) (1994-98).

Commission proposal: OJ C 228, 17.8.1994; COM(94) 68; Bull. 3-1994, point 1.2.69

Parliament opinion: OJ C 205, 25.7.1994 et Bull. 5-1994, point 1.2.53 and 1.2.60

Amended Commission proposal: OJ C 268, 20.9.1994; COM(94) 243; Bull. 6-1994, point 1.2.94

Endorsed by the Economic and Social Committee on 14 September.

Agreed by the Council on 29 September. The purpose of this programme is to increase the competitiveness, efficiency and sustainability of the agricultural, fishery and related industry sectors. The proposed budget is ECU 607 million.

1.2.85. Proposal for a Council Decision adopting a specific research, technological development and demonstration programme in the field of non-nuclear energy (1994-98).

Commission proposal: OJ C 228, 17.8.1994; COM(94) 68; Bull. 3-1994, point 1.2.69

Parliament opinion: OJ C 205, 25.7.1994; Bull. 5-1994, point 1.2.53 and 1.2.61

Amended Commission proposal: OJ C 268, 20.9.1994; COM(94) 243; Bull. 6-1994, point 1.2.89

Economic and Social Committee opinion: Bull. 6-1994, point 1.2.89

Agreed by the Council on 29 September. The purpose of this programme is to design and demonstrate efficient, cleaner and safer technologies that guarantee compatibility between the use of energy, the equilibrium of the biosphere and economic development. The proposed budget is ECU 967 million.

1.2.86. Proposal for a Council Decision adopting a specific research, technological development and demonstration programme in the field of transport (1994-98).

Commission proposal: OJ C 228, 17.8.1994; COM(94) 68; Bull. 3-1994, point 1.2.69

Endorsed by the Economic and Social Committee on 14 September.

1.2.87. Proposal for a Council Decision adopting a specific programme in the field of targeted socio-economic research (1994-98).

Commission proposal: OJ C 228, 17.8.1994; COM(94) 68; Bull. 3-1994, point 1.2.69

Parliament opinion: OJ C 205, 25.7.1994; Bull. 5-1994, point 1.2.53 and 1.2.62

Amended Commission proposal: OJ C 268, 20.9.1994; COM(94) 243; Bull. 6-1994, point 1.2.95

Endorsed by the Economic and Social Committee on 14 September.

1.2.88. Proposal for a Council Decision adopting a specific research, technological development and demonstration programme in the field of cooperation with third countries and international organizations (1994-98).

Commission proposal: OJ C 228, 17.8.1994; COM(94) 68; Bull. 3-1994, point 1.2.69

Parliament opinion: OJ C 205, 25.7.1994; Bull. 5-1994, point 1.2.53 and 1.2.63

Amended Commission proposal: OJ C 268, 20.9.1994; COM(94) 243; Bull. 6-1994, point 1.2.96

Endorsed by the Economic and Social Committee on 14 September.

Agreed by the Council on 29 September. The proposed budget for this programme is ECU 540 million. It is designed to add value to the Community's RTD activities and other policies by means of selective, mutually advantageous cooperation with third countries and international organizations.

1.2.89. Proposal for a Council Decision adopting a specific programme for the dissemination and exploitation of the results of research, technological development and demonstration activities (1994-98).

Commission proposal: OJ C 228, 17.8.1994; COM(94) 68; Bull. 3-1994, point 1.2.69

Endorsed by the Economic and Social Committee on 14 September.

1.2.90. Proposal for a Council Decision adopting a specific research and technological development programme in the field of training and mobility of researchers (1994-98).

Commission proposal: OJ C 228, 17.8.1994; COM(94) 68; Bull. 3-1994, point 1.2.69

Parliament opinion: OJ C 205, 25.7.1994; Bull. 5-1994, point 1.2.53 and 1.2.64

Amended Commission proposal: OJ C 268, 20.9.1994; COM(94) 243; Bull. 6-1994, point 1.2.97

Endorsed by the Economic and Social Committee on 14 September.

1.2.91. Proposal for a Council Decision adopting a specific research and development programme to be carried out for the European Community by means of direct action (JRC) and by means of activities within the framework of a competitive approach and intended for scientific and technical support to Community policies (1995-98).

Commission proposal: OJ C 228, 17.8.1994; COM(94) 68; Bull. 3-1994, point 1.2.69

Parliament opinion: OJ C 205, 25.7.1994; Bull. 5-1994, point 1.2.53 and 1.2.65

Amended Commission proposal: OJ C 268, 20.9.1994; COM(94) 243; Bull. 6-1994, point 1.2.98

Endorsed by the Economic and Social Committee on 14 September.

1.2.92. Proposal for a Council Decision adopting a specific research and technological development programme to be implemented by the Joint Research Centre for the EAEC (1995-98).

Commission proposal: OJ C 113, 23.4.1994; COM(94) 70; Bull. 3-1994, point 1.2.70

Endorsed by the Economic and Social Committee on 14 September.

1.2.93. Proposal for a Council Decision adopting a specific research and training programme in the field of nuclear safety and safeguards (1994-98).

Commission proposal: OJ C 113, 23.4.1994; COM(94) 70; Bull. 3-1994, point 1.2.70

Endorsed by the Economic and Social Committee on 14 September.

1.2.94. Proposal for a Council Decision adopting a specific research and training programme in the field of controlled thermonuclear fusion (1994-98).

Commission proposal: OJ C 113, 23.4.1994; COM(94) 70; Bull. 3-1994, point 1.2.70

Endorsed by the Economic and Social Committee on 14 September.

Accompanying, promotion and support activities and other activities

European Science and Technology Assembly

1.2.95. First plenary session.

Reference: Commission Decision 94/204/EC, Euratom on the creation of the European Science and Technology Assembly; OJ L 98, 16.4.1994; Bull. 3-1994, point 1.2.71

Meeting held in Brussels on 6 September. The first session of the European Science and Technology Assembly, which was opened by

Mr Ruberti, was concerned mainly with the establishment of the Assembly. The Assembly, which brings together 100 leading representatives of the scientific community and the industrial research world and was set up by the Commission to help it implement the European Union's RTD policy, elected its chairman, vice-chairmen and bureau and set up working parties which, at the Commission's request or on the Assembly's own initiative, will prepare the Assembly's opinions on the scientific content of the specific programmes implementing the research and technological development framework programme.

Sixth European Union Contest for Young Scientists

Reference: Council Decision 92/217/EEC adopting a specific research and technological development programme in the field of human capital and mobility (1990-94): OJ L 107, 24.4.1992; Bull. 3-1992, point 1.2.61

1.2.96. Final of competition held in Luxembourg from 26 to 28 September. This contest, which forms part of the Community's human capital and mobility programme which encourages and supports training and mobility schemes for researchers, offers an opportunity to discover young scientific talent. This year, 77 finalists between 15 and 20 years of age from 17 European countries took part in the competition. Thirteen projects were selected covering a wide range of scientific areas, such as flood prevention, detection and elimination of computer viruses, prevention of phone tapping, and a detailed ecological study of birds of prey.

International cooperation

Canada

1.2.97. Draft Memorandum of Understanding for cooperation between the European Atomic Energy Community and the Government of Canada in the field of controlled nuclear fusion.

Reference: Agreement between the Community, the United States, Japan and Russia on cooperation in engineering design activities (EDA) for the international thermonuclear experimental reactor (ITER): Bull 7/8-1992, point 1.3.83

Negotiating directives: Bull. 11-1991, point 1.2.41

Proposal for a Council Decision concerning the conclusion of the Memorandum of Understanding adopted by the Commission on 7 September. The main aim of the draft Memorandum is to extend the ITER EDA Cooperation Agreement to include Canada.

COM(94) 343

Iceland

1.2.98. Visit by Mr Ruberti from 11 to 13 September.

Mr Ruberti met Mr Einarsson, the Icelandic Culture and Education Minister who also has responsibility for scientific matters. Their talks provided an opportunity for exchanges of information on the policies pursued by the European Union and Iceland on education, training and research, current cooperation in these areas between the two sides, and the prospects for expanding cooperation.

Israel

1.2.99. Draft Scientific and Technological Cooperation Agreement between the European Community and Israel

Reference: Draft Association Agreement with Israel: Bull. 12-1993, point 1.3.31

Negotiating directives adopted by the Council on 29 September. The aim of this draft Agreement, which is intended to supplement the draft Association Agreement between the Community and Israel, seeks to ensure that country's full involvement in Community research activities.

Trans-European networks

Transport networks

1.2.100. Proposal for a Council Directive on the interoperability of the European high-speed train network.

Commission proposal: OJ C 134, 17.5.1994; COM(94) 107; Bull. 4-1994, point 1.2.75

Endorsed by the Committee of the Regions on 28 September. The Committee stressed the need for cooperation between the eight subsystems and between the European high-speed train network and the development of a trans-European communications network. On safety grounds, it called for the verification and suitability-for-use procedures also to be applied on traditional lines liable to be used by high-speed trains. The Committee also recommended considering interoperability from the point of view of the services offered to customers.

1.2.101. Proposal for a Parliament and Council Decision on Community guidelines for the development of the trans-European transport network.

Commission proposal: OJ C 220, 8.8.1994; COM(94) 106; Bull. 4-1994, point 1.2.76

Endorsed by the Committee of the Regions on 27 September. The Committee would like the regions and territorial authorities to be involved in the decision-making process when the trans-European transport network is established. It considered that environmentally sound transport systems which enable road traffic to be reduced should be developed.

Energy

Community energy strategy

1.2.102. Economic and Social Committee own-initiative opinion on Community energy policy.

Adopted by the Economic and Social Committee on 14 September. The Committee stressed the need for a common energy policy. It pointed out that energy policy is one of the most important instruments for attaining general objectives with regard to growth, inflation and employment, and suggested that security of supply should be considered from an international point of view but

also at regional level, especially with regard to the outlying and island regions. It also considered that economic and fiscal instruments could encourage the rational use of energy and environmental protection. The Committee stressed that energy policy should take into account other European Union policies, in particular concerning the environment, competition and research.

1.2.103. Commission communication to the Council, Parliament and Economic and Social Committee on energy and economic and social cohesion in the Community.

Commission communication: COM(93) 645; Bull. 1/2-1994, point 1.2.89

Opinion delivered by the Economic and Social Committee on 15 September. The Committee recognized the need to integrate the goal of economic and social cohesion into the objectives of Community and national energy policies. It considered that energy should be supplied on the best possible terms, while guaranteeing security of supply and environmental protection, and reducing the disparities between the least developed and the more favoured regions. The Committee stressed the importance of extending trans-regional or regional networks into regions which are not yet connected and developing the use of renewable energy sources on the basis of viable and job-creating indigenous resources.

Promotion of energy technology

1.2.104. Proposal for a Council Regulation concerning a Community programme providing financial support for the promotion of European energy technology (Thermie II).

References:

Proposal for a Council Decision adopting a specific programme for research, technological development and demonstration in the field of non-nuclear energy (1994-98): point 1.2.85 of this Bulletin

Council Regulation (EEC) No 2008/90 on the promotion of energy technologies for Europe (Thermie programme): OJ L 185, 17.7.1990; Bull. 6-1990, point 1.3.256

Commission proposal: OJ C 158, 9.6.1994; COM(94) 59; Bull. 4-1994, point 1.2.79

Endorsed by the Economic and Social Committee on 14 September. The Committee noted that unlike the first Thermie programme the proposal

for a Regulation refers only to economic risks and not to technical risks. It also stressed that the proportion of funds allocated to the rational use of energy would rise from 30 to 60%, with corresponding reductions in the other categories, in particular renewable energy sources. The Committee was concerned that the specific programme for non-nuclear energy research and the Thermie II programme are covered by different Treaty articles and will be supervised by different Commission departments.

Individual sectors

Nuclear energy

1.2.105. Commission communication to the Council and Parliament on the illicit traffic in radioactive substances and nuclear materials.

References:

Council Regulation (EEC, Euratom) No 2053/93 concerning the provision of technical assistance to economic reform in the independent States of the former Soviet Union and Mongolia (TACIS programme): OJ L 187, 29.7.1993; Bull. 7/8-1993, point 1.3.15

Protocol on the provisional application of the Agreement establishing an International Science and Technology Centre: Bull. 3-1994, point 1.2.75

Council Decision 94/509/CFSP concerning the joint action adopted by the Council on the basis of Article J.3 of the Treaty on European Union regarding preparation for the 1995 Conference of the States parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons: OJ L 205, 8.8.1994; Bull. 7/8-1994, point 1.3.4

Report on the operation of Euratom safeguards (1991-92) COM(94) 282; Bull. 7/8-1994, point 1.2.84

Adopted by the Commission on 7 September. In this communication the Commission highlighted the serious problem of traffic in radioactive substances and nuclear materials. In view of the risks to national security and public safety in Europe, it stressed the need for a coordinated overall response from the European Union based on three main objectives:

□ help improve nuclear safeguards in the countries concerned by the traffic, making use of the technical assistance provided by the Euratom Safeguards Directorate, the TACIS programme

(with the support of the Joint Research Centre), and the Moscow-based Science and Technology Centre;

□ ensure that the introduction of nuclear materials into the territory of the European Union is stopped at the Union's external frontiers, by strengthening customs cooperation, making greater use of Title VI of the Treaty on European Union, and placing the expertise of the Euratom Safeguards Directorate and the Joint Research Centre at the disposal of the national authorities;

□ reinforce the cooperation of all the States concerned, by ensuring a common approach to the problem and appropriate responses on the basis of the cooperation agreements already concluded or to be concluded, by making use of the joint action concerning non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, and by establishing closer cooperation with third countries likely to help combat this traffic, in particular the United States.

COM(94) 383

1.2.106. Parliament resolution on illegal trafficking in nuclear materials.

Adopted on 29 September. Parliament called upon the Commission to use Article K.3(2) of the Treaty on European Union to submit a comprehensive strategy to combat international fraud relating to fissile products, and called upon the Council to treat the illegal trade in nuclear materials as a serious form of international crime in accordance with Article K.1(9). It suggested in particular that the independent States of the former Soviet Union should set up a nuclear safety organization (Cisatom), and that the European Union should contribute financially towards the strengthening of these countries' regulatory authorities, and help to establish a proper monitoring and accounting system for nuclear materials.

OJ C 305, 31.10.1994

Solid fuels

1.2.107. Commission report on the market for solid fuels in the Community in 1993 and the outlook for 1994.

Commission report: Bull. 3-1994, point 1.2.82

Revised version adopted on 26 September. Purpose: to update the information contained in the report adopted in March 1994.

Relations with third country energy producers or importers

European Energy Charter

1.2.108. Draft Treaty.

Signature of the Charter: Bull. 12-1991, point 1.2.114

Agreement of the contracting parties on the draft Treaty: Bull. 6-1994, point 1.2.107

Proposal for a Council Decision on the signing of the Treaty and its provisional application by the European Community adopted by the Commission on 21 September.

Draft Council and Commission Decision on the signing of the Treaty and its provisional application by the European Coal and Steel Community and the European Atomic Energy Community adopted by the Commission on 21 September.

COM(94) 405

- harmonization of testing criteria and of the assessment and approval procedures for in-vehicle information displays in road transport;
- guarantee of compatibility and interoperability for data exchange between vehicle and infrastructure;
- standardization of the databases for the utilization of digital road maps;
- acceptance of the standards formulated by Eurocontrol under the conditions set out in Directive 93/65/EEC;
- introduction of a European vessel movement reporting system for ships carrying dangerous or polluting goods;
- development of systems for the exchange of data between port authorities;
- implementation and improvement of existing facilities for data interchange between administrations.

The Council invited the Commission to draw up a programme for the measures required.

Inland transport

Rail transport

1.2.110. Proposals for Council Directives on the licensing of railway undertakings and the allocation of railway infrastructure capacity and the charging of infrastructure fees.

Commission proposals: OJ C 24, 28.1.1994; COM(93) 678; Bull. 12-1993, point 1.2.130

Parliament opinion (first reading): OJ C 205, 25.7.1994; Bull. 5-1994, point 1.2.81

Amended Commission proposals: OJ C 225, 13.8.1994; COM(94) 316; Bull. 7/8-1994, points 1.2.87 and 1.2.88

Endorsed by the Economic and Social Committee on 14 September. However, the Committee pointed out that implementing the proposals could cause problems given certain aspects of this sector, in particular the existence of agreements with the International Union of Railways. It questioned whether Community certificates for railway workers should be created, proposed that infrastructure operators should have responsibility both for the allocation of infrastructure capacity and for safety, and recommended considering the question of charging infrastructure costs to the various users.

Transport

General

1.2.109. Council resolution on telematics in the transport sector.

Reference: Council Directive 93/65/EEC on the definition and use of compatible technical specifications for the procurement of air traffic management equipment and systems: OJ L 187, 29.7.1993; Bull. 7/8-1993, point 1.2.106

Agreed on 26 September. The Council considered that technical information systems in the transport sector should be made compatible and interoperable between Member States, by means of convergence or standardization, so that they can be used by users and operators throughout Europe. It agreed that action in the following areas has priority:

- the introduction in the Member States of interoperable automatic road traffic information and warning systems;

Agreed by the Council on 26 September. The purpose of these two proposals is to establish a general framework for a uniform and non-discriminatory Community system with regard to access to and utilization of rail infrastructure, so that undertakings and their customers can benefit from the progress made in connection with the internal market. The first proposal provides that an undertaking applying for a licence must meet certain conditions, in particular concerning financial standing and professional competence, and must obtain a safety certificate. The second proposal lays down general rules and procedures for the allocation of infrastructure capacity and the charging of infrastructure fees.

Road transport

1.2.111. Parliament resolution on the report of July 1994 by the Committee of Enquiry on road freight transport in the single European market.

Reference: Report by the Committee of Enquiry on road freight transport: SEC(94) 1146

Adopted on 28 September. Parliament called upon the Commission to draw up, as a matter of urgency, an action programme for the road transport sector, taking the Committee of Enquiry's report as its starting point. It considered that harmonization measures should be introduced in order to ensure fair competition between the different modes of transport, particularly as regards technical and fiscal matters. Parliament stressed the need to set up an appropriate system of controls to prevent fraud in this sector, and recommended strengthening the role of the European Union in international transport organizations.

OJ C 305, 31.10.1994

1.2.112. Council resolution on road freight transport in the single European market.

Agreed on 26 September. The Council stressed that a liberalized internal market in the transport sector presupposes harmonization of the conditions essential for fair competition, and to this end recommended moving towards ensuring that all modes of transport are charged the costs they cause, based on the principle of territoriality. It also invited the Commission to make a comparative study of conditions governing access to the profession in the individual Member States, and to examine ways of improving cooperation be-

tween administrations in connection with the prosecution of infringements.

1.2.113. Proposal for a Council Directive on uniform procedures for checks on the transport of dangerous goods by road.

Reference: Common position on the proposal for a Council Decision on the approximation of the laws of the Member States on the transport of dangerous goods by road: point 1.2.114 of this Bulletin

Commission proposal: OJ C 26, 29.1.1994; COM (93) 665; Bull. 12-1993, point 1.2.131

Economic and Social Committee opinion: OJ C 195, 18.7.1994; Bull. 4-1994, point 1.2.89

Parliament opinion (first reading): OJ C 205, 25.7.1994; Bull. 5-1994, point 1.2.82

Amended Commission proposal: OJ C 238, 26.8.1994; COM(94) 340; Bull. 7/8-1994, point 1.2.90

Common position agreed by the Council on 26 September. This proposal was drawn up with a view to improving and ensuring compliance with conditions governing the safe transport of dangerous goods by road, and is intended to supplement the proposal concerning the approximation of the laws of the Member States in this area. It provides that the Member States should ensure that a representative proportion of consignments of dangerous goods transported by road is subject to random checks, laid down in a Community list, not exceeding a reasonable length of time and covering an extensive portion of the road network. The proposal also sets out the conditions under which checks could be carried out on firms' premises.

1.2.114. Proposal for a Council Directive on the approximation of the laws of the Member States on the transport of dangerous goods by road.

Commission proposal: OJ C 17, 20.1.1994; COM (93)548; Bull. 11-1993, point 1.2.92

Economic and Social Committee opinion: OJ C 195, 18.7.1994; Bull. 4-1994, point 1.2.90

Parliament opinion (first reading): OJ C 205, 25.7.1994; Bull. 5-1994, point 1.2.83

Amended Commission proposal: OJ C 192, 15.7.1994; COM(94) 238; Bull. 6-1994, point 1.2.110

Council agreement on a common position: Bull. 6-1994, point 1.2.110

Common position (EC) No 38/94 formally adopted by the Council on 19 September.

OJ C 301, 27.10.1994

Inland waterway transport

1.2.115. Economic and Social Committee own-initiative opinion on inland waterway transport.

Reference: Council Regulation (EC) No 844/94 amending Council Regulation (EEC) No 1101/89 on structural improvements in inland waterway transport: OJ L 98, 16.4.1994; Bull. 4-1994, point 1.2.91

Adopted on 14 September. The Committee indicated that the economic situation of inland waterway shipping had steadily deteriorated since 1992 because of the persistent decline in freight rates, and stressed the need for restructuring in this sector. It recommended in particular introducing additional scrapping measures and tightening up the old-for-new system.

1.2.116. Council resolution on the organization of the inland waterway transport market.

Agreed on 29 September. The Council noted that, as a result of the economic downturn and structural changes on the inland waterway transport market, freight rates are still at an unacceptable level. It therefore considered that thorough restructuring is required in order to ensure the lasting competitiveness of the sector. It called upon the Commission to take appropriate measures, in particular in order to improve the effectiveness of the Regulation concerning scrapping.

1.2.117. Proposal for a Council Directive on the harmonization of the conditions for obtaining national boatmasters' certificates for the carriage of goods or passengers by inland waterway in the Community.

Reference: Council Directive 91/672/EEC on the reciprocal recognition of national boatmasters' certificates for the carriage of goods by inland waterway: OJ L 373, 31.12.1991; Bull. 12-1991, point 1.2.107

Adopted by the Commission on 8 September. The Commission proposes to harmonize the conditions for obtaining boatmasters' certificates for which mutual recognition is provided for in Directive 91/672/EEC, particularly as regards the minimum age, physical fitness, experience and professional knowledge.

OJ C 280, 6.10.1994; COM(94) 359

Sea transport

1.2.118. Proposal for a Council Directive concerning the enforcement, in respect of shipping using Community ports and sailing in the waters

under the jurisdiction of the Member States, of international standards for ship safety, pollution prevention and shipboard living and working conditions.

Reference: Memorandum of Understanding on Port State Control: Bull. 1-1982, point 2.1.74

Commission proposal: OJ C 107, 15.4.1994; COM(94) 73; Bull. 3-1994, point 1.2.91

Endorsed by the Economic and Social Committee on 14 September. The Committee recommended that Port State control should be sufficiently rigorous to ensure that international standards are applied, but without penalizing properly operated and maintained ships. It also advocated ensuring that the requirements of the Community provisions and the Memorandum of Understanding are harmonized in order to avoid unnecessary duplication of functions.

1.2.119. Proposal for a Council Regulation on the implementation of IMO resolution A 747 (18) on the application of tonnage measurement of ballast spaces in segregated ballast oil-tankers.

Commission proposal: OJ C 5, 7.1.1994; COM (93) 468; Bull. 12-1993, point 1.2.138

Parliament opinion (first reading): OJ C 205, 25.7.1994; Bull. 5-1994, point 1.2.84

Economic and Social Committee opinion: Bull. 6-1994, point 1.2.113

Amended Commission proposal: OJ C 192, 15.7.1994; COM(94) 239; Bull. 6-1994, point 1.2.113

Council agreement on a common position: Bull. 6-1994, point 1.2.113

Common position (EC) No 39/94 formally adopted by the Council on 19 September.

OJ C 301, 27.10.1994

1.2.120. Proposal for a Council Directive on common rules and standards for ship inspection and survey organizations.

Commission proposal: OJ C 167, 18.6.1993; COM(93) 218; Bull. 5-1993, point 1.2.74

Economic and Social Committee opinion: OJ C 34, 2.2.1994; Bull. 11-1993, point 1.2.96

Parliament opinion (first reading): OJ C 91, 28.3.1994; Bull. 3-1994, point 1.2.93

Amended Commission proposal: OJ C 124, 5.5.1994; COM(94) 111; Bull. 4-1994, point 1.2.94

Council agreement on a common position: Bull. 6-1994, point 1.2.115

Common position (EC) No 41/94 formally adopted by the Council on 19 September.

OJ C 301, 27.10.1994

1.2.121. Proposal for a Council Directive on the minimum level of training for seafarers.

Commission proposal: OJ C 212, 5.8.1993; COM(93) 217; Bull. 5-1993, point 1.2.73

Economic and Social Committee opinion: OJ C 34, 2.2.1994; Bull. 11-1993, point 1.2.95

Parliament opinion (first reading): OJ C 91, 28.3.1994; Bull. 3-1994, point 1.2.92

Amended Commission proposal: OJ C 144, 27.5.1994; COM(94) 124; Bull. 4-1994, point 1.2.93

Council agreement on a common position: Bull. 6-1994, point 1.2.116

Common position (EC) No 40/94 formally adopted by the Council on 19 September.

OJ C 301, 27.10.1994

Air transport

1.2.122. Council resolution on the way forward for civil aviation in Europe.

Reference: Commission communication on the way forward for civil aviation in Europe: COM (94) 128; Bull. 6-1994, point 1.2.108

Agreed on 26 September. The Council welcomed the presentation by the Commission of its communication on European civil aviation and considered that the measures proposed in it can contribute significantly to the increased overall competitiveness and financial recovery of European civil aviation. The Council considered that significant progress is needed in the sphere of air traffic control and management and satellite navigation systems. It held the view that the completion of the common market should result in common provisions concerning safety and the adoption of uniform procedures. To prevent distortions of competition, it recommended that State aid should be authorized only in clearly defined cases and on the basis of transparent decisions. It also thought it necessary to improve the efficiency of airport infrastructure by opening up the ground handling services market to competition.

1.2.123. Parliament resolution on air traffic control in Europe.

Adopted on 27 September. Parliament considered that the urgent objectives of the air traffic control system should be the harmonization and

integration of the different national ATC systems and the establishment of the framework needed for a single ATC system covering the entire Community airspace. To this end, it called upon the Commission to draw up a complete and detailed timetable to achieve these objectives. It stressed the need to reinforce the Community's research and development instruments, in particular satellite technologies, and considered it essential to make the use of airspace more flexible in order to achieve better cooperation between civilian and military authorities, in particular in order to cope better with periods of air traffic congestion.

OJ C 305, 31.10.1994

1.2.124. Economic and Social Committee opinion on the Commission consultative paper on ground handling services.

Adopted on 14 September. The Committee analysed the effects of opening up the ground handling services market to competition on the funding of airport investment, safety and security, employment, environmental impact, capacity and ground turn-round times. It advocated taking stock of the conditions at each individual European airport before considering opening up this market to competition.

Telecommunications, information services and industry

General

1.2.125. Council conclusions on the information society.

References:

Conclusions of the Corfu European Council: Bull. 6-1994, point I.8

Commission communication 'Europe's way to the information society — an action plan': COM (94) 347; Bull. 7/8-1994, point 1.2.99

Adopted by the Council (Industry/Telecommunications) on 28 September. The Council wel-

comed the Commission's submission of the communication 'Europe's Way to the Information Society — an Action Plan' and emphasized that, given the far-reaching perspectives of the information society and the initiatives in other economic regions of the world, the rapid development of efficient information infrastructures and the setting up of a clear and stable regulatory and legal framework were indispensable for Europe. It considered that particular attention should be paid to certain points, in particular to the liberalization of telecommunications and voice telephony infrastructures, standardization, the protection of intellectual property and privacy, the competitiveness of the European audiovisual and information industry and the setting up of the permanent coordination instrument referred to by the Corfu European Council. The Council called for activities to be continued on an international basis, particularly in the context of the GATT negotiations. It noted the Commission's intention of publishing by the end of the year a Green Paper on the liberalization of telecommunications infrastructures and cable television networks. It also invited the Commission to submit a report to enable the next European Council to assess the progress made.

Telecommunications

1.2.126. Commission Green Paper on a common approach in the field of mobile and personal communications.

Commission Green Paper: COM(94) 145; Bull. 4-1994, point 1.2.98

Endorsed by the Economic and Social Committee on 14 September. The Committee had reservations, however, about the ability to see all proposals implemented as suggested, particularly with regard to licensing procedures, service provision, interconnection, infrastructure, radio frequencies and numbering systems. It also stressed the need to separate the national telecommunications operators' various business activities to ensure fair competition and recommended that real national regulatory authorities be set up.

Endorsed by the Committee of the Regions on 28 September, with particular regard to the measures aimed at the liberalization and harmonization of the telecommunications sector. The Committee made some observations concerning licensing applications at Community level from

operators in this sector and the impact of new technologies on public health and the environment.

Legislation

1.2.127. Parliament resolution on the need for further action by the Community in the field of ONP voice telephony.

Reference: Proposal for a European Parliament and Council Directive on the application of open network provision (ONP) to voice telephony: OJ C 261, 19.9.1994; Bull. 7/8-1994, point 1.2.101

Adopted by Parliament on 30 September. Parliament called on the Commission to submit a new proposal for a directive on ONP voice telephony taking full account of the progress made during the conciliation negotiations on the first proposal.

OJ C 305, 31.10.1994

Economic and social cohesion

General matters

1.2.128. Economic and Social Committee own-initiative opinion on regional planning and development strategies for the Atlantic coastal regions.

Adopted on 14 September. The Committee points to the economic difficulties facing the Atlantic Arc regions, in many cases stemming from their outlying location. The strategic objective of a programme for them should be to enhance their development potential by exploiting the financial instruments available to maximum extent. Economic links should be fostered between regions and with countries outside the European Union. To promote the economic development of these maritime frontier regions the programme should be particularly wide-ranging.

1.2.129. Economic and Social Committee own-initiative opinion on the role of the public authorities in the partnership.

Reference: Council Regulation (EEC) No 2081/93 amending Regulation (EEC) No 2052/88 on the tasks of the Structural Funds and their effectiveness and on coordination of their activities between themselves and with the operations of the European Investment Bank and the other existing financial instruments: OJ L 113, 31.7.1993; Bull. 7/8-1993, point 1.2.115

Adopted on 14 September. The Committee takes stock of how Article 4, covering the role of the public authorities in the partnership, of the framework Regulation (No 2081/93) on the tasks of the Structural Funds is implemented. The situation in various regions of certain Member States is described and it is stressed that each country, region or area must select a consultation system geared to its particular socio-economic features and that the system must be a permanent one addressing all development problems. Full application of Article 4 requires from all tiers of the public authorities: (a) the political will to implement the Article, (b) the existence of a culture of participation and social dialogue and (c) allocation of responsibilities and resources at all administrative levels.

Structural action

Planning and orientation

Action under Objective 3

Reference: Council Regulation (EEC) No 4253/88 laying down provisions for implementing Regulation (EEC) No 2052/88 as regards coordination of the activities of the different Structural Funds between themselves and with the operations of the European Investment Bank and the other existing financial instruments (OJ L 374, 31.12.1988; Bull. 12-1988, point 2.1.200), last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 2082/93: OJ L 193, 31.7.1993; Bull. 7/8-1993, point 1.2.116

Community support framework

1.2.130. Draft Decision establishing the Community support framework for European Social Fund assistance for Objective 3 purposes in Belgium.

Approved by the Commission on 27 September. In partnership with the Belgian authorities the Commission has drawn up a Community support framework for Objective 3 for the period 1994-99 setting five priorities for action:

- integration into the labour market of the long-term and potentially long-term unemployed;
- integration of young people;
- integration of persons threatened with exclusion from the labour market;
- promotion of equality of opportunity for men and women;
- expansion of action, of general applicability, in support of training and integration structures.

The European Social Fund assistance scheduled is a maximum of ECU 396.19 million.

International Fund for Ireland

Reference: Letter of amendment No 1 to the 1995 preliminary draft budget (Ireland): point 1.5.4 below

1.2.131. Parliament resolution on the peace process in Northern Ireland.

Adopted on 27 September. Parliament looked forward to a political dialogue aimed at reaching an agreement covering all relationships defined by the Irish and United Kingdom Governments and called on the Council and the Commission to respond rapidly by increasing Community aid to Northern Ireland.

OJ C 305, 31.10.1994

1.2.132. Proposal for a Council Regulation on Community contributions to the International Fund for Ireland.

Commission proposal: OJ C 89, 26.3.1994; COM(94) 60; Bull. 3-1994, point 1.2.114

Endorsed by Parliament on 27 September subject to amendments requiring presentation by the Commission of an annual report to the budgetary authority and restricting validity of the Regulation to 31 December 1997.

OJ C 305, 31.10.1994

Financing

Regions lagging behind in development

1.2.133. Commission decisions: see Table 1.

Table 1 — *Financing under Objective 1*

<i>(million ECU)</i>		
Country/region	Fund	Total assistance
<i>Germany</i>		
Regional programmes		
• Brandenburg	ERDF-ESF	471.912
• Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania	ERDF-ESF	362.176
• Saxony	ERDF-ESF	659.812
• Saxony-Anhalt	ERDF-ESF	590.598
• Thuringia	ERDF-ESF	457.880
Federal programme	ERDF-ESF	1 076.241

Fisheries

1.2.134. Commission decisions: see Table 2.

Table 2 — *Fisheries : financing of structural activities*

<i>(million ECU)</i>		
Description/country	Fund	Total assistance
Joint enterprise projects Greece, Italy, Spain	EAGGF	58.5

Other financing

1.2.135. Commission decisions: see Table 3.

Table 3 — *Other financing*

<i>(million ECU)</i>			
Type	Description	Fund	Total assistance
Conference	Euro-Mediterranean contact events, Corsica 94	ERDF	0.065

Outermost regions

1.2.136. Proposal for a Council Regulation amending Regulation (EEC) No 1657/93 temporarily suspending the autonomous Common Customs Tariff duties on certain industrial products intended to equip the free zones of the Azores and Madeira.

Reference: Council Decision 91/315/EEC setting up a programme of options specific to the remote and insular nature of Madeira and the Azores (Poseima): OJ L 171, 29.6.1991; Bull. 6-1991, point 1.2.121

Regulation to be amended: Council Regulation (EEC) No 1657/93 temporarily suspending the autonomous Common Customs Tariff duties on certain industrial products intended to equip the free zones of the Azores and Madeira: OJ L 158, 30.6.1993

Adopted by the Commission on 7 September. Would add certain capital goods to the list annexed to Regulation (EEC) No 1657/93.

COM(94) 349

1.2.137. Proposal for a Council Regulation amending Regulation (EEC) No 3763/91 introducing specific measures in respect of certain agricultural products for the benefit of the French overseas departments.

References:

Council Decision 89/68/EEC establishing a programme of options specific to the remote and insular nature of the French overseas departments (Poseidom): OJ L 399, 31.12.1989; Bull. 12-1989, point 2.1.142

Progress report for 1992-93 on implementation of the Poseidom programme: COM(94) 200; Bull. 5-1994, point 1.2.98

Regulation to be amended: Council Regulation (EEC) No 3763/91 introducing specific measures in respect of certain agricultural products for the benefit of the French overseas departments: OJ L 356, 24.12.1991; Bull. 12-1991, point 1.2.224

Adopted by the Commission on 30 September. Would make changes considered necessary following the assessment contained in the 1992/93 progress report on Poseidom. The specific supply arrangements would be widened, the measures promoting development of local production strengthened and the production support arrangements for fruit, vegetables, plants and flowers improved.

OJ C 290, 18.10.1994; COM(94) 344

1.2.138. Proposal for a Council Regulation amending Regulation (EEC) No 1602/92 temporarily derogating from implementation of Community anti-dumping measures on imports into the Canary Islands of certain sensitive products.

Regulation to be amended: Council Regulation (EEC) No 1602/92: OJ L 173, 27.6.1992; Bull. 6-1992, point 1.3.122

Adopted by the Commission on 8 September. Would specify that anti-dumping duties on goods for the local market imported into the Canary Islands in exemption therefrom must be collected if the goods are subsequently consigned to another part of the Community.

COM(94) 273

Agriculture

Orientation of CAP

1.2.139. Economic and Social Committee own-initiative opinion on the contract between agriculture and society.

Adopted on 14 September. The Committee examines the place and functions of agriculture in society and attempts to work out the elements of a 'contract' between agriculture, the rural world and society. Attention is drawn in particular to the complementarity of town and country, the necessity of gearing production to needs and possibilities, protection and promotion of individuals, families and society, and the need for better mutual understanding between farmers and other citizens.

Market organization

Wine

1.2.140. Proposal for a Council Regulation amending Regulation (EEC) No 3677/89 as regards the total alcoholic strength by volume of certain quality wines imported from Hungary and Romania.

Reference: Agreements between the Community and Hungary and Romania on reciprocal protection and control of wine names: OJ L 337, 31.12.1993; Bull. 11-1993, point 1.2.152

Regulation to be amended: Council Regulation (EEC) No 3677/89 (OJ L 360, 9.12.1989), last

amended by Regulation (EEC) No 2606/93: OJ L 239, 24.9.1993; Bull. 9-1993, point 1.2.119

Adopted by the Commission on 27 September. In line with the Agreements concluded with Hungary and Romania would grant an indefinite derogation on importation into the Community of certain quality Hungarian and Romanian wines the total alcoholic strength by volume of which exceeds the maximum Community limit of 15%.

COM(94) 395

Cotton

1.2.141. Proposal for a Council Regulation adjusting for the fourth time the system of aid for cotton introduced by Protocol 4 annexed to the Act of Accession of Greece.

Regulation to be amended: Council Regulation (EEC) No 1964/87 adjusting the system of aid for cotton introduced by Protocol 4 annexed to the Act of Accession of Greece (OJ L 184, 3.7.1987), last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1553/93: OJ L 154, 25.6.1993; Bull. 6-1993, point 1.2.186

Adopted by the Commission on 9 September. Would for the 1994/95 marketing year restrict to 18.5% the maximum norm price reduction applied in response to overshoot of the maximum guaranteed quantity set for the purposes of the aid system.

OJ C 269, 27.9.1994; COM(94) 377

Hops

1.2.142. Proposal for a Council Regulation setting aid to hop producers in respect of the 1993 harvest.

Commission proposal: OJ C 171, 24.6.1994; COM(94) 201; Bull. 5-1994, point 1.2.105

Amended proposal adopted by the Commission on 9 September. A change in the aid rate for aromatic varieties was required in order to reflect new figures for production and marketing in France.

OJ C 271, 29.9.1994; COM(94) 379

Endorsed by Parliament on 30 September.

OJ C 305, 31.10.1994

EAGGF Guarantee Section

1.2.143. Proposal for a Council Regulation on measures to be taken in dealing with certain beneficiaries of operations financed by the EAGGF Guarantee Section.

Commission proposal: OJ C 151, 2.6.1994; COM(94) 122; Bull. 4-1994, point 1.2.124

Endorsed by the Economic and Social Committee on 14 September. The Committee suggested that it should be possible for certain of the planned measures to be cumulative and made other comments on the wording of the proposal.

State aid

Decisions to raise no objection

Germany

1.2.144. Commission decision on aid to combat animal disease in Lower Saxony.

Adopted on 28 September. The measure in question is an increase in the budget for existing aid provisions, under which growers are helped to combat certain diseases and under certain circumstances are compensated for lost animals.

France

1.2.145. Commission decision on aid to the Association nationale pour le développement agricole.

Adopted on 14 September. The aid, financed by a parafiscal charge, is for research, training and study projects managed by the Association. The Commission reserves the right to review its position on the aid when Community provisions have been adopted on the origin of live animals not wholly obtained in a single country, and, when the various taxes on turnover levied in France are subjected to closer scrutiny, on whether the parafiscal charge is compatible with Community taxation provisions.

1.2.146. Commission decision on compensation for certain peach and apricot growers in Drôme, Gard, Bouches-du-Rhône and Pyrénées Orientales.

Adopted on 14 September. The compensation, varying with tree or orchard age, is to producers whose peach or apricot trees are infected with Sharka virus and must be grubbed without delay.

Netherlands

1.2.147. Commission decision on aid for applied research on seeds.

Adopted on 28 September. The aid is financed by a parafiscal charge on Dutch products only.

United Kingdom

1.2.148. Commission decision on aid to the Milk Development Council.

Adopted on 28 September. The Milk Development Council is a research body operating for the benefit of the entire milk sector. The aid is financed by a parafiscal charge on United Kingdom products only.

Decision to initiate procedure

France

1.2.149. Commission decision on aid to reduce renovation costs for vineyards in southern France.

Adopted on 28 September. The aid, consisting of a premium per hectare and not linked to realization of new investment, appears to be an operational aid incompatible with the common market.

Fisheries

Orientation of common fisheries policy

1.2.150. Council conclusions on the crisis in the fishing industry.

Reference: Commission communication on the crisis in the Community's fishing industry: COM (94) 335; Bull. 7/8-1994, point 1.2.151

Adopted on 28 September.

'The Council held a wide-ranging exchange of views, on the basis of the Commission report, on the difficul-

ties in the fisheries sector requiring a comprehensive response by all concerned.

The necessary efforts must be undertaken at all levels, i.e. the Union and its bodies, the Member States, producer organizations and other branches of economic activity affected, in equal measure and in cooperation, with the primary objective being to restore the competitiveness of the sector as a whole in relation to the world market and to assure in particular a better functioning of the market.

Particular emphasis should be placed on steps to conserve stocks and adjust fishing capacity and activity in line with actual fishing possibilities, as well as on strengthening the functioning and marketing activity of producers' organizations. In this connection product quality is especially important.

The Council requests the Commission to submit to it as soon as possible appropriate proposals based on existing analyses and taking into account the outcome of the Council's discussion and also invites it to consider complementary initiatives in the framework of its own competences.'

1.2.151. Proposal for a Council Regulation fixing management objectives and strategies for certain fisheries or groups of fisheries for the period 1994 to 1997.

Commission proposal: OJ C 17, 20.1.1994; COM(93) 663; Bull. 12-1993, point 1.2.231

Parliament opinion: OJ C 205, 25.7.1994; Bull. 5-1994, point 1.2.110

Economic and Social Committee opinion, 14 September. The Committee judged the proposal over-ambitious, given the actual degree of knowledge of stock situations for the various species, and its socio-economic implications too sweeping.

Resource conservation and management

Internal side

1.2.152. Proposal for a Council Regulation amending for the sixteenth time Regulation (EEC) No 3094/86 laying down certain technical measures for the conservation of fishery resources.

Commission proposal: OJ C 118, 29.4.1994; COM(94) 131; Bull. 4-1994, point 1.2.129

Endorsed by the Economic and Social Committee on 15 September. The Committee pointed to

the harmful ecological impact of drift netting, particularly in high-sea zones, and called for the rules to be strictly applied. A study should be carried out on drift netting with a view to its possible prohibition.

Endorsed by Parliament on 29 September subject to amendments bringing the prohibition date for drift net use forward to 31 December 1994 but allowing Member States to authorize use of nets up to 2.5 km long within the 12-mile coastal zone, and assigning budget resources to compensate fishermen affected by prohibition.

OJ C 305, 31.10.1994

1.2.153. Proposal for a Council Regulation amending Regulation (EEC) No 2930/86 defining characteristics for fishing vessels.

Commission proposal: OJ C 160, 11.6.1994; COM(94) 182; Bull. 5-1994, point 1.2.114

Endorsed by the Economic and Social Committee on 14 September. The Committee did not want the 10-metre cut-off length for 'small vessels' to be raised.

External side

Angola

1.2.154. Agreement in the form of an exchange of letters on provisional application of the Protocol setting fishing rights and financial compensation for the period 3 May 1994 to 2 May 1996 under the Agreement between the Community and the Government of Angola on fishing off Angola.

Commission proposal for conclusion of agreement: OJ C 184, 6.7.1994; COM(94) 211; Bull. 6-1994, point 1.2.162

Council Decision 94/646/EC on conclusion of the agreement adopted on 19 September.

OJ L 251, 27.9.1994

Cape Verde

1.2.155. Draft Protocol setting fishing rights and financial compensation for the period 6 September 1994 to 5 September 1997 under the Agreement between the Community and the Government of Cape Verde on fishing off Cape Verde; draft agreement in the form of an ex-

change of letters on provisional application of the Protocol.

Reference: Fisheries Agreement between the Community and Cape Verde: OJ L 212, 9.8.1990; Bull. 7/8-1990, point 1.3.263

Proposals for a Council Regulation on conclusion of the Protocol and a Council Decision on conclusion of an agreement on its provisional application adopted by the Commission on 16 September. The Protocol would set technical and financial terms for fishing by Community vessels in Cape Verdean waters from 6 September 1994 to 5 September 1997.

COM(94) 388

Comoros

1.2.156. Draft Protocol setting fishing rights and financial compensation for the period 20 July 1994 to 19 July 1997 under the Agreement between the Community and the Comoros on fishing off the Comoros; draft agreement in the form of an exchange of letters on provisional application of the Protocol.

Reference: Fisheries Agreement between the Community and the Comoros: OJ L 137, 2.6.1988; Bull. 5-1988, point 2.1.174

Proposals for a Council Regulation on conclusion of the Protocol and a Council Decision on conclusion of an agreement on its provisional application adopted by the Commission on 16 September. The Protocol would set technical and financial terms for fishing by Community vessels in Comorian waters from 20 July 1994 to 19 July 1997.

COM(94) 390

Côte d'Ivoire

1.2.157. Draft Protocol setting fishing rights and financial compensation for the period 1 July 1994 to 30 June 1997 under the Agreement between the Community and Côte d'Ivoire on fishing off Côte d'Ivoire; draft agreement in the form of an exchange of letters on provisional application of the Protocol.

Reference: Fisheries Agreement between the Community and Côte d'Ivoire: OJ L 379, 31.12.1990; Bull. 12-1990, point 1.3.261

Proposals for a Council Regulation on conclusion of the Protocol and a Council Decision on

conclusion of an agreement on its provisional application adopted by the Commission on 16 September. The Protocol would set technical and financial terms for fishing by Community vessels in Ivorian waters from 1 July 1994 to 30 June 1997.

COM(94) 385

Greenland

Reference: Fisheries Agreement between the Community and Greenland: OJ L 29, 1.2.1985

1.2.158. Draft Agreement in the form of an exchange of letters amending the Fisheries Agreement between the Community on the one hand and the Government of Denmark and the local Government of Greenland on the other.

Proposal for a Council Decision on conclusion of the Agreement adopted by the Commission on 20 September. Would make provision in the Fisheries Agreement for establishment of temporary joint ventures and joint enterprises, in order to promote new fishing activities involving Community fishermen.

OJ C 282, 8.10.1994; COM(94) 392

1.2.159. Draft Third Protocol regulating fishery matters under the Fisheries Agreement between the Community and the Government of Denmark and the local Government of Greenland.

Proposal for a Council Regulation on conclusion of the Protocol adopted by the Commission on 26 September. Would approve on behalf of the Community a Protocol regulating fishery matters for the period 1 January 1995 to 31 December 2000 under the Fisheries Agreement between the Community and Greenland.

OJ C 287, 15.10.1994; COM(94) 393

Equatorial Guinea

1.2.160. Draft Protocol setting fishing rights and financial compensation for the period 1 July 1994 to 30 June 1997 under the Agreement between the Community and Equatorial Guinea on fishing off Equatorial Guinea; draft agreement in the form of an exchange of letters on provisional application of the Protocol.

Reference: Fisheries Agreement between the Community and Equatorial Guinea: OJ L 29, 30.1.1987; Bull. 1-1987, point 2.1.118

Proposals for a Council Regulation on conclusion of the Protocol and a Council Decision on conclusion of an agreement on its provisional application adopted by the Commission on 16 September. The Protocol would set technical and financial terms for fishing by Community vessels in Equatorial Guinea's waters from 1 July 1994 to 30 June 1997.

COM(94) 387

Morocco

1.2.161. Visit by Mr Paleokrassas on 23 September.

References:

Fisheries Agreement between the Community and Morocco: OJ L 407, 31.12.1992; Bull. 12-1992, point 1.3.267

Draft new Agreement with Morocco: Bull. 12-1993, point 1.3.33

Mr Paleokrassas met Mr A. Filali, Prime Minister, and Mr M. Sahel, Minister of Fisheries. Discussion centred on implementation of the EC-Morocco Fisheries Agreement. In a more general framework the prospects of a partnership agreement between the Union and Morocco were also touched on.

Indian Ocean Tuna Commission

1.2.162. Proposal for a Council Decision on accession of the Community to the Agreement creating the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission.

Reference: 27th Session of FAO Conference: Bull. 11-1993, point 1.3.49

Adopted by the Commission on 16 September. Would enable the Community to accede to the Agreement (approved by the FAO Conference in November 1993) creating the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission.

COM(94) 386

Barents Sea

1.2.163. Council statement on fisheries in the Barents Sea.

Issued on 28 September.

'The Council of the European Union is particularly concerned about developments in the fisheries situation in the Barents Sea and their negative impact on

the Community's fishing interests in that area. In that connection it has reaffirmed its commitment to a responsible policy to conserve fishery resources, including those of the high seas. In compliance with the general principles of the common fisheries policy, the Union's international commitments and the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea, the Council invites the Commission to study the implications of this situation and the solutions that might be envisaged to safeguard the Community's interests, particularly given the prospect of enlargement of the Union.'

Market organization

1.2.164. Proposal for a Council Regulation amending Regulation (EEC) No 3759/92 on common organization of the market in fishery and aquaculture products.

Regulation to be amended: Council Regulation (EEC) No 3759/92: OJ L 388, 31.12.1992; Bull. 12-1992, point 1.3.284

References:

Commission report on the arrangements applicable to tuna for the canning industry: COM(94) 266; Bull. 6-1994, point 1.2.168

Commission communication on the crisis in the Community's fishing industry: COM(94) 335; Bull. 7/8-1994, point 1.2.151

Adopted by the Commission on 30 September. The Commission proposes three sets of adjustment to the market organization for fishery products:

- adjustments linked to enlargement: introduction of the possibility of exclusive recognition of a producers' organization for a specific area of activity; extension of the list of products to which market support mechanisms can be applied;
- simplification of the compensatory payment mechanism for tuna, in line with the conclusions of the Commission's report on operation of the market in tuna for canning;
- adjustments in response to certain aspects of the sectoral crisis, boosting the role of producers' organizations in order to safeguard producer incomes: replacement of prior appraisal of extension of these organizations' rules by retrospective appraisal; obligation on non-members to observe the Community withdrawal price when measures applying to imports are taken; special recognition and assistance for organizations implementing product quality improve-

ment plans; introduction of special financial compensation in crisis circumstances.

OJ C 298, 26.10.1994; COM(94) 403

Environment

General

Economic, fiscal and legal instruments

1.2.165. Proposal for a Council Directive amending Directive 85/337/EEC on the assessment of the effects of certain public and private projects on the environment.

Commission proposal: COM(93) 575; Bull. 3-1994, point 1.2.144

Endorsed by the Economic and Social Committee on 14 September, subject to drafting amendments.

International cooperation

1.2.166. Draft International Convention on Desertification.

Negotiating directives: Bull. 6-1994, point 1.2.171

Recommendation for a Council Decision concerning the signing of the Convention adopted by the Commission on 7 September.

COM(94) 373

Industry and environment

Waste management

1.2.167. Proposal for a Parliament and Council Directive on packaging and packaging waste.

Commission proposal: OJ C 263, 12.10.1992; COM(92) 278; Bull. 7/8-1992, point 1.3.144

Economic and Social Committee opinion: OJ C 129, 10.5.1993; Bull. 3-1993, point 1.2.98

Parliament opinion (first reading): OJ C 194, 19.7.1993; Bull. 6-1993, point 1.2.159

Amended Commission proposal: OJ C 285, 21.10.1993; COM(93) 416; Bull. 9-1993, point 1.2.106

Proposal subject to the co-decision procedure since 1 November 1993

Council agreement on a common position: Bull. 12-1993, point 1.2.178

Council common position: OJ C 137, 19.5.1994; Bull. 3-1994, point 1.2.149

Parliament amendments (second reading): OJ C 205, 25.7.1994; Bull. 5-1994, point 1.2.124

Commission opinion amending the proposal: COM(94) 204; Bull. 5-1994, point 1.2.124

The Conciliation Committee met on 20 September. The Committee failed to reach agreement on a joint draft and decided to meet again.

1.2.168. Proposal for a Council Decision establishing a list of hazardous waste pursuant to Article 1(4) of Directive 91/689/EEC on hazardous waste.

Basic Directive: Council Directive 91/689/EEC: OJ L 377, 31.12.1991; Bull. 12-1991, point 1.2.304

Adopted by the Commission on 21 September. Purpose: to establish the list of hazardous waste covered by Directive 91/689/EEC.

COM(94) 156

Environmental quality and natural resources

Protection of water, coastal zones, environment and tourism

1.2.169. Proposal for a Council Directive concerning the quality of bathing water.

Commission proposal: OJ C 112, 22.4.1994; COM(94) 36; Bull. 1/2-1994, point 1.2.164

Endorsed by the Economic and Social Committee on 14 September, subject to technical amendments. The Committee also recommended extending the time limits for implementing the Directive.

Endorsed by the Committee of the Regions on 28 September.

1.2.170. Draft Protocol for the protection of the Mediterranean Sea against pollution resulting from exploration and exploitation of the Conti-

mental Shelf and the seabed and its subsoil (Barcelona Convention).

Reference: Council Decision 77/585/EEC concluding the Barcelona Convention: OJ L 240, 19.9.1977

Recommendation for a Decision: Bull. 6-1989, point 2.1.116

Negotiating directives: Bull. 1/2-1991, point 1.2.221

Proposal for a Decision concerning the signature of the Protocol: COM(92) 169; Bull. 5-1992, point 1.1.129

Amended proposal for a Council Decision concerning the signature of the Protocol adopted by the Commission on 22 September. As the draft Protocol to the Barcelona Convention had been amended by the Convention Secretariat in the light of reservations and comments expressed by certain contracting parties' delegations, the Commission submitted to the Council a proposal concerning the signature of the amended draft.

COM(94) 397

Protection of nature, flora and fauna.

1.2.171. Convention on the protection of the Alps.

Recommendation for a Decision: Bull. 3-1991, point 1.2.171

Negotiating directives: Bull. 5-1991, point 1.2.156

Signature of the Convention: Bull. 11-1991, point 1.2.185

Proposal for a Council Decision on the conclusion of the Convention adopted by the Commission on 7 September. The Convention on the protection of the Alps, which was signed in Salzburg on 7 November 1991 by the seven Alpine countries (Austria, France, Germany, Italy, Liechtenstein, Slovenia and Switzerland), is intended to safeguard the Alpine ecosystem and ensure the sustainable development of Alpine regions.

OJ C 278, 5.10.1994; COM(94) 336

1.2.172. Proposal for a Council Directive amending Directive 74/409/EEC on the conservation of wild birds.

Commission proposal: OJ C 100, 9.4.1994; COM(94) 39; Bull. 1/2-1994, point 1.2.170

Endorsed by the Economic and Social Committee on 14 September, subject to various com-

ments. The Committee recommended adopting 31 January as the single closing date for the hunting season.

1.2.173. European Convention for the Protection of Animals used for Experimental and other Scientific Purposes.

Signature of the Convention: Bull. 2-1987, point 2.1.94

Commission proposal concerning conclusion: OJ C 200, 5.8.1989; COM(89) 302; Bull. 7/8-1989, point 2.1.135

Parliament opinion: OJ C 291, 20.11.1989; Bull. 10-1989, point 2.1.116

Economic and Social Committee opinion: OJ C 329, 30.12.1989; Bull. 10-1989, point 2.1.116

Amended proposal adopted by the Commission on 9 September. The purpose of this amendment is to make a reservation in respect of the conclusion of the Convention by the Community with regard to the obligation to communicate certain statistical data, a requirement which the Community is unable to fulfil.

COM(94) 366

1.2.174. Parliament resolution on the South African proposal to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) to downlist its elephant population from Appendix I to Appendix II.

Reference: Council Regulation (EEC) No 3626/82 on the implementation of the CITES Convention in the Community: (OJ L 384, 31.12.1982; Bull. 12-1982, point 2.1.105), as last amended by Council Regulation (EEC) No 197/90; OJ L 29, 31.1.1990; Bull. 1/2-1990, point 1.1.129

Adopted on 29 September. Parliament called upon the Commission, the Council and the Member States to oppose South Africa's downlisting proposal, and expressed its support for the maintenance of all African elephants in Appendix I (species which cannot be traded) to the CITES Convention.

OJ C 305, 31.10.1994

Urban environment, air quality, transport and noise.

1.2.175. Proposal for a Council Decision establishing a reciprocal exchange of information and data from networks and individual stations measuring ambient air pollution within the Member States.

References:

Council Decision 82/459/EEC establishing a reciprocal exchange of information and data from networks and individual stations measuring air pollution in the Member States: OJ L 210, 19.7.1982

Fifth Community programme of policy and action in relation to the environment and sustainable development: COM(92) 23; Bull. 3-1992, point 1.2.115

Proposal for a Council Directive on air quality assessment and management: OJ C 216, 6.8.1994; COM(94) 100; Bull. 7/8-1994, point 1.2.158

Adopted by the Commission on 7 September. The purpose of this proposal is to update and improve the air pollution information exchange system in the Member States established by Decision 82/459/EEC in order to obtain an overview of air pollution at local, regional, national and Community level and provide the information needed to adjust and develop Community air quality policy. It has been drawn up on the basis of the fifth Community environment programme and supplements the proposal for a Directive on ambient air quality.

OJ C 281, 7.10.1994; COM(94) 345

1.2.176. Proposal for a Parliament and Council Directive on the control of volatile organic compound emissions resulting from the storage of petrol and its distribution from terminals to service stations.

Commission proposal: OJ C 227, 3.9.1992; COM(92) 277; Bull. 7/8-1992, point 1.3.157

Economic and Social Committee opinion: OJ C 73, 15.3.1993; Bull. 1/2-1993, point 1.2.160

Parliament opinion (first reading): OJ C 194, 19.7.1993; Bull. 6-1993, point 1.2.170

Council agreement on a common position: Bull. 6-1993, point 1.2.170

Amended Commission proposal: OJ C 270, 6.10.1993; COM(93) 422; Bull. 9-1993, point 1.2.109

Council common position: Bull. 10-1993, point 1.2.129

Proposal subject to the co-decision procedure since 1 November 1993

Parliament amendment (second reading): OJ C 91, 28.3.1994; Bull. 3-1994, point 1.2.154

Commission opinion amending the proposal: COM(94) 154; Bull. 5-1994, point 1.2.129

The Conciliation Committee met on 20 September. The Committee failed to reach agreement on a joint draft and decided to meet again.

Nuclear safety

1.2.177. Draft International Convention on Nuclear Safety.

Commission recommendation: Bull. 9-1993, point 1.2.112

Proposal for a Council Decision on the conclusion of the Convention adopted by the Commission on 8 September.

COM(94) 362

Convention adopted in Vienna on 20 September. The Convention was signed at the Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency and will enter into force 90 days after its ratification by 22 signatory States, 17 of which have nuclear power stations

1.2.178. Commission communication to the Council and Parliament on the illicit traffic in radioactive substances and nuclear materials (→ point 1.2.105).

Social policy

Implementation of the Protocol on social policy

1.2.179. Council Directive 94/45/EC on the establishment of a European Works Council or a procedure in Community-scale undertakings and Community-scale groups of undertakings for the purposes of informing and consulting employees.

Commission proposal: OJ C 135, 18.5.1994; COM(94) 134; Bull. 4-1994, point 1.2.154

Parliament opinion (first reading): OJ C 205, 25.7.1994; Bull. 5-1994, point 1.2.133

Economic and Social Committee opinion: Bull. 6-1994, point 1.2.190

Amended Commission proposal: OJ C 199, 21.7.1994; COM(94) 228; Bull. 6-1994, point 1.2.190

Council agreement on a common position: Bull. 6-1994, point 1.2.190

Council common position: OJ C 244, 31.8.1994; Bull. 7/8-1994, point 1.2.164

Endorsed by Parliament (second reading) on 15 September, subject to amendments aimed mainly at reducing the workforce size threshold defining a 'Community-scale undertaking' and the period available to employers and employees for concluding an agreement.

OJ C 276, 3.10.1994

Re-examined proposal adopted by the Commission on 20 September.

COM(94) 406

Adopted by the Council on 22 September. The Directive seeks to improve the provision of information to, and the consultation of, employees in 'Community-scale' undertakings and groups of undertakings on matters concerning the undertaking or group as a whole or at least two of its establishments or group undertakings situated in different Member States. It is the first legislative text adopted by 11 Member States on the basis of the Agreement on social policy. Consequently, although its provisions are not applicable in the United Kingdom, they do apply, in other Member States, to establishments or undertakings of a Community-scale group whose head office is located in the United Kingdom.

The Directive defines 'Community-scale' undertakings or groups of undertakings as those with at least 1 000 employees within the Member States as a whole and comprising at least two establishments in different Member States, each employing at least 150 persons. It provides for the setting up, in such undertakings or groups, of a European Works Council or an alternative employee information and consultation procedure, under conditions laid down in an agreement between the central management and a special negotiating body or, failing that (in particular if the central management refuses to commence negotiations within six months of the request to convene the special negotiating body, or if no agreement is concluded within a three-year period), in accordance with subsidiary requirements laid down by the Member State in which the undertaking's central management is located; such requirements must satisfy the provisions set out in the Annex to the Directive (the Works Council is to have a minimum of three and a maximum of 30 members; it is to meet with the central management at least once a year and in the event of exceptional circumstances affecting the employees' interests to a consid-

erable extent; the operating expenses of the Works Council are to be borne by the central management).

OJ L 254, 30.9.1994

Employment

1.2.180. Commission report on employment in Europe (1994).

Reference: Commission White Paper on growth, competitiveness and employment: the challenges and ways forward into the 21st century: COM (93) 700; Bull. 12-1993, point 1.2.44; Supplement 6/93 — Bull.

Previous report: COM(93) 314; Bull. 7/8-1993, point 1.2.137

Adopted by the Commission on 14 September. The sixth annual report on employment, presented in the light of the White Paper on growth, competitiveness and employment, and with an eye to the next European Council, comprises two main parts:

□ the Commission first of all outlines the main employment and unemployment trends over the past few years; while the immediate outlook for the European economy appears to be relatively favourable, it is emphasized that the level of unemployment remains high (more than 11% of the working-age population); at the same time, labour force participation is low, as reflected in an employment rate (ratio of the numbers employed to the population of working age) standing at 58%, which is well below the figure for the United States and Japan (over 70%).

The Commission analyses the situation from the point of view of changes in labour force participation among the various categories of the working population. It also considers the relationship between economic growth and the process of job creation;

□ the second part of the report focuses on analysing data relating to certain key areas identified in the White Paper: mobility, labour turnover and labour-market flexibility; changes in working time; labour costs, social contributions and taxes; characteristics of unemployment and labour-market policies; the structure of employment; the main areas of job growth.

COM(94) 381

1.2.181. Council report for the European Council on combating unemployment.

References:

Conclusions of the Brussels European Council: Bull. 12-1993, point I.3

Commission White Paper on growth, competitiveness and employment: the challenges and ways forward into the 21st century: COM(93) 700; Bull. 12-1993, point 1.2.44; Supplement 6/93 — Bull.

Adopted by the Council (labour and social affairs) on 22 September. The Council views labour-market action in the Member States against the background of the action plan to combat unemployment decided on by the Brussels European Council, on the basis of the Commission White Paper on growth, competitiveness and employment. As a contribution to implementing the action plan, the Council has identified four areas of particular importance: improving job skills; greater flexibility in working time; combating long-term unemployment; effective use of labour-market policy funds. It draws attention also to the important role to be played by the social partners in combating unemployment, and emphasizes the opportunities for job creation to meet new needs linked to the quality of life and protection of the environment.

1.2.182. Proposal for a Council Directive on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to the safeguarding of employees' rights in the event of transfers of undertakings, businesses or parts of businesses.

Directive to be repealed: Council Directive 77/187/EEC on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to the safeguarding of employees' rights in the event of transfers of undertakings, businesses or parts of businesses: OJ L 61, 5.3.1977

Adopted by the Commission on 8 September. Purpose: to revise the provisions of Directive 77/187/EEC in the light of the completion of the internal market and the changing aspects of legislation and case law. The Commission proposes in particular to clarify the application of these provisions to international transfers and groups of undertakings, to introduce limited joint liability for the transferor and the transferee, and to allow for greater flexibility in respect of transfers effected within the framework of insolvency proceedings.

OJ C 274, 1.10.1994; COM(94) 300

1.2.183. Standing Committee on Employment.

Previous meeting: Bull. 3-1994, point 1.2.163

47th meeting held in Brussels on 22 September. The meeting was chaired by Mr N. Blüm, German Minister for Labour. The Commission was represented by Mr P. Flynn, Member of the Commission. Discussions focused on the link between part-time work and job creation; the participants stressed that the reorganization of working time should not be restricted to low-skilled jobs; such arrangements had to be entered into voluntarily, and steps should be taken to ensure that part-time workers are not treated less fairly than full-time workers.

Social security

1.2.184. Proposal for a Council Regulation amending Regulation (EEC) No 1408/71 on the application of social security schemes to employed persons, to self-employed persons and to members of their families moving within the Community, Regulation (EEC) No 574/72 laying down the procedure for implementing Regulation (EEC) No 1408/71, Regulation (EEC) No 1247/92 amending Regulation (EEC) No 1408/71 and Regulation (EEC) No 1945/93 amending Regulation (EEC) No 1247/92.

Commission proposal: OJ C 143, 26.5.1994; COM(94) 135; Bull. 4-1994, point 1.2.157

Endorsed by the Economic and Social Committee on 14 September.

1.2.185. Economic and Social Committee information report on agricultural provident schemes within the European Union.

Adopted by the Economic and Social Committee on 14 September. In this report, the Committee presents a comparative analysis of agricultural provident schemes operating in the Member States. The conclusion reached is that unequal treatment in social security terms between farm and non-farm sectors persists, with farmers in general tending to be poorly covered.

Education, vocational training and youth

General

1.2.186. Proposal for a Parliament and Council Decision establishing 1996 as the European Year of Lifelong Learning.

References:

Commission White Paper on growth, competitiveness and employment: the challenges and ways forward into the 21st century: COM(93) 700; Bull. 12-1993, point 1.2.44; Supplement 6/93 — Bull.

Proposal for a Parliament and Council Decision establishing the Community action programme 'Socrates': Bull. 7/8-1994, point 1.2.167

Proposal for a Council Decision establishing an action programme for the implementation of a European Community vocational training policy 'Leonardo da Vinci': Bull. 7/8-1994, point 1.2.169

Adopted by the Commission on 7 September.

Having regard to the recommendations contained in the White Paper on growth, competitiveness and employment, and in view of the fact that investment in education and training is one of the keys to a European development model capable of meeting the challenges of the 21st century, the Commission proposes that 1996 be designated 'European Year of Lifelong Learning', thereby providing a promotional framework for the action undertaken in this field within the European Union, with the aim of reaching a much wider public than that directly affected by such action.

In this context, the Commission intends to provide information on, create awareness of and promote education and training; this will include general or theme-based events, the preparation and dissemination of communication products, and studies and surveys. These activities will be geared to the following four objectives: making the European public aware of the importance of lifelong learning as a means of coping more readily with technological and social change; fostering better cooperation between education and training structures and the business community, with particular reference to small and medium-sized enterprises; helping to establish a European area of education and training, parti-

cularly in the context of mobility; stressing the need to ensure equality of opportunity in access to education and training, particularly between men and women. The Commission sets great store by the involvement of Member States and decentralized authorities in the implementation of this initiative, and is providing for the participation of countries from the European Economic Area and associate countries from Central and Eastern Europe.

OJ C 287, 15.10.1994; COM(94) 264

Higher education

1.2.187. Annual report on the Comett programme for 1993.

Reference: Council Decision 89/27/EEC adopting the second phase of the programme on cooperation between universities and industry regarding training in the field of technology (Comett II 1990-94): OJ L 13, 17.1.1989; Bull. 12-1988, point 2.1.159

Previous report: COM(93) 409; Bull. 9-1993, point 1.2.65

Adopted by the Commission on 9 September. In its report, the Commission points out that, with a total budget of ECU 41.8 million in 1993, the Comett programme consolidated its network of university-industry cooperation and contributed to the enrichment, transparency and quality of advanced technology training. During the year under review, the Comett programme provided funding for more than 7 700 student placements and 228 transnational exchanges of personnel from universities and industry; support was given to some 500 joint training courses, of benefit to 43 000 persons, involving 10 500 European organizations, i.e. 6 200 enterprises, 1 900 universities and 2 400 other bodies. In addition, 1993 saw the completion of three independent evaluations which found that the programme contributes actively to the remodelling, enlargement and internationalization of the university-industry cooperation network, and helps to prepare the citizens of the Community for the challenges of advanced technology and tomorrow's Europe.

COM(94) 368

Cooperation with non-member countries on education, training and youth

1.2.188. Draft cooperation agreements between the European Community, the United States and Canada on training and higher education.

References:

- EC-US transatlantic declaration: Bull. 11-1990, point 1.5.3
- EC-Canada transatlantic declaration: Bull. 11-1990, point 1.5.4

Recommendation for a Decision adopted by the Commission on 21 September. Seeking to develop international university-level cooperation, particularly in the context of transatlantic relations, the Commission requests the Council to authorize it to negotiate a cooperation agreement with the United States and Canada respectively. The draft agreements are designed to encourage interaction between higher education establishments, training organizations and enterprises situated in the European Union, the United States and Canada, to facilitate exchanges of knowledge and personnel, and to supplement Community activities in the field of education and training.

Public health and solidarity

Public health

Cancer

1.2.189. Proposal for a Parliament and Council Decision adopting an action plan 1995-99 to combat cancer within the framework for action in the field of public health.

- Reference:** Commission communication on the framework for action in the field of public health: COM(93) 559; Bull. 11-1993, point 1.2.191
Commission proposal: OJ C 139, 21.5.1994; COM(94) 83; Bull. 3-1994, point 1.2.171

Endorsed by the Economic and Social Committee on 14 September, subject to reservations

about the financial resources earmarked for the action plan, which it considers inadequate compared with the scale of Community support for tobacco producers.

Endorsed by the Committee of the Regions on 28 September. However, the Committee expressed concern that there was no real framework programme for public health. It proposed that the Member States and the regions be more involved in implementation of the programme and that the Commission be assisted by a management committee rather than an advisory committee.

Solidarity

Measures to help disaster victims

1.2.190. Parliament resolution on flooding in south-eastern France.

Adopted on 29 September. In view of the damage caused by the torrential rain and recent floods in south-eastern France, Parliament called on the Union to provide emergency financial aid to the areas affected.

OJ C 305, 31.10.1994

1.2.191. Parliament resolution on torrential rains in Liguria.

Adopted on 29 September. In view of the loss of human life and the damage caused by the violent storm which hit Genoa on 31 August, Parliament called on the Commission to investigate the scale and type of damage and to take immediate action to help repair infrastructures.

OJ C 305, 31.10.1994

1.2.192. Parliament resolution on forest fires in the southern European Union countries.

Adopted on 29 September. In view of the scale of the devastation caused by forest fires in southern Europe again this year, Parliament called on the Commission to provide emergency financial aid to the worst-hit areas and to grant them priority under reafforestation programmes. It also called on the Commission to prepare a comprehensive prevention strategy and, in the shorter term, to submit an assessment of the effects of the forest fires in the last two years

together with an evaluation of the measures adopted in each Member State and at Community level.

OJ C 305, 31.10.1994

Consumers

Protection of consumers' economic and legal interests

1.2.193. Proposal for a Parliament and Council Directive on the protection of purchasers in respect of certain aspects of contracts relating to the purchase of the right to use immovable properties on a timeshare basis.

Commission proposal: OJ C 222, 29.8.1994; COM(92) 220; Bull. 5-1992, point 1.1.189

Economic and Social Committee opinion: OJ C 108, 19.4.1993; Bull. 1/2-1993, point 1.2.119

Parliament opinion (first reading): OJ C 255, 20.9.1993; Bull. 7/8-1993, point 1.2.113

First amended Commission proposal: OJ C 299, 5.11.1993; COM(93) 487; Bull. 10-1993, point 1.2.95

Proposal subject to the co-decision procedure since 1 November 1993

Council agreement on a common position: Bull. 11-1993, point 1.2.106

Council common position: OJ C 137, 19.5.1994; Bull. 3-1994, point 1.2.173

Parliament amendment (second reading): OJ C 205, 25.7.1994; Bull. 5-1994, point 1.2.149

Opinion incorporating an amended proposal adopted by the Commission on 13 September. The Commission can accept only those amendments proposed by Parliament which concern the purchaser's right to withdraw within 10 days without giving any reason and the time limit for implementing the Directive.

COM(94) 363

Joint text agreed by the Conciliation Committee on 20 September. The joint text incorporates various Parliament amendments to the common position concerning: the purchaser's entitlement to withdraw without giving any reason within 10 days of signing the contract; the inclusion of certain minimum elements in the contract, omis-

sion of which gives the purchaser the right to terminate the contract within a three-month period; observance of the time limit for sending notification of termination/withdrawal; the time limit for implementing the Directive (30 months).

Joint text approved by Parliament on 28 September.

OJ C 305, 31.10.1994

Culture

1995 Kaleidoscope programme

1.2.194. Conditions of participation in the 1995 Kaleidoscope programme.

Announced by the Commission. The Commission is planning to provide further support in 1995 for artistic and cultural projects and activities with a European dimension under the Kaleidoscope scheme set up in 1991 to give the public easier access to European culture and history and to artistic and cultural cooperation networks.

OJ C 227, 17.8.1994

Heritage Days

1.2.195. European Heritage Days (1994).

Inaugurated in Lisbon on 10 September. This year 25 countries are taking part in European Heritage Days launched on the initiative of the Council of Europe and supported by the Commission. The scheme will be coordinated by the King Baudouin Foundation until 1996.

Through its support the Union is seeking to highlight Europe's common cultural heritage and to bring it closer to the people by giving them access to historic monuments.

Information, communication and audiovisual media

Audiovisual policy

1.2.196. Green Paper entitled 'Strategy options to strengthen the European programme industry in the context of the audiovisual policy of the European Union'.

Commission Green Paper: COM(94) 96; Bull. 4-1994, point 1.2.179

Economic and Social Committee opinion adopted on 15 September. In its outline responses to the questions posed in the Green Paper, the Committee emphasized the need for transparency in the ownership status of audiovisual media and for incentives for investment, primarily in the production of programmes of cultural interest, proposed measures to boost the pan-European distribution of programmes and recommended the setting-up of a cooperative framework for exchanges and thought to pro-

mote convergence of national systems of support for the programme industry.

Committee of the Regions opinion adopted on 28 September, welcoming the Green Paper but stressing the need to face up to the threat of media concentration in Europe and to respect the principle of subsidiarity.

1.2.197. Commission communication on the follow-up to the consultation process relating to the Green Paper on 'Pluralism and media concentration in the internal market — An assessment of the need for Community action' (→ point 1.2.29).

3. Role of the Union in the world

Common foreign and security policy

General

1.3.1. Commission communication to the Council and Parliament on illicit traffic in radioactive substances and nuclear materials (→ point 1.2.105).

European Union statements and press statements on behalf of the presidency

1.3.2. The European Union statements and presidency press statements published in September are set out below

Algeria

1.3.3. The following presidency press statement on behalf of the European Union was published in Brussels and Bonn on 23 September:

Reference: Corfu European Council: Bull. 6-1994, point I.10

'The European Union reaffirms its willingness to support a policy of democratic development and economic restructuring in Algeria and condemns all forms of violence there. In this connection, the European Union recalls the declaration made by the European Council in Corfu on 24 and 25 June 1994. The European Union welcomes the renewed efforts to promote political dialogue in Algeria. It calls upon those parties which have not yet taken part in the dialogue to do so, and encourages all sides to create the basis for the development of a democratic society.

The European Union particularly welcomes the measures taken by the Algerian Government to involve the political leaders of the Islamist movement in the dialogue. It is imperative to make all possible efforts to achieve peaceful cooperation among all sides. The European Union therefore calls upon all sides to cease all acts of violence immediately to allow a peaceful

dialogue. It is necessary for all sides to participate with the aim of achieving political reconciliation and the restoration of stability so that normal life without the constant threat of terrorist violence may resume.

The European Union appeals to all Maghreb States to collaborate in the spirit of good neighbourliness to develop the economic prosperity of their citizens and the stability of the region.

The four acceding countries associate themselves with this statement.'

Haiti

1.3.4. The following presidency press statement on behalf of the European Union was published in Brussels and Bonn on 19 September:

'The European Union welcomes the fact that the illegal military rulers in Haiti, after stubbornly refusing for a long time to comply with their obligations under the Governor's Island Agreement, have finally been induced to declare their readiness to step down by 15 October 1994 at the latest, and that thus military confrontation and bloodshed could be avoided at the last moment.

The European Union expects the illegal military rulers this time to keep strictly to their word so that military enforcement can also be avoided in the future.

The European Union hopes that the constitutional government under freely elected President Aristide will be able to resume its lawful functions in the country without delay. It supports the multinational force in its policy of creating secure and stable conditions that will permit the UN mission (UNMIH) to begin its programme of assistance immediately. The European Union is ready to support the new government of concord to be appointed by President Aristide in its struggle for national reconciliation, and in particular in the organization of the next parliamentary elections, which will allow the Haitian people to express its free will.

The European Union hopes that these actions will promote an environment of stability, respect for law and reconciliation, as well as help to solve the problem of Haitian migrants currently affecting the region.

The European Union reiterates its willingness to participate in the reconstruction of Haiti and to do everything in its power to support emergency aid programmes for the suffering population.

Some Member States have already announced their participation in the international police monitoring team and humanitarian efforts intended to further normalize democracy and the rule of law and to alleviate the situation of the Haitian people.

Norway, Austria and Finland, as acceding States, associate themselves with this statement.'

Nagorno-Karabakh

1.3.5. The following presidency press statement on behalf of the European Union was published in Brussels and Bonn on 15 September:

Reference: Presidency press statement: Bull. 7/8-1994, point 1.3.5

'The European Union welcomes with great satisfaction the recent statements by the leaderships of Armenia, Azerbaijan and Nagorny-Karabakh made during the visit by the Head of the CSCE Minsk Group, Ambassador Eliasson, to the region. In these statements, the parties to the conflict confirmed their commitment to upholding the cease-fire until an agreement on the settlement of the conflict has been concluded. The European Union further welcomes the official declaration issued on this matter by the governments of Armenia and Azerbaijan as well as the authorities in Stepanakert.

The European Union considers this an important step in consolidating the cease-fire and approaching a political solution. It thanks the CSCE Minsk Group for its efforts in bringing about these statements and renews its support for the Group's work, which is indispensable for the way towards peace in Nagorny-Karabakh. The European Union expresses its sincere hope that the Minsk Conference can be convened in the near future.

Finally, the European Union hopes that the parties to the conflict also show restraint in public declarations. The European Union furthermore encourages continued direct contacts between parties in order to create a more friendly and psychologically favourable atmosphere for the continuing of negotiations.

The four acceding countries associate themselves with this declaration.'

Lesotho

1.3.6. The following presidency press statement on behalf of the European Union was published in Brussels and Bonn on 16 September:

'The European Union welcomes the resolution of the constitutional crisis in Lesotho.

The European Union applauds the efforts of the three mediation countries, the Republics of South Africa,

Zimbabwe and Botswana, in achieving a peaceful solution to the problem, through dialogue.

The European Union hopes that the restoration of the democratically elected government will lead to continued peace and stability in Lesotho and welcomes the commitment made in the Memorandum of Understanding signed by his Majesty King Letsie III and the Prime Minister of the Government of Lesotho, Dr. N. Mokhele, as well as the Presidents of the Republics of Zimbabwe, Botswana and South Africa to consult all interested parties in order to broaden the democratic process in Lesotho.

The acceding countries Finland and Sweden associate themselves with this statement.'

Central and Eastern Europe and the independent States of the former Soviet Union

Central and Eastern Europe

Relations with the associated countries of Central and Eastern Europe

1.3.7. Ministerial conference on cooperation in the fight against drug-related and organized crime (→ point 1.4.1).

Independent States of the former Soviet Union

Assistance for the independent States of the former Soviet Union

Technical assistance

Basic Regulation: Council Regulation (Euratom, EEC) No 2053/93 on the provision of technical assistance to economic reform and recovery in the independent States of the former Soviet Union and Mongolia (TACIS programme): OJ L 187, 29.7.1993; Bull. 7/8-1993, point 1.3.15

1.3.8. Commission Decision approving three TACIS technical assistance action programmes

for nuclear safety (Russian Federation, Ukraine and other CIS member States) for 1994.

Adopted on 28 September. The Decision allocated ECU 67.5 million for the three action programmes.

1.3.9. Commission Decision approving the proposed amendments to the 1993-95 technical assistance programmes for Belarus and the Ukraine.

Reference: Commission Decision on indicative programmes for 1993 to 1995 for technical assistance to the new independent States of the former Soviet Union: Bull. 10-1993, point 1.3.17

Adopted on 23 September. The Decision amends the 1995 programme for Belarus and the 1994 and 1995 programmes for the Ukraine in the light of the two countries' wishes and their economic and political situations.

Mediterranean and Middle East

General

1.3.10. Parliament resolution on the Mediterranean policy of the European Union.

References:

Council Regulation (EEC) No 3906/89 on economic aid to certain countries of Central and Eastern Europe (PHARE programme): OJ L 375, 23.12.1989; Bull. 12-1989, point 2.2.25, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1764/93: OJ L 162, 3.7.1993; Bull. 6-1993, point 1.3.13

Council Regulation (EEC, Euratom) No 2053/93 concerning the provision of technical assistance to economic reform and recovery in the independent States of the former Soviet Union and Mongolia (TACIS programme): OJ L 187, 29.7.1993; Bull. 7/8-1993, point 1.3.15

Corfu European Council: Bull. 6-1994, point 1.10

Adopted on 29 September. Parliament called on the European Union to implement a global and coherent policy for the Mediterranean countries with a view to guaranteeing peace, security and stability within this region, together with its gen-

eral welfare, and to introduce programmes comparable to PHARE and TACIS, for which sufficient funds will have to be made available. It also called on the Commission to submit proposals with a view to establishing and financing specific programmes to foster the spread of democracy, innovation in the cultural and occupational spheres, cultural and scientific exchanges, social reforms and environmental protection in the region. In addition, it called on the Union to complete its cooperation policy by means of joint action under Article J.3 of the Treaty on European Union and, in the light of the conclusions of the European Council held in Corfu, called on the Council and the Commission to revive the idea of a 'Conference on Security and Cooperation in the Mediterranean'. Lastly, it called for the accession process for Cyprus and Malta to be speeded up.

OJ C 305, 31.10.1994

Northern Mediterranean

Bosnia-Herzegovina

1.3.11. Parliament resolution on the situation in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

References:

Council Regulation (EEC) No 3906/89 on economic aid to certain countries of Central and Eastern Europe (PHARE programme): OJ L 375, 23.12.1989; Bull. 12-1989, point 2.2.25, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1764/93: OJ L 162, 3.7.1993; Bull. 6-1993, point 1.3.13

Council Decision No 90/233/EEC establishing a trans-European mobility scheme for university studies (Tempus): OJ L 131, 23.5.1990; Bull. 5-1990, point 1.3.2

Council Regulation (EEC) No 990/93 concerning trade between the European Economic Community and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro): OJ L 102, 28.4.1993; Bull. 4-1993, point 1.3.27

Council Regulation (CE) No 1733/94 prohibiting the satisfying of claims with regard to contracts and transactions the performance of which was affected by the United Nations Security Council Resolution No 757(1992) and related resolutions: OJ L 182, 16.7.1994; Bull. 7/8-1994, point 1.3.48

Adopted on 29 September. Parliament noted the efforts of the Contact Group to reach a peaceful solution of the conflict in Bosnia-Herzegovina

and the commitment of the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to apply a full embargo against the Bosnian Serbs. It took the view that a gradual lifting of the embargo against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia could be envisaged, on condition that the Yugoslav authorities fully respect and cooperate in the application of embargo against the Bosnian Serbs. In addition it called on the Contact Group, NATO and the UN Security Council to make their policy of protected areas and exclusion zones fully consistent with the proposals set out in the peace plan. Parliament urged the European Union to assist the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, in particular by opening the PHARE and Tempus programmes to it and by encouraging cooperation between Croats and Bosnians through political means.

OJ C 305, 31.10.1994

Mashreq

Israel

1.3.12. Draft scientific and technical agreement between the European Community and Israel (→ point 1.2.99).

Financial and technical cooperation

Cyprus

1.3.13. Financing.

Reference: Third EEC-Cyprus Protocol on financial and technical cooperation: OJ L 82, 29.3.1990; Bull. 1/2-1990, point 1.2.35

Approved by the Commission on 23 September. Aid totalling ECU 474 000 was granted for metrology, standardization, testing and quality assurance projects.

United States, Japan and other industrialized countries

Relations between the European Union, the United States, Canada and Japan

1.3.14. Quad meeting

Reference: Final Act of the Uruguay Round trade negotiations: COM(94) 143; Bull. 4-1994, point 1.3.61

Previous meeting: Bull. 7/8-1993, point 1.3.37

Meeting held in Los Angeles on 10 and 11 September. At this meeting Mr Mickey Kantor, US Trade Representative, Mr Ryutaro Hashimoto, Japanese Minister for International Trade and Industry, Mr Roy MacLaren, Canadian Minister for International Trade, and Sir Leon Brittan for the Commission stressed the importance they attached to rapid and effective implementation of the Uruguay Round agreement and to the setting-up of the World Trade Organization (WTO) on 1 January 1995. They also underscored the need to strengthen the multilateral trading system. Discussions also covered completion of trade negotiations on services, and financial services in particular, the telecommunications and high technology sectors, legislative reform, mutual recognition of standards and investment. The ongoing negotiations with countries applying to join the WTO, among them Russia, Taiwan and China, were also broached. It was felt that the negotiations with China should be conducted on the basis of an acceptable balance of rights and obligations.

1.3.15. Draft cooperation agreements between the European Community, the United States and Canada on training and higher education (→ point 1.2.188).

South Africa

1.3.16. Draft cooperation agreement between the European Community and the Republic of South Africa.

References:

Commission communication and Council conclusions on the proposed measures to be presented to the new Government of South Africa: COM(94) 123; Bull. 4-1994, point 1.3.38

Conclusions of the Corfu European Council: Bull. 6-1994, point 1.16

Council Regulation (EC) No 2129/94 applying to South Africa some of the advantages granted by the Community to developing countries under the scheme of generalized tariff preferences: OJ L 225, 31.8.1994; Bull. 7/8-1994, point 1.3.112

Ministerial conference on the EU and Southern Africa (Berlin conference): point 1.3.26 of this Bulletin

Proposal for a Decision concerning the conclusion of the agreement adopted by the Commis-

sion on 21 September. In response to the conclusions of the Corfu European Council, and the conclusions of April's Council meeting calling for an agreement to be concluded rapidly as part of the initial package of measures to help the new South African Government, the Commission presented a proposal to the Council to conclude a simplified framework agreement which would provide a legal basis for increased cooperation between the European Union and South Africa and represent the first step towards forging closer ties. Respect for human rights and democratic principles is enshrined in the proposed agreement, the aim of which is to strengthen cooperation between the two sides both across the board and in specific areas. In the light of the guidelines laid down in the joint declaration adopted at the Berlin conference the agreement also calls on both parties to look for ways of increasing cooperation in parallel with interregional cooperation in Southern Africa.

OJ C 282, 8.10.1994; COM(94) 402

Asia

Bilateral relations

Philippines

1.3.17. Visit to the Commission by Mr Fidel Ramos, President of the Philippines, on 15 September.

Mr Ramos and the Philippine Foreign Minister, Mr Roberto Romulo, met Mr Delors and Mr Marín. They welcomed progress towards peace, democratization and stability. The European Union's attachment to democratic principles and the protection of human rights was reiterated and renewed support voiced for any relevant new initiative, particularly as regards the settlement of internal disputes. The encouraging economic situation in the Philippines was discussed and the belief expressed that joint efforts should be undertaken to promote trade and investment between the EU and the Philippines.

Relations with regional groups

Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN)

1.3.18. EU-ASEAN ministerial meeting.

References:

Council Regulation (EEC) No 1440/80 on the conclusion of the EEC-ASEAN Cooperation Agreement: OJ L 144, 10.6.1980

Recommendation for a Council Decision to open negotiations with a view to a cooperation agreement between the European Community and the member countries of ASEAN: Bull. 6-1992, point 1.4.26

Commission communication: 'Towards a new Asia strategy': COM(94) 314; Bull. 7/8-1994, point 1.3.55

ASEAN regional forum and post-ministerial conferences: Bull. 7/8-1994, point 1.3.59

Previous meeting: Bull. 10-1992, point 1.4.33

Eleventh meeting in Karlsruhe on 22 and 23 September. The meeting was jointly chaired by Klaus Kinkel, the Council President, and the Singapore Foreign Minister, Professor Yayakuma. Also present were Mr Marín, Mr Van den Broek, and the foreign ministers of the EU and ASEAN countries (Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore and Thailand) and Sweden, Finland and Norway. They reviewed EU-ASEAN relations.

The meeting welcomed the consolidation and diversification of relations. Trade, it was noted, now exceeded ECU 49 billion. Participants reiterated their attachment to an open multilateral trading system, as a way of sustaining world growth, and to permanent dialogue between the EU and ASEAN in order to increase trade and strengthen cooperation.

Increased regional cooperation was also welcomed, particularly in peace, security, environment and investment matters. The meeting felt that closer EU-ASEAN cooperation was one of the cornerstones of relations between Europe and the Asia-Pacific region and as a result set out the following priority guidelines for the future: the maintaining of an open and fair world trading system; the promotion of cooperation between businesses; improvements to the EU profile in ASEAN countries and vice versa; the promotion of trade and cooperation in the cultural and media fields; urban and rural environmental protection; and the fight against drugs and AIDS. ASEAN members gave a favourable

reception to the recent Commission communication on a new strategy towards Asia.

Satisfaction was voiced at the stepping up of cooperation and dialogue between the two sides on political and security issues, and particularly the role of the Asian regional forum, which deals with such matters and in which the Union takes part. Participants reiterated their commitment to furthering disarmament, nuclear non-proliferation, and respect for human rights and basic freedoms. They stressed the need for closer international cooperation through the UN and agreed to discuss problems of mutual interest more fully. Current issues were then raised, particularly the process of political and economic reform in Central and Eastern Europe and the situation in the former Soviet Union, former Yugoslavia, Korea, Indochina, the South China Sea, Cambodia and Myanmar.

A joint declaration covering all these matters was adopted at the end of meeting. The full text can be found in Part Two 'Documentation' of this Bulletin (→ *point 2.2.1*).

Aid for refugees and displaced persons

1.3.19. Commission decisions: see Table 4.

Table 4 — *Aid for refugees and displaced persons*

Country	Number of programmes	<i>(million ECU)</i>
		Total
Afghanistan	2	5
Cambodia	1	0.24
Hong Kong	2	1.48
Indonesia	1	0.2
Malaysia	1	0.2
Philippines	1	0.2

Latin America

Bilateral relations

Chile

1.3.20. Mr Delors visited Chile from 24 to 29 September.

He met the President of Chile, Mr Eduardo Frei, and several members of the government for talks dealing mainly with regional cooperation in Latin America and relations and the outlook for cooperation between the European Union and Chile, especially in the economic sphere.

Colombia

1.3.21. Mr Humberto de la Calle, Vice-President of Colombia, visited the Commission on 19 and 20 September.

He met with Mr Marín and Mr Van den Broek for talks during which they discussed various aspects of the new Colombian Government's programme, including the planned law reforms, action on money laundering and corruption and human rights initiatives.

Cuba

1.3.22. Parliament resolution on the situation in Cuba.

Adopted by Parliament on 29 September. Parliament considered that the best way of encouraging the development of a free, democratic and constitutional regime in Cuba was to foster commercial links and to intensify political dialogue between Cuba and the international community. It therefore called on the United States to reinstate economic, trade and financial relations with Cuba. It also advocated that the European Union should help set up a group to promote dialogue between the governments in question to solve the problems resulting from the economic blockade of the island imposed by the United States and that the Union also step up humanitarian aid and political, economic, trade and cultural cooperation with Cuba. To this end, Parliament urged the Council and the Commission to help relieve tension in the Caribbean and to enter into negotiations with the Cuban administration on a framework cooperation agreement. It further appealed to the Government of Cuba to introduce political change to deepen democracy and increase respect for human rights.

OJ C 305, 31.10.1994

Uruguay

1.3.23. Mr Delors visited Uruguay on 24 September.

He met Mr Luis Alberto Lacalle, President of Uruguay, Mr Sergio Abreu, Foreign Minister,

and Mr J. Remedia Silva, Secretary-General of Mercosur. Their talks centred on relations between the European Union, Uruguay and Mercosur and on cooperation, technical assistance and trade development in particular.

Cooperation with Latin America

1.3.24. Project financing.

Basic Regulation: Council Regulation (EEC) No 443/92 on financial and technical assistance to, and economic cooperation with, the developing countries in Asia and Latin America: OJ L 52, 27.2.1992; Bull. 1/2-1992, point 1.4.40

Commission financing decision to grant aid to the value of ECU 950 000 for a project to modernize the University of El Salvador's library system.

Aid to refugees and displaced persons.

1.3.25. Commission decision to grant aid worth ECU 370 000 to Nicaragua.

Community (SADC), the European Union was represented by Mr Klaus Kinkel, German Foreign Minister and President of the Council, and by Mr Marín. Representatives of the four acceding countries also attended.

The Union highlighted the importance of dialogue with the SADC since South Africa's accession on 29 August. Mr Marín made it clear that the Union, too, intended to conclude agreements with South Africa in order to establish closer links with it. He also expressed his wish to progress from bilateral cooperation between the EU and the SADC member countries under the Lomé Convention to multilateral cooperation aimed at fostering regional integration.

At the end of the meeting, the Union and the 11 SADC countries adopted a joint declaration laying the foundations of political and economic cooperation in which South Africa would play a decisive role. The two sides undertook to support democracy in southern Africa, encourage arms reduction and promote economic and trade cooperation, particularly by encouraging investment and policies aimed at sustainable development in the region. They also decided to establish a political dialogue between the EU and the SADC on matters of foreign policy, particularly with a view to promoting peace and political stability in southern Africa.

ACP countries and OCTs

General

Southern Africa

1.3.26. Ministerial Conference on the European Union and Southern Africa.

References:

Fourth Lomé Convention: OJ L 229, 17.8.1991; Bull. 9-1991, point 1.3.38

Draft Cooperation Agreement between the European Community and the Republic of South Africa: point 1.3.16 of this Bulletin

Meeting held in Berlin on 5 and 6 September. At this meeting with the representatives of the 11 countries of the Southern Africa Development

Relations with ACP countries

Implementation of the fourth Lomé Convention

1.3.27. Proposal for a Council Regulation establishing a special system of assistance to traditional ACP suppliers of bananas.

Commission proposal: OJ C 344, 29.12.1992; COM(92) 465; Bull. 11-1992, point 1.4.44

Economic and Social Committee opinion: OJ C 108, 19.4.1993; Bull. 1/2-1993, point 1.3.44

Parliament opinion (first reading): OJ C 115, 26.4.1993; Bull. 3-1993, point 1.3.42

Amended Commission proposal: OJ C 206, 26.7.1994; COM(94) 249; Bull. 6-1994, point 1.3.59

Council agreement on a common position: Bull. 6-1994, point 1.3.59

Council common position: OJ C 232, 20.8.1994; Bull. 7/8-1994, point 1.3.69

Endorsed by Parliament (second reading) on 28 September.

OJ C 305, 31.10.1994

Bilateral relations

Guyana

1.3.28. Mr Cheddi Jagan, President, and Mr Bharrat Jadgeo, Finance Minister, visited the Commission on 14 September.

The two men met Mr Delors and Mr Marín. They described their country's two main difficulties: the size of its debt and the extent of the reconstruction required.

Haiti

1.3.29. Parliament resolution on the situation in Haiti.

References:

Regulation (EC) No 1263/94 introducing a suspension of certain financial and economic relations with Haiti: OJ L 139, 2.6.1994; Bull. 5-1994, point 1.3.60

Decision 94/314/ECSC of the representatives of the Governments of the Member States of the ECSC, meeting within the Council, introducing a discontinuation of certain economic and financial relations with Haiti: OJ L 139, 2.6.1994; Bull. 5-1994, point 1.3.60

Council Regulation (EC) No 1264/94 prohibiting the satisfying of claims by the Haitian authorities with regard to contracts and transactions the performance of which was affected by the measures imposed by or pursuant to United Nations Security Council Resolutions 917 (1994), 841 (1993), 873 (1993) and 875 (1993): OJ L 139, 2.6.1994; Bull. 5-1994, point 1.3.60

Adopted on 29 September. Parliament condemned the brutality of the Haitian security forces in putting down demonstrations in support of President Aristide and asked that the forces sent by the United States and certain Caribbean States, acting under the authority of the UN Security Council, be empowered to intervene when human rights were violated.

It called for any measure to lift the embargo to be subject to specific actions on the part of the Haitian military authorities to implement the Governor's Island accords and the agreement reached on 18 September 1994. It urged the Euro-

pean Union to provide Haitian democratic institutions with special technical and financial assistance.

OJ C 305, 31.10.1994

Rwanda

1.3.30. The European Union troika visited Burundi, Uganda, Rwanda, Tanzania and Zaire from 28 August to 3 September.

The troika mission was led by Mr Hans-Peter Repnik, German Secretary of State for Development and President of the Council, and the Commission was represented by Mr Marín. The mission visited Burundi, Uganda, Rwanda, Tanzania and Zaire to evaluate the main regional components of the Rwandan crisis. The troika met the leaders of each of these countries, enabling it to get a picture of the regional crisis in that part of Africa and deliver various political messages to the authorities. The troika was also able to assess requirements in terms of continuing humanitarian aid, the rehabilitation of Rwanda and cooperation to help repair the damage caused to neighbouring countries as a result of sheltering refugees.

1.3.31. Parliament resolution on the situation in Rwanda.

Adopted on 15 September. Parliament called on the European Union to recognize the new Rwandan government and to create with the appropriate international bodies and NGOs 'humanitarian relay stations' which would encourage the repatriation process. It urged the Union to work with the UN and the Organization of African Unity (OAU) to set up a 'human rights observer team' to ensure respect for human rights and put an end to intimidation by supporters of the former government in the refugee camps. It called on the Council and Member State Governments to work to prevent former Rwandan Government forces from regrouping and re-arming. It also urged the European Union and its Member States to provide the necessary resources to enable the Rwandan people to have access to objective information on living conditions and the situation in their country and urged the donor community to help restore Rwanda's agriculture and food distribution network. It called on the Commission to provide urgent technical

assistance to re-establish the administrative apparatus, a civilian police force, the banking system and the education and health systems,

and to provide financial assistance to rehabilitate the country's infrastructure.

OJ C 276, 3.10.1994

Financial and technical cooperation

1.3.32. Project financing.

Commission decisions allocating a total of ECU 75 302 000 under the sixth and seventh EDFs (see Table 5).

Table 5 — *Financing of operations under the sixth and seventh EDFs*

Country	Project	Amount	
		Grant	Special loan
Benin	<i>Economic infrastructure</i>		
	Roads and bridges	17	—
Nigeria	<i>Rural production</i>		
	General rural production	15.5	—
Mozambique	<i>Social development</i>		
	Social and cultural cooperation	1.95	—
Angola	Education infrastructure	2.7	—
PALOP countries ¹	Education infrastructure	2.6	—
Ethiopia	Education and training	6.868	—
	<i>Social promotion</i>		
All ACP States	Development of trade and services	7.7	—
All ACP States and OCTs	General trade promotion	7.484	—
	<i>Other</i>		
Tanzania	General technical cooperation	1.7	—
Zambia	General technical cooperation	11.8	—
	Total	75.302	

¹ PALOP : African countries whose official language is Portuguese. Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Angola, Mozambique, São Tomé and Príncipe.

International organizations and conferences

United Nations and specialized agencies

1.3.33. General Assembly.

Previous session: Bull. 9-1993, point 1.3.78

The 49th session opened in New York on 20 September. At the opening of its 49th session, the United Nations General Assembly elected Côte d'Ivoire's Foreign Minister, Mr Amara Essy, as its President.

The European Union was represented from the second week of the session (the Ministerial Week) by Mr Klaus Kinkel, President of the Council, and Mr Hans van den Broek of the Commission.

Mr van den Broek took advantage of the occasion to take part in a series of meetings between the Union and the Foreign Ministers of China, Japan, the United States, Russia, the Baltic States, the Rio Group, Mercosur, the Central American States, the Non-Aligned Movement, Israel, Egypt, Iran and the Gulf Cooperation Council. Mr van den Broek also attended bilateral meetings with the Foreign Ministers of Indonesia, Malta, Turkey, Hungary and Liechtenstein.

Speaking for the Union on 27 September, Mr Kinkel recalled, as the United Nations neared its 50th anniversary, the UN's achievements, in particular the recent conclusion of the negotiations for the Convention on the law of the sea. He felt that the organization should be strengthened in the interests of preserving peace and international security, and called for broader support from the members of the United Nations and greater cooperation both within and between the world's regions. Mr Kinkel specifically mentioned the conflicts in Somalia, Rwanda and Bosnia, where it was vital that Unprofor's mandate be strengthened. He also stressed the need to revitalize the UN system, underscoring the importance of the work and discussions under way to improve the organization's finances and reform the Security Council, altering its composition and making its decision-making procedures more open.

In his speech, Mr Kinkel also argued that the United Nations should encourage conflict-prevention mechanisms and called for a more active commitment to human and minority rights, humanitarian aid, the campaign against terrorism, drugs and organized crime, disarmament and reductions in stocks of weapons of mass destruction. Mr Kinkel also spoke of regional cooperation, which could constitute a link in the UN chain of action and offer an answer to economic and social problems as well as tension and ethnic conflict. He cited the example of the Union, which is supporting the transition of the Central and East European countries towards the market economy and democracy, and had launched the idea of a stability pact.

Mr Kinkel closed by underlining the challenges of rising poverty across the world, growing demographic pressure and the destruction of the environment. The Union welcomed the UN Secretary-General's recently published 'Agenda for Development'.

General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT)

1.3.34. Additional Opinion of the Economic and Social Committee on the effects of the Uruguay Round Agreements.

Reference: Final Act of the Uruguay Round multilateral trade negotiations — COM(94) 143; Bull. 4-1994, point 1.3.61

Adopted on 15 September. The Committee welcomed the completion of the Uruguay Round multilateral trade negotiations and the establishment of the World Trade Organization, and hoped that the Union would play a constructive part in the organization's work. The Committee advocated the introduction of a 'social clause' drawing, in particular, on the International Labour Organization's conventions regarding the prohibition of forced labour, child labour, the right to collective bargaining and equal pay for equal work. The Committee also proposed that the Union give its backing to a system of trade marks showing consumers that a given product had been manufactured in a developing country under acceptable working conditions.

European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD)

Financing

Bulgaria

BNP-Dresdner Bank

1.3.35. The Bank took a stake equivalent to ECU 1.6 million, or 20% of the initial capital, in a new joint subsidiary set up in Bulgaria by BNP and Dresdner Bank. The new bank will focus on import/export financing and financial advice.

Estonia

Tallinn water company

1.3.36. The Bank granted Tallinn's municipal water and sewage company a loan of DM 44 million for investment in sewage treatment. The loan, which is guaranteed by the State, will help reduce the flow of polluted water into the Baltic.

Latvia

Dangava Hotel

1.3.37. The Bank will grant a loan of USD 12 million to Polar-BEK-Dangava, a local company set up in partnership with an American hotel group and a Finnish property company. The investment will be used to finance the construction and opening of a four-star hotel in Riga.

Lithuania

Transport infrastructure

1.3.38. The Bank granted Lithuania a sovereign loan of USD 18.9 million for the rehabilitation and modernization of its railways, roads and the port of Klaipeda. The project follows — and implements some of the recommendations of — a PHARE study on transport in Lithuania.

Poland

Schooner Capital

1.3.39. The Bank invested USD 20 million in a Polish industrial investment holding. The

holding company will channel capital into Polish companies which have recently been or are in the process of being privatized.

Russia

Business support scheme

1.3.40. The Bank granted the Russian Federation a loan of USD 100 million for the purpose of financing small and medium-sized enterprises through a group of 36 selected commercial banks. The operation is being cofinanced by the World Bank, which is providing a further USD 200 million. The management and financial probity of the commercial banks involved will receive backing from another EBRD operation aimed at Russia's financial sector.

Czech Republic

Tesla-Y.S.

1.3.41. The Bank granted a loan equivalent to ECU 6 million to Tesla-Y.S. for the construction of a plant to produce ceramic substrates. The recipient is a partnership between Tesla, a recently privatized grouping of some 40 Czech electronic companies, and Y.S., a Japanese manufacturer of ceramics for the electronics industry.

Common commercial policy

General matters

Trends in commercial policy

1.3.42. Own-initiative opinion of the Economic and Social Committee on the regional structure of world trade.

Adopted on 15 September. The Committee stressed the tendency towards regional organization of world trade, given the growing role of various forms of regional integration. It regarded this trend as compatible with the liberalization

of trade in a multilateral framework such as the future World Trade Organization, and considered that the promotion of the social dimension in this context was a specific responsibility of the European Union. It also recommended that commercial policy and cooperation policy should be linked, and advocated greater transparency in commercial policy, so that European citizens could be involved in the necessary decisions.

Commercial policy instruments

Council anti-dumping measures

1.3.43. Proposal for a Council Regulation amending Regulation (EEC) No 1602/92 temporarily derogating from implementation of Community anti-dumping measures on imports into the Canary Islands of certain sensitive products (→ point 1.2.138).

1.3.44. Proposal for a Council Regulation extending the provisional anti-dumping duty on imports of urea ammonium nitrate solution originating in Bulgaria and Poland.

Reference: Provisional duty: OJ L 162, 30.6.1994; Bull. 6-1994, point 1.3.81

Adopted by the Commission on 27 September.
COM(94) 407

1.3.45. Council Regulation (EC) No 2198/94 extending the provisional anti-dumping duty on imports of certain watch movements originating in Malaysia and Thailand.

Commission proposal: COM(94) 375; Bull. 7/8-1994, point 1.3.88

Adopted on 9 September.
OJ L 236, 10.9.1994

1.3.46. Council Regulation (EC) No 2199/94 imposing a definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of certain magnetic disks (3.5-inch microdisks) originating in Hong Kong and the Republic of Korea, and collecting definitively the provisional duty imposed.

Commission proposal: COM(94) 374; Bull. 7/8-1994, point 1.3.89

Adopted on 9 September.
OJ L 236, 10.9.1994

1.3.47. Proposal for a Council Regulation amending Regulation (EEC) No 2552/93 imposing a definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of artificial corundum originating in the People's Republic of China, the Russian Federation and Ukraine, with the exception of those imports sold for export to the Community by companies whose undertakings have been accepted, and definitively collecting the amounts secured by way of the provisional anti-dumping duty imposed by Commission Regulation (EC) No 1418/94.

References:

Undertakings: OJ L 275, 2.10.1991

Definitive duty: OJ L 235, 18.9.1993; Bull. 9-1993, point 1.3.62

Provisional duty: OJ L 155, 22.6.1994; Bull. 6-1994, point 1.3.80

Adopted by the Commission on 22 September. This proposal concerns firms not hitherto subject to a definitive duty in view of undertakings given by them. After the Commission found that these undertakings had been violated, a provisional duty was imposed.

COM(94) 408

1.3.48. Council Regulation (EC) No 2238/94 amending Regulation (EC) No 3359/93 in so far as it imposes an anti-dumping duty on imports of ferro-silicon originating in Brazil and produced by the Brazilian company Rima Electro-metalurgia SA.

Commission proposal: COM(94) 301; Bull. 7/8-1994, point 1.3.91

Adopted on 14 September.
OJ L 240, 15.9.1994; OJ L 280, 29.10.1994

Commission anti-dumping measures

1.3.49. Notice of initiation of an anti-dumping proceeding concerning imports of certain magnetic disks (3.5-inch microdisks) originating in Malaysia, Mexico, and the United States of America.

Published on 2 September.
OJ C 246, 2.9.1994

1.3.50. Commission Regulation (EC) No 2286/94 imposing a provisional anti-dumping duty on imports of tungsten ores and concentrates, tungsten oxide, tungstic acid, tungsten carbide and

fused tungsten carbide originating in the People's Republic of China.

Reference: Undertakings: OJ L 264, 27.9.1990; Bull. 9-1990, points 1.3.58 to 1.3.60

Adopted on 21 September. The undertakings were withdrawn by the Chinese exporters concerned.

OJ L 248, 23.9.1994

1.3.51. Commission Regulation (EC) No 2376/94 imposing a provisional anti-dumping duty on imports of colour television receivers originating in Malaysia, the People's Republic of China, the Republic of Korea, Singapore and Thailand.

Reference: Notice of initiation of proceeding: OJ C 307, 25.11.1992; Bull. 11-1992, point 1.4.70

Adopted on 27 September.

OJ L 255, 1.10.1994

1.3.52. Notice of initiation of a review of Council Regulation (EEC) No 1768/89 concerning imports of video tape in cassettes originating in Hong Kong and the Republic of Korea and of Commission Decision 89/376/EEC accepting undertakings offered in that connection.

References:

Definitive duties: OJ L 174, 22.6.1989; Bull. 6-1989, point 2.2.3

Undertaking: OJ L 174, 22.6.1989; Bull. 6-1989, point 2.2.3

Notice of intention to carry out a review: OJ C 142, 25.5.1994; Bull. 5-1994, point 1.3.81

Published on 17 September.

OJ C 260, 17.9.1994

Community surveillance

1.3.53. Commission Regulation (EC) No 2248/94 introducing retrospective Community surveillance of imports of certain steel cables originating in non-member countries.

Adopted on 16 September.

OJ L 242, 17.9.1994

Anti-subsidy measures

1.3.54. Council Regulation (EC) No 2271/94 amending Regulation (EEC) No 1781/93 imposing a definitive countervailing duty on imports

of ball bearings with a greatest external diameter not exceeding 30 mm, originating in Thailand but exported to the Community from another country.

Commission proposal: COM(94) 357; Bull. 7/8-1994, point 1.3.103

Adopted on 19 September.

OJ L 247, 22.9.1994

Individual sectors

Textiles

1.3.55. Draft protocols to the Community's bilateral agreements and arrangements to take into account the accession of Austria, Finland, Norway and Sweden to the European Union.

Recommendation for a decision adopted by the Commission on 8 September.

Amended recommendation for a decision adopted by the Commission on 22 September.

Development policy

General

Population

1.3.56. *International Conference on Population and Development.*

Reference: Commission communication to the Council and Parliament entitled 'The European Community and the challenge of population growth: proposed position of the Community at the World Conference on population and development, Cairo, 5 to 13 September 1994': COM (94) 100; Bull. 5-1994, point 1.3.91

Cairo Conference, 5 to 13 September. This conference, at which the European Community was a full participant, concluded with the adoption of an action programme for the next two decades.

The programme adopts an integrated, global approach to population problems, within a framework of sustainable development with a recognized social and human focus. It stresses that the solution of population problems depends above all on improving the social status of women, their education and their access to gynaecological services and, in particular, to family planning services. Stress is placed also on the need to increase the financial contributions of the countries concerned and of the international community in the population sphere. The European Union, which has remained cohesive on the central issues, played a very positive role throughout the conference, often initiating compromise positions, for example with regard to abortion.

1.3.57. Parliament resolution on the outcome of the Cairo World Conference on population and development.

Adopted on 29 September. Parliament welcomed the fact that most points of the final document drawn up in Cairo resulted from a general consensus and noted that, despite cultural, religious and ideological differences, the conference approved a programme of action forming a basis for the formulation of family planning policies, while favouring economic development and the rights of women. It considered that women had to be able to avail themselves of all safe and effective methods of birth control, but regretted that no decisions were taken on the urgent need to finance measures in this sphere and condemned continuing discrimination against women. It endorsed the affirmation that abortion was under no circumstances to be regarded as a means of birth control, but that under certain circumstances it should be recognized as a public health problem and that family education should be improved in order to avoid unwanted pregnancies. It regretted that the way in which the question of abortion had been presented had prevented the issues of development and overpopulation from being considered in greater depth. It regretted, also, that the proposals on sexual rights and ways of life other than the nuclear family had not been included in the final declaration.

OJ C 305, 31.10.1994

Education

1.3.58. Commission communication on coordination between the Community and the Member States on education and training schemes in developing countries.

References:

Council conclusions on the coordination of development policies: Bull. 5-1993, point 1.3.39

Commission communication on the policy of the Community and its Member States on the campaign against poverty in developing countries: COM(93) 518; Bull. 11-1993, point 1.3.46

Adopted by the Commission on 26 September. The Commission outlined proposals for coordinated action on education and training in developing countries and highlighted the decisive role of education in human development, as previously indicated in its communication of November 1993 on the campaign against poverty in developing countries. It stressed, in line with internationally agreed principles, the top priority for basic schooling, and the value of long-term backing for education in the relevant countries and the need to support educational planning, administration and reform. It considered that support strategies had to be country-specific and that development cooperation could only help if each country was dealt with in its own right. The Commission advocated an increase in aid for education in developing countries and a qualitative improvement of such aid.

With regard to the practicalities of coordination between the Community and the Member States, with the aim of making the different programmes more complementary in order to improve the quality and overall effectiveness of European aid, the Commission laid special emphasis on information exchanges and greater consultation with other donors on education and training; it also proposed annual coordination progress reports.

COM(94) 399

Generalized preferences

1.3.59. Proposal for a Council Regulation applying a three-year scheme of generalized tar-

iff preferences (1995-97) in respect of certain industrial products originating in developing countries; proposal for a Council Regulation extending into 1995 the application of Regulations (EEC) Nos 3833/90, 3835/90 and 3900/91 applying generalized tariff preferences in respect of certain agricultural products originating in developing countries.

Reference: Commission communication entitled 'Integration of developing countries in the international trading system — Role of the Generalized system of preferences (GSP) 1995-2004': COM(94) 212; Bull. 6-1994, point 1.3.91

Regulations to be extended:

Council Regulations (EEC) Nos 3833/90 and 3835/90 (OJ L 370, 31.12.1990; Bull. EC 12-1990, point 1.4.54), as last amended by Council Regulation (EC) No 3668/93: OJ L 338, 31.12.1993; Bull. 12-1993, point 1.3.61

Council Regulation (EEC) No 3900/91: OJ L 368, 31.12.1991; Bull. EC 12-1991, point 1.3.42

Approved by the Commission on 7 September.

Formally adopted by the Commission on 19 September. The first proposal, which concerns industrial products, is based on the 10-year guidelines laid down by the Commission in June 1994; the second proposal is simply to renew for a further year the current scheme for agricultural and fishery products, subject to certain improvements.

The three-year scheme for industrial products embraces two sets of arrangements: the general arrangements plus special incentive arrangements. The general arrangements comprise a dual mechanism: modulation of preferential duties involving three rates — 80% of the most-favoured-nation (MFN) tariff for sensitive products, 40% for semi-sensitive products and zero for non-sensitive products — and a sector/country graduation mechanism, which means that GSP in given manufacturing sectors will be phased out for given countries in the light of their level of industrial development, with the aim of enabling less-competitive countries to secure more of the GSP benefits. The special incentive arrangements will come into force only in 1997, and will amount to an extra prefer-

ential margin of 20% of the MFN rates subject to the implementation of progressive environmental and social practices.

COM(94) 337

Commodities and world agreements

Cocoa

1.3.60. International Cocoa Organization.

Reference: International Cocoa Agreement 1993: OJ L 52, 23.2.1994; Bull. 1/2-1994, point 1.3.143

Previous meeting: Bull. 1/2-1994, point 1.3.144

Fiftieth meeting of the International Cocoa Council in London from 8 to 17 September. The producer countries, having accepted the rules, laid down by agreement, governing the new production and consumption committees, tabled a plan for production cuts over a five-year period. With regard to clearance of the buffer stock, the Council approved an annual distribution of cocoa sale revenue. The ICCO budget was approved at a level similar to the previous year's budget. The period for the signature or ratification of the 1993 International Agreement was extended by a further year until 30 September 1995.

Coffee

1.3.61. International Coffee Organization.

References:

Council Decision 87/485/EEC approving the 1983 Coffee Agreement: OJ L 276, 29.9.1987; Bull. 9-1987, point 2.2.28

International Coffee Agreement 1994: OJ L 222, 26.8.1994; Bull. 7/8-1994, point 1.3.113

Previous meeting: Bull. 3-1994, point 1.3.107

Sixtieth meeting held in London from 26 to 30 September. The discussions focused on the transition from the implementation of the International Coffee Agreement 1983 to the implementation of the new agreement, due to enter into force on 1 October, and on budgetary mat-

ters. Mr A. Beltrao, retiring from his post as Executive Director, was replaced by Mr C. Lodder, also of Brazilian nationality.

Cooperation via non-governmental organizations

1.3.62. Projects in developing countries.

Commission cofinancing: Commitment of ECU 3 710 683 for 23 operations.

1.3.63. Campaigns to raise public awareness.

Commission contribution: ECU 633 964 for 10 operations.

Support for democratization and human rights

1.3.64. Financing for operations to support democratization and human rights (see Table 6).

Table 6 — *Operations in support of democratization and human rights*

<i>(million ECU)</i>	
Purpose	Amount
Three schemes to promote the democratization process	0.48
Conference on the protection of human rights in Rwanda	0.33
Twelve schemes to promote human rights and democracy	0.3
Support for the first free elections in Mozambique	0.85

Humanitarian aid

Emergency aid

1.3.65. Commission decisions: see Table 7.

Table 7 — *Emergency aid*

<i>(million ECU)</i>		
Country	Purpose	Amount
<i>Financing : EDF (ACP countries)</i>		
Kenya	Domestic unrest	0.4
Liberia	Fighting	0.5
Chad	Cholera epidemic	0.16
<i>Financing : 1994 ECHO budget</i>		
Africa	Displaced persons and refugees	4.5
Albania	Cholera epidemic	0.2
Croatia	Food aid	1.8
Moldova	Flooding	0.5
Russian Federation	Medical assistance	0.1
Tadjikistan	Medical assistance	0.35
Former Yugoslavia	Fighting	1.58
All countries	ECHO studies, information, coordination and publications	0.5

1.3.66. Parliament resolution on the plague epidemic in northern India.

Adopted on 29 September. Parliament called upon the Commission to take urgent measures to come to the assistance of the Indian authorities, by dispatching urgently the antibiotics needed to combat the disease.

OJ C 305, 31.10.1994

Human rights in the world

Albania

1.3.67. Parliament resolution on respect for the civil liberties and human rights of members of the Greek minority who are being tried by the Albanian authorities.

Reference: Parliament resolution on action taken against members of the Greek minority in Albania: OJ C 315, 22.11.1993; Bull. 10-1993, point 1.3.93

Adopted on 29 September. Parliament considered the trial of five members of Albania's Greek minority to be political, with no effort having been made to establish the 'guilt' of the accused under the criminal law (something which is in itself a flagrant violation of human rights). It called on the Albanian Government to release the five immediately in order to facilitate the opening of a constructive dialogue with the Greek Government and enable the Council to approve the immediate payment of the first instalment of the financial aid to Albania. It also called on the Council and the Commission to press the Albanian Government to honour its commitments to the Union and speed up the democratization process under way in the country by bringing its legal system into line with the standards of a modern European democracy and the conditions for the rule of law.

OJ C 305, 31.10.1994

Burma (Myanmar)

1.3.68. Parliament resolution on continued human rights abuses in Burma (Myanmar).

Adopted on 29 September. Believing the release of more than 2 000 political prisoners since April 1992 and the commutation, since January 1993, of all death sentences to be the result of pressure on the State Law and Order Restoration Council (SLORC), Parliament called on the Council and Member States' Governments to step up that pressure. It called for the immediate and unconditional release of Aung San Suu Kyi and other critics of the SLORC and supporters of the National League for Democracy, of which she was formerly the leader, together with all other political prisoners, including 28 elected Members of Parliament.

OJ C 305, 31.10.1994

Mali

1.3.69. Parliament resolution on the massacre of Tuaregs by the Malian armed forces.

Adopted on 29 September. Parliament strongly condemned the latest massacre of Tuaregs by the Malian armed forces in the Houardi region and called for an international commission of enquiry to be set up to investigate these crimes and for those responsible to be brought to justice. It called on the Malian Government to resume talks with Tuareg and Moor representatives aimed at seeking a peaceful and democratic solution and urged the Commission to include the Tuareg and Moor peoples in its development projects, taking account of the high rate of illiteracy, particularly among children, and to provide humanitarian aid.

OJ C 305, 31.10.1994

Nigeria

1.3.70. Parliament resolution on the violent prolongation of dictatorship in Nigeria.

Adopted on 29 September. Parliament strongly condemned repression by the Nigerian military regime and attributed chief responsibility for this to the self-styled President, General Sani Abacha. It called on the Union to make representations to the Nigerian authorities to ensure respect for democracy in the country, put an end to human rights violations, particularly the imprisonment of political figures and arbitrary trials, and restore freedom of expression. Concerned at the conditions in which Chief Moshood Abiola — the presidential candidate considered by the people to have won the 1993 elections in spite of the armed forces' annulment of the results — was being held, Parliament approved the resignation of key members of the Nigerian judiciary in protest at the treatment of Chief Abiola.

OJ C 305, 31.10.1994

Turkey

1.3.71. Parliament resolution on the trial of members of the Turkish Grand National Assembly.

Adopted on 29 September. Parliament denounced all aspects of the trial of six Kurdish

members of Turkey's Grand National Assembly belonging to the Party of Democracy (DEP) and the outlawing of that party, and called for their immediate release. It insisted that they be given a fair trial in the presence of international ob-

servers, and in particular observers appointed by the Union. It decided to freeze the EU-Turkey Joint Parliamentary Committee pending the outcome of the trial.

OJ C 305, 31.10.1994

4. Justice and home affairs cooperation

Fight against drug-related and organized crime

1.4.1. Ministerial Conference with the associated countries of Central and Eastern Europe on cooperation in the fight against drug-related and organized crime.

References:

Conclusions of the Corfu European Council: Bull. 6-1994, point 1.24

Commission communication to the Council and Parliament on the illicit traffic in radioactive substances and nuclear materials: point 1.2.105 of this Bulletin

Parliament resolution on illegal trafficking in nuclear materials: point 1.2.106 of this Bulletin

Held in Berlin on 8 September. Preceded by an informal preparatory meeting, the conference was attended by the Ministers for Justice and Home Affairs of the Member States, Austria, Finland, Norway, and Sweden, and by their counterparts from Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Slovakia and the Czech Republic; the Commission was represented by Mr Flynn. It was in the main a follow-up to the Corfu European Council.

Participants expressed their common willingness to cooperate in the fight against organized cross-border crime, which constitutes a challenge for all European countries. They agreed to check whether the existing legal bases were adequate to guarantee effective cooperation and to make the fullest possible use of existing multilateral instruments for law enforcement. They also agreed to make use of all the options offered by the association agreements between the European Union and the countries of Central and Eastern Europe and to exchange information regularly.

Attention will be focused on improving cooperation in the following areas: the illicit produc-

tion of and traffic in drugs and psychotropic substances, crime involving radioactive and nuclear materials, traffic in human beings, illegal immigration networks, the illegal transfer of motor vehicles and money-laundering connected with these forms of crime. Ministers also expressed a willingness to study ways of intensifying operational cooperation, to exchange liaison officers and experts who would provide information on special forms of crime suppression and to make maximum use of compatible technical equipment and procedures.

Asylum, external borders and immigration

1.4.2. Economic and Social Committee opinion on the Commission communication on immigration and asylum policies.

References:

Commission communication: COM(94) 23; Bull. 1/2-1994, point 1.4.3

Council conclusions on the Commission communication: Bull. 6-1994, point 1.4.3

Adopted on 14 September. The Economic and Social Committee welcomed the Commission's efforts to create a European legal framework and to introduce a European policy on immigration and asylum but stressed the need to speed up implementing procedures in the Member States. It regretted that the progress made in putting in place immigration and asylum policies was confined to 'defensive' aspects and recommended that an immigration monitoring centre be set up, admission criteria harmonized and minimum rights for immigrants defined.

5. Financing Community activities

Budgets

General budget

Financial perspective

1.5.1. Commission communication to the Council and Parliament on the adjustment of the financial perspective with a view to enlargement of the European Union, accompanied by a proposal for the adjustment of the financial perspective annexed to the Interinstitutional Agreement on budgetary discipline and improvement of the budgetary procedure.

Reference: Interinstitutional Agreement on budgetary discipline and improvement of the budgetary procedure: OJ C 331, 7.12.1993; Bull. 10-1993, point 1.5.1

Approved on 21 September. The Commission estimates that the accession of four new Member States (Austria, Finland, Norway, Sweden) will increase the maximum financial capacity of the Community by 8.6%, i.e. ECU 6.2 billion in 1995. It proposes that these new resources be allocated to three objectives over the period 1995-99:

□ the new requirements generated by enlargement: ceiling for external action to be raised by 8.6%; agricultural guideline to be raised by 74% of the increase in gross national product resulting from enlargement; appropriations for structural operations to be increased from ECU 1.2 billion to ECU 1.3 billion, an average increase of 11% in the allocations for other internal policies, with a special effort (+ 25%) for trans-European networks; administrative expenditure to be increased to take account of the language factor (+ 5.1% for the Commission and + 10.3% for the other institutions);

□ updating the Community requirements for external action, in particular assistance to the countries of Central and Eastern Europe, cooperation with Mediterranean non-member countries

and the common foreign and security policy, and internal policies (in particular additional financing for the framework research programme);

□ restoring and widening the margin for unforeseen expenditure.

Budgetary procedures

1994 financial year

Reference: Budget 1994: OJ L 34, 7.2.1994; Bull. 12-1993, point 1.6.1

1.5.2. Preliminary draft supplementary and amending budget No 2 for the 1994 financial year.

Approved by the Commission on 7 September.

Adopted by the Commission on 19 September. This preliminary draft concerns the administrative expenditure of the Council, the Court of Justice, the Committee of the Regions and the Economic and Social Committee.

1.5.3. Parliament resolution on the implementation of the Community budget for the 1994 financial year.

References:

Conclusions of the Brussels European Council: Bull. 10-1993, point I.12

Commission communication to Parliament on implementation of the 1994 budget: Bull. 7/8-1994, point 1.4.3

Adopted on 27 September. Parliament's comments mainly relate to the forecasts of agricultural expenditure by the Member States, the management of the Structural Funds, the financing of the common foreign and security policy, the failure of the Member States to use the budget headings intended to assist them in the fight

against fraud, and the cost of the establishment and operation of the satellite agencies following the decision of the Brussels European Council on where they are to be located.

OJ C 305, 31.10.1994

1995 financial year

1.5.4. Draft budget for 1995.

Reference: Agricultural prices 1994/95: OJ L 197, 30.7.1994; Bull. 7/8-1994, point 1.2.134

Commission's preliminary draft: Bull. 4-1994, point 1.5.5

Council first reading: Bull. 7/8-1994, point 1.4.2

Letter of amendment No 1 to the preliminary draft budget approved by the Commission on 21 September. Purpose: to take account of the impact of the 1994/95 agricultural prices on the budget, increase the budget appropriation for the Community's contribution to the International Fund for Ireland by ECU 5 million in 1995, and set up two new budget headings to cover the guarantee given on loans to Algeria and Slovakia.

Financial operations

ECSC

Loans raised

1.5.5. In September the Commission contracted a number of private placings in marks, pesetas and French francs on behalf of the ECSC for the equivalent of ECU 46.3 million.

Loans granted

1.5.6. Acting under Articles 54 and 56 of the ECSC Treaty, the Commission granted loans totalling ECU 0.2 million.

Industrial loans

1.5.7. No industrial loans were made in September.

Conversion loans

1.5.8. No conversion loans (Article 56 of the ECSC Treaty) were made in September.

Workers' housing

1.5.9. Loans totalling ECU 0.2 million were granted for steelworkers and mineworkers in Germany and Spain.

6. Statistical system

Policy aspects

Agricultural statistics

1.6.1. Proposal for a Council decision on the continued application of remote sensing to agricultural statistics during the period 1994-98.

Commission proposal: OJ C 173, 25.6.1994; COM(94) 227; Bull. 6-1994, point 1.6.1

Endorsed by Parliament on 30 September.

OJ C 305, 31.10.1994

Fisheries statistics

1.6.2. Proposal for a Council Regulation on the submission of nominal catch statistics by Member States fishing in certain areas other than those of the North Atlantic.

Adopted by the Commission on 9 September. Purpose: to harmonize Member States' statistics on nominal catches by their vessels in the major fishing areas other than those of the North Atlantic and to formalize the submission of these statistics to the Commission with the particular aim of enabling it to supply the FAO with the statistics it requires.

COM(94) 376

Results

The trend in industrial disputes in the European Economic Area (EEA)

General trends

1.6.3. Between the periods 1983-87 and 1988-92, the number of days lost through industrial disputes each year, per 1 000 workers, declined steeply in Germany, Italy, the United Kingdom, Ireland, Denmark, Portugal, Norway and Finland, fell slightly in France and the Neth-

erlands, and increased slightly (albeit from very low historical values) in Austria and Luxembourg. Only in Greece, Spain and Sweden did the number of days lost increase significantly.

The countries with the lowest dispute rates for the period 1988-92 are Austria (5 days lost on average), Luxembourg (10 days), Netherlands (15 days) and Germany (17 days, in spite of major disputes in the public sector in 1992). Denmark and Portugal are in the middle range (from 20 to 100 days lost), and both recorded steep declines between 1983-87 and 1988-92 (-84% in Denmark and -44% in Portugal).

In the other countries surveyed, the rate of disputes was higher (more than 100 days). In most, however, there was a significant fall in the average number of days lost between 1983-87 and 1988-92 (United Kingdom -76%, Finland -66%, Ireland -60%, Italy -51%, France -15% though here the rate was close to historical minimum levels). In Greece (710 days lost on average in the period 1988-92, +9% on 1983-87), Sweden (100 days, but +57%) and, to a lesser extent, Spain (687 days, +2%) the trend was in the opposite direction.

The dispute rate in 1992

1.6.4. 1992 saw a slight year-on-year increase in the number of days lost: +15% in the European Union, +18% in the EEA. This increase was mainly the result of disputes in Spain and Germany, and to a lesser extent in Belgium, Portugal and Sweden. In the other States, the trend was generally downward. The initial figures available for 1993 show an increase in the number of days lost in Germany, Belgium and Italy, and a marked fall in Spain.

Disputes by sector

1.6.5. Breaking these results down by sector reveals a downward trend in the number of days lost through industrial disputes in industry and a slight upward trend in services. In agriculture,

disputes continue to be of marginal importance (and confined to southern Europe, where employment in agriculture remains substantial).

The downward trend in the number of days lost in industry between 1983-87 and 1988-92 masks profoundly different developments from one country to another: there were falls of 94% in Germany, 87% in the United Kingdom, 84% in Finland, 65% in Portugal, 52% in Italy, 44% in Ireland and 32% in France, and rises of 97% in the Netherlands (building industry dispute in 1990), and 28% in Greece; Sweden (dispute in the extractive industries in 1988) and Spain (numerous disputes in the extractive and manufacturing industries) also saw rises.

The situation also presents marked contrasts from one branch of industry to another: generally, fewer days were lost in the building industry than in the extractive industries, while manufacturing industries were ranked in between.

The general trend towards increasing conflict in services is particularly marked in Germany, Greece, France and, to a lesser extent, in Austria and Luxembourg. The average number of days lost is also higher in the public services and transport sector than in the distributive trades, the hotel business and banking and insurance (in spite of a significant increase in the latter two sectors).

Estimates of strikes by cause

1.6.6. Notwithstanding problems of comparability, disputes connected with collective agreements represent one third of the total. These disputes are usually sector-wide, and enter-

prise-level disputes are on the wane. Disputes solely caused by demands for higher wages are also declining (at around 13% of the total). Disputes connected with late payments and layoffs are on the increase however (particularly in Spain, France and the United Kingdom), as are disputes arising from the restructuring of certain sectors of activity (in particular the extractive industries). On the other hand, disputes directly connected with shorter working hours represent such a small proportion of the total (6%) that this aspect may be assumed to be covered in collective agreements. Disputes relating to working conditions remained relatively stable during the period (8 to 10%). There are persisting disputes concerning the recognition of union negotiating rights, particularly in Ireland and the United Kingdom.

During the decade under consideration, there were general strikes connected with the negotiation of agreements between governments and trade unions in Greece, Italy and in Spain. To a lesser extent, cross-sector disputes were also seen in Germany and France.

Information

Publications

1.6.7. New publication available from sales offices:

□ *ACP basic statistics 1994* (available in DE, EN, FR).

7. Community institutions

Institutional affairs

General

1.7.1. Parliament resolution on a multi-speed Europe.

Adopted on 28 September. Stressing the importance it attaches to the principles of solidarity and cohesion, Parliament rejected the idea of an 'à la carte' Europe and reaffirmed its vision of a European Union in which all the Member States keen to proceed towards integration have equal rights and equal obligations. Looking forward to the 1996 Intergovernmental Conference, it called on the Member States to commit themselves to strengthening and democratizing the Union's institutional structure. Should a small minority of States attempt to block progress at the Conference, ways would have to be found to enable the ones who wished to do so to pursue their efforts to achieve European integration.

OJ C 305, 31.10.1994

Simplification of legislation and administration

1.7.2. Group of independent experts on simplification of legislation and administration.

Reference: Conclusions of the Corfu European Council: Bull. 6-1994, point I.6

First meeting held in Brussels on 26 September. On the basis of the conclusions of the Corfu European Council, the Commission has embarked on an examination of the impact of current Community and national legislation on employment and competitiveness. To assist it in this operation, it has set up a group of independent experts made up of leading figures from the relevant sectors and chaired by Dr Bernhard Molitor. The group's remit is to take stock of Community and national legislation, with partic-

ular reference to economic and social considerations, in order to identify any obstacles to job creation and competitiveness, particularly for small businesses, as well as possible scope for reduction and simplification.

Parliament

Brussels, 14 and 15 September

1.7.3. The first September part-session was opened by the President, Mr Hänsch, with a short statement welcoming the initial stages of the peace process in Northern Ireland. The main items on the political agenda were a debate on the situation in Rwanda and a speech by Mr Delors, President of the Commission, on implementation of the White Paper on growth, competitiveness and employment. The Council also presented the 1995 draft budget.

In his speech on implementation of the White Paper, Mr Delors gave an assessment of the economic situation, emphasizing that the economic upturn in Europe would not necessarily lead to a significant fall in unemployment, particularly among the young and the long-term unemployed. For this reason, he insisted that it was imperative to implement all the measures in the White Paper relating to research, European infrastructures, information technologies, industrial competitiveness and, in particular, the labour market, especially by reducing labour costs, reorganizing working time and prospecting for new jobs. During the debate which followed, Mr Delors commented on the role of monetary stability, the flexibility of the labour market, social dumping and the problems associated with rural depopulation and urbanization.

In the field of external relations, Parliament adopted a resolution on the situation in Rwanda

in which it stressed the need to rebuild confidence, promote reconciliation and provide the technical assistance needed to rehabilitate the country's infrastructure (→ point 1.3.31).

The draft budget for 1995 was presented by Mr Waigel, German Finance Minister and President of the Council. He pointed out that the major problems were the delay in implementing the decision taken by the Edinburgh European Council to increase own resources and the budgetary consequences of enlargement. Speaking for the Commission, Mr Schmidhuber stressed that, although the draft budget took over 80% of the Commission's preliminary draft, improvements could still be made, particularly in the fields of Mediterranean policy and Community policies associated with implementation of the White Paper.

In the legislative field, under the consultation procedure Parliament gave its opinion on a proposal for a Decision on the importation of certain products of animal origin, fishery products and live bivalve molluscs (→ point 1.2.21).

Under the cooperation procedure it adopted an opinion at second reading on the Council common position on the proposal for a Directive on the establishment of a European Works Council (→ point 1.2.179).

And finally, under the co-decision procedure it approved at second reading the Council common positions on two proposals for Directives, one on the use of extraction solvents (→ point 1.2.18) and the other on restrictions on the marketing and use of dangerous substances (→ point 1.2.17).

Report of proceedings
OJ Annex 4-446

Full text of opinions and resolutions:
OJ C 276, 3.10.1994

Strasbourg, 26 to 30 September

1.7.4. During the second September part-session, the key events of which were the debates on the peace process in Northern Ireland, a multi-speed Europe and plutonium trafficking, Parliament also adopted its calendar for 1995: it will hold 12 part-sessions in Strasbourg and four in Brussels.

At the end of the debate on Northern Ireland, during which the House expressed unanimous satisfaction with the progress made so far in the peace process and with the Commission's intention of increasing its financial contribution to the International Fund for Ireland, Parliament adopted a short resolution calling for a permanent ceasefire (→ point 1.2.131). It also approved the proposal for a Council Regulation on Community contributions to this Fund (→ point 1.2.132).

The debate on a multi-speed Europe led Parliament to adopt a resolution in which it explicitly rejected the idea of an 'à la carte' Europe (→ point 1.7.1).

Parliament adopted a resolution on illegal trafficking in nuclear materials (→ point 1.2.106) after a debate on plutonium trafficking, in which Mrs Seiler-Albring, President of the Council, and Mr Oreja, Member of the Commission, both took the floor. Mrs Seiler-Albring recognized the seriousness of this issue and highlighted the action taken by the Council, which included setting up a technical and scientific centre in Moscow and encouraging a policy of prevention. Mr Oreja, for his part, outlined the measures taken by the Commission, especially in the framework of the Euratom Treaty, both through the Joint Research Centre in Karlsruhe and under the TACIS programme, placing particular emphasis on the protection and control of nuclear materials, the creation of adequate monitoring and management structures in the countries involved and the development of cooperation in the administrative, technical, customs and training fields (→ point 1.2.105).

On the human rights front, Parliament adopted resolutions on the trial of members of the Turkish Grand National Assembly, the dictatorship in Nigeria, human rights abuses in Burma, the Greek minority in Albania, and the massacre of the Tuaregs (→ points 1.3.67 to 1.3.71).

On the institutional front, Parliament adopted a Decision on changes to the membership of its committees.

In the legislative field, under the consultation procedure Parliament adopted opinions on three proposals for Regulations on the conservation of fishery resources (→ point 1.2.152), the definition of the ecu (→ point 1.2.14) and the amount

of aid to hop producers for the 1993 harvest (→ point 1.2.142), a proposal for a Decision on the application of remote sensing to agricultural statistics (→ point 1.6.1) and two proposals for Directives on the marketing of compound feedingstuffs (→ point 1.2.27) and the circulation of feed materials (→ point 1.2.26).

Under the cooperation procedure it adopted an opinion at second reading on the Council common position on the proposal for a Regulation on assistance to the traditional ACP suppliers of bananas (→ point 1.3.27).

And lastly, under the co-decision procedure it adopted an opinion at second reading on the Council common position on the proposal for a Directive on lifts (→ point 1.2.16) and approved at third reading the Conciliation Committee's joint text on the proposal for a Directive on the use of immovable properties on a timeshare basis (→ point 1.2.193).

Parliament adopted resolutions on air-traffic control (→ point 1.2.123), road transport (→ point 1.2.111), voice telephony (→ point 1.2.127), implementation of the Community budget for 1994 (→ point 1.5.3), the Cairo International Conference (→ point 1.3.57), Mediterranean policy (→ point 1.3.10), the protection of animals in transport (→ point 1.2.19) and the South African proposal on its elephant population (→ point 1.2.174). In the field of natural disasters Parliament adopted four resolutions on torrential rains in Liguria (→ point 1.2.191), flooding in south-eastern France (→ point 1.2.190), forest fires (→ point 1.2.192) and the plague epidemic in northern India (→ point 1.3.66). Finally, it adopted resolutions on the situation in Haiti (→ point 1.3.29), Cuba (→ point 1.3.22) and Bosnia-Herzegovina (→ point 1.3.11).

Report of proceedings

OJ Annex 4-447

Full text of opinions and resolutions:

OJ C 305, 31.10.1994

Council

1782nd meeting

1.7.5. Economic and financial affairs (Brussels, 19 September).

Previous meeting: Bull. 7/8-1994, point 1.6.8

President: Mr Waigel, German Minister for Finance.

Commission: Mr Delors, Mr Christophersen and Mr Schmidhuber.

Main items

- Procedure in cases of excessive public sector deficit: decisions endorsed (→ point 1.2.11).
- Greece's convergence programme (1994-99): conclusions adopted (→ point 1.2.12).
- Ireland's convergence programme (1994-96): conclusions adopted (→ point 1.2.13).

Other business

- White Paper on growth, competitiveness and employment: progress report.
- Preparations for the annual meeting of the IMF and the World Bank: discussed.
- New Decision on own resources: exchange of views.

1783rd meeting

1.7.6. Agriculture (Brussels, 19 and 20 September).

Previous meeting: Bull. 7/8-1994, point 1.6.6

President: Mr Borchert, German Minister for Food, Agriculture and Forestry.

Commission: Mr Steichen.

Main items

- Protection of animals during transport: proposal for a Directive examined.
- Reform of the common organization of the market in wine: exchange of views.
- Adjustment of agricultural structures: general discussion.
- Fruit and vegetable sector: paper presented.

1784th meeting

1.7.7. Labour and social affairs (Brussels, 22 September).

Previous meeting: Bull. 6-1994, point 1.7.20

President: Mr Blüm, German Minister for Labour and Social Affairs.

Commission: Mr Flynn.

Main items

- European works councils: Directive adopted unanimously; Portuguese delegation abstained (→ point 1.2.179).
- Combating unemployment: report for the European Council adopted (→ point 1.2.181).

Other business

- White Paper entitled 'European social policy — A way forward for the Union': presented.
- Posting of workers in the framework of the provision of services: general discussion.
- Part-time and fixed-term employment: general discussion.
- Parental leave: proposal for a Directive examined.
- Burden of proof: proposal for a Directive examined.

1785th meeting

1.7.8. Transport (Brussels, 26 September).

Previous meeting: Bull. 6-1994, point 1.7.13

President: Mr Wissmann, German Minister for Transport.

Commission: Mr Orega Aguirre.

Main items

- Transport of dangerous goods by road: common position on the proposal for a Directive agreed (→ point 1.2.113).
- Road freight transport in the single European market: resolution agreed (→ point 1.2.112).
- Licensing of railway undertakings and allocation of railway infrastructure capacity and charging of infrastructure fees: common positions on proposals for Directives agreed (→ point 1.2.110).
- Organization of the inland waterway transport market: resolution agreed (→ point 1.2.116).
- Way forward for civil aviation in Europe: resolution agreed (→ point 1.2.122).

- Telematics in the transport sector: resolution agreed (→ point 1.2.109).

Other business

- Trans-European transport network: exchange of views.

1786th meeting

1.7.9. Industry (Brussels, 28 September).

Previous meeting: Bull. 6-1994, point 1.7.19

President: Mr Rexrodt, German Minister for Economic Affairs.

Commission: Mr Bangemann, Mr Van Miert and Mr Vanni d'Archirafi.

Main items

- Restructuring of the European steel industry: conclusions adopted (→ point 1.2.69).
- Integrated programme in favour of small businesses and the craft sector: resolution agreed (→ point 1.2.70).

Other business

- State aid: discussed.
- Industrial policy: exchange of views.
- Biotechnology and the White Paper on growth, competitiveness and employment: conclusions adopted.

1787th meeting

1.7.10. Industry and telecommunications (Brussels, 28 September).

Previous meeting: point 1.7.9 of this Bulletin; Bull. 5-1994, point 1.6.10

President: Mr Rexrodt, German Minister for Economic Affairs.

Commission: Mr Bangemann and Mr Van Miert.

Main item

- 'Europe's way to the information society — An action plan': conclusions adopted (→ point 1.2.125).

Other business

- G7 Ministerial Conference on the information society: briefing on preparations.
- Electronics and information and communication technologies: activity report announced.

1788th meeting

1.7.11. Fisheries (Brussels, 28 September).

Previous meeting: Bull. 6-1994, point 1.7.11

President: Mr Borchert, German Minister for Food, Agriculture and Forestry.

Commission: Mr Paleokrassas.

Main items

- Crisis in the fishing industry: conclusions adopted (→ point 1.2.150).
- Fisheries in the Barents Sea: statement adopted (→ point 1.2.163).

Other business

- New components of the common fisheries policy — management objectives and strategies for the period 1994-97: general discussion.
- Rules for access to and control of Community fishing areas: general discussion.
- Driftnets: discussed.
- Tariff quotas for cod: exchange of views.
- Arrangements applicable to tuna for processing: discussed.

1789th meeting

1.7.12. Research (Brussels, 29 September).

Previous meeting: Bull. 6-1994, point 1.7.21

President: Mr Krüger, German Minister for Research and Technology.

Commission: Mr Ruberti and Mr Bangemann.

Main items

- Specific research programme — telematics applications of common interest: agreed (→ point 1.2.78).

- Specific research programme — standardization, measurement and testing: agreed (→ point 1.2.79).
- Specific research programme — marine science and technology: agreed (→ point 1.2.81).
- Specific research programme — agriculture and fisheries: agreed (→ point 1.2.84).
- Specific research programme — cooperation with third countries and international organizations: agreed (→ point 1.2.88).
- Specific research programme — information technology: agreed (→ point 1.2.77).
- Specific research programme — non-nuclear energy: agreed (→ point 1.2.85).

Commission

Proposals adopted

1.7.13. The Commission adopted a proposal for a Regulation adjusting the common organization of the market in fishery and aquaculture products (→ point 1.2.164). It also adopted a proposal for a Regulation on the new scheme of generalized tariff preferences for the period 1995 to 1997 (→ point 1.3.59). Finally, it approved a proposal for the adjustment of the financial perspective with a view to enlargement of the European Union (→ point 1.5.1).

Communications, green papers and reports

1.7.14. The Commission adopted a communication entitled *An industrial competitiveness policy for the European Union* (→ point 1.2.67). It also adopted a communication on the illicit traffic in radioactive substances and nuclear materials (→ point 1.2.105). Finally, it adopted its 1994 report on employment in Europe (→ point 1.2.180).

Other decisions

1.7.15. The Commission approved the Community support framework for European Social Fund assistance for Objective 3 purposes in Belgium (→ point 1.2.130).

Community lawcourts

Court of Justice

1.7.16. Decisions given by the Courts are covered in the Bulletin for the month in which they are reported in the Official Journal. The operative part of the main decisions is reproduced; other decisions are simply listed by field and legal basis. Decisions in disputes between the Community and its staff are not reported.

Main decisions

Free movement of goods

Article 177 of the EC Treaty

- 14.7.1994: Case C-17/93 *Van der Veldt*
OJ C 254, 10.9.1994

Infringements

Article 169 of the EC Treaty

- 14.7.1994: Case C-52/93 *Commission v Netherlands*
OJ C 254, 10.9.1994
- 14.7.1994: Case C-61/93 *Commission v Netherlands*
OJ C 254, 10.9.1994

Court of First Instance

Other decisions

Competition

Articles 41 and 46(1) of the Statute of the Court of Justice and Articles 125 et seq. of the Statute of the Court of First Instance

- 1.7.1994: Case T-106/89 *Revision Norsk Hydro v Commission*
OJ C 254, 10.9.1994

Court of Auditors

1.7.17. Opinion No 3/94 of the Court of Auditors on a proposal to amend Regulation (Euratom, ECSC, EEC) No 549/69 determining the categories of officials and other servants of the European Communities to whom the provisions of Article 12, the second paragraph of Article 13 and Article 14 of the Protocol on the Privileges and Immunities of the Communities apply.

Reference: Council Regulation (Euratom, ECSC, EEC) No 549/69: OJ L 74, 27.3.1969

Adopted on 22 September at the Court's 480th meeting. Opinion No 3/94 was produced in response to a request from the Council. It has been transmitted to all the Community institutions and will be published in the *Official Journal of the European Communities*.

European Investment Bank

Financing

1.7.18. In September the European Investment Bank, the European Union's financial institution, granted loans totalling ECU 1 197.6 million, of which ECU 149.1 million went outside the European Union.

European Union

Links with Union policies

1.7.19. Loans were made for the following measures:

- ECU 348.4 million for the economic development of disadvantaged regions;
- ECU 269.3 million for the improvement of transport and telecommunications infrastructures of benefit to the Community;
- ECU 206.3 million for the protection of the environment and improvement of the quality of life;
- ECU 420.9 million for the pursuit of Community objectives in the field of energy.

The Bank also continued its operations to support small businesses: a total of ECU 1 415.7 million has been granted in global loans since the beginning of the year.

In many cases, individual loans come under several Union policies; some are therefore counted more than once in the above amounts.

Geographical breakdown

Belgium

1.7.20. ECU 65 million was granted for the construction of two electricity power stations combining gas and steam turbines, running on natural gas, one in Drogenbos in the Brussels region and the other in Seraing near Liège.

Denmark

1.7.21. ECU 94.4 million, including ECU 53 million under the Edinburgh lending facility, was granted for the section of the Great Belt link project between the islands of Sjælland and Sprogø.

Germany

1.7.22. ECU 39.5 million was granted in the form of global loans to finance small and medium-scale projects in the energy, environment and infrastructure sectors. ECU 104.1 million was granted in the form of global loans to finance investment projects by small businesses in the private sector throughout Germany and the European Union as well as small and medium-scale environmental protection projects by public and private sector undertakings country-wide.

Greece

1.7.23. ECU 27.6 million went towards the commissioning of a national mobile telephone network.

France

1.7.24. ECU 106.2 million was provided for the construction of an underground section and viaduct on the A14 motorway in Nanterre.

Italy

1.7.25. ECU 15.7 million went towards extending and modernizing four domestic appliance factories in the centre and north of the country. ECU 52.4 million was granted for the modernization of two refineries in Sannazzaro, Lombardy, and in Taranto, Apulia, to reduce the production of heavy fuel oil by converting to lighter products and to produce low-sulphur gas oils. ECU 5.2 million was granted for the modernization and extension of a tissue paper factory in Castelnuovo di Garfagnana, Tuscany. ECU 73.3 million was granted for the modernization and development of the telecommunications network. ECU 5.9 million was provided to finance the modernization of four breweries in Bari, Naples, Battipaglia and Padua. ECU 15.7 million was granted in the form of global loans to finance small and medium-scale job-creating projects by small businesses. ECU 31.4 million in the form of global loans and a further loan of ECU 31.4 million was granted to finance small and medium-scale projects in a large range of sectors.

Netherlands

1.7.26. ECU 41.7 million, including ECU 13.9 million under the Edinburgh lending facility, was granted for the extension of a plant for the incineration of household and similar waste in Beuningen, near Nijmegen.

United Kingdom

1.7.27. ECU 8.9 million was granted to finance the construction of a 500-metre bridge between the Scottish mainland and the Isle of Skye. ECU 255.9 million was granted for the development of four oil and gas fields in Liverpool Bay.

EFTA countries

Austria

1.7.28. ECU 74 million went towards the installation of fibre-optic telephone links between Austria and seven neighbouring countries.

Cooperation and development policy

ACP countries

Eritrea

1.7.29. ECU 8 million was provided to improve the national telecommunications net-

work and to connect Eritrea to the international network.

Jamaica

1.7.30. ECU 2 million was granted in the form of global loans to finance the acquisition of holdings in small businesses operating in industry, agro-industry, tourism and mining.

Lesotho

1.7.31. ECU 3 million was granted in the form of global loans to finance the construction of industrial buildings and small and medium-scale projects in industry, agro-industry, transport and tourism.

Mozambique

1.7.32. ECU 40 million was granted to finance the reconnection of the high-tension electricity line from the Cahora Bassa hydroelectric power station to the South African grid.

Trinidad and Tobago

1.7.33. ECU 4.1 million was granted in the form of global loans to finance small and medium-scale projects in industry, agro-industry, tourism and mining.

Zimbabwe

1.7.34. ECU 17 million was granted to finance a high-tension electricity line linking the Cahora Bassa power station in Mozambique to the Zimbabwe grid.

Cooperation with Central and Eastern Europe

Lithuania

1.7.35. ECU 10 million was granted for the modernization and upgrading of Vilnius international airport.

Slovak Republic

1.7.36. ECU 20 million was granted for the modernization and extension of the telecommu-

nications network and ECU 15 million was provided for the modernization of the air traffic control system.

Czech Republic

1.7.37. ECU 30 million was granted for the modernization and extension of the telecommunications network.

Economic and Social Committee

Appointment

1.7.38. Council Decision 94/660/EC, Euratom, appointing the members of the Economic and Social Committee for the period from 21 September 1994 to 20 September 1998.

Reference: Appointment of outgoing Committee: Bull. 9-1990, point 1.7.23

Adopted on 26 September.

OJ L 257, 5.10.1994

318th plenary session

1.7.39. The 318th plenary session of the Economic and Social Committee was held in Brussels on 14 and 15 September, chaired in turn by Mrs Tiemann, Mr Stecher Navarra and Mr Liverani. This was the last session of the current term.

In her end-of-term address, after extending warm thanks to all the Committee members and officials Mrs Tiemann took stock of her two years in the chair, focusing in particular on the Committee's unswerving commitment to looking outwards, as reflected in the conference on a Citizens' Europe and the subsequent national initiatives, the hearings on the completion of the internal market, the first steps in the setting-up of a forum on the internal market, and the

strengthening of the dialogue with EFTA, Eastern Europe and the Maghreb.

1.7.40. The Economic and Social Committee debated and adopted:

- opinions on the following:
 - the automobile industry (→ point 1.2.68);
 - energy and economic and social cohesion (→ point 1.2.103);
 - ground handling services (→ point 1.2.124);
 - the conservation of wild birds (→ point 1.2.172);
 - the conservation of fishery resources (→ point 1.2.152);
 - the integrated programme in favour of SMEs and the craft sector (→ point 1.2.72);
- own-initiative opinions on the following:
 - Community energy policy (→ point 1.2.102);
 - monetary policy (→ point 1.2.10);
 - savings (→ point 1.2.9);
 - the effects of the Uruguay Round agreements (→ point 1.3.34);
 - the regional structure of world trade (→ point 1.3.42);
 - tourism (→ point 1.2.75);
 - the contract between agriculture and society (→ point 1.2.139);
 - the use of bovine somatotropin (BST) (→ point 1.2.25);
- an information report on agricultural provident schemes (→ point 1.2.185).

1.7.41. The Economic and Social Committee adopted, without debate:

- opinions on the following:
 - the effects of private and public projects on the environment (→ point 1.2.165);
 - the Green Paper on the audiovisual policy of the European Union (→ point 1.2.196);
 - novation and netting agreements (→ point 1.2.28);
 - safety standards and living and working conditions in respect of shipping using Community ports (→ point 1.2.118);
 - the licensing of railway undertakings (→ point 1.2.110);

- the cancer action plan (→ point 1.2.189);
- the functioning of the internal market (→ point 1.2.15);
- the Thermie II programme (→ point 1.2.104);
- the fourth research framework programme (→ points 1.2.77; 1.2.79 to 1.2.84; 1.2.86 to 1.2.94);
- operations financed by the Guarantee Section of the EAGGF (→ point 1.2.143);
- the characteristics of fishing vessels (→ point 1.2.153);
- the Green Paper on mobile and personal communications (→ point 1.2.126);
- the communication on immigration and asylum policies (→ point 1.4.2);
- the quality of bathing water (→ point 1.2.169);
- social security schemes for employed persons, self-employed persons and members of their families (→ point 1.2.184);
- fisheries management strategies (→ point 1.2.151);
- own-initiative opinions on the following:
 - inland waterway transport (→ point 1.2.115);
 - the role of the public authorities in the partnership (→ point 1.2.129);
 - the Atlantic coastal regions (Atlantic arc) (→ point 1.2.128);
 - detailed arrangements for the exercise of the right to vote and stand as a candidate in municipal elections (→ point 1.1.1).

Committee of the Regions

Fourth plenary session

1.7.42. The Committee of the Regions held its fourth plenary session on 27 and 28 September, chaired by Mr Blanc and attended by Mr Millan, Member of the Commission.

1.7.43. Addressing the Committee, Mr Millan reminded members that the Commission was

making every effort to ensure that regional and local authorities were fully involved in the implementation of regional development programmes. He outlined the broad thrust of the 'Europe 2000+' paper, examined by the Ministers for Regional Planning at the informal Council meeting in Leipzig, and expressed support for inclusion in the Treaty of a provision on regional planning and a specific reference to urban problems.

1.7.44. The Committee of the Regions adopted:

- an own-initiative opinion on the White Paper on growth, competitiveness and employment (→ point 1.2.1);
- opinions on the following:
 - the Green Paper on the audiovisual policy of the European Union (→ point 1.2.196);
 - Community guidelines for the development of the trans-European transport network (→ point 1.2.101);
 - the interoperability of the European high-speed train network (→ point 1.2.100);
 - the right to vote and stand as a candidate in municipal elections (→ point 1.1.1);
 - the Green Paper on mobile and personal communications (→ point 1.2.126);
 - the quality of bathing water (→ point 1.2.169);
 - the cancer action plan (→ point 1.2.189).

PART TWO

DOCUMENTATION

1. The ecu

Values in national currencies of ECU 1

September 1994¹

BFR/ LFR	Belgian franc and Luxembourg franc	39.4411
DKR	Danish krone	7.55264
DM	German mark	1.91637
DR	Greek drachma	291.742
ESC	Portuguese escudo	195.323
FF	French franc	6.55492
HFL	Dutch guilder	2.14834
IRL	Irish pound	0.800065
LIT	Italian lira	1936.25
PTA	Spanish peseta	159.049
UKL	Pound sterling	0.790235
AUD	Australian dollar	1.66592
CAD	Canadian dollar	1.67294
FMK	Finnish markka	6.13805
ISK	Icelandic króna	83.8817
NKR	Norwegian krone	8.40546
NZD	New Zealand dollar	2.04874
OS	Austrian schilling	13.4870
SFR	Swiss franc	1.59592
SKR	Swedish krona	9.30546
USD	United States dollar	1.23535
YEN	Japanese yen	122.091
ZAR	South African rand	4.39294

¹ Average for the month: OJ C 274, 1.10.1994.

NB: Explanatory notes on the ecu and 'green' rates can be found in Bull. EC 7/8-1982, points 3.1.1 to 3.1.3, and Bull. EC 9-1989, point 2.1.3.

Representative rates ('green' rates)

Conversion rates into national currencies for the ecu used in connection with the common agricultural policy

September 1994

National currency/sector		Value in national currency of ECU 1	National currency/sector		Value in national currency of ECU 1
BFR/ LFR	Belgian franc and Luxembourg franc All products	49.3070	FF	French franc All products	7.98191
DKR	Danish krone All products	9.34812	HFL	Dutch guilder All products	2.65256
DM	German mark All products	2.35418	IRL	Irish pound All products	0.976426
DR	Greek drachma All products	346.789 349.469 on 21.9.1994	LIT	Italian lira All products	2 339.97
ESC	Portuguese escudo All products	239.331	PTA	Spanish peseta All products	192.319
			UKL	Pound sterling All products	0.953575

2. Asean-EU ministerial meeting

2.2.1. The ministerial meeting, held in Karlsruhe on 22 and 23 September, was concluded with the adoption of the following joint declaration:

'1. The 11th Meeting of Foreign Ministers of the European Union (EU) and the Association of South-east Asian Nations (ASEAN) was held on 22 and 23 September 1994 in Karlsruhe, under the co-chairmanship of Germany and Singapore and with the attendance of the four candidate countries to the EU. The ministers had a comprehensive and constructive exchange of views on a number of political, security, economic and other issues. The meeting was held in an atmosphere of mutual confidence and understanding.

2. The ministers reviewed significant developments in EU-ASEAN relations since their last meeting in Manila on 29 and 30 October 1992 and welcomed the results achieved by the 11th Joint Cooperation Committee (JCC) held in Davao on 21-22 January 1994, particularly the decision of the JCC to establish five subcommittees in the areas of trade, science and technology, economic and industrial cooperation, narcotics and forestry, in order to provide guidelines and to enhance mutual comprehension for practical cooperation activities.

3. The ministers expressed satisfaction over the substantial progress of the relationship and agreed that cooperation between EU and ASEAN had been further consolidated and diversified. They welcomed the content of the Commission's communication to the European Council and to the European Parliament on the new strategy towards Asia, in particular, concerning ASEAN. In this regard, the ministers agreed that ASEAN should remain a cornerstone of the EU's dialogue with the Asian region. The ministers stressed the importance of the fact that both regional organizations, due to their successful integration efforts, have experienced an increase in political and economic weight and contributed to welfare as well as to the maintenance of security and stability in an increasingly interdependent world.

4. The ministers expressed their commitment to reinvigorate and to intensify their longstanding dialogue and cooperation on issues of peace and security, the environment and sustainable development, trade and investment, human rights, based on partnership, shared responsibility and mutual benefit.

Developments in ASEAN and the EU

5. The ministers welcomed the completion of the European Internal Market in 1993 and the ratification of the Treaty of Maastricht providing for the establishment of a European Union. The ministers also welcomed the enlargement of the EU to a possible 16 Member States by 1 January 1995. The ministers expressed the hope that these developments would maintain and further expand trade and investment flows between the two regions and enhance EU-ASEAN economic cooperation.

6. The ministers also welcomed the progress towards the realization of the ASEAN Free Trade Area (AFTA). The EU Ministers renewed their offer to provide assistance to facilitate the realization of AFTA.

7. The ministers expressed their support for mutual efforts to consolidate, enlarge and continue to open their markets as a means to further expand trade and investment flows between the two regions.

EU-ASEAN relations

Trade

8. The ministers noted with satisfaction that the volume of trade between the EU and ASEAN in 1993 exceeded ECU 49 billion, nearly four times the volume of trade in 1980, the year the EU-ASEAN Cooperation Agreement was concluded. In this connection, the ministers noted the value of the on-going dialogue between the EU and ASEAN in increasing two-way trade and investments and recognized that EU assistance in this field had contributed to ASEAN's export growth and diversification. They agreed that such cooperation be continued, particularly by encouraging mutual investment by the private sector.

9. The ministers reaffirmed their commitment to an open multilateral trade system to sustain world economic growth. In this connection, the ministers welcomed the conclusion of the Uruguay Round negotiations as a significant step forward for the harmonious two-way development of EU-ASEAN trade relations. The ministers agreed that both the EU and ASEAN would continue to improve market access in order to maintain growth in their two-way trade. In this connection, the ministers expressed their support for the early establishment and operation of the World Trade Organization (WTO) by the target date of 1 January

1995 and the implementation of the Uruguay Round results in accordance with the agreed rules. The ministers welcomed the Marrakesh Ministerial decisions, discussions and deliberations.

10. The ministers recognized that the Generalized system of preferences (GSP) has contributed to the growth in exports from ASEAN to the EU. More than one third of ASEAN's exports to the EU enjoy tariff concessions under the GSP. The ministers noted that the EU envisages a revision and updating of the GSP for the next decade. In this context, the ministers recognized that the cumulative rules of origin (CRO) provision has contributed to ASEAN's regional integration and would further assist ASEAN in achieving its objectives of an ASEAN Free Trade Area. The ASEAN Ministers stressed their concerns about certain elements such as 'social incentives' in the Commission proposals on the review of the GSP. The ASEAN Ministers asked that the proposed scheme should take into account the need for smooth industrial development in the ASEAN countries and the multilateral principles. The EU Ministers took note of these remarks while stressing the development aspects of the proposed scheme.

Economic cooperation

11. The ministers agreed that mutually beneficial economic cooperation should be accorded high priority in EU-ASEAN relations. The ministers thus expressed the need to further focus on three main areas of economic cooperation:

- improvement of scientific and technological potential (for example, creation of a network of regional technology centres);
- assistance to trade and investment enabling activities (for example, European business information centres as a complement to existing bilateral institutions);
- promotion of business-to-business cooperation (for example, European Community investment partners).

12. The ministers agreed that further efforts be made to ensure full involvement of the private sector in EU-ASEAN economic cooperation. The ministers particularly welcomed the first EU-ASEAN Business Conference in Stuttgart on 23 and 24 September 1994 as a significant step forward in order to promote cooperation between private enterprises, business associations and chambers of commerce and industry in both regions.

13. The ministers took note of the efforts made to complete, by the end of 1994, the constitution of a network of European business information centres in ASEAN capitals. These centres will provide valuable information to businessmen on market conditions in Europe and ASEAN.

14. The ministers welcomed the decision by the EU to extend to Asia and Latin American countries the

European Investment Bank (EIB) credit facilities. In this connection, the ministers noted with satisfaction a first EIB credit operation in ASEAN for an amount of ECU 40 million. The ASEAN Ministers requested the EU to consider the enhancement of EIB credit facilities to Asian and Latin American countries and the extension of these credit facilities beyond their expiry in February 1996.

15. The ministers stressed the need to ensure the protection of intellectual property rights and its implementation in accordance with the Agreement on trade-related intellectual property system (TRIPS). The ministers agreed that EU and ASEAN would continue to cooperate on this subject through appropriate channels.

Development cooperation

16. The ministers discussed EU-ASEAN development cooperation, and notably the commitment of both sides to give priority to the alleviation of poverty, human resource development, health and family planning, the role of women, respect for human rights, environment and sustainable development, taking into account the individual ASEAN countries' needs.

17. The ministers reviewed with satisfaction the positive result of development cooperation by the EU and ASEAN countries in the less developed countries of South-east Asia. They further recognized the interest of EU and ASEAN to put forward a joint effort to promote development including the alleviation of poverty in these countries in order to facilitate their full participation in the economic growth of South-east Asia. The ministers expressed their support for other regional initiatives in the field of development cooperation, such as the Forum for the comprehensive development of Indochina.

Other priority sectors for cooperation

18. Apart from the priorities above, the ministers particularly noted the following:

- Human resource development — The ministers welcomed the opening of the ASEAN-EU management centre in Bandar Seri Begawan, Brunei, on 11 May 1994 and the successful implementation of the EU-ASEAN scholarship programme. Likewise, the ministers stressed their support to the promotion of inter-university cooperation.
- Environment — The ministers welcomed the declaration of 1995 as the 'ASEAN Year of the Environment', and look forward to an early decision on the establishment of the EU-ASEAN centre of excellence on biodiversity conservation. The ministers also agreed to continue the discussions on environmental cooperation on the occasion of an expert level seminar to be held in Singapore early in 1995 and to have ex-

amined the establishment of a subcommittee on environment. The ministers urged the early implementation of the commitments made at the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro.

□ Science and technology — The ministers welcomed the launching of a long-term programme designed to promote joint research projects, technology transfer, human resources development and cooperation in selected fields.

□ Energy cooperation — The ministers welcomed the recent approval of a comprehensive programme designed to facilitate the transfer of technology in the sector of renewable sources of energy (co-generation from biomass — 'COGEN' Phase II) as well as the ASEAN financial support as a counterpart funding to the ASEAN-EU energy management training and research centre (AEEMTRC Phase II).

□ Drugs — The ministers emphasized the importance of increasing the effectiveness of policies and measures to counter the illicit traffic of narcotics and psychotropic substances, the laundering of financial proceeds from such activities and the diversion of trade in the precursor chemicals, as well as measures to prevent and reduce drug abuse. The ministers confirmed their determination to closely cooperate in these fields on the basis of the UN Convention against illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances of 1988, and of the UN global plan of action. In particular, they underlined their intention to positively conclude as early as possible the negotiations on drug precursors control.

Future directions of EU-ASEAN cooperation

19. The ministers agreed that increased EU-ASEAN cooperation is a central element in relations between Europe and the Asia-Pacific region. The ministers expressed their determination to implement this cooperation to the mutual benefit of the two regions.

20. When differences exist, the ministers reiterated that the spirit of dialogue and cooperation between EU and ASEAN should continue and prevail in order to achieve their settlement in a peaceful and negotiated manner and in accordance with the principles of the United Nations Charter.

21. The ministers had an extensive and fruitful exchange of views on the future directions of the cooperation between both regions and agreed that the following be given pre-eminence:

□ Maintenance of an open, fair and transparent world trade system as underpinned by the results of the Uruguay Round.

□ Promotion of business sector cooperation.

□ Poverty alleviation and education.

□ Protection of the environment both urban and natural.

□ Fight against drugs and HIV/AIDS.

□ Improving the EU profile in ASEAN and the ASEAN profile in the EU.

□ Promotion of cultural and media exchange and cooperation.

22. The ministers agreed to the creation of an *ad hoc* and informal eminent persons group from both regions in order to further enhance ASEAN-EU relations.

Political and security issues

23. The ministers agreed to strengthen the partnership between EU and ASEAN in addressing global issues.

The ministers welcomed the intensified political and security cooperation and dialogue between the EU and ASEAN. The EU Ministers congratulated ASEAN for the successful launching of the first meeting of the ASEAN regional forum in Bangkok on 25 July 1994, as a consultative forum on political and security cooperation in the Asia-Pacific region. They welcomed, in particular, the inclusion of the EU, as an ASEAN dialogue partner, in this forum. The ministers noted the understanding to reconvene the ARF on an annual basis and that the next meeting be held in Brunei Darussalam in 1995. The ministers agreed that cooperation between institutes for strategic and international studies in both regions should be promoted.

24. The ministers expressed their continued commitment to promote the disarmament process and the global non-proliferation regimes. They underscored the importance of the non-proliferation treaty. The ministers called upon all signatory States of the chemical weapons convention to ratify this document as soon as possible, emphasized the importance of the biological weapons convention and supported the negotiations in the Conference on Disarmament of a Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT). The ministers agreed that United Nations capacities for preventive diplomacy, peacemaking, peacekeeping and post-conflict peace-building must be further improved including the strengthening of the UN role in securing peace and stability in Europe, Asia-Pacific and in other parts of the world. They also stressed the need for a continuous development of confidence and security building measures regionally as well as globally.

25. The ministers emphasized their common commitment to the promotion of and respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms on the basis of the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and the Vienna Declaration and programme of action. They expressed their strong support for the successful implementation of the Vienna Declaration and programme of action.

26. The ministers emphasized their commitment to the strengthening of international cooperation in the

framework of the United Nations. They noted the successful conclusion of the International Conference on Population and Development held in Cairo in September 1994. The ministers expressed their determination to contribute to a successful outcome of the World Summit for Social Development in March 1995 and recommended that participation at the summit be at high political level. They welcomed the convening of the fourth World Conference on Women to be held in Beijing in September 1995.

Regional issues

Central and Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union

27. The ministers reviewed the political and economic reform process undertaken in Central and Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union. They noted encouraging progress in this field. The EU Ministers explained the EU strategy of *rapprochement* and gradual preparation of Central and East European countries having signed Europe agreements for future EU membership. They noted the positive development of regional cooperation efforts, including the Baltic regional cooperation and the cooperation within the Barents region. The ministers noted that Central and Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union offered new opportunities for economic engagement. The EU Ministers particularly invited the ASEAN countries to further engage themselves economically in these countries.

Situation in former Yugoslavia

28. The ministers deplored the continued intransigence of the Bosnian Serbs and expressed their concern over the grave situation arising from their rejection of the peace plan of the contact group. The ministers welcomed the Bosnian Government's acceptance of the peace plan and the decision of President Milosevic to close the border with Bosnia-Herzegovina and accept international monitoring. The ministers reaffirmed that the independence, territorial integrity and sovereignty of the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina must not be compromised.

The ministers strongly condemned the persistent campaign of 'ethnic cleansing' perpetrated by the Bosnian-Serb forces in the areas in the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina under their control. The ministers demanded that the Bosnian-Serb forces immediately cease their campaign of 'ethnic cleansing'. They emphasized that this practice of 'ethnic cleansing' constitutes a clear violation of international humanitarian law and poses a serious threat to the peace effort.

The ministers appealed to the international community to mobilize all necessary resources for the reha-

bilitation of Bosnia-Herzegovina and its reconstruction, once a peace plan has been agreed.

Asia-Pacific

29. The EU Ministers welcomed the envisaged full membership of Vietnam in ASEAN. The ministers noted with interest the development of APEC and the EU's interest in having a dialogue with APEC. The ministers further noted that the proposed East Asia Economic Caucus (EAEC) would be a forum that would further enhance regional cooperation.

Comprehensive plan of action

30. The ministers welcomed the statement of the fifth Steering Committee of the International Conference on Indochinese refugees held in Geneva on 14 February 1994, including the need to accelerate the return of all non-refugees from first asylum countries to meet the target date of the end of 1995.

The ministers noted with satisfaction the results of the EU efforts to make possible the reintegration of Indochinese refugees from first asylum countries.

Situation on the Korean peninsula

31. The ministers welcomed the agreed statement reached between the USA and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) in Geneva, 12 August 1994, and expressed their hope for a successful continuation of the US-DPRK dialogue and a resumption of the inter-Korean talks in the near future. The ministers remained deeply concerned about the unresolved nuclear problem on the Korean peninsula and expressed the hope that a solution to the nuclear issue be found soon in full compliance with international obligations and the joint statement on the denuclearization of the Korean peninsula. The ministers stated their full support of the work of the IAEA Board of Governors and urged concerned parties to comply immediately and fully with the IAEA safeguards agreement.

South China Sea

32. The ministers welcomed the ASEAN Declaration on the South China Sea that called for the resolution of disputes by peaceful means through negotiations. They noted the holding of bilateral talks between certain countries concerned and the multilateral discussions in the series of workshops on managing potential conflicts in the South China Sea organized by Indonesia have positively contributed towards stabilizing the situation in the South China Sea.

Cambodia

33. The ministers reiterated their support for the Royal Government of Cambodia, but noted with concern

that peace and stability in Cambodia had not been fully realized. They reiterated their readiness to assist the Royal Government in its efforts to unite and reconstruct the country and to contribute to its economic development. They appealed to all parties concerned to settle their differences by peaceful and democratic means as a prerequisite for the political, economic and social recovery of their country.

Myanmar

34. The ministers noted that there had been some positive developments in Myanmar. They expressed the hope that ASEAN's policy of constructive engagement and the EU's willingness to engage in a critical dialogue will eventually contribute to achieving more sustainable improvements in all fields.

Conclusion

35. Finally, the ministers decided:

- to further strengthen cooperation in the framework of the existing cooperation agreement between EU and ASEAN, to their mutual benefit and advantage;
- to intensify the close dialogue on all areas of mutual interest and priorities of importance to both regions, through the mechanisms for consultation and dialogue agreed between them;
- to conduct the dialogue at the levels of both ministers and senior officials; ministers will meet again in two years on a mutually agreed date in Singapore on the invitation of ASEAN; the 12th ASEAN-EU Joint Cooperation Committee (JCC) will meet in 1995 on the invitation of the European Union and the inaugural ASEAN-EU Senior Officials Meeting (SOM) will be hosted by Singapore in 1995.'

3. Infringement proceedings

Letters of formal notice

Failure to communicate any measures incorporating Directives into national law

2.3.1. In September the Commission sent a letter of formal notice in the following case:

Energy

Directive 90/547/EEC (OJ L 313, 13.11.1990)
Transit of electricity through transmission grids
France

Reasoned opinions

Failure to communicate any measures incorporating Directives into national law

2.3.2. In September the Commission delivered reasoned opinions in the following cases:

Agriculture

Directive 90/642/EEC (OJ L 350, 14.12.1990)
Maximum levels for pesticide residues in and on certain products of plant origin
Greece, Luxembourg

Directive 91/414/EEC (OJ L 230, 19.8.1991)
Placing on the market of plant protection products
Greece, Spain, Italy, Luxembourg, Portugal

Directive 92/70/EEC (OJ L 250, 29.8.1992)
Detailed rules for surveys to be carried out for purposes of recognizing protected zones in the Community
Greece

Directive 92/88/EEC (OJ L 321, 6.11.1992)
Undesirable substances and products in feedingstuffs
Greece, France, Italy, Portugal

Directive 92/89/EEC (OJ L 344, 26.11.1992)
Community methods of analysis for the official control of feedingstuffs
Portugal

Directive 92/95/EEC (OJ L 327, 13.11.1992)
Community methods of analysis for the official control of feedingstuffs
Portugal

Directive 93/48/EEC (OJ L 250, 7.10.1993)
Conditions to be met by fruit plant propagating material
Belgium, Greece, France, Italy, Luxembourg, Portugal

Directive 93/49/EEC (OJ L 250, 7.10.1993)
Conditions to be met by ornamental plant propagating material
Belgium, Greece, France, Italy, Luxembourg, Portugal

Directive 93/50/EEC (OJ L 205, 17.8.1993)
Plants in respect of which producers, warehouses and dispatching centres must be listed in an official register
Greece

Directive 93/51/EEC (OJ L 205, 17.8.1993)
Movements of certain plants, plant products and other objects through a protected zone
Greece

Directive 93/57/EEC (OJ L 211, 23.8.1993)
Maximum levels for pesticide residues
Greece, France, Ireland, Luxembourg

Directive 93/58/EEC (OJ L 211, 23.8.1993)
Fixing of maximum levels for pesticide residues in and on fruit and vegetables
Greece, Luxembourg

Directive 93/61/EEC (OJ L 250, 7.10.1993)
Conditions to be met by vegetable propagating and planting material
Belgium, Greece, France, Italy, Luxembourg, Portugal

Directive 93/85/EEC (OJ L 211, 23.8.1993)
Control of potato ring rot
Belgium, Greece, France, Italy, Luxembourg, Portugal

Directive 91/628/EEC (OJ L 340, 11.12.1991)
Protection of animals during transport
Portugal

Directive 91/629/EEC (OJ L 340, 11.12.1991)
Minimum standards for the protection of animals
Belgium, Greece, Ireland

Directive 91/630/EEC (OJ L 340, 11.12.1991)
Minimum standards for the protection of pigs
Belgium, Greece, Ireland

Directive 92/45/EEC (OJ L 268, 14.9.1992)
Killing of wild game and placing on the market of wild-game meat
Belgium, Greece, France, Ireland, Italy, Portugal

Directive 92/46/EEC (OJ L 268, 14.9.1992)
Production and placing on the market of raw milk, heat-treated milk and milk-based products
Greece, Ireland, Italy

Directive 92/65/EEC (OJ L 268, 14.9.1992)
Trade in and imports into the Community of animals, semen, ova and embryos
Greece, Ireland, Italy, Portugal

Directive 92/66/EEC (OJ L 260, 5.9.1992)
Control of Newcastle disease
Belgium, Greece, Italy

Directive 92/102/EEC (OJ L 355, 5.12.1992)
Identification and registration of animals
Greece, Ireland, Italy

Directive 92/110/EEC (OJ L 394, 31.12.1992)
Requirements for the production of, and trade in, minced meat
Greece, Italy, Luxembourg

Directive 92/116/EEC (OJ L 62, 15.3.1993)
Health problems affecting trade in fresh poultrymeat
Greece, Ireland, Italy, Portugal

Directive 92/117/EEC (OJ L 62, 15.3.1993)
Protection measures against specified zoonoses and specified zoonotic agents
Belgium, Greece, France, Ireland, Italy

Directive 92/118/EEC (OJ L 62, 15.3.1993)
Trade in and imports into the Community of products not subject to specific Community rules
Belgium, Greece, France, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg

Directive 92/119/EEC (OJ L 62, 15.3.1993)
Specific measures relating to swine vesicular disease
Belgium, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Portugal

Directive 93/52/EEC (OJ L 175, 19.7.1993)
Intra-Community trade in, and importation of, embryos of domestic animals of the bovine species
Belgium, Greece, France, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg

Environment, nuclear safety and civil protection

Directive 92/32/EEC (OJ L 154, 5.6.1992)
Classification, labelling and packaging of dangerous substances
Portugal

Directive 92/37/EEC (OJ L 154, 5.6.1992)
Classification, labelling and packaging of dangerous substances
Portugal

Directive 92/69/EEC (OJ L 383, 29.12.1992)
Classification, labelling and packaging of dangerous substances
Portugal

Directive 93/67/EEC (OJ L 227, 8.9.1993)
Principles for assessment of risks to man and the environment
Italy, United Kingdom

Directive 93/90/EEC (OJ L 277, 10.11.1993)
List of substances in Article 13 of Directive 67/548/EEC
United Kingdom

Directive 93/105/EEC (OJ L 294, 30.11.1993)
Information required for technical dossiers
United Kingdom

Internal market and financial services

Directive 92/50/EEC (OJ L 209, 24.7.1992)
Public service contracts
Spain, France

Energy

Directive 90/377/EEC (OJ L 185, 17.7.1990)
Transparency of gas and electricity prices charged to industrial end-users
Spain

Failure properly to incorporate Directives into national law

2.3.3. In September the Commission delivered a reasoned opinion in the following case:

Internal market and financial services

Directive 87/54/EEC (OJ L 24, 27.1.1987)
Legal protection for semiconductor products
Greece

Infringements of the Treaties or of Regulations; failure properly to apply Directives in practice

2.3.4. In September the Commission delivered reasoned opinions in the following cases:

Environment, nuclear safety and civil protection

Directives 79/409/EEC (OJ L 103, 25.4.1979) and 92/43/EEC (OJ L 206, 22.7.1992)

Birds: Canche Bay (Nord/Pas-de-Calais)
France

Health inspection measures upon importation of certain animals and meat
Italy

Internal market and financial services

Article 30 of the EC Treaty and Directive 88/295/EEC (OJ L 127, 20.5.1988)
Supply of cranes — Port of Thessaloniki
Greece

Telecommunications, information technology and innovation

Directive 91/263/EEC (OJ L 128, 23.5.1991)
Telecommunications terminal equipment
Greece

Cases referred to the Court of Justice

Directive 92/44/EEC (OJ L 165, 19.6.1992)
Application of open network provision to leased lines
Greece

Failure to communicate any measures incorporating Directives into national law

Internal market and financial services

2.3.5. In September the Commission referred the following cases to the Court of Justice:

Directive 88/295/EEC (OJ L 127, 20.5.1988)
Coordination of award procedures for public supply contracts
Spain

Agriculture

Directive 91/685/EEC (OJ L 377, 31.12.1991)
Community measures for the control of classical swine fever
Italy

Directive 89/440/EEC (OJ L 210, 21.7.1989)
Coordination of award procedures for public works contracts
Spain

Directive 91/688/EEC (OJ L 377, 31.12.1991)

Directive 90/619/EEC (OJ L 330, 29.11.1990)
Direct life assurance
Spain

4. Additional references in the Official Journal

2.4.1. This section lists the titles of legal instruments, communications and notices that have appeared recently in the Official Journal but relate to items appearing in earlier issues of the Bulletin; the references were not available when those issues went to press.

The number of the Bulletin and the point to which this additional information refers are followed by the title shown on the cover of the Official Journal, the number of the issue and the date of publication.

Bull. 6-1994

Point 1.2.42

Proposal for a Council Decision concerning the conclusion of an agreement in the form of an exchange of letters between the European Community and the United States of America on government procurement
OJ C 291, 19.10.1994

Point 1.2.87

Amended proposal for a Council Decision adopting a specific programme of research, technological development and demonstration in the area of advanced communications technologies and services (1994-98)
OJ C 262, 20.9.1994

Point 1.2.88

Amended proposal for a Council Decision adopting a specific research and technological development programme in the field of industrial and materials technologies (1994-98)
OJ C 262, 20.9.1994

Point 1.2.89

Amended proposal for a Council Decision adopting a specific research, technological development and demonstration programme in the field of non-nuclear energy (1994-98)
OJ C 262, 20.9.1994

Point 1.2.90

Amended proposal for a Council Decision adopting a specific programme of research, technological devel-

opment and demonstration in the area of telematics applications of common interest (1994-98)
OJ C 262, 20.9.1994

Point 1.2.91

Amended proposal for a Council Decision adopting a specific research and technological development programme in the field of information technologies (1994-98)
OJ C 262, 20.9.1994

Point 1.2.92

Amended proposal for a Council Decision adopting a specific research and technological development programme in the field of standards, measurements and testing (1994-98)
OJ C 262, 20.9.1994

Point 1.2.93

Amended proposal for a Council Decision adopting a specific programme of research and technological development in the field of marine science and technology (1994-98)
OJ C 262, 20.9.1994

Point 1.2.94

Amended proposal for a Council Decision adopting a specific research, technological development and demonstration programme in the field of agriculture and fisheries (including agro-industry, food technologies, forestry, aquaculture and rural development (1994-98)
OJ C 262, 20.9.1994

Point 1.2.95

Amended proposal for a Council Decision adopting a specific programme of targeted socioeconomic research (1994-98)
OJ C 262, 20.9.1994

Point 1.2.96

Amended proposal for a Council Decision adopting a specific research, technological development and

demonstration programme in the field of cooperation with third countries and international organizations (1994-98)
OJ C 262, 20.9.1994

Point 1.2.97

Amended proposal for a Council Decision adopting a specific research and technological development programme in the field of the training and mobility of researchers (1994-98)
OJ C 262, 20.9.1994

Point 1.2.98

Amended proposal for a Council Decision adopting a specific research and development programme to be carried out for the European Community, on the one hand, by means of direct action (JRC), and on the other, by means of activities within the framework of a competitive approach and intended for scientific and technical support to Community policies (1995-98)
OJ C 262, 20.9.1994

Bull. 7/8-1994

Point 1.2.95

Commission Decision 94/666/EC of 6 July 1994 concerning compensation in respect of the deficit incurred

by TAP on the routes to the autonomous regions of the Azores and Madeira
OJ L 260, 8.10.1994

Point 1.2.97

Commission Decision 94/662/EC of 27 July 1994 concerning the subscription by CDC participations to bonds issued by Air France
OJ L 258, 6.10.1994

Point 1.2.138

Proposal for a Council Regulation (EC) amending Council Regulation (EEC) No 729/70 on the financing of the common agricultural policy
OJ C 284, 12.10.1994

Point 1.3.114

Proposal for a Council Regulation (EC) on the implementation of the European Communities investment partners financial instrument for the countries of Latin America, Asia, the Mediterranean region and South Africa
OJ C 287, 15.10.1994

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