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Commission



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

ECU	= European currency unit
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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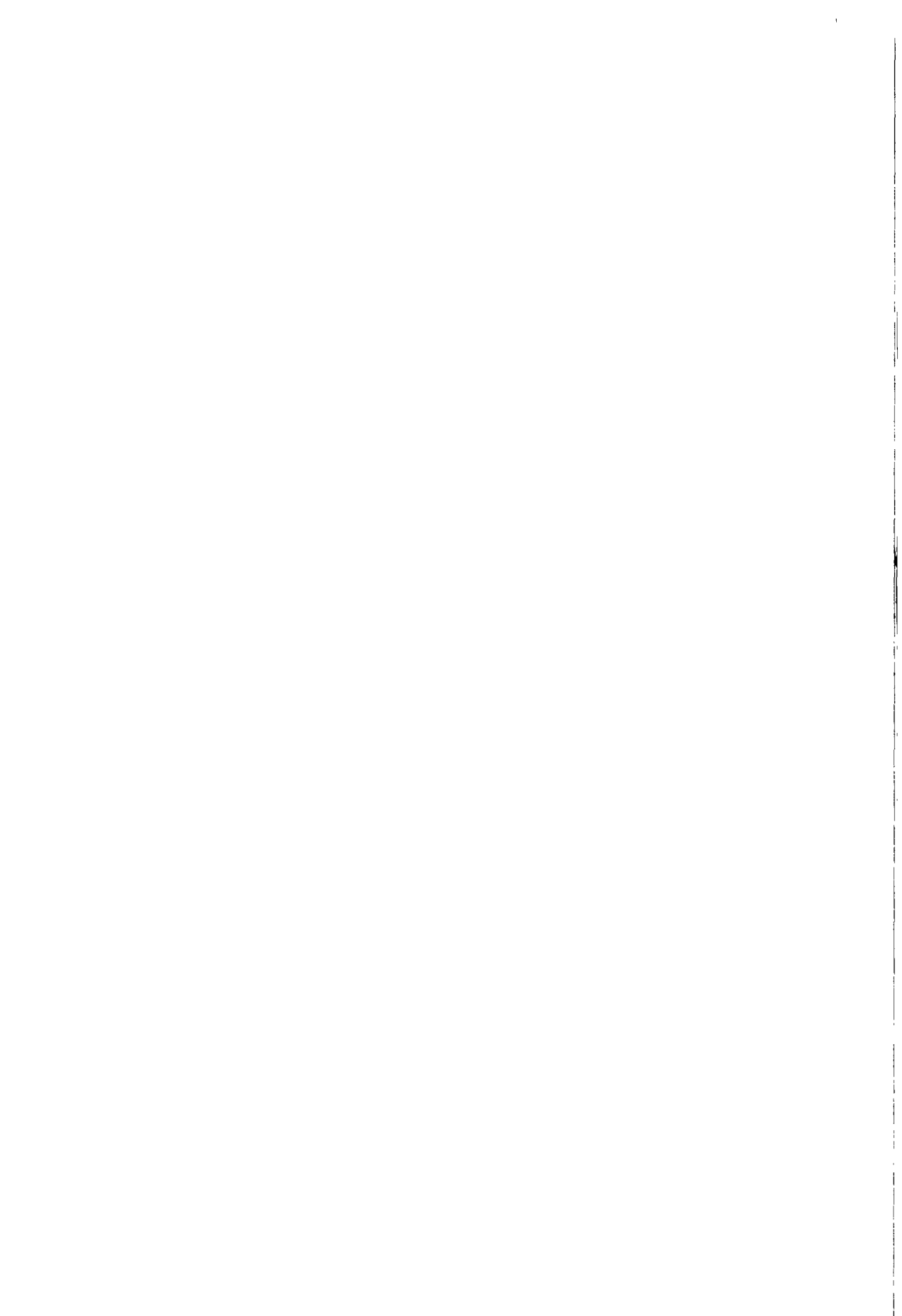
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PART ONE

**ACTIVITIES
IN JANUARY/
FEBRUARY 1992**

News in brief

Delors II package: structural and financial measures 1993-97

The Commission adopts a second package of structural and financial measures (→ point 1.2.1).

The single market and the Community economic and social area

Economic and monetary policy

The Council adopts the Annual Economic Report (→ point 1.3.1)

Internal market

The Council adopts a common position on the proposal for a third Directive on direct insurance other than life assurance (→ point 1.3.8).

The Council adopts a Directive on the general arrangements for excise duties (→ point 1.3.9).

The Commission adopts a proposal for a Directive on the rate of excise duty for motor fuels from agricultural sources (→ point 1.3.10).

The Commission adopts a communication on controls on the exportation of dual-use products and technologies (→ point 1.3.11).

The Commission adopts a proposal for a Directive and a proposal for a Regulation on the protection of cultural objects (→ point 1.3.12).

The Commission adopts a proposal for a Directive harmonizing the term of protection of copyright and certain related rights (→ point 1.3.13).

The Commission adopts a proposal for a Directive on the legal protection of data bases (→ point 1.3.14).

The Commission adopts proposals for Regulations introducing a declaration of European interest to facilitate the establishment of trans-European networks (→ point 1.3.15).

Enterprise policy, industrial policy and services

The Commission adopts a communication entitled 'Towards a European market in subcontracting' (→ point 1.3.95).

Transport

The Commission adopts a Green Paper on the impact of transport on the environment (→ point 1.3.111).

Energy

The Commission adopts proposals for Directives concerning common rules for the internal markets in electricity and natural gas (→ point 1.3.117).

Social dimension

The Commission adopts a proposal for a Directive on the protection of young people at work (→ point 1.3.121).

Education, vocational training and youth

The Council and the Ministers meeting within the Council adopt conclusions on an information action programme for young Europeans (→ point 1.3.133).

Economic and social cohesion: structural measures

The Commission approves a notice on the coordination of ECSC conversion loans with structural Fund programmes (→ point 1.3.138).

The Economic and Social Committee adopts an own-initiative opinion on economic and social cohesion (→ point 1.3.139).

Environment

The Commission adopts a proposal for a Directive on the incineration of hazardous waste (→ point 1.3.149).

The Council adopts a Directive on the supervision and control of shipments of radioactive waste (→ point 1.3.150) and the Commission adopts a communication and a draft resolution on the renewal of the Community plan of action in the field of radioactive waste (→ point 1.3.151).

Agriculture

The Commission adopts its 1991 report on the agricultural situation in the Community (→ point 1.3.166).

Fisheries

The Commission adopts a communication on a quality policy for fishery products (→ point 1.3.237).

A people's Europe

The Council and the Ministers meeting within the Council adopt a resolution on a code of conduct against doping in sport (→ point 1.3.256).

Role of the Community in the world

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

The Commission adopts communications on Community relations with the independent States of the former Soviet Union (→ points 1.4.2 and 1.4.3).

A conference on assistance to the independent States of the former Soviet Union is held in Washington (→ point 1.4.4).

Mr Andriessen visits Belarus, Ukraine, Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan (→ point 1.4.5).

The Commission adopts a communication on the development of industrial cooperation with the countries of Central and Eastern Europe and the independent States of the former Soviet Union (→ point 1.4.6).

Mediterranean and Middle East

The inaugural meeting of the multilateral negotiations on the Middle East peace process is held in Moscow (→ point 1.4.17).

The Council adopts positive measures to help Croatia, Slovenia and the Yugoslav republics of Bosnia-Herzegovina, Macedonia and Montenegro (→ points 1.4.18 to 1.4.20).

Asia and Latin America

The Council adopts a Regulation on financial and technical assistance to and economic cooperation with the developing countries in Asia and Latin America (→ point 1.4.40) and a Regulation on the EC International Investment Partners financial instrument (→ point 1.4.41).

The San José VIII Conference is held in Lisbon (→ point 1.4.42).

Mr Carlos Menem, President of the Republic of Argentina, visits the Commission (→ point 1.4.43).

The Commission adopts a recommendation for a Council Decision on the negotiating directives for the conclusion of a cooperation agreement with Brazil (→ point 1.4.44).

ACP countries and OCTs

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly meets in Santo Domingo (→ point 1.4.51).

General development cooperation

The eighth United Nations Conference on Trade and Development is held in Cartagena (→ point 1.4.58).

Community institutions

Commission

The Commission adopts its programme for 1992 (→ point 1.7.9).

1. European Union

Follow-up to the Maastricht European Council

1.1.1. Treaty on European Union.

- **Reference:** Conclusions of the Maastricht European Council: Bull. EC 12-1991, point I.3

Signed in Maastricht on 7 February. The Final Act of the Intergovernmental Conferences comprising the Treaty on European Union and the Protocols and Declarations annexed to it was signed by the Foreign and Finance Ministers of the Member States, in the presence of Mr Cavaco Silva, President of the Council, Mr Delors, President of the Commission, and Mr Klepsch, President of the European Parliament, as well as representatives from the other Community institutions. Many of the participants took the opportunity to stress that the Treaty on European Union does not constitute the final stage of European integration but rather the start of a new phase in the process. Mr Delors pointed out once again that economic and monetary union would enable the 12 Member States to derive maximum benefit from the economic area, with its social dimension, and that the common foreign and security policy would mean a united front and joint action by the Member States in what they felt were important areas of common interest. He also made it clear that, as far as the institutions and their democratic content were concerned, the objective must be to reconcile effective central decision-making and complex conciliation procedures.

Mr Delors hoped that thought would be given in the coming months not only to 'what to do' but also to 'how to do it' so that the new phase of European integration could be launched in 1993.

1.1.2. Economic and Social Committee resolution on the Maastricht Summit.

- **Reference:** Conclusions of the Maastricht European Council: Bull. EC 12-1991, point I.3

Adopted on 27 February. The Committee endorsed the objectives of the Treaty on European Union and welcomed the provisions enhancing its role, in particular the extension of the consultation procedure, the confirmation of its right of initiative, the right to adopt its own rules of procedure, its new budgetary autonomy and the freedom to manage its staff. The Committee also welcomed the establishment of the Committee of the Regions.

Amendment of the ECSC and Euratom Treaties

- **Reference:** Commission communication on the future of the ECSC Treaty: Bull. EC 3-1991, point 1.2.49

1.1.3. Parliament opinion on the convening of Intergovernmental Conferences with a view to the amendment of the Treaties establishing the European Coal and Steel Community and the European Atomic Energy Community.

Adopted on 16 January. Consulted in accordance with Article 96 of the ECSC Treaty and Article 204 of the Euratom

Treaty, Parliament delivered a favourable opinion on the convening of the Intergovernmental Conferences, just as the Commission had done on 6 December. However, it felt that the matters governed by the ECSC and Euratom Treaties should be integrated into the EEC Treaty and that the amendments made to the ECSC and Euratom Treaties should at least bring the institutional and decision-making provisions, including the legislative procedures and the provisions for approving international agreements, into line with the new Treaty system.

OJ C 39, 17.2.1992

1.1.4. Parliament resolution on the integration of the ECSC and Euratom Treaties into the EEC Treaty.

Adopted on 16 January. Parliament advocated that the objectives of the ECSC and Euratom Treaties should be incorporated into the EEC Treaty at the earliest possible opportunity, called for the necessary work to start immediately and expressed the hope that it would be completed no later than the intergovernmental conference planned for 1996. Parliament also stressed the need for the ECSC budgetary and financial sys-

tem to be incorporated into the EEC system and for the legislative and implementing procedures to be standardized in accordance with its proposals.

OJ C 39, 17.2.1992

1.1.5. Council opinion on the convening of the Intergovernmental Conferences.

Adopted by the Council at its meeting on 27 and 28 January. The Council came out in favour of convening the Conferences, which are part of the process of extending the scope of the Conference on Political Union.

1.1.6. Intergovernmental Conferences.

Held in Brussels on 3 February. The Foreign Ministers approved the amendments to the ECSC and Euratom Treaties required to avoid inconsistencies with the new EEC Treaty which emerged from the Maastricht Summit. The amendments are all technical or institutional in nature, since there can be no substantive changes to the ECSC Treaty until it expires in 2002. They will be presented for ratification by the national parliaments at the same time as the new EEC Treaty.

2. Delors II package: structural and financial measures 1993-97

1.2.1. From the Single Act to Maastricht and beyond: the means to match our ambitions: Commission communication to the Council.

- **References:**

- Single European Act: Bull. EC 2-1986, point 1.1.1; Supplement 2/1986 — Bull. EC

- The Single Act: A new frontier for Europe: COM(87) 100; Bull. EC 2-1987, points 1.1.1 to 1.1.21; Supplement 1/1987 — Bull. EC

- Interinstitutional Agreement on budgetary discipline and improvement of the budgetary procedure: OJ L 185, 15.7.1988; Bull. EC 6-1988, point 2.3.8

- Conclusions of the Maastricht European Council: Bull. EC 12-1991, points I.1 to I.19

- Report on the part-session of Parliament: point 1.7.2 of this Bulletin

Adopted by the Commission on 11 February. The Commission's aim in adopting this important package of structural and financial measures, presented to Parliament at the February part-session, is to give shape to the policies arising from the European Council's Maastricht agreements, either by adjusting existing policies or developing new ones.

The Commission expects these measures to have the same sort of dynamic effect as the Delors I package, which in conjunction with the Single Act was an important milestone in the success and revitalization of European integration. The Commission's analysis concentrates on three central points: the verdict on the Single Act, ambitions for European Union and ways and means of achieving it.

The earlier success has led the Commission to apply the method adopted for Delors I in introducing the new ideas in the Maastricht agreements. For, while these agreements consolidated the objectives of the 1988 reform, they also opened the way to a common foreign and security policy and reflected a desire to make Community life more democratic. The Commission's proposals, which follow the logical progression from the Single Act to the Maastricht

Treaty, concern three main areas: external action, economic and social cohesion and creating a favourable environment for European competitiveness.

As a focal point for aspirations of peace, democracy and growth, the Community must, through external action, make a contribution to greater security and stability in Europe, develop balanced economic and political ties with the rest of the world, respond to crises and be prepared to deal with the new interdependencies and the uncertainties of an evolving international situation. The Community's first priority must be to maintain and extend its measures to assist the countries of Central and Eastern Europe through technical and economic assistance, food aid and balance of payments support, and assist the Commonwealth of Independent States, whose needs are so vast that extensive international aid and a general sharing of responsibilities are required. The Community will also continue to support the economic reforms being implemented in the Mediterranean countries, largely through the financial protocols concluded for the period 1992-96, and to promote the emergence of democratic values and practices.

The Community will also, having confirmed its commitment to its African, Latin American and Asian partners by adopting multiannual financial frameworks with increased funding, endeavour to make its operations more consistent with those of the Member States and increase the effectiveness of its financial effort. Finally, it will have to be able to assist people all over the world who are faced with the traumas of war, natural disasters and epidemics. In the light of these priorities, the Commission is proposing that the financial resources allocated should be doubled between 1992 and 1997; it must be borne in mind that the Community would be taking over expenditure which would otherwise have fallen on the Member States. Part of this amount

(ECU 900 million) would take the form of a reserve to meet exceptional requirements.

As a Community based on cohesion and solidarity forms the essential basis for political union, the structural Funds will continue to play a vital role in accordance with the principles established by the 1988 reform, namely concentration on the least favoured regions, programming, partnership and additionality. Structural policies will, however, have to be made more effective by streamlining decision-making procedures, enhancing partnership, and introducing systematic evaluation and greater flexibility. The Commission proposes to concentrate on the regions whose development is lagging behind, as defined on the basis of current criteria, by increasing the resources allocated to them by two thirds, while the resources allocated to the other objectives (Objectives 2, 3, 4 and 5b) would be increased by 50%. Also, in order to incorporate structural fisheries measures in the structural Funds, the Commission is planning to add a new Objective 6 for areas which are particularly dependent on the fisheries industry, which will also receive a 50% increase over present expenditure.

A new dimension will be added to economic and social cohesion with the creation of the Cohesion Fund to assist Greece, Ireland, Spain and Portugal, given the go-ahead at Maastricht. In the case of the environment, joint financing by the Fund will require Community legislation calling for significant investment to ensure effective application. In the case of trans-European networks, the starting point will be the adoption, on the basis of comprehensive blueprints, of programmes of Community interest entailing significant investment in transport infrastructure. Eligibility for aid from the Fund will require the prior adoption by the Council of an economic convergence programme. Because of its role in economic and monetary union, the Cohesion Fund should receive substantial funding by 1993 and the Commission will shortly be making the necessary proposals.

The new Treaty also emphasized the need for European industry to become more com-

petitive, prompting the Commission to make this a Community priority from 1993 to 1997. Community action, which should continue to complement that of Member States and companies, must be based on clear principles such as placing responsibility and initiative first and foremost with companies, Community action being directed more towards anticipating and cushioning change. The Commission is planning to give priority to research and technological development policy, to be conducted strictly in accordance with the principle of subsidiarity, and to vocational training and retraining by means of programmes drawn up in cooperation with the Member States, the firms concerned and vocational training agencies. The Community will also help to establish and develop trans-European networks in transport, telecommunications and energy.

For the other common policies, the Maastricht Treaty contains new provisions that are fully consonant with the principle of subsidiarity. The environment, for example, has acquired full status as a policy falling within the Union's priority objectives with the reference to the concept of sustainable development. The same is also true of the social dimension, which is to be enhanced by consolidating the foundation formed by the Charter of the Fundamental Social Rights of Workers and by developing measures in such important areas as exclusion from society, the disabled, poverty, and integration of migrants from non-member countries. In other areas, such as health, education, culture and consumer protection, selective action can help improve the quality of the Community under construction.

Before this ambitious programme can be put into effect the necessary resources must be found, and the Commission has proposed raising the Community own resources ceiling from 1.20 to 1.37% of Community GNP between 1992 and 1997, which represents annual growth in the budget of some 5% in real terms. Compared with 1992, the commitment appropriations available in 1997 represent:

for economic and social cohesion, an increase of ECU 11 billion,

for the enhancement of competitiveness, an increase of ECU 3.5 billion,

for the development of external action, an increase of ECU 3.5 billion.

Considered in terms of subsidiarity, ECU 11 billion is genuinely additional expenditure reflecting the priority given to economic and social cohesion, and ECU 7 billion is a

transfer of expenditure from national to Community level to carry out jointly the tasks which individual Member States were preparing to implement nationally.

On the other hand, despite the changes in the Community's political priorities, the Commission has decided to propose only relatively limited adjustments to the financial perspective table in relation to the same table for 1988-92, since the structure reflects the same concern for flexibility and homogeneity of the various headings.

Table 1 — *Financial perspective and own resources*

	<i>(billion 1992 ECU)</i>		
	1987	1992	1997
<i>Commitment appropriations</i>			
I — Common agricultural policy	32.7	35.3	39.6
II — Structural operations (including the Cohesion Fund)	9.1	18.6	29.3
III — Internal policies (other than structural operations)	1.9	4	6.9
IV — External action	1.4	3.6	6.3
V — Administrative expenditure (and repayments)	5.9	4	4
VI — Reserves	0	1	1.4
Total	51	66.5	87.5
<i>Payment appropriations required</i>	49.4	63.2	83.2
as % of GNP	1.05%	1.15%	1.34%
<i>Own resources ceiling as % of GNP</i>	(none) (except VAT = 1.40%)	1.20%	1.37%

NB: Average annual GNP growth:
1987-92 (actual) 3.1%;
1992-97 (projected) 2.5%.

The Community will also have to find the financial resources needed for the reform of the common agricultural policy. This reform, which involves a shift to direct aid measures from a system of guarantee prices, will require the scope of the agricultural guideline to be redefined to cover all expenditure directly linked to the reformed CAP (market measures, accompanying measures, and expenditure relating to set-aside), joint financing of agricultural income support schemes existing at national level, and the Guarantee Fund for fisheries. The guideline will have to be raised by ECU 1.5 billion as soon as the reform is effective.

In view of the European Council's wish that the resources paid by the Member States should coincide more closely with their ability to pay, the Commission is proposing to cap the VAT base at an even lower level — 50% of GNP instead of 55%; this will benefit the least prosperous countries and reduce the proportion of Community revenue accounted for by the VAT resource by reducing the call-in rate from 1.4 to 1%, which would have the effect of increasing the relative share of the fourth, GNP-based resource, which is a better reflection of each Member State's ability to contribute.

The Commission is also planning to intensify the interaction between certain Community budget commitments and EIB operations.

In addition, the Commission considers that, within the new financial framework, adequate overall provision must be made for the administrative expenditure of the institutions, in line with the expansion of Community activities and the resulting management workload, and that, whenever the Community launches new activities which require an adjustment of the financial framework, allowance should be made for the impact on administrative expenditure.

Budgetary discipline is more important than ever, and the three institutions must agree on a financial framework for the period 1993-97. This new agreement should be based on the same principles as the 1988 Interinstitutional Agreement but with three significant alterations — the adoption of qualified majority voting for any revision of the ceilings set by the financial perspective, the introduction of measures allowing the rapid mobilization of resources, and, finally, the creation of reserves.

The new financial framework must allow more rigorous management of expenditure, the essential counterpart of an approach which is to be a better application of the subsidiarity principle, more selective in its objectives and more flexible in its instruments.

COM(92) 2000; Supplement 1/1992 — Bull. EC

3. The single market and the Community economic and social area

Economic and monetary policy

Economic situation

Annual Economic Report 1991-92

1.3.1. Council Decision adopting the Annual Economic Report 1991-92 on the economic situation in the Community and determining the economic policy orientation in the Community in 1992.

- Adoption by the Commission: COM(91) 484; Bull. EC 12-1991, point 1.2.1

Parliament opinion delivered on 16 January. Parliament gives its observations under the following headings: a return to growth in the Community; making a success of economic and monetary union; strengthening the Community's competitiveness; guaranteeing economic and social cohesion; asserting the Community's identity; the Community and its leading role on the economic and monetary world stage.

It seeks the causes of the inadequacy of the Community's economic performance and considers that concerted action should be taken as a matter of priority to achieve a reduction in real rates of interest in the Community. It emphasizes that the economic, monetary and structural policy of the Community and of the individual Member States should not seek to follow the policies of earlier years, which led to a deterioration in the economic situation.

It urges that the measures necessary for the stage-by-stage establishment of economic and monetary union should be taken as a matter of urgency. It stresses the need to pursue a rigorous competition policy and reaffirms the pressing need for a Community industrial policy, a common energy policy and a restructuring of Community agriculture. It refuses to accept that unemployment is inevitable and proposes ways of remedying disparities in regional devel-

opment and strengthening environmental policy.

The Community's identity needs to be asserted *vis-à-vis* the EFTA countries and the countries of Central and Eastern Europe, as does its solidarity with the developing countries. Parliament is concerned at the implications of the delay in the Uruguay Round negotiations and regards cooperation between the Community, the United States and Japan as being vital. It proposes that the Community's economic policy priorities should be added to the proposal for a Council Decision approving the Annual Economic Report 1991-92.

OJ C 39, 17.2.1992

Economic and Social Committee opinion delivered on 29 January. The Committee regards the Commission's forecasts as being too optimistic, with economic recovery in the Community being slower than anticipated, with the economic situation in the United States falling short of expectations and with world trade liberalization remaining uncertain. It considers that economic growth must be stepped up in an ecologically responsible manner and that action is required at both national and Community level to reduce the unacceptably high level of unemployment. In its view, all Member States should be able to reduce their budget deficit to 3% of GDP by the end of the 1990s and vigorous action should be taken to reduce public debt to below 60% of GDP. The Committee calls for a reduction in subsidies to firms.

Agreed by the Council on 10 February.

Formally adopted by the Council on 25 February.

Additional Economic and Social Committee opinion delivered on 27 February. The Committee examined the findings of the Commission's report in the light of the objectives to be pursued with a view to achieving:

- (i) sustained and balanced economic growth;
- (ii) full employment;
- (iii) price stability;
- (iv) balance-of-payments equilibrium;
- (v) economic and social cohesion.

The Committee added observations and recommendations for achieving these objectives and stressed that it should be consulted by the Commission on the draft of the broad guidelines for economic policies.

Convergence programmes

1.3.2. Council conclusions on the Irish programme for economic convergence 1991-93.

- **Reference:** Council conclusions on national medium-term adjustment strategies: Bull. EC 7/8-1991, point 1.1.2

Adopted on 10 February. The Council expressed its appreciation of the programme and welcomed Ireland's achievement to date in reducing inflation and putting public finances on a sound basis.

On the follow-up to Maastricht, the Council welcomed the fact that Ireland at present complied with the objective criteria for the move to Stage III of EMU. However, the vulnerability of Irish public finances to adverse movements in the economic cycle meant that vigilance must be maintained. The Council acknowledged Ireland's firm commitment to continued budgetary consolidation despite slow economic growth and took note of the 1993 target of 89% set for the ratio of public debt to GDP.

Ireland's progress in recent years showed that it was possible to combine growth with stabilization and, in particular, the catching-up process with successful pursuit of monetary stability. A particularly welcome feature was that the successful adjustment policies received the support of the social partners. The Council stressed two contributions from the Community: the hard-currency option within the EMS, which had

prompted adjustment, while the strong growth performance had drawn substantial support from the structural Funds.

The very high unemployment rate was a major policy issue. In order to tackle it, the gradualist strategy of tax reform, improved flexibility, adaptation of industrial policy and wage moderation pursued by the Irish Government was welcomed by the Council. Ireland was encouraged to press ahead with this approach.

Lastly, the Council invited the Commission to monitor the implementation of the programme in close cooperation with the Monetary Committee and to report back before the end of 1992 as part of the regular procedure concerning convergence programmes.

Multilateral surveillance

1.3.3. Multilateral surveillance exercise.

- **References:**
 - Council Decision 90/141/EEC; OJ L 78, 24.3.1990; Bull. EC 3-1990, point 1.1.1
 - Previous exercise: Bull. EC 7/8-1991, point 1.1.2
 - Conclusions of the Presidency of the Maastricht European Council: Bull. EC 12-1991, points I.2 to I.16

Conclusions adopted by the Council Presidency on 10 February. The Council carried out the six-monthly examination of the economic situation in the Community. This multilateral surveillance exercise was the first to be performed since the signing of the Treaty on European Union. Reflecting the spirit of Maastricht, the Council paid particular attention to the need for greater convergence in accordance with the criteria set out in Article 109j of the Treaty. Such an examination was to be a part of future multilateral surveillance exercises.

Economic growth in the Community was at present sluggish. However, the Community as a whole would continue to expand faster than the world average. Unemployment was high, with slow growth and structural rigidities being at the root of the problem. Inflation was to be reduced marginally and

budgetary consolidation to progress somewhat.

The present general stance of economic policy towards sustainable, non-inflationary growth remained valid. A better balance between savings and investment and a reduction in price and wage pressures would contribute to the conditions for easing monetary policy. Where macroeconomic imbalances were manifest or where corrective measures had been announced or decided, the implementation of economic policy should be kept under close scrutiny in order to ensure timely compliance with the necessary conditions for the adoption of a single currency.

The Council focused on three key issues: inflation, labour-market flexibility and savings. In each of these areas, progress was badly needed.

Inflation, while moderating somewhat in recent months, still gave cause for concern. Structural rigidities, in particular labour-market inflexibility, were major obstacles to price stability, the catching-up process and a reduction in unemployment rates.

An adequate level of savings was required to maintain investment and economic growth, to support capital accumulation in the regions whose development was lagging behind and to allow the Community to meet its external commitments.

The Council invited the Commission, the Committee of Central Bank Governors, the Monetary Committee and the Economic Policy Committee to examine these issues further with a view to reporting back in time for the next multilateral surveillance exercise.

Statistical area

General

1.3.4. Commission communication on the evolution of the European statistical system.

Adopted by the Commission on 30 January. In its communication the Commission describes how it intends to promote the development of the European statistical system in the years to come, lists the aims of Community statistics, identifies the Community's tasks and obligations in this area, examines the division of responsibilities and the prospects for partnership between the Commission and the Member States, having regard to the subsidiarity principle, and proposes to incorporate the priority tasks into a multiannual statistical programme to be implemented by Eurostat and the national statistical systems. The communication also discusses Eurostat's place in the international statistical system.

COM(92) 20

1.3.5. Proposal for a Council Decision adopting a four-year programme (1990-93) to develop regular official statistics on the environment.

- **Reference:** Council Decision 90/150/EEC (Corine programme): OJ L 81, 28.3.1990; Bull. EC 3-1990, point 1.1.88
- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 209, 22.8.1990; COM(90) 319; Bull. EC 7/8-1990, point 1.7.1
- **Economic and Social Committee opinion:** OJ C 332, 31.12.1990; Bull. EC 9-1990, point 1.6.2

Endorsed by Parliament on 11 February, subject to amendments postponing the implementation of the programme to 1992-95 and coordinating it with that of the Corine programme and the activities of the future European Environment Agency.

OJ C 67, 16.3.1992

Results

New monthly publication: Services and transport

1.3.6. 1992 is no ordinary year. As the single market nears completion, it is more important than ever to have statistical information on one of the market's central objectives, the free movement of persons, goods and services from 1 January 1993 onwards.

This new monthly publication represents the first step in meeting these needs: it offers up-to-the-minute statistics on such crucial sectors of the economy as trade, tourism and transport. Its contents will, of course, be adapted in the light of users' needs, readers' comments and the availability of new sources of statistical data.

Services and transport contains the following indicators:

Trade

Retail trade volume: total;
Retail trade volume: food, drinks, tobacco;
Retail trade volume: clothing, footwear;
Retail trade volume: household goods;
First registrations of passenger cars.

Tourism

Guest flows in hotels and similar establishments;
Guest flows in supplementary accommodation establishments;
Travel — balance of payments;
Passenger transport — balance of payments;
Charts.

Goods transport

Goods transport by road, national and international;
Goods transport by road, international with EUR 12;
Goods transport by road, international with EEA;
Goods transport by road, international with other countries;
Charts.

The statistics presented are both monthly and annual, illustrating short-term and structural trends.

Between 1985 and the second quarter of 1991 retail trade volumes increased by 19.6% in the Community as a whole (by accounts ranging from 1.3% in Denmark to 28.8% in the Federal Republic of Germany).

The sharpest increases in 1990 were in the household goods sector (indices of 142.2 in Greece and 134.3 in the United Kingdom). Trends in retail trade volumes for clothing and footwear varied: the index of 129.3 in the United Kingdom contrasted with a constant decline since 1987 in Greece (87.0%) and Denmark (81.4).

Italy received the highest number of visitors in 1990, with 84 770 000 nights spent in hotels and supplementary accommodation establishments, followed by Spain with 75.3 million. Spain had a travel surplus of almost ECU 11 000 million, with France at ECU 6 100 million and Italy at ECU 4 600 million. The Federal Republic of Germany had the highest deficit at ECU 15 000 million (2 900 million for the Netherlands and the United Kingdom).

The third section deals with goods transport on a quarterly basis. The first issue covered rail transport, the second road transport, and the third will be concerned with transport by inland waterway.

Information

Publications

1.3.7. New publications available from sales offices:

Net earnings of manual workers in manufacturing industry in the Community 1991;
External trade: Generalized System of Tariff Preferences (GSP), imports 1990, Volumes 1 and 2;

Iron and steel: Statistical yearbook 1991;
Social protection expenditure and receipts, 1980-89.

Internal market

I

Direct insurance other than life assurance

1.3.8. Proposal for a third Council Directive on the coordination of laws, regulations

and administrative provisions relating to direct insurance other than life assurance and amending Directives 73/239/EEC and 88/357/EEC.

- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 244, 28.9.1990; COM(90) 348; Bull. EC 7/8-1990, point 1.3.4
- **Economic and Social Committee opinion:** OJ C 102, 18.4.1991; Bull. EC 1/2-1991, point 1.2.36
- **Council endorsement:** Bull. EC 12-1991, point 1.2.36

Endorsed by Parliament (first reading) on 12 February, subject to a number of amendments involving in particular the notification to Member States of insurance undertakings' policy conditions and scales of premiums, the conditions governing the pursuit of sickness insurance activities by undertakings, the period within which monopolies are to be abolished, and various technical matters.

OJ C 67, 16.3.1992

Amended proposal adopted by the Commission on 21 February.

COM(92) 63

Common position adopted by the Council on 25 February. The purpose of this proposal is to complete the process of liberalization of the insurance market as part of the creation of the single market in financial services. It specifically aims to set up a single authorization system enabling an undertaking with its head office in a Member State of the Community to open branches or supply services in all the Member States without having to undergo authorization procedures in those countries. This instrument is intended to permit the free movement of insurance products within the Community and to enable any policyholder to approach any Community insurer in search of the cover best suited to his needs, while affording him adequate protection.

General arrangements for excise duties

1.3.9. Council Directive 92/12/EEC on the general arrangements for products subject

to excise duty and on the holding and movement of such products.

- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 322, 21.12.1990; COM(90) 431; Bull. EC 9-1990, point 1.2.2
- **Economic and Social Committee opinion:** OJ C 69, 18.3.1991; Bull. EC 1/2-1991, point 1.2.38
- **Parliament opinion:** OJ C 183, 15.7.1991; Bull. EC 6-1991, point 1.2.37
- **Council agreement:** Bull. EC 12-1991, point 1.2.3

Amended proposal adopted by the Commission on 23 January. Takes account of certain amendments proposed by Parliament.

COM(92) 6

Agreed by the Council on 10 February.

Formally adopted by the Council on 25 February. This Directive lays down both the rules for movement within the Community of products subject to excise duty (fuel, tobacco and spirits) and the arrangements for the collection of excise duties after the abolition of border controls. As regards trade operations, the new arrangements are similar to those currently in force within the Member States. They are based in particular on warehouses which are interconnected throughout the Community. Individuals will be able, from 1 January 1993, to purchase products of their own choice in other Member States, all taxes paid, for their personal use. In contrast to the harmonized VAT arrangements, these general arrangements for excise duties are definitive.

OJ L 76, 23.3.1992

Biofuels

1.3.10. Proposal for a Council Directive on the rate of excise duty for motor fuels from agricultural sources.

- **References:**
Commission's new approach to excise-duty rates: COM(89) 551; Bull. EC 10-1989, point 2.1.38
Council agreement on VAT and excise duties: Bull. EC 6-1991, point 1.2.5

Adopted by the Commission on 19 February. The aim of this proposal is to bring about a Community-wide reduction in the excise-duty rates applied to fuels derived from agricultural sources, or 'biofuels'. The Commission points out that biofuels have a positive energy balance and can thus help to improve the Community's security of energy supplies, that they release less CO₂ and SO₂ than other fuels and therefore harm the environment less, and that they will encourage the growing of non-food crops on land subject to compulsory set-aside in line with the reform of the CAP. For these reasons, it proposes that, as from 1 January 1993, the excise-duty rate applied in each Member State should not exceed 10% of the rate applied in that State to the fuel being replaced. This measure covers all fuels from agricultural sources and all uses to which they may be put, without limitation of any kind.

COM(92) 36

Controls on dual-use products and technologies

1.3.11. Commission communication on controls on the exportation of dual-use products and technologies and the completion of the internal market.

Approved on 22 January.

Formally adopted on 31 January. The Commission notes that the application by Member States of controls on intra-Community trade in dual-use products and technologies (i.e. intended for both civilian and military purposes) is impeding completion of the internal market. It therefore considers that urgent Community action is necessary to ensure that export controls on such intra-Community trade are abolished and that an effective system for controlling exports to third countries is set up before the end of 1992. Through this communication, it hopes to stimulate debate on the subject, particularly within the Council.

The Commission considers that, for a control system to be workable and effective, it must include the following basic elements:

- (i) a common list of dual-use products and technologies which should be subject to controls;
- (ii) a common list of destinations outside the Community, with it being specified whether these are 'proscribed' destinations or 'special facility destinations';
- (iii) common criteria for issuing export licences;
- (iv) machinery for coordinating policies and procedures;
- (v) administrative cooperation between customs authorities and the authorities responsible for issuing licences in the Community based on a computerized system tailored to this task.

The Commission also takes the view that back-up measures will have to be taken to reinforce Member States' control systems, particularly in the form of training courses, seminars and exchanges of officials between Member States.

Protection of cultural objects

1.3.12. Proposal for a Council Directive on the return of cultural objects unlawfully removed from the territory of a Member State — proposal for a Council Regulation on the export of cultural goods.

References:

Commission communication on the protection of national treasures possessing artistic, historic or archaeological value: needs arising from the abolition of frontiers in 1992: COM(89) 594; Bull. EC 11-1989, point 2.1.18

Conclusions of the Council and of the Ministers responsible for cultural affairs meeting within the Council on the protection of national treasures of artistic, historic or archaeological value after 1992: Bull. EC 11-1990, point 1.3.187

Parliament resolution on the movement of objects of cultural interest in the context of the single market: OJ C 19, 28.1.1991; Bull. EC 12-1990, point 1.3.38

Adopted by the Commission on 15 January. These proposals are for the measures which need to be taken in the cultural goods field to compensate for the abolition of controls

at internal borders as from 1 January 1993. They are designed to add Community protection to the domestic arrangements for protecting national treasures based on Article 36 of the Treaty.

The proposal for a Directive stipulates that the competent court in a Member State in which such an object is found after having been unlawfully removed from the territory of another Member State must order its return to the country of origin, unless the time-limit has expired, if the latter country can prove that the object ranks as a national treasure, belongs to one of the categories of cultural objects defined in the Annex to the proposal and was unlawfully removed from its territory after 31 December 1992. Where these conditions are met, the court would determine an amount of compensation for the person who was in possession of the object, provided that he had acquired it in good faith. That compensation would be paid by the country to which the object was returned.

The proposal for a Regulation is designed to subject exports of the abovementioned categories of cultural objects to third countries to production of a licence which would be valid throughout the Community.

OJ C 53, 28.2.1992; COM(91) 447

Copyright and related rights

1.3.13. Proposal for a Council Directive harmonizing the term of protection of copyright and certain related rights.

- **References:**

Commission communication 'Follow-up to the Green Paper: Working programme of the Commission in the field of copyright and neighbouring rights': COM(90) 584; Bull. EC 12-1990, point 1.3.168

Conclusions on copyright and neighbouring rights: Bull. EC 6-1991, point 1.2.62

Adopted by the Commission on 5 February. This proposal is designed to harmonize the term of protection of copyright and that of related rights (namely those of performers, producers of phonograms and broadcasting organizations) by fixing the first at 70 years

after the author's death and the second at 50 years after publication or dissemination of the work. The Berne and Rome international conventions governing such rights do not lay down fixed terms of protection. This has led to considerable divergences in some cases between the laws of the Member States and, consequently, to barriers to trade and distortions of competition. The proposal thus aims to promote completion of the internal market while at the same time guaranteeing creative artists a high level of protection for their works.

COM(92) 33

Legal protection of data bases

1.3.14. Proposal for a Council Directive on the legal protection of data bases.

- **Reference:** Green Paper on copyright: COM(88) 172; Bull. EC 6-1988, points 1.2.1 to 1.2.6

Adopted by the Commission on 29 January. This proposal is designed to establish a harmonized and stable legal system under which data-base creators and operators in the Community can compete on equal terms on the world market. The current system in most Member States is based on traditional copyright, which is governed by the Berne Convention, and applies only to the selection and arrangement of the contents of data bases, which alone can meet the condition of originality and intellectual creation. In order to protect the contents of all data bases and to prevent unfair competition resulting from their unauthorized extraction, the Commission is proposing, in addition to protection through copyright, a *sui generis* protection lasting for 10 years and involving a compulsory licensing system.

COM(92) 24

Trans-European networks

1.3.15. Proposals for Council Regulations introducing a declaration of European interest to facilitate the establishment of trans-

European networks in the transport, electricity and natural gas and telecommunications domains.

- **Reference:** Commission communication on trans-European networks — proposal for a Council resolution adopting a programme of priority projects: COM(90) 585; Bull. EC 12-1990, point 1.3.7

Approved by the Commission on 5 February.

Formally adopted by the Commission on 24 February. The Commission proposes introducing a declaration of European interest to facilitate the establishment of trans-European networks in the transport, natural gas, electricity and telecommunications sectors. The granting of such a declaration would demonstrate the Community institutions' determination to support and facilitate projects consistent with its guidelines but would not entail any legal or financial commitment on the Commission's part to such projects. The catalytic role which the Commission intends to play would take the form, according to circumstances, of coordination measures designed to encourage cooperation between the various operators and decision-makers involved or of proposals of a legal or regulatory nature or even of a political impetus designed to prevent a project from grinding to a halt.

OJ C 71, 20.3.1992; COM(92) 15

II

Removal of physical frontiers

Free movement of persons

1.3.16. Joint declaration by the Economic and Social Committee and the EFTA Consultative Committee on immigration policy.

Adopted on 4 February. The two Committees consider that the principal objective of the common immigration policy should be to offer alternatives to emigration, in particular by supporting the development

of the countries of emigration through investment. They also suggest that Community and EFTA Member States should ensure that they do not erect trade barriers which would impede economic development in those countries.

Removal of technical frontiers

Free movement of goods

Standardization

1.3.17. Proposal for a Council Directive on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to units of measurement.

- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 185, 17.7.1991; Bull. EC 6-1991, point 1.2.16
- **Economic and Social Committee opinion:** Bull. EC 9-1991, point 1.2.5

Endorsed by Parliament (first reading) on 12 February, subject to a technical amendment.

OJ 67, 16.3.1992

Industrial products

1.3.18. Proposal for a Council Directive amending Directive 89/392/EEC on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to machinery.

- **Directive to be amended:** Council Directive 89/392/EEC: OJ L 183, 29.6.1989; Bull. EC 6-1989, point 2.1.15, as last amended by Council Directive 91/368/EEC: OJ L 198, 22.7.1991; Bull. EC 6-1991, point 1.2.17

Adopted by the Commission on 9 January. Aims to extend the scope of Directive 89/392/EEC to cover machinery for lifting persons.

OJ C 25, 1.2.1992; COM(91) 547

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

- **Directive to be replaced:** Council Directive 84/529/EEC on the approximation of the laws

of the Member States relating to electrically operated lifts: OJ C 300, 19.11.1984; Bull. EC 9-1984, point 2.1.9, as last amended by Directive 90/486/EEC: OJ L 270, 2.10.1990; Bull. EC 9-1990, point 1.2.12

Adopted by the Commission on 14 February. Aims to extend the scope of Directive 84/529/EEC to all types of lifts.

OJ C 62, 11.3.1992; COM(92) 35

Motor vehicles

1.3.20. Proposal for a Council Directive amending Directive 70/156/EEC on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to the type-approval of motor vehicles and their trailers.

- **Directive amended:** Council Directive 70/156/EEC: OJ L 42, 23.1.1970, as last amended by Council Directive 87/403/EEC: OJ L 220, 8.8.1987; Bull. EC 6-1987, point 2.1.12
- **Commission proposal:** COM(91) 279; OJ C 301, 21.11.1991; Bull. EC 7/8-1991, point 1.2.2

Endorsed by the Economic and Social Committee on 29 January. The Committee requests the Commission to examine also the harmonization of registration procedures and to present proposals on that subject.

Endorsed by Parliament (first reading) on 12 February, subject to an amendment requesting the Commission to submit a report on the operation of the harmonization system and a proposal for consolidating Directive 70/156/EEC, and to examine whether a regulation rather than a directive could be used in this field.

OJ C 67, 16.3.1992

1.3.21. Proposal for a Council Directive on safety glazing and glazing materials on motor vehicles and their trailers.

- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 95, 12.4.1990; COM(89) 653; Bull. EC 1/2-1990, point 1.1.19
- **Economic and Social Committee opinion:** OJ C 225, 10.9.1990; Bull. EC 7/8-1990, point 1.3.23
- **Parliament opinion (first reading):** OJ C 284, 12.11.1990; Bull. EC 10-1990, point 1.3.18

- **Amended Commission proposal:** OJ C 51, 27.2.1991; COM(91) 38; Bull. EC 1/2-1991, point 1.2.24
- **Council common position:** Bull. EC 12-1991, point 1.2.17

Endorsed by Parliament (second reading) on 12 February.

OJ C 67, 16.3.1992

1.3.22. Proposal for a Council Directive on the masses and dimensions of motor vehicles of category M1.

- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 95, 12.4.1990; COM(89) 653; Bull. EC 1/2-1990, point 1.1.19
- **Economic and Social Committee opinion:** OJ C 225, 10.9.1990; Bull. EC 7/8-1990, point 1.3.24
- **Parliament opinion (first reading):** OJ C 284, 12.11.1990; Bull. EC 10-1990, point 1.3.19
- **Amended Commission proposal:** OJ C 51, 27.2.1991; COM(91) 38; Bull. EC 1/2-1991, point 1.2.25
- **Council common position:** Bull. EC 12-1991, point 1.2.18

Endorsed by Parliament (second reading) on 12 February.

OJ C 67, 16.3.1992

1.3.23. Proposal for a Council Directive on pneumatic tyres for motor vehicles and their trailers.

- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 95, 12.4.1990; COM(89) 653; Bull. EC 1/2-1990, point 1.1.19
- **First Economic and Social Committee opinion:** OJ C 225, 10.9.1990; Bull. EC 7/8-1990, point 1.3.25
- **First Parliament opinion (first reading):** OJ C 284, 12.11.1990; Bull. EC 10-1990, point 1.3.20
- **Amended Commission proposal:** OJ C 51, 27.2.1991; COM(91) 38; Bull. EC 1/2-1991, point 1.2.26
- **Second Parliament opinion (first reading):** OJ C 13, 20.1.1992; Bull. EC 12-1991, point 1.2.19
- **Second Economic and Social Committee opinion:** OJ C 49, 24.2.1992; Bull. EC 12-1991, point 1.2.19
- **Council common position:** Bull. EC 12-1991, point 1.2.19

Endorsed by Parliament (second reading) on 12 February.

OJ C 67, 16.3.1992

1.3.24. Proposal for a Council Directive relating to the masses and dimensions of certain categories of motor vehicles and their trailers.

- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 230, 4.9.1991; COM(91) 239; Bull. EC 7/8-1991, point 1.2.19
- **Economic and Social Committee opinion:** OJ C 49, 24.2.1992; Bull. EC 12-1991, point 1.2.22

Endorsed by Parliament (first reading) on 12 February, subject to various technical amendments.

OJ C 67, 16.3.1992

1.3.25. Proposal for a Council Directive relating to the external projections forward of the cab's rear panel of motor vehicles of category N.

- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 230, 4.9.1991; COM(91) 238; Bull. EC 7/8-1991, point 1.2.21
- **Economic and Social Committee opinion:** OJ C 49, 24.2.1992; Bull. EC 12-1991, point 1.2.23

Endorsed by Parliament (first reading) on 12 February, subject to a number of technical amendments.

OJ C 67, 16.3.1992

1.3.26. Proposal for a Council Directive relating to speed limitation devices of certain categories of motor vehicles.

- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 229, 4.9.1991; COM(91) 240; Bull. EC 7/8-1991, point 1.2.20
- **Economic and Social Committee opinion:** OJ C 40, 17.2.1992; Bull. EC 11-1991, point 1.2.16
- **Parliament opinion (first reading):** OJ C 13, 20.1.1992; Bull. EC 12-1991, point 1.2.24
- **Council common position:** Bull. EC 12-1991, point 1.2.24

Endorsed by Parliament (second reading) on 12 February, subject to a number of technical amendments.

OJ C 67, 16.3.1992

1.3.27. Proposal for a Council Directive on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to wheeled agricultural or forestry tractors.

- **Commission proposal:** Bull. EC 6-1991, point 1.2.18

Endorsed by Parliament (first reading) on 12 February.

OJ C 67, 16.3.1992

Endorsed by the Economic and Social Committee on 26 February, subject to various observations designed to ensure stricter compliance with the substance of the consolidated legislation.

1.3.28. Proposal for a Council Regulation on the type-approval of two- or three-wheel motor vehicles.

- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 110, 25.4.1991; COM(90) 669; Bull. EC 3-1991, point 1.2.7
- **Economic and Social Committee opinion:** OJ C 14, 20.1.1992; Bull. EC 10-1991, point 1.2.17
- **Parliament opinion (first reading):** OJ C 13, 20.1.1992; Bull. EC 12-1991, point 1.2.21
- **Council common position:** Bull. EC 12-1991, point 1.2.21

Common position formally adopted by the Council on 25 February.

1.3.29. Proposal for a Council Regulation on the braking of two- and three-wheel motor vehicles.

Adopted by the Commission on 26 February. Aims to harmonize the requirements concerning the braking devices of two- and three-wheel motor vehicles.

COM(91) 496

1.3.30. Proposal for a Council Regulation on the maximum design speed, maximum torque and maximum net engine power of two- or three-wheel motor vehicles.

Adopted by the Commission on 26 February. Aims to harmonize the requirements concerning the methods of measuring the maximum speed of two- or three-wheel motor vehicles.

COM(91) 497

1.3.31. Proposal for a Council Regulation on the installation of lighting and light-signalling devices on two- or three-wheel motor vehicles.

Adopted by the Commission on 26 February. Aims to establish the technical require-

ments applicable to the installation of lighting and light-signalling devices on two- or three-wheel motor vehicles.

COM(91) 498

Dangerous substances and preparations

1.3.32. Proposal for a Council Directive on the approximation of the laws, regulations and administrative provisions of the Member States relating to restrictions on the marketing and use of certain dangerous substances and preparations.

- Commission proposal: Bull. EC 9-1991, point 1.2.7
- Economic and Social Committee opinion: Bull. EC 11-1991, point 1.2.14

Endorsed by Parliament (first reading) on 12 February.

OJ C 67, 16.3.1992

Pharmaceutical products

1.3.33. Proposal for a Council Directive on the legal status for the supply of medicinal products for human use.

- Commission proposal: OJ C 58, 8.3.1990; COM(89) 607; Bull. EC 1/2-1990, point 1.1.24
- Economic and Social Committee opinion: OJ C 225, 10.9.1990; Bull. EC 7/8-1990, point 1.3.30
- Parliament opinion (first reading): OJ C 183, 15.7.1991; Bull. EC 6-1991, point 1.2.25
- Amended Commission proposal: OJ C 207, 8.8.1991; COM(91) 245; Bull. EC 7/8-1991, point 1.2.3
- Council agreement on a common position: Bull. EC 7/8-1991, point 1.2.3
- Formal adoption of a Council common position: Bull. EC 10-1991, point 1.2.12

Endorsed by Parliament (second reading) on 12 February, subject to certain amendments, in particular the requirement that the Commission should draw up within five years a list of the medicinal products which are available only on medical prescription.

OJ C 67, 16.3.1992

1.3.34. Proposal for a Council Directive on the labelling of medicinal products for human use and on package leaflets.

- Commission proposal: OJ C 58, 8.3.1990; COM(89) 607; Bull. EC 1/2-1990, point 1.1.24
- Economic and Social Committee opinion: OJ C 225, 10.9.1990; Bull. EC 7/8-1990, point 1.3.31
- Parliament opinion (first reading): OJ C 183, 15.7.1991; Bull. EC 6-1991, point 1.2.26
- Amended Commission proposal: OJ C 207, 8.8.1991; COM(91) 245; Bull. EC 7/8-1991, point 1.2.4
- Council agreement on a common position: Bull. EC 7/8-1991, point 1.2.4
- Formal adoption of a Council common position: Bull. EC 10-1991, point 1.2.13

Endorsed by Parliament (second reading) on 12 February, subject to a number of technical amendments.

OJ C 67, 16.3.1992

1.3.35. Proposal for a Council Directive on the wholesale distribution of medicinal products for human use.

- Commission proposal: OJ C 58, 8.3.1990; COM(89) 607; Bull. EC 1/2-1990, point 1.1.24
- Economic and Social Committee opinion: OJ C 225, 10.9.1990; Bull. EC 7/8-1990, point 1.3.32
- Parliament opinion (first reading): OJ C 183, 15.7.1991; Bull. EC 6-1991, point 1.2.27
- Amended Commission proposal: OJ C 207, 8.8.1991; COM(91) 245; Bull. EC 7/8-1991, point 1.2.5
- Council agreement on a common position: Bull. EC 7/8-1991, point 1.2.5
- Formal adoption of a Council common position: Bull. EC 10-1991, point 1.2.14

Endorsed by Parliament (second reading) on 12 February.

OJ C 67, 16.3.1992

1.3.36. Proposal for a Council Directive on advertising of medicinal products for human use.

- Commission proposal: OJ C 163, 4.7.1990; COM(90) 212; Bull. EC 5-1990, point 1.2.7
- Economic and Social Committee opinion: OJ C 60, 8.3.1991; Bull. EC 12-1990, point 1.3.37
- Parliament opinion (first reading): OJ C 183, 15.7.1991; Bull. EC 6-1991, point 1.2.28
- Amended Commission proposal: OJ C 207, 8.8.1991; COM(91) 245; Bull. EC 7/8-1991, point 1.2.6
- Council agreement on a common position: Bull. EC 7/8-1991, point 1.2.6

- **Formal adoption of a Council common position:** Bull. EC 10-1991, point 1.2.15

Endorsed by Parliament (second reading) on 12 February.

OJ C 67, 16.3.1992

1.3.37. Proposal for a Council Directive widening the scope of Directives 65/65/EEC and 75/319/EEC on the approximation of the provisions laid down by law, regulation or administrative action relating to medicinal products and laying down additional provisions on homeopathic medicinal products.

- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 108, 1.5.1990; COM(90) 72; Bull. EC 3-1990, point 1.1.16
- **Economic and Social Committee opinion:** OJ C 332, 31.12.1990; Bull. EC 9-1990, point 1.2.23
- **Parliament opinion (first reading):** OJ C 183, 15.7.1991; Bull. EC 6-1991, point 1.2.24
- **Amended Commission proposal:** OJ C 244, 19.9.1991; COM(91) 313
- **Council agreement on a common position:** Bull. EC 12-1991, point 1.2.27

Common position formally adopted by the Council on 25 February.

1.3.38. Proposal for a Council Directive widening the scope of Directive 81/851/EEC on the approximation of the laws of the Member States on veterinary medicinal products and laying down additional provisions on homeopathic medicinal products.

- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 108, 1.5.1990; COM(90) 72; Bull. EC 3-1990, point 1.1.16
- **Economic and Social Committee opinion:** OJ C 332, 31.12.1990; Bull. EC 9-1990, point 1.2.24
- **Parliament opinion (first reading):** OJ C 183, 15.7.1991; Bull. EC 6-1991, point 1.2.29
- **Amended Commission proposal:** OJ C 244, 19.9.1991; COM(91) 313

Agreement on a common position reached by the Council on 25 February. The objective is to extend Community pharmaceutical legislation to cover homeopathic veterinary medicinal products.

1.3.39. Proposal for a Council Directive concerning medical devices.

- **Commission proposal:** COM(91) 287; OJ C 237, 12.9.1991; Bull. EC 7/8-1991, point 1.2.7

Endorsed by the Economic and Social Committee on 29 January. The Committee calls for the provisions of the Directive to be made flexible enough to adapt to the continual changes in the market in medical devices.

Foodstuffs

1.3.40. Proposal for a Council Directive amending Directive 89/396/EEC on indications or marks identifying the lot to which a foodstuff belongs.

- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 219, 22.8.1991; COM(91) 297; Bull. EC 7/8-1991, point 1.2.27
- **Parliament opinion (first reading):** OJ C 305, 25.11.1991; Bull. EC 10-1991, point 1.2.11
- **Economic and Social Committee opinion:** OJ C 40, 17.2.1992; Bull. EC 11-1991, point 1.2.12
- **Council common position:** Bull. EC 12-1991, point 1.2.28

Endorsed by Parliament (second reading) on 12 February.

OJ C 67, 16.3.1992

1.3.41. Proposal for a Council Directive on the hygiene of foodstuffs.

Adopted by the Commission on 10 January. This proposal seeks to lay down the precautionary measures which food businesses will have to take to ensure safe and healthy foodstuffs. It also specifies the arrangements for checking compliance with those rules. It covers all foodstuffs and all stages from production to sale to the final consumer.

OJ C 24, 31.1.1992; COM(91) 525

1.3.42. Proposal for a Council Directive on the subject of additional measures concerning the official control of foodstuffs.

- **Reference:** Council Directive 89/397/EEC on the official control of foodstuffs: OJ L 186, 30.6.1989; Bull. EC 6-1989, point 2.1.20

Adopted by the Commission on 6 February. Aims to ensure uniform application of Directive 89/387/EEC in the Member States

and to improve the control procedures in force in the Community.

OJ C 51, 26.2.1992; COM(91) 526

1.3.43. Proposal for a Council Regulation laying down Community procedures for contaminants in food.

Adopted by the Commission on 13 February. This proposal for a framework Regulation is designed to establish Community procedures for regulating the presence of contaminants in foodstuffs.

OJ C 57, 4.3.1992; COM(91) 523

Public procurement

1.3.44. Council Directive 92/13/EEC coordinating the laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to the application of Community rules on the procurement procedures of entities operating in the water, energy, transport and telecommunications sectors.

- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 216, 31.8.1990; COM(90) 297; Bull. EC 7/8-1990, point 1.3.35
- **Economic and Social Committee opinion:** OJ C 60, 8.3.1991; Bull. EC 12-1990, point 1.3.40
- **Parliament opinion (first reading):** OJ C 106, 22.4.1991; Bull. EC 3-1991, point 1.2.27
- **Amended Commission proposal:** OJ C 179, 10.7.1991; COM(91) 158; Bull. EC 6-1991, point 1.2.31
- **Council agreement on a common position:** Bull. EC 6-1991, point 1.2.31
- **Formal adoption of a Council common position:** Bull. EC 9-1991, point 1.2.9

Endorsed by Parliament (second reading) on 15 January, subject to various amendments designed to improve the review possibilities.

OJ C 39, 17.2.1992

Adopted by the Council on 25 February. The purpose of this Directive is to guarantee minimum possibilities for review to undertakings which have incurred damage in the event of infringements of the Community rules on procurement, to define the basic elements of a system for voluntary attestation to prove the conformity of the procurement procedures of a contracting entity with the rules in force, to set up a corrective

mechanism that can quickly correct clear and manifest infringements, and to establish a conciliation procedure which the parties may apply to settle amicably any disputes concerning the correct application of the rules governing public contracts.

OJ L 76, 23.3.1992

1.3.45. Proposal for a Council Directive relating to the coordination of procedures on the award of public service contracts.

- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 23, 31.1.1991; COM(90) 372; Bull. EC 9-1990, point 1.2.7
- **Parliament opinion (first reading):** OJ C 158, 17.6.1991; Bull. EC 5-1991, point 1.2.13
- **Economic and Social Committee opinion:** OJ C 191, 22.7.1991; Bull. EC 5-1991, point 1.2.13
- **Amended Commission proposal:** OJ C 250, 25.9.1991; COM(91) 322; Bull. EC 7/8-1991, point 1.2.29
- **Council agreement on a common position:** Bull. EC 12-1991, point 1.2.34

Common position formally adopted by the Council on 25 February.

1.3.46. Proposal for a Council Directive concerning the coordination of procedures for the award of public works contracts.

- **Directive to be consolidated:** Council Directive 71/305/EEC: OJ L 185, 16.8.1971, as last amended by Directive 90/531/EEC: OJ L 297, 29.10.1990

Adopted by the Commission on 9 January. Aims to bring about the legislative consolidation of Council Directive 71/305/EEC.

OJ C 46, 20.2.1992

Creation of a financial area

1.3.47. Proposal for a Council Directive on the capital adequacy of investment firms and credit institutions.

- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 152, 21.6.1990; COM(90) 141; Bull. EC 4-1990, point 1.1.3
- **Economic and Social Committee opinion:** OJ C 69, 18.3.1991; Bull. EC 1/2-1991, point 1.2.31
- **Parliament opinion (first reading):** OJ C 326, 16.12.1991; Bull. EC 11-1991, point 1.2.19

Amended proposal adopted by the Commission on 24 January.

OJ C 50, 25.2.1992; COM(92) 13

1.3.48. Proposal for a Council Directive amending Directive 89/299/EEC on the own funds of credit institutions.

- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 172, 3.7.1991; COM(91) 188; Bull. EC 6-1991, point 1.2.33
- **Economic and Social Committee opinion:** OJ C 339, 31.12.1991; Bull. EC 9-1991, point 1.2.12
- **Parliament opinion (first reading):** OJ C 13, 20.1.1992; Bull. EC 12-1991, point 1.2.39
- **Council common position:** Bull. EC 12-1991, point 1.2.39

Endorsed by Parliament (second reading) on 12 February.

OJ C 67, 16.3.1992

Freedom of establishment

1.3.49. Proposal for a Council Directive to facilitate the free movement of doctors and the mutual recognition of their diplomas, certificates and other evidence of formal qualification.

- **Commission proposal:** Bull. EC 12-1991, point 1.2.42

Endorsed by the Economic and Social Committee on 26 February.

Intellectual property

1.3.50. Proposal for a Council Directive on rental right, lending right, and on certain rights related to copyright.

- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 53, 28.2.1991; COM(90) 586; Bull. EC 12-1990, point 1.3.170
- **Economic and Social Committee opinion:** OJ C 269, 14.10.1991; Bull. EC 7/8-1991, point 1.2.80

Endorsed by Parliament (first reading) on 12 February, subject to various amendments concerning in particular the definition of 'rental', the form of the work contracts between performing artists and producers, the part of the payment that should go to the rightholder, the need for no changes,

cuts or additions to be made to a work, and the exclusive right of performing artists to authorize or prohibit the broadcasting and communication to the public of their performances.

OJ C 67, 16.3.1992

1.3.51. Proposal for a Council Decision concerning the accession of the Member States to the Berne Convention for the protection of literary and artistic works, as revised by the Paris Act of 24 July 1971, and the International Convention for the protection of performers, producers of phonograms and broadcasting organizations (Rome Convention) of 26 October 1961.

- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 24, 31.1.1991; COM(90) 582; Bull. EC 12-1990, point 1.3.69
- **Economic and Social Committee opinion:** OJ C 269, 14.10.1991; Bull. EC 7/8-1991, point 1.2.79
- **Parliament opinion (first reading):** OJ C 326, 16.12.1991; Bull. EC 11-1991, point 1.2.35

Amended proposal adopted by the Commission on 14 February.

OJ C 57, 4.3.1992; COM(92) 10

1.3.52. Proposal for a Council Directive on the coordination of certain rules concerning copyright and neighbouring rights applicable to satellite broadcasting and cable retransmission.

- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 255, 1.10.1991; COM(91) 276; Bull. EC 7/8-1991, point 1.2.76

Endorsed by the Economic and Social Committee on 26 February.

1.3.53. Proposal for a Council Regulation concerning the creation of a supplementary protection certificate for medicinal products.

- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 114, 8.5.1990; COM(90) 101; Bull. EC 3-1990, point 1.1.95
- **Parliament opinion:** OJ C 19, 28.1.1991; Bull. EC 12-1990, point 1.3.174
- **Economic and Social Committee opinion:** OJ C 69, 18.3.1991; Bull. EC 1/2-1991, point 1.2.72
- **Council agreement on a common position:** Bull. EC 12-1991, point 1.2.74

Common position formally adopted by the Council on 25 February.

Direct company taxation

1.3.54. Proposal for a Council Directive on a common system of taxation applicable to interest and royalty payments made between parent companies and subsidiaries in different Member States.

- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 53, 28.2.1991; COM(90) 571; Bull. EC 11-1990, point 1.3.102
- **Economic and Social Committee opinion:** OJ C 120, 6.5.1991; Bull. EC 3-1991, point 1.2.53

Endorsed by Parliament on 14 February, subject to a number of amendments designed in particular to treat as interest and royalties all other proceeds regarded as income from debt-claims or as royalties, either under a bilateral convention or by the national tax laws of a Member State.

OJ C 67, 16.3.1992

Removal of tax frontiers

Turnover tax (VAT)

1.3.55. Proposal for a Council Directive supplementing the common system of value-added tax and amending Directive 77/388/EEC — approximation of VAT rates.

- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 250, 18.9.1987; COM(87) 321; Bull. EC 7/8-1987, point 1.2.1 *et seq.*
- **Economic and Social Committee opinion:** OJ C 237, 12.9.1988; Bull. EC 7/8-1988, point 2.4.55
- **Parliament opinion:** OJ C 183, 15.7.1991; Bull. EC 6-1991, point 1.2.36

Amended proposal adopted by the Commission on 23 January.

OJ C 44, 19.2.1992; COM(92) 5

Excise duties and other indirect taxes

1.3.56. Council Regulation (EEC) No 218/92 concerning administrative cooperation in the field of indirect taxation.

- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 187, 27.7.1990; COM(90) 183; Bull. EC 5-1990, point 1.2.4
- **Economic and Social Committee opinion:** OJ C 332, 31.12.1990; Bull. EC 9-1990, point 1.2.30
- **First Parliament opinion:** OJ C 324, 24.12.1990; Bull. EC 11-1990, point 1.3.22
- **Amended Commission proposal:** OJ C 131, 22.5.1991; COM(91) 115; Bull. EC 4-1991, point 1.2.13
- **Council agreement:** Bull. EC 11-1991, point 1.2.2

Second Parliament opinion delivered on 16 January. Consulted by the Council on the legal basis of the proposed Regulation, Parliament reiterates its initial opinion and argues that the cooperation procedure applies.

OJ C 39, 17.2.1992

Formally adopted by the Council on 27 January.

OJ L 24, 1.2.1992

1.3.57. Proposal for a Council Directive on the harmonization of the structures of excise duties on alcoholic beverages and on the alcohol contained in other products.

- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 322, 21.12.1990; COM(90) 432; Bull. EC 9-1990, point 1.2.3
- **Economic and Social Committee opinion:** OJ C 69, 18.3.1991; Bull. EC 1/2-1991, point 1.2.39

Endorsed by Parliament on 13 February, subject to various amendments designed in particular to introduce a system of taxation based on the alcohol content of beverages, to allow Member States to set their own excise-duty rates in the case of cider and perry and to increase from 60 000 to 70 000 hectolitres the maximum annual production of beer qualifying for the reduced tax rate.

OJ C 67, 16.3.1992

1.3.58. Proposal for a Council Directive on the harmonization of the structures of excise duties on mineral oils.

- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 322, 21.12.1990; COM(90) 434; Bull. EC 9-1990, point 1.2.5
- **Economic and Social Committee opinion:** OJ C 69, 18.3.1991; Bull. EC 1/2-1991, point 1.2.41
- **Parliament opinion:** OJ C 183, 15.7.1991; Bull. EC 6-1991, point 1.2.38

Amended proposal adopted by the Commission on 23 January.

OJ C 45, 20.2.1992; COM(92) 4

1.3.59. Proposal for a Council Directive on the approximation of the rates of excise duties on mineral oils.

- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 262, 1.10.1987; COM(87) 327; Bull. EC 7/8-1987, points 1.2.1 to 1.2.5
- **First Economic and Social Committee opinion:** OJ C 237, 12.9.1988; Bull. EC 7/8-1988, point 2.4.60
- **Amended Commission proposal:** OJ C 16, 23.1.1990; COM(89) 526; Bull. EC 10-1989, point 2.1.38
- **Second Economic and Social Committee opinion:** OJ C 225, 10.9.1990; Bull. EC 7/8-1990, point 1.3.42
- **Parliament opinion:** OJ C 183, 15.7.1991; Bull. EC 6-1991, point 1.2.39

Amended proposal adopted by the Commission on 30 January.

OJ C 48, 22.2.1992; COM(92) 3

Competition

General rules applying to businesses

Concerted practices between shipping companies

1.3.60. Council Regulation (EEC) No 479/92 on the application of Article 85(3) of the Treaty to certain categories of agreements, decisions and concerted practices between liner shipping companies (consortia).

- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 167, 10.7.1990; COM(90) 260; Bull. EC 6-1990, point 1.3.34
- **Economic and Social Committee opinion:** OJ C 69, 18.3.1991; Bull. EC 1/2-1991, point 1.2.43
- **Parliament opinion:** OJ C 305, 25.11.1991; Bull. EC 10-1991, point 1.2.22
- **Amended Commission proposal:** OJ C 334, 28.12.1991; COM(91) 520; Bull. EC 12-1991, point 1.2.50
- **Council agreement:** Bull. EC 12-1991, point 1.2.50

Adopted on 25 February.

OJ L 55, 29.2.1992

Application of the competition rules to businesses: specific cases

Prohibited horizontal agreements

Commission decisions under Article 85(1) of the EEC Treaty

Construction industry in the Netherlands

1.3.61. *Adopted by the Commission on 5 February.* The decision prohibits all the private rules and regulations adopted by the Dutch federation of building and construction organizations (Vereniging van Samenwerkende Prijsregelende Organisaties in de Bouwnijverheid) and the similar agreements previously concluded by each of the member organizations between 1973 and 1980 with a view to coordinating the competitive behaviour of building and construction firms wishing to tender for the same project. The rules and regulations provide for a system of exchanges of information and cooperation between interested firms at a meeting held prior to the submission of tenders. Implementation of this system can result, on the one hand, in a concerted increase in tender prices to cover the calculation costs of all the firms concerned and contributions to the operating costs of the trade organizations and, on the other, in the protection of one of the participants against competition from the others.

The Commission imposed fines totalling ECU 22.5 million.

UK Agricultural Tractor Registration Exchange

1.3.62. *Adopted by the Commission on 17 February.* The decision prohibits an agreement providing for the exchange of information on retail sales and market shares in respect of agricultural tractors sold in the United Kingdom. The main Community

tractor manufacturers participated in the information exchange, which was introduced in 1975. The Commission took the view that exchanges of information identifying the sales of each competitor in a highly concentrated market in which there was no significant competition from outside the Community restricted competition, since such exchanges posed two major risks to the maintenance of effective competition, namely the elimination of any hidden competition through the creation of an artificial and undesirable degree of transparency, and an increase in barriers to market entry for non-members.

OJ L 68, 13.3.1992

Permissible forms of cooperation

Assurpol

1.3.63. Commission decision relating to a proceeding pursuant to Article 85(3) of the EEC Treaty.

Adopted on 14 January. The decision grants exemption, subject to a reporting requirement, to the EIG Assurpol and its operating rules for a period of seven years.

The EIG Assurpol is a pool providing co-reinsurance of risks of damage to the environment (accidental and gradual pollution), mainly in France. It comprises 50 insurance undertakings (insurer members) and 14 reinsurance undertakings (participant members).

The Commission recognized that the agreements were caught by Article 85(1) of the Treaty. However, they make it possible for each of the insurer members individually to take out civil liability insurance in respect of gradual pollution and lead to rationalization, an increase in financial capacity and the development of a technique for improving the insurance of risks for which there is only very limited experience in providing cover. For these reasons, and against the current background of worsening ecological problems, the Commission took the view

that the conditions provided for in Article 85(3) of the Treaty were fulfilled.

OJ L 37, 14.2.1992

Dominant positions

British Midland and Aer Lingus

1.3.64. Commission decision pursuant to Articles 85(1) and 86 of the EEC Treaty.

- **Reference:** Commission Regulation (EEC) No 83/91 on the application of Article 85(3) of the Treaty to certain categories of agreements between undertakings relating to computer reservation systems for air transport services: OJ L 10, 15.1.1991; Bull. EC 12-1990, point 1.3.45

Adopted on 26 February. The Commission found that Aer Lingus had abused a dominant position by terminating its interlining agreement with British Midland after British Midland had started its own service on the London-Dublin route in competition with Aer Lingus.

Interlining agreements are quite commonplace in the European air transport industry, and they are normally terminated only if an airline is in financial difficulties. Aer Lingus terminated the interlining agreement solely because British Midland was a formidable competitor. The withdrawal of interlining facilities prevented passengers holding tickets issued by British Midland from changing their reservations to Aer Lingus flights. Travel agents could no longer issue tickets including flights by both carriers. Consequently, British Midland was placed at an appreciable disadvantage, which impeded the development of competition on the London-Dublin route.

The Commission imposed a fine of ECU 750 000 on Aer Lingus for having thus breached Article 86. It also required Aer Lingus to resume its interlining relationship with British Midland for two years, so as to allow British Midland to develop its competitive potential on the route without suffering from the above handicap.

By withdrawing interlining facilities with British Midland, Aer Lingus had also

infringed one of the conditions laid down in the block exemption Regulation authorizing airlines to participate in tariff consultations. Consequently, its participation in a consultation also infringed Article 85(1) of the EEC Treaty.

Mergers

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

Sunrise

1.3.65. *Adopted by the Commission on 13 January.* The decision concludes that the agreement between Walt Disney, *The Guardian* and *Manchester Evening News*, Scottish Television, London Weekend Television and Carlton Communications in respect of the joint venture company Sunrise Television is not a concentration within the meaning of Article 3 of the Regulation, particularly since Scottish Television, London Weekend Television, Carlton Television and Sunrise Television are competitors of the new entity for television advertising in the United Kingdom.

OJ C 18, 24.1.1992

Saab Ericsson Space AB

1.3.66. *Adopted by the Commission on 13 January.* The decision authorizes the proposed joint venture Saab Ericsson Space AB to which the Saab-Scania group and the Ericsson group will transfer all of their activities relating to electronic space equipment. The joint venture will have only a relatively low market share in Europe for each of the products concerned.

OJ C 17, 23.1.1992

Schweizer Rück and Elvia

1.3.67. *Adopted by the Commission on 14 January.* The decision authorizes Schweizer Rückversicherungen to acquire control of Elvia Versicherungen, both being Swiss undertakings operating in the insurance sector. The proposed takeover does not raise any serious doubts as to its compatibility with the common market, since the aggregate market share of the parties will remain small even after the merger.

OJ C 27, 4.2.1992

Volvo and Atlas

1.3.68. *Adopted by the Commission on 14 January.* The decision authorizes the agreement concluded between Volvo and Atlas on the setting up of a joint venture to which the two undertakings will transfer their worldwide hydraulic components activities. After examining the horizontal and vertical relationships between the product ranges of the two parties, the Commission concluded that the operation did not raise any serious doubts as to its compatibility with the common market.

OJ C 17, 23.1.1992

Inchcape and TKM

1.3.69. *Adopted by the Commission on 21 January.* The decision approves the intention of Inchcape PLC to acquire the whole of the capital issued by IEP (Automotive) Ltd, a holding company which has a single joint subsidiary, Tozer, Kemsley and Millbour (Holdings) PLC (TKM). Although the new undertaking is set to become one of the largest independent distributors of cars and utility vehicles in the United Kingdom, it will for the time being have only relatively limited market shares. Furthermore, other independent motor vehicle distributors holding comparable market shares will continue to operate on the British market.

OJ C 21, 28.1.1992

Ericsson and Kolbe

1.3.70. *Adopted by the Commission on 22 January.* The decision approves the agree-

ment between the Swedish telecommunications group Ericsson and the German manufacturer of radio and television receiving antennas Hans Kolbe & Co. on the setting up of a joint venture for the manufacture of line transmission systems, especially digital cross-connect (DXC) technology. The Commission concluded that the proposed joint venture did not raise any serious doubts as to its compatibility with the common market, since the relevant market was still in a development stage and since there were strong actual as well as potential competitors.

OJ C 27, 4.2.1992

BSN-Nestlé and Cokoladovny

1.3.71. *Adopted by the Commission on 17 February.* The decision finds that the acquisition of joint control of the Czechoslovak company Cokoladovny by the two large agri-foodstuffs groups BSN and Nestlé is not a concentration within the meaning of the Merger Control Regulation. Cokoladovny is the largest manufacturer of biscuits, chocolate and confectionery in the Czech and Slovak Republic. The Commission decided that, given the similarity between the products manufactured by the parties, and the prospect that the economies of the Community and Central and Eastern Europe will grow closer together, it can reasonably be supposed that there will be competitive interaction between the joint subsidiary and its two parents.

OJ C 47, 21.2.1992

Spar and Dansk Supermarked

1.3.72. *Adopted by the Commission on 3 February.* The decision approves the agreement between Dansk Supermarked AS and Spar-Handels AG (Spar), both of which are food retailers, on the setting up of a joint venture to operate discount food retailing shops in Brandenburg and Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania. The Commission concluded that, although Spar has a relatively high market share in the new German *Länder*, a share which will increase with the addition of the shops transferred by Dansk

Supermarked, the market for food retailing in eastern Germany is developing very fast with other operators of discount shops entering the market. There will therefore continue to be effective competition after the concentration.

Grand Metropolitan and Cinzano

1.3.73. *Adopted by the Commission on 7 February.* The decision allows International Distillers and Vinters Ltd (IDV), a wholly-owned subsidiary of Grand Metropolitan PLC, to acquire control of Cinzano. IDV produces a wide range of wines and spirits in the Community, the United States and other countries. Cinzano is mainly active in the production and distribution of vermouth in the Community. As IDV does not produce vermouth, the operation will not lead to any addition to market shares in any Member State, with the exception of Greece, where IDV is the exclusive distributor of the market leader, Martini. However, IDV gave notice to Martini of its irrevocable decision to terminate the distribution agreement. The Commission accordingly concluded that the operation will not create or strengthen a dominant position within the meaning of the Regulation.

OJ C 47, 21.2.1992

Steeley and Tarmac

1.3.74. *Adopted by the Commission on 12 February.* The decision refers certain aspects of a merger notified to the Commission between two British firms, Tarmac PLC and Steeley PLC, to the competent United Kingdom authority to be dealt with under United Kingdom competition law.

The case involves the proposed merger by Steeley and Tarmac of all their building materials interests in a joint venture, to be called Allied Building Materials Holdings. On 24 January 1992 the United Kingdom Government requested that the Commission refer the case to it with respect to two product markets (bricks and clay tiles), on the grounds that the case raised significant

competition issues that related only to the United Kingdom market.

With regard to bricks, the Commission identified two distinct local markets in the United Kingdom in which the merger threatened to create a dominant position. The Commission also identified a distinct market limited to the United Kingdom in the case of clay roofing tiles, where the merger threatened to create or strengthen a dominant position. The Commission decided to refer these aspects of the case to the United Kingdom authorities responsible for competition matters. It adopted a decision clearing the other aspects of the merger.

OJ C 50, 25.2.1992

James River and Rayne

1.3.75. *Adopted by the Commission on 13 February.* The decision approves a transaction by which Rayne Holdings will replace Montedison SpA as a parent company in the established joint venture JA/Mont Holdings NV, whose other parent company is James River Corporation of Virginia. The joint venture is active in the market for tissue paper and related hygiene products. The Commission concluded that the proposed change of control in the joint venture will not result in any increase in market shares and consequently that the transaction will not create or strengthen a dominant position within the meaning of the Regulation.

OJ C 43, 18.2.1992

Torras and Sarrió

1.3.76. *Adopted by the Commission on 24 February.* The decision approves the transaction by which Grupo Torras acquired certain paper manufacturing assets of Sarrió SA. As a result of the transaction, Torras will have high market shares in certain segments of the paper market in Spain and Portugal. However, since Grupo Torras is faced with growing competition from imports into the Iberian peninsula and since its customers also obtain supplies direct from manufacturers outside Spain, the

Commission concluded that the transaction will not create or strengthen a dominant position within the meaning of the Regulation.

OJ C 58, 5.3.1992

Application of the competition rules to government intervention

State aid

1.3.77. As from 1 January 1992, decisions not to raise any objections will be reported in the Bulletin for the month in which the decisions were taken and not the month in which they were published in the Official Journal.

Decisions to raise no objection

Belgium

1.3.78. Commission decision under the framework for aid to the motor vehicle industry.

- **Reference:** Community framework for State aid to the motor vehicle industry: OJ C 123, 18.5.1989; Bull. EC 12-1988, point 2.1.137

Adopted on 26 February. The decision approves aid for innovation (ECU 0.6 million grant and exemption from property tax) and for environmental protection (ECU 1.7 million grant and exemption from property tax) for investment by Volvo Europe Car NV in Ghent. The overall intensity of the aid is around 6.5% in net grant equivalent terms. In the case of the aid for innovation, the gross rate is 8%. The projects also involve advanced technology investment with a very high commercial risk. In the case of the aid for environmental protection, the gross rate of 15% is in line with the Community framework on environmental aid. The Commission took account of the fact that the project will not entail any increase in capacity, but will improve the firm's flexibility and productivity.

Germany

1.3.79. Commission decision on a research and development aid scheme for small and medium-sized businesses.

Adopted on 15 January. The aid will take the form of subsidized loans and public guarantees. Its intensity will be 11.5% in western Germany and 16.5% in the new *Länder*.

1.3.80. Commission decision under the steel aid code.

- **Reference:** Commission Decision No 3855/91/ECSC establishing Community rules for aid to the steel industry as from 1 January 1992: OJ L 362, 31.12.1991; Bull. EC 11-1991, point 1.2.26

Adopted on 12 February. The decision allows several regional aid schemes already approved under the EEC Treaty to be extended to include ECSC steel activities in the new *Länder*. However, all grants of aid under the schemes must be notified to the Commission in accordance with Article 6 of the steel aid code. In its decision, the Commission stipulated that the German authorities must systematically provide detailed and updated information on production capacity levels, so that it can be checked whether the investment aid is accompanied by a reduction in the overall production capacity of the new *Länder*.

1.3.81. Commission decision under the framework for aid for research and development.

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

Adopted on 12 February. The decision approves the research and development scheme 'Biotechnology 2000', which was not notified to the Commission. The scheme applies from 1990 to 1995. The aid will be in the form of grants. The aid intensity ceiling will be 50% for basic research and 25% for applied research. In the new *Länder*, an additional 10% will be permitted in certain cases (Projektförderung).

1.3.82. Commission decision under the framework for aid for research and development.

Adopted on 26 February. The decision approves an aid scheme to promote the development of new products and processes in firms with fewer than 1 000 employees having their registered offices and the bulk of their activities in the new *Länder*. The aid will be in the form of grants with an aid intensity ceiling of 20% (development) or 35% (applied research). The rate may be increased by 5% in the case of firms with fewer than 250 employees and a turnover of less than ECU 20 million.

1.3.83. Commission decision on SMEs in Thuringia.

Adopted on 26 February. The decision approves a scheme of aid for small and medium-sized enterprises (turnover of less than DM 30 million and workforce of fewer than 150 employees) in Thuringia. The aid will be in the form of subsidized loans. The interest-rate subsidy is limited to 3.5% a year and each loan to DM 1 million, of which a maximum of 75% will carry an interest-rate subsidy.

Spain

1.3.84. Commission decision pursuant in particular to its decision on the assessment of aids of minor importance.

- **Reference:** Notification of an aid scheme of minor importance: OJ C 40, 20.2.1990

Adopted on 29 January. The decision approves a regional aid scheme in the region of Aragon. The aid will take the form of grants and interest-rate subsidies. It will be granted for equipment and expansion investment by firms with fewer than 100 employees and a turnover of less than ECU 10 million. In the areas of Aragon eligible for regional aid, the ceilings previously approved by the Commission have been complied with. In the areas of Aragon not eligible for regional aid, the criteria on aids of minor importance have been applied.

1.3.85. Commission decision on Alexander Boxall SA.

Adopted on 12 February. The decision approves unnotified aid granted to Alexander Boxall SA, which produces electrical components. The aid is a one-off grant of PTA 11 300 000 (ECU 88 000). It enabled 12 new jobs to be created in a region eligible for regional aid (Paria), where the unemployment rate is 25.7% and youth unemployment 52.8%. Consequently, given the small amount of the grant and the fact that no other aid has been provided, the Commission took the view that the aid facilitated the development of certain economic regions.

France

1.3.86. Commission decision on the programme to stimulate the small business sector.

Adopted on 12 February. The decision approves the small business sector programme, which comprises a number of aid measures in the form of a tax credit for firms that increase their capital, a lower rate of advance corporation tax for 1992, which will not affect the total amount of tax payable, a series of tax reliefs and a reduction in the interest rate on Codevi ('comptes de développement industriel') loans. However, the Commission limited its approval of the tax credit scheme to capital increases achieved in 1992, since the French authorities' definition of SMEs is broader than that provided for in the rules on aid to SMEs.

Italy

1.3.87. Commission decision on aid for research and development pursuant to the Community framework.

Adopted on 15 January. The decision approves R&D aid under the 'Fondo per la ricerca applicata' for ENEL for the development of a system of electricity transformation and transmission. The aid will be in the form of an interest-rate subsidy on a

loan and a grant. The project involves 45% basic research and 55% applied research.

1.3.88. Commission decision under the Community rules on aid to the steel industry.

- **Reference:** Commission Decision No 322/89/ECSC establishing Community rules for aid to the steel industry: OJ L 38, 10.2.1989; Bull. EC 2-1989, point 2.1.70

Adopted on 29 January. The decision approves, within the framework of the technical innovation fund and on the basis of the Community rules on aid to the steel industry, R&D aid for the steel firm Falck for a new system for producing high-quality semi-finished steel products. The aid will be in the form of a subsidized loan, and its gross intensity will be 18.2%, or some 9.8% in net grant equivalent terms. The criteria of the approved scheme have been complied with. The aid is also in line both with the Community framework on State aid for research and development and with the bilateral steel agreement between the United States and the Community.

1.3.89. Commission decision on aid for Fincantieri.

- **References:**
Sixth Directive 87/167/EEC on aid to shipbuilding: OJ L 69, 12.3.1987; Bull. EC 12-1986, point 2.1.122
Seventh Directive 90/684/EEC: OJ L 380, 31.12.1990; Bull. EC 12-1990, point 1.3.64

Adopted on 12 February. Pursuant to Article 5 of the sixth Directive and Articles 6 and 7 of the seventh Directive on aid to shipbuilding and Article 223 of EEC Treaty, the decision approves loss compensation of LIT 287 billion for the Fincantieri shipyards for the financial year 1990. The aid comprises LIT 92 billion in the form of loss compensation for the building and conversion of merchant vessels (combined with the contract-linked aid granted in 1990, it is equivalent to 16.8% of the value of production before payment of the aid), LIT 152 billion in the form of loss compensation in respect of military naval projects and LIT 44 billion in the form of loss compensation

in respect of the ship repair industry (in accordance with the restructuring plan, residual accounting value of a shipyard and payment of early retirement benefits).

Luxembourg

1.3.90. Commission decision under the systematic review of the main general aid schemes in the Member States.

Adopted on 12 February. The Commission did not propose any changes as regards the aid granted by the Société nationale de crédit et d'investissement. The aid consists mainly of soft loans (loans for plant and machinery, loans for innovation, medium and long-term loans and equity loans), export credits, acquisitions of holdings and guarantees. The aid continues to be compatible with the common market. However, the Commission indicated that the export credits could subsequently be re-examined in the light of its current assessment of export financing schemes in the various Member States.

United Kingdom

1.3.91. Commission decision under the seventh Directive on aid to shipbuilding.

- **Reference:** Seventh Directive 90/684/EEC: OJ L 380, 31.12.1990; Bull. EC 12-1990, point 1.3.64

Adopted on 15 January. The decision approves a number of shipbuilding aid schemes. The aid takes the form of operating aid, investment aid, aid for research and development and aid for closures.

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

Germany

1.3.92. Commission decision on aid to the film industry.

Adopted on 29 January. The assessment procedure relates to two aspects of the law

on aid to the film industry. The first is the six-month extension of the provision under which aid is granted only if the producer is of German nationality or from a German-speaking country, or, in the case of co-productions between Germany and other countries, that persons from German-speaking countries should be employed in certain jobs. The second aspect is the requirement that any German producer involved in a co-production between Germany and another country or countries must have produced at least one entirely German film in the previous five years. The Commission takes the view that these provisions infringe the principles of free movement of persons and services and restrict international co-productions. The other aspects of the scheme (type of activities eligible for aid, level of aid, condition that the producer must be resident in Germany) were deemed compatible.

Netherlands

1.3.93. Commission decision on aid to the motor vehicle industry.

Adopted on 26 February. The Commission has initiated proceedings to investigate possible aid elements contained in agreements between the Dutch State, Volvo Car Corporation and Mitsubishi Motor Corporation on the ownership, development plans and future financing of Volvo Car BV (VCBC). Proceedings have been initiated so as to assess the following aspects:

- (i) the decision to halt production of the 400 series two years ahead of schedule will be carried out largely, if not exclusively, at the expense of the Dutch State,
- (ii) the price and terms on which Mitsubishi will acquire a holding in VCBV appear too generous,
- (iii) the HFL 700 million interest-free loan by the Dutch State to VCBV does not appear to be in line with the behaviour of a rational private investor,
- (iv) the system for allocating costs between the 400 series and 'project' activi-

ties could be unfavourable to the Dutch State,

(v) the mechanism for calculating the transfer price of 400 series cars to Volvo Car Corporation, which will be their exclusive distributor, could contain an aid element.

Appropriate measures

Germany

1.3.94. Commission decision under the framework for State aid for research and development.

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

Adopted on 29 January. The Commission proposed to the German authorities a reduction in the intensity of an R&D aid scheme in the case of applied research by firms in the new *Länder*. The scheme was introduced in 1990 by the East German Government. It allows aid of up to 50% of research contract costs for firms with fewer than 1 000 employees.

Enterprise policy, industrial policy and services

I

Subcontracting market

1.3.95. Commission communication to the Council entitled 'Towards a European market in subcontracting'.

- References:

Council Decision 89/490/EEC on the improvement of the business environment and the promotion of the development of enterprises, and in particular small and medium-sized enterprises, in the Community: OJ L 239, 16.8.1989; Bull. EC 7/8-1989, point 2.1.40

Council resolution on the development of subcontracting in the Community: OJ C 254, 7.10.1989; Bull. EC 9-1989, point 2.1.28

Commission communication to the Council entitled 'Enterprise policy: a new dimension for small and medium-sized enterprises': COM(90) 528; Bull. EC 11-1990, point 1.3.104

Second annual conference of Euro-Info-Centres: Bull. EC 9-1991, point 1.2.35

Adopted on 17 January. The Commission considers that the development of harmonious and balanced subcontracting relationships is essential to improving the competitiveness of European industry, and that the Community institutions must play an instigating, coordinating and information-providing role, thereby creating the conditions required for a true European subcontracting market. In the communication, the Commission assesses the work carried out to date and gives a general outline of the initiatives which it intends to take in future.

These will be geared to the following three objectives:

- (i) improving the transparency of markets through a detailed examination of the economic importance of subcontracting in the Member States and of the market situation in non-member countries;
- (ii) establishing an appropriate legal framework for subcontracting, particularly in the public procurement field, and providing firms — and especially SMEs — with information on this framework, notably via the Euro-Info-Centres;
- (iii) promoting partnership between subcontracting firms, for example by linking up subcontracting data banks.

II

Industrial policy

General matters

1.3.96. Commission communication on the development of industrial cooperation with the countries of Central and Eastern

Europe and the independent States of the former Soviet Union (→ point 1.4.6).

Pedip

1.3.97. General guidelines for the implementation of Pedip in 1992.

- **Basic Regulation:** Council Regulation (EEC) No 2053/88 on financial assistance for Portugal for a specific industrial development programme (Pedip): OJ L 185, 15.7.1988; Bull. EC 6-1988, point 2.1.166
- **Previous general guidelines:** OJ C 326, 28.12.1990; Bull. EC 12-1990, point 1.3.176

Adopted by the Commission on 9 January. The guidelines cover implementation in 1992 of measures falling within the priority areas for the development of Portuguese industry.

OJ C 7, 11.1.1992

Sectoral strategies

Steel

1.3.98. Commission forward programme for steel for the first half of 1992.

- **Commission first reading:** OJ C 16, 22.1.1992; Bull. EC 12-1991, point 1.2.77
- **ECSC Consultative Committee opinion:** Bull. EC 12-1991, point 1.2.77

Adopted by the Commission (second reading) on 9 January.

OJ C 67, 16.3.1992

Maritime industries

1.3.99. Maritime Industries Forum.

- **Reference:** Commission communication on new challenges for maritime industries: COM(91) 335; Bull. EC 9-1991, point 1.2.31

Held in Brussels on 28 January. This inaugural session of the Maritime Industries Forum was opened by Mr Bangemann, Vice-President, and Mr Van Miert, Member of the Commission. The main task of the Forum is to identify priority areas and measures to improve the competitiveness

of maritime industries. Working groups on economic analysis, research and development, maritime safety, the environment and transport were set up.

Services

Tourism

1.3.100. Proposal for a Council Decision on a Community action plan to assist tourism.

- **Commission proposal:** COM(91) 97; Bull. EC 3-1991, point 1.2.52
- **Economic and Social Committee opinion:** OJ C 49, 24.2.1992; Bull. EC 12-1991, point 1.2.78

Endorsed by Parliament on 14 February, subject to various amendments. The action proposed by Parliament includes measures aimed at involving representatives of the local population in the investment and initiatives undertaken on their territory, enabling the less well-off to have access to holidays and leisure, introducing reduced-price travel cards for the elderly and the under-25s, organizing an annual European cultural festival, protecting the architectural, archaeological and urban heritage in less favoured regions of the Community, organizing preventive tourism and nature campaigns, and promoting tourism in the former socialist countries.

OJ C 67, 16.3.1992

Research and technology

Research

Joint Research Centre

1.3.101. Commission communication relating to the 1992 to 1994 programme for the Joint Research Centre, including:

a proposal for a Council Decision adopting specific research programmes to be implemented by the Joint Research Centre

for the European Economic Community (1992-94);

a proposal for a Council Decision adopting specific research programmes to be implemented by the Joint Research Centre for the European Atomic Energy Community (1992-94);

a proposal for a Council Decision adopting a supplementary research programme to be implemented by the Joint Research Centre for the European Atomic Energy Community.

- **Commission proposals:** OJ C 234, 7.9.1991; COM(91) 281; Bull. EC 7/9-1991, point 1.2.89
- **Parliament opinion:** OJ C 13, 20.1.1992; Bull. EC 12-1991, point 1.2.79
- **Economic and Social Committee opinion:** OJ C 49, 24.2.1992; Bull. EC 12-1991, point 1.2.79

Amended proposals adopted by the Commission on 27 January.

OJ C 45, 20.2.1992; COM(92) 1

Life sciences and technologies

Biotechnology

1.3.102. Proposal for a Council Decision adopting a specific research and technological development programme in the field of biotechnology (1990-94).

- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 174, 16.7.1990; COM(90) 160; Bull. EC 5-1990, point 1.2.100
- **Economic and Social Committee opinion:** OJ C 31, 6.2.1991; Bull. EC 10-1990, point 1.3.65
- **Parliament opinion (first reading):** OJ C 280, 28.10.1991; Bull. EC 10-1991, point 1.2.43
- **Amended Commission proposal:** OJ C 289, 7.11.1991; COM(91) 386; Bull. EC 10-1991, point 1.2.43
- **Council agreement on a common position:** Bull. EC 10-1991, point 1.2.43
- **Formal adoption of a Council common position:** Bull. EC 11-1991, point 1.2.45

Endorsed by Parliament (second reading) on 12 February, subject to certain amendments aimed at proposing that studies relating to the social, legal and ethical aspects of biotechnology be carried out.

OJ C 67, 16.3.1992

Re-examined proposal adopted by the Commission on 28 February.

COM(92) 60

Human capital and mobility

1.3.103. Proposal for a Council Decision adopting a specific research and technological development programme in the field of human capital and mobility (1990-94).

- **Commission approval:** Bull. EC 4-1990, point 1.1.68
- **Formal adoption by the Commission:** OJ C 174, 16.7.1990; COM(90) 165; Bull. EC 5-1990, point 1.2.105
- **Economic and Social Committee opinion:** OJ C 332, 31.12.1990; Bull. EC 9-1990, point 1.2.75
- **Parliament opinion (first reading):** OJ C 158, 17.6.1991; Bull. EC 5-1991, point 1.2.60
- **Amended Commission proposal:** OJ C 188, 19.7.1991; COM(91) 234; Bull. EC 6-1991, point 1.2.71
- **Council agreement on a common position:** Bull. EC 10-1991, point 1.2.44
- **Formal adoption of a Council common position:** Bull. EC 11-1991, point 1.2.46

Endorsed by Parliament (second reading) on 15 January, subject to an amendment designed to increase the proportion of expenditure relating to researchers.

OJ C 39, 17.2.1992

Re-examined proposal adopted by the Commission on 5 February.

COM(92) 21

International cooperation

1.3.104. Council Decision 92/134/EEC concerning the conclusion of a Cooperation Agreement between the European Economic Community and the Republic of Turkey in the field of medical and health research.

- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 76, 21.3.1991; COM(90) 573; Bull. EC 1/2-1991, point 1.2.90
- **Economic and Social Committee opinion:** OJ C 269, 14.10.1991; Bull. EC 7/8-1991, point 1.2.95
- **Parliament opinion (first reading):** OJ C 267, 14.10.1991; Bull. EC 9-1991, point 1.2.44

- **Council common position:** Bull. EC 10-1991, point 1.2.50

Endorsed by Parliament (second reading) on 15 January.

OJ C 39, 17.2.1992

Adopted by the Council on 3 February.

OJ L 54, 28.2.1992

1.3.105. Council Decision 92/132/EEC concerning the conclusion of bilateral Cooperation Agreements on science and technology for environmental protection (STEP) between the European Economic Community and the Republic of Austria, the Republic of Finland and the Kingdom of Norway respectively.

- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 179, 10.7.1991; COM(91) 94; Bull. EC 5-1991, point 1.2.50
- **Parliament opinion (first reading):** OJ C 305, 25.11.1991; Bull. EC 10-1991, point 1.2.41
- **Economic and Social Committee opinion:** OJ C 14, 20.1.1992; Bull. EC 10-1991, point 1.2.41
- **Council common position:** Bull. EC 11-1991, point 1.2.43

Endorsed by Parliament (second reading) on 15 January.

OJ C 39, 17.2.1992

Adopted by the Council on 3 February.

OJ L 54, 28.2.1992

1.3.106. Council Decision 92/133/EEC concerning the conclusion of bilateral Cooperation Agreements between the European Economic Community and the Republic of Iceland and the Kingdom of Sweden respectively on research and development in the field of the environment: science and technology for environmental protection (STEP) and European programme on climatology and natural hazards (Epoch).

- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 163, 22.6.1991; COM(91) 93; Bull. EC 5-1991, point 1.2.51
- **Parliament opinion (first reading):** OJ C 305, 25.11.1991; Bull. EC 10-1991, point 1.2.42
- **Economic and Social Committee opinion:** OJ C 14, 20.1.1992; Bull. EC 10-1991, point 1.2.42
- **Council common position:** Bull. EC 11-1991, point 1.2.44

Endorsed by Parliament (second reading) on 15 January.

OJ C 39, 17.2.1992

Adopted by the Council on 3 February.

OJ L 54, 28.2.1992

1.3.107. Proposal for a Council Decision concerning the conclusion of a multilateral Community-COST Cooperation Agreement on 11 concerted action projects in the field of food science and technology (Flair programme) between the European Community and COST third States.

- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 224, 29.8.1991; COM(91) 289; Bull. EC 7/8-1991, point 1.2.94
- **Parliament opinion (first reading):** OJ C 326, 16.12.1991; Bull. EC 11-1991, point 1.2.50
- **Economic and Social Committee opinion:** OJ C 40, 17.2.1992; Bull. EC 11-1991, point 1.2.50
- **Council common position:** Bull. EC 12-1991, point 1.2.84

Endorsed by Parliament (second reading) on 12 February.

OJ C 67, 16.3.1992

1.3.108. Proposal for a Council Decision on the conclusion of a multilateral Community-COST Cooperation Agreement on five concerted action projects in the field of research in biotechnology (Bridge programme) between the European Community and COST third States.

- **Commission proposal:** COM(91) 290; OJ C 224, 29.8.1991; Bull. EC 7/8-1991, point 1.2.93
- **Parliament opinion (first reading):** OJ C 326, 16.12.1991; Bull. EC 11-1991, point 1.2.51
- **Economic and Social Committee opinion:** OJ C 40, 17.2.1992; Bull. EC 11-1991, point 1.2.51
- **Council common position:** Bull. EC 12-1991, point 1.2.85

Endorsed by Parliament (second reading) on 12 February.

OJ C 67, 16.3.1992

Telecommunications and information services

Telecommunications policy

1.3.109. Proposal for a Council Directive on the adoption of standards for satellite

broadcasting of television signals (→ point 1.3.258).

Dissemination and exploitation of RTD results

1.3.110. Proposal for a Council Decision on the dissemination and exploitation of knowledge resulting from the specific programmes.

- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 53, 28.2.1991; COM(90) 611; Bull. EC 12-1990, point 1.3.122
- **Economic and Social Committee opinion:** OJ C 339, 31.12.1991; Bull. EC 9-1991, point 1.2.41
- **Parliament opinion (first reading):** OJ C 13, 20.1.1992; Bull. EC 12-1991, point 1.2.81

Amended proposal adopted by the Commission on 27 January.

OJ C 52, 27.2.1992; COM(92) 7

Common position adopted by the Council on 25 February. The aims of the proposal are to implement a specific measure for exploiting to the full activities carried out under the research framework programme and to set out the rules for disseminating and exploiting knowledge derived from these specific programmes and in particular protect the rights of those obtaining and exploiting such results.

Transport

I

Impact of transport on the environment

1.3.111. Green Paper on the impact of transport on the environment: a Community strategy for sustainable mobility.

Adopted by the Commission on 19 February. In order to initiate public debate on the subject, the Green Paper describes the effects of transport on the environment and

presents a common strategy for 'sustainable mobility' which should enable transport to fulfil its economic and social role while containing its harmful effects on the environment.

In the first part of the document the Commission studies the impact of transport on the environment basing its analysis on a number of criteria related to the operational impact of transport on air, water, soil and the quality of life, the impact of transport infrastructure on land-use, the consequences of congestion, and the risks inherent in the transport of dangerous goods. The problems caused by transport and traffic in the urban environment are also assessed.

Since transport and traffic will continue to grow in the coming decades, the impact of transport on the environment will become more significant. The Commission therefore proposes a common strategy to reduce or contain that impact. The strategy will require a global approach to ensure that transport continues to fulfil its economic and social functions and to contribute to social and economic cohesion in the Community and to the prosperity of the peripheral regions. In this context, the Commission has already adopted or proposed a number of standardization measures to improve the environmental performance of means of transport and for the safer carriage of dangerous goods, measures relating to market organization and cost-charging, and research initiatives.

However, the Commission stresses that additional initiatives will be necessary as part of a strategy for sustainable mobility in order to reduce the impact of transport on the environment. Such initiatives will concern in particular the introduction of traffic management schemes, the use of fiscal and economic instruments, and user and operator behaviour.

COM(92) 46

II

General policy**Summer time arrangements**

1.3.112. Proposal for a sixth Council Directive on summer time arrangements.

- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 219, 22.8.1991; COM(91) 253; Bull. EC 7/8-1991, point 1.2.105
- **Economic and Social Committee opinion:** OJ C 40, 17.2.1992; Bull. EC 11-1991, point 1.2.65
- **Parliament opinion:** OJ C 13, 20.1.1992; Bull. EC 12-1991, point 1.2.98

Common position adopted by the Council on 27 January.

Inland transport**Road transport**

1.3.113. Council Directive 92/6/EEC on the installation and use of speed limitation devices for certain categories of motor vehicles in the Community.

- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 225, 30.8.1991; COM(91) 291; Bull. EC 7/8-1991, point 1.2.112
- **Economic and Social Committee opinion:** OJ C 40, 17.2.1992; Bull. EC 11-1991, point 1.2.67
- **Parliament opinion:** OJ C 13, 20.1.1992; Bull. EC 12-1991, point 1.2.92
- **Council agreement:** Bull. EC 12-1991, point 1.2.92

Formally adopted by the Council on 10 February.

OJ L 57, 2.3.1992

1.3.114. Council Directive 92/7/EEC amending Directive 85/3/EEC on the weights, dimensions and certain other technical characteristics of certain road vehicles.

- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 292, 22.11.1990; COM(90) 486; Bull. EC 10-1990, point 1.3.190
- **Economic and Social Committee opinion:** OJ C 159, 17.6.1991; Bull. EC 4-1991, point 1.2.56
- **Parliament opinion:** OJ C 183, 15.7.1991; Bull. EC 6-1991, point 1.2.89

- **Amended Commission proposal:** OJ C 313, 4.12.1991; COM(91) 417; Bull. EC 11-1991, point 1.2.66
- **Council agreement:** Bull. EC 12-1991, point 1.2.93

Formally adopted by the Council on 10 February.

OJ L 57, 2.3.1992

1.3.115. Proposal for a Council Regulation on access to the market for the carriage of goods by road in the European Community to or from the territory of a Member State or passing across the territory of one or more Member States.

- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 238, 13.9.1991; COM(91) 293; Bull. EC 7/8-1991, point 1.2.103
- **Economic and Social Committee opinion:** OJ C 40, 17.2.1992; Bull. EC 11-1991, point 1.2.69
- **Council agreement:** Bull. EC 12-1991, point 1.2.94

Endorsed by Parliament on 17 January, subject to amendments in respect of the need for measures promoting environmental protection and relating to the type of infringement likely to incur a penalty, especially fraudulent actions involving the speed limiting device.

OJ C 39, 17.2.1992

Sea transport

1.3.116. Council Decision 92/143/EEC on radionavigation systems for Europe.

- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 53, 28.2.1991; COM(91) 1; Bull. EC 1/2-1991, point 1.2.99
- **Economic and Social Committee opinion:** OJ C 159, 17.6.1991; Bull. EC 4-1991, point 1.2.57
- **Parliament opinion:** OJ C 280, 28.10.1991; Bull. EC 10-1991, point 1.2.60
- **Amended Commission proposal:** OJ C 317, 7.12.1991; COM(91) 445; Bull. EC 11-1991, point 1.2.70
- **Council agreement:** Bull. EC 12-1991, point 1.2.96

Formally adopted by the Council on 25 February.

OJ L 59, 4.3.1992

Energy

I

Internal market in gas and electricity

1.3.117. Proposal for a Council Directive concerning common rules for the internal market in electricity: proposal for a Council Directive concerning common rules for the internal market in natural gas.

• **References:**

Council Directive 90/377/EEC concerning a Community procedure on the transparency of gas and electricity prices charged to the industrial end-user: OJ L 185, 17.7.1990; Bull. EC 6-1990, point 1.3.253

Council Directive 90/547/EEC on the transit of electricity through transmission grids: OJ L 313, 13.11.1990; Bull. EC 10-1990, point 1.3.213

Council Directive 91/296/EEC on the transit of natural gas through grids: OJ L 147, 12.6.1991; Bull. EC 5-1991, point 1.2.72

General guidelines adopted by the Commission for the completion of the internal market in gas and electricity: Bull. EC 10-1991, point 1.2.64

Adopted by the Commission on 22 January.

The two proposals for Directives are based on the guidelines approved by the Commission and take account of the opinions expressed by the Member States during bilateral consultations on the procedures for implementing the approach in question.

The guidelines are based on four principles: avoidance of excessive regulation, subsidiarity, political dialogue, and a gradual approach.

The gradual approach needed to enable the operators concerned to adjust to the new situation is reflected in a three-stage approach.

The first stage consisted of implementation of the three Directives concerning intra-Community electricity and gas transit and the transparency of prices charged to industrial consumers.

The two proposals for Directives constitute the second stage towards completing the internal market in gas and electricity. This second stage, starting on 1 January 1993, has the following three objectives:

(i) to increase competition by opening up the market in electricity generation and the building of electricity lines and gas pipelines;

(ii) to guarantee transparent accounting with a view to fair and non-discriminatory competition by separating the management and accounting of production, transmission and distribution activities in vertically integrated companies ('unbundling');

(ii) to enable certain large consumers and certain distributors to choose their gas and electricity suppliers freely within the Community by introducing a system of limited third-party access to the network (TPA).

In the light of the outcome of the second stage, the third stage should start on 1 January 1996, entailing an extension of the system of third-party access to the network.

OJ C 65, 14.3.1992; COM(91) 548

II

Community energy strategy

Promotion of energy efficiency

1.3.118. Commission communication on specific actions for vigorous energy efficiency (SAVE).

- **Reference:** Council Decision concerning the promotion of energy efficiency in the Community (SAVE programme): OJ L 307, 8.11.1991; Bull. EC 10-1991, point 1.2.62

Adopted by the Commission on 22 January.

The communication outlines the type of actions that the Commission intends to launch with regard to energy efficiency in the next few years under the SAVE programme. Medium and long-term structural measures are involved. Technical measures will be concerned with the performance of

equipment and will be backed up by financial instruments. A third category of measures will aim to influence consumer behaviour. Non-member countries, and in particular the countries of Central and Eastern Europe, will be associated with the actions undertaken, where appropriate.

OJ C 23, 30.1.1992

Safeguards

1.3.119. Report on the operation of Euratom safeguards.

Adopted by the Commission on 24 January. In its report, the Commission provides a comprehensive survey on the operation of Euratom safeguards in the civil nuclear fuel cycle, including research and other related activities of the European Community.

In addition to the findings with regard to the operation of safeguards in 1989 and 1990, it covers the issues under discussion or consultation with operators, national authorities and the International Atomic Energy Agency.

Lastly, it analyses the resources available and the likely trends and challenges regarding safeguards in the years to come. In particular, the trend towards fully automated and remote-controlled fabrication and reprocessing plants entails an increase in the involvement of safeguards experts in design and construction work and the development of automated, largely unattended measurement systems.

1.3.120. Parliament resolution on Dounreay.

Adopted by Parliament on 13 February. Parliament called on the Commission to carry out an inquiry into the disappearance of 13 kilos of fissile material from Dounreay (United Kingdom) and to report its findings to Parliament in accordance with the Euratom Treaty.

OJ C 67, 16.3.1992

Social dimension

I

Protection for young workers

1.3.121. Proposal for a Council Directive on the protection of young people at work.

- **References:**

Council Directive 89/391/EEC on the introduction of measures to encourage improvements in the safety and health of workers at work: OJ L 183, 29.6.1989; Bull. EC 6-1989, point 2.1.105

Commission communication concerning its action programme relating to the implementation of the Community Charter of Fundamental Social Rights of Workers: COM(89) 568; Bull. EC 11-1989, point 2.1.80

Adopted by the Commission on 15 January. The proposal confirms the commitment made by the Commission in its action programme relating to the implementation of the Community Charter of Social Rights to protect young people from working and employment conditions which might have an adverse effect on their health, safety and development. It is based broadly on the framework Council Directive on the introduction of measures to encourage improvements in the safety and health of workers.

In addition to laying down a number of minimum provisions regarding exposure to certain occupational risks (e.g. physical, chemical and biological agents), provision is made for the Member States to forbid the employment of children of less than 15 years of age, with certain exceptions for children who are at least 13 years of age. Derogations notwithstanding, the duration of work for young people under 18 years of age should be limited to 8 hours a day or 40 hours a week, with a ban on night work.

The proposal incorporates a clause designed to ensure that there is no lowering of present protection standards in the Member States.

COM(91) 543

II

European Social Fund and other structural measures

1.3.122. Structural measures are now dealt with under the heading 'Economic and social cohesion'.

Social security

Convergence of social protection objectives and policies

1.3.123. Proposal for a Council recommendation on the convergence of social protection objectives and policies.

- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 194, 25.7.1991; COM(91) 228; Bull. EC 6-1991, point 1.2.101
- **Economic and Social Committee opinion:** OJ C 40, 17.2.1992; Bull. EC 11-1991, point 1.2.89

Endorsed by Parliament on 14 February, subject to amendments relating to social security arrangements to cover workplace accidents and occupational diseases, the removal of obstacles to the normal participation of invalids and the disabled in social life, the approximation of old-age pension schemes for women and men, and facilities for child care and the education of children.

OJ C 67, 16.3.1992

Social security for migrant workers

1.3.124. 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 and Regulation (EEC) No 574/72 laying down the procedure for implementing Regulation (EEC) No 1408/71.

- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 46, 20.2.1992; COM(91) 528; Bull. EC 12-1991, point 1.2.138

Endorsed by the Economic and Social Committee on 26 February. The Committee cal-

led for the scope of the provisions to be extended to all insured persons.

Working conditions

Industrial relations

1.3.125. Proposal for a Council Directive amending Directive 75/129/EEC on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to collective redundancies.

- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 310, 30.11.1991; COM(91) 292; Bull. EC 9-1991, point 1.2.55

Endorsed by the Economic and Social Committee on 30 January.

1.3.126. Proposal for a Council recommendation concerning the promotion of employee participation in profits and enterprise results (including equity participation).

- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 245, 20.9.1991; COM(91) 259; Bull. EC 7/8-1991, point 1.2.127

Endorsed by the Economic and Social Committee on 27 February. The Committee stressed the voluntary nature of financial participation and recommended that the Commission encourage study of the many aspects of financial participation about which relatively little was known, with special reference to comparative analysis of the different types of scheme, the risk to employees and the problems experienced by transnational companies.

Health and safety at work

Safety signs

1.3.127. Proposal for a Council Directive concerning the minimum requirements for the provision of safety and/or health signs at work (ninth individual Directive under Directive 89/391/EEC).

- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 53, 28.2.1991; COM(90) 664; Bull. EC 12-1990, point 1.3.102

- **Economic and Social Committee opinion:** OJ C 159, 17.6.1991; Bull. EC 4-1991, point 1.2.68
- **Parliament opinion (first reading):** OJ C 240, 16.9.1991; Bull. EC 7/8-1991, point 1.2.139
- **Amended Commission proposal:** OJ C 279, 26.10.1991; COM(91) 383; Bull. EC 10-1991, point 1.2.81
- **Council agreement:** Bull. EC 12-1991, point 1.2.142

Common position adopted by the Council on 3 February.

Extractive industries

1.3.128. Proposal for a Council Directive concerning minimum requirements for improving the safety and health protection of workers in the extractive industries for the exploration and exploitation of minerals in mines and quarries.

- **Reference:** Council Directive 89/391/EEC on the introduction of measures to encourage improvements in the safety and health of workers at work: OJ L 183, 29.6.1989; Bull. EC 6-1989, point 2.1.105

Adopted by the Commission on 17 February. The proposal sets out the minimum requirements to be adhered to by employers, with special reference to protection against fire, explosions and noxious atmospheres, escape and rescue facilities, and health surveillance.

OJ C 58, 5.3.1992; COM(92) 14

Occupational nuisances

1.3.129. Commission financial decision on two research projects.

Adopted by the Commission on 20 January. Purpose: to grant financial assistance of ECU 282 600 for the first phase of two research projects under the fifth research programme on the 'Technical control of nuisances and pollution at the place of work and in the environment of iron and steel works'.

Solidarity

Social integration of the disabled

1.3.130. Proposal for a Council Decision establishing a third Community action pro-

gramme to assist disabled people: Helios II (1992-96).

- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 293, 12.11.1991; COM(91) 350; Bull. EC 10-1991, point 1.2.71

Endorsed by the Economic and Social Committee on 29 January. The Committee asked for clarification as to the categories of people covered by the proposal and emphasized the need for a general exchange of experience and information with other countries, notably EFTA, Eastern Europe and the ACP countries.

The elderly

1.3.131. Proposal for a Council Decision on the organization of the European Year of the Elderly and of Solidarity between Generations, 1993.

- **Reference:** Council Decision on measures to help the elderly: OJ L 28, 2.2.1991; Bull. EC 11-1990, point 1.3.200

Adopted by the Commission on 10 January. The proposal is to declare 1993 the 'European Year of the Elderly and of Solidarity between Generations'. The text sets out the various measures required to meet the planned objectives, which include helping to implement the social dimension of the internal market and bringing to public notice the challenges resulting from population ageing.

OJ C 25, 1.2.1992; COM(91) 508

International cooperation

Finland

1.3.132. Visit to the Commission by Mrs E. Kuuskoski, Minister for Health and Social Affairs, on 10 and 11 February.

Mrs E. Kuuskoski met Miss V. Papandreou, Member of the Commission, to discuss such matters as the possibility of Finland applying for membership of the Community and the European Social Charter.

Education, vocational training and youth

I

Information for young Europeans

1.3.133. Conclusions of the Council and of the Ministers meeting within the Council on an information action programme for young Europeans.

• **References:**

Council resolution on priority actions in the youth field: OJ C 208, 9.8.1991; Bull. EC 6-1991, point 1.2.104

Council Decision 91/395/EEC adopting the 'Youth for Europe' programme (second phase): OJ L 217, 6.8.1991; Bull. EC 7/8-1991, point 1.2.146

Commission communication entitled 'Keeping young Europeans informed': Bull. EC 6-1991, point 1.2.107

Adopted by the Council on 3 February. The Council and the Ministers meeting within the Council called on the Commission to present an information action programme for young Europeans featuring various general considerations, more particularly the need to strengthen their knowledge of Europe, its institutions and its programmes. The information effort should concentrate on the under-25 age group and, more particularly, on disadvantaged young people.

Proposals for Community action in this field should be consistent with existing Community programmes, take account of programmes run by other international organizations, and contribute to efforts being made in the Member States to improve information on mobility and exchange opportunities. Finally, they should be in areas of common interest which will make young people more aware of the European dimension.

II

Cooperation in the field of education

1.3.134. Report on the activities of the Commission of the European Communities in the fields of education, training and youth policy during 1990.

Adopted by the Commission on 24 January. In its report, the Commission gives a detailed description of its wide range of activities and programmes in education, training and youth policy.

Under the education heading, it reports on the Arion programme and the Eurydice network and describes what has been done in respect of new information technologies, measures to combat illiteracy at school and efforts to improve equal opportunities for boys and girls.

As regards higher education, it examines work undertaken under the Comett and Erasmus programmes and addresses vocational training from the point of view of social dialogue, the Petra and Force programmes and the IRIS (training for women) network; a further topic discussed is the potential role of training in combating long-term unemployment and fostering local employment and rural development. It also takes stock of youth work and relations with non-member countries, particularly in Central and Eastern Europe (the Tempus programme).

Continuing training

1.3.135. Proposal for a Directive on a second general system for the recognition of professional education and training which complements Directive 89/48/EEC.

- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 263, 16.10.1989; COM(89) 372; Bull. EC 7/8-1989, point 2.1.3
- **Economic and Social Committee opinion:** OJ C 75, 26.3.1990; Bull. EC 1/2-1990, point 1.1.95
- **Parliament opinion (first reading):** OJ C 149, 18.6.1990; Bull. EC 5-1990, point 1.2.66

- **Amended Commission proposal:** OJ C 217, 1.9.1990; COM(90) 389; Bull. EC 7/8-1990, point 1.3.89
- **Council agreement:** Bull. EC 12-1991, point 1.2.168

Common position adopted by the Council on 25 February.

1.3.136. Proposal for a Council Decision on the adoption of an action plan for the exchange of national officials between Member State administrations who are engaged in the enforcement of Community legislation required to build the single market.

- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 299, 20.11.1991; COM(91) 408; Bull. EC 10-1991, point 1.2.6

Endorsed by the Economic and Social Committee on 27 February. The Committee stressed the need for preparatory language training and raised the question of exchange officials' legal status.

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

Central and Eastern Europe

1.3.137. Proposal for a Council Decision amending Decision No 90/233/EEC of 7 May 1990 establishing a trans-European mobility scheme for university studies (Tempus).

- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 11, 17.1.1992; COM(91) 513; Bull. EC 12-1991, point 1.3.14

Endorsed by the Economic and Social Committee on 26 February. The Committee reiterated its call for Tempus to include establishments providing high-level vocational qualifications for workers.

Economic and social cohesion: structural measures

I

Coordination of ECSC conversion loans with the structural Funds

1.3.138. Notice on the coordination of ECSC conversion loans with structural Fund programmes.

- **Reference:** Notice to the Member States laying down guidelines for operational programmes in the framework of a Community initiative concerning the economic conversion of coal-mining areas, which Member States are invited to establish (Rechar): OJ C 20, 27.1.1990; Bull. EC 12-1989, point 2.1.132

Approved by the Commission on 19 February. The aim of the general guidelines approved by the Commission is to improve coordination between ECSC conversion loans, which are traditionally granted for job-creating investment projects in the regions where the coal and steel industries are in decline, and the Community structural Funds, in particular the Rechar programme.

The mechanism put in place by the Commission comprises:

(i) better information on ECSC conversion loans, particularly in those regions which have not hitherto made sufficient use of these loans;

(ii) greater responsibility to the regional partnership for coordinating ECSC measures with those taken under the structural Funds and for providing information and publicity at local level;

(iii) indicative programming of assistance based on that for the structural Funds in the form of a multiannual estimate of the budget appropriations for interest-rate subsidies;

(iv) greater geographical concentration of aid during 1992 giving priority to those regions experiencing the greatest difficulties with the conversion of ECSC industries and greater concentration on the sectors given priority in the Community support frameworks.

These new provisions should benefit regions such as Asturias, the Basque Country, Wales, Scotland, East England, Nord/Pas-de-Calais, Lorraine, Limburg, Charleroi, Liège, Piedmont, Liguria, Lombardy and the new German *Länder*.

OJ C 59, 6.3.1992

Economic and social cohesion

1.3.139. Own-initiative Economic and Social Committee opinion on economic and social cohesion.

Adopted on 27 February. In view of the new boost to European unification provided by the Maastricht Summit, the Committee intends to see whether Community policies other than those in the structural field also take account of the objective of cohesion. It is therefore examining economic and monetary union, the common agricultural policy, social policy, education policy, environmental policy, industrial policy, research, transport and competition.

After establishing that the existing disparities between the various regions are continuing to increase, the Committee found it vital to ensure synergy between regional policy and all the other Community policies by harnessing them to economic and social cohesion. It therefore proposed that the Commission should prepare and submit to the Council an action programme for economic and social cohesion.

II

Development, coordination and implementation of policies and measures

Additionality

1.3.140. Parliament resolution on the additionality principle of the structural Funds in the United Kingdom.

Adopted on 14 February. Parliament reaffirmed the importance of the additionality principle in the operation of the structural Funds to prevent Community aid merely replacing that of the Member States and asked the Commission to submit a proposal to implement this principle. It also insisted that the UK Government should adhere to

the principle and allow eligible regions to benefit fully from Community assistance.

OJ C 67, 16.3.1992

The future of jobs in border areas

1.3.141. Parliament resolution on prospects for transit-related jobs in border areas in the context of the 1993 single market.

Adopted on 13 February. Parliament expressed its concern at some of the economic and social implications of the forthcoming opening of the Community's internal borders, particularly for border areas and customs agencies and their staff. It believed that, like customs officers, the staff of private undertakings should be covered by Community measures for the retraining of staff, the conversion of customs agencies to other work and the redevelopment of sites.

OJ C 67, 16.3.1992

Financial assistance

Less-developed regions

1.3.142. Commission decision: see Table 2.

Table 2 — *Financing under Objective 1*

<i>(million ECU)</i>		
Country/purpose	Fund	Total assistance
<i>Spain</i>		
Bajo Guadalquivir	ERDF	132

Declining industrial areas

1.3.143. Commission decisions: see Table 3.

Table 3 — *Financing under Objective 2*

(million ECU)		
Country/purpose	Fund	Total assistance
<i>Belgium</i>		
Saint Nicolas/Antwerp	ERDF	4.5
<i>Spain</i>		
Basque Country (Renaal)	ERDF	18.2
<i>France</i>		
Auvergne	ERDF	8.9

Fisheries structures

1.3.144. Commission decision: see Table 4.

Table 4 — *Financing of fisheries structures*

(million ECU)	
Country/purpose	Amount
Belgium	0.5

Community initiatives

1.3.145. Commission decisions: see Table 5.

• **References:**

Notice to the Member States concerning Rechar: OJ C 20, 27.1.1990; Bull. EC 12-1989, point 2.1.132

Notice to the Member States concerning Stride: OJ C 196, 4.8.1990; Bull. EC 7/8-1990, point 1.3.108

Notice to the Member States concerning Prisma: OJ C 33, 8.2.1991; Bull. EC 1/2-1991, point 1.2.129

Notice to the Member States concerning Télématique: OJ C 33, 8.2.1991; Bull. EC 1/2-1991, point 1.2.130

Notice to the Member States concerning Horizon: OJ C 327, 29.12.1990; Bull. EC 12-1990, point 1.3.97

Table 5 — *Financing of Community initiatives*

(million ECU)			
Community initiative	Country/region	Fund	Total assistance
Rechar	United Kingdom	ERDF/ESF	174.9
Stride	United Kingdom (Northern Ireland)	ERDF	14
Prisma	Portugal	ERDF	17
	United Kingdom (Northern Ireland)	ERDF	5.7
Telematique	United Kingdom (Northern Ireland)	ERDF	5.4
Horizon	Ireland	ERDF/ESF	9.9

Other financial assistance

1.3.146. Commission decisions: see Table 6.

Table 6 — *Other financial assistance*

			<i>(million ECU)</i>
Type	Country/purpose	Fund	Total assistance
Study	Video on new <i>Länder</i>	ERDF	35
Study	International association for regional science	ERDF	25

Other regional measures

Integrated Mediterranean programmes

- **Reference:** Council Regulation (EEC) No 2088/85 concerning the integrated Mediterranean programmes: OJ L 197, 27.7.1985; Bull. EC 7/8-1985, point 2.1.106

1.3.147. Parliament resolution on the Commission's third progress report on the integrated Mediterranean programmes (IMPs).

Adopted on 14 February. Parliament noted with satisfaction that the Commission had been highly active in its administration of the IMPs and in 1989 had completed negotiation of the second phase of the French IMPs and adjustments to the Greek IMPs and had taken a number of measures in respect of the Italian IMPs.

It noted with concern, however, that the problems connected with the implementation of the IMPs highlighted in previous reports persisted.

It awaited with interest the Commission's proposals based on its experience of implementing the IMPs, particularly regarding the improvement of financial and administrative channels, the utilization of the various forms of technical assistance and the benefits which the IMPs have brought to small and medium-sized firms.

OJ C 67, 16.3.1992

1.3.148. Parliament resolution on the integrated Mediterranean programmes.

Adopted on 14 February. Parliament noted the serious delays in implementing the IMPs and the lack of any appreciable improvement over the last few years. It found the main causes of these delays to be structural in nature and related to the efficiency of the authorities and to political differences of opinion and demarcation problems involving national, regional and local bodies.

Parliament called for more transparent budgetary management of the IMPs and asked the Commission to provide for closer coordination of assistance between the structural Funds and between the Funds and the EIB. It also called on the Commission to step up its on-the-spot checks to cover 10% of operations financed.

OJ C 67, 16.3.1992

Environment

I

Incineration of hazardous waste

1.3.149. Proposal for a Directive on the incineration of hazardous waste.

- **References:**

Council Directive 89/369/EEC on the prevention of air pollution from new municipal waste incineration plants: OJ L 163, 14.6.1989; Bull. EC 6-1989, point 2.1.118

Council Directive 89/429/EEC on the reduction of air pollution from existing municipal waste incineration plants: OJ L 203, 15.7.1989; Bull. EC 6-1989, point 2.1.118

Council Directive 91/156/EEC amending Directive 75/442/EEC on waste: OJ L 78, 26.3.1991; Bull. EC 3-1991, point 1.2.167

Approved by the Commission on 29 January. The aim of the proposal is to provide for measures and methods for preventing or minimizing the effects on human health and the environment resulting from the incineration of hazardous waste. It puts forward an integrated approach to the protection of the environment, covering not only air pollution but also protection of soil, surface water and groundwater, taking into account existing Community legislation in these fields.

Existing plants would have to comply with the standards imposed on new plants within three years from the date of entry into force of the Directive; small plants only could continue to operate without adjustment for a maximum of five years after that date before being shut down.

COM(92) 9

Shipments of radioactive waste

1.3.150. Council Directive 92/3/Euratom on the supervision and control of shipments of radioactive waste between Member States and into and out of the Community.

- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 5, 10.1.1990; COM(89) 559; Bull. EC 11-1989, point 2.1.135
- **Economic and Social Committee opinion:** OJ C 168, 10.7.1990; Bull. EC 4-1990, point 1.1.84
- **Amended Commission proposal:** OJ C 210, 23.8.1990; COM(90) 328; Bull. EC 7/8-1990, point 1.3.149
- **Parliament opinion:** OJ C 267, 14.10.1991; Bull. EC 9-1991, point 1.2.126

Adopted by the Council on 3 February. The Directive complements as regards this specific aspect Directive 80/836/Euratom as

amended by Directive 84/467/Euratom laying down the basic standards for the protection of the health of workers and the general public against the dangers arising from ionizing radiation. It lays down the criteria with which such shipments must comply and the procedure to be followed. It specifies the tasks of the competent authorities of the Member States and establishes an advisory committee responsible for preparing the technical documents provided for under the Directive.

OJ L 35, 12.2.1992

1.3.151. Commission communication to the Council on the renewal of the Community plan of action in the field of radioactive waste, accompanied by a proposal for a Council resolution on this subject.

- **References:**

Council resolution on the implementation of a Community plan of action in the field of radioactive waste: OJ C 51, 29.2.1980

Council conclusions on the Commission communication on objectives, standards and criteria for radioactive waste storage in the European Community: Bull. EC 12-1990, point 1.3.123

Adopted by the Commission on 31 January. The communication describes the activities and results concerning the first plan covering the period 1980 to 1992. The efforts made at Community level should be continued under a new plan covering the period 1993 to 1999. The safe management and storage of radioactive waste would be the focal point of this plan which would be based on:

- continuous analysis of the situation;
- development of technical cooperation in the Community;
- concerted action by the national authorities;
- consultation on waste management practices and strategies;
- interaction between research programmes and administrative, legal and regulatory issues;
- information for the public;
- development of an international consensus.

COM(92) 22

II

Horizontal activities

Integration of the environmental dimension in other policies

1.3.152. Green Paper on the impact of transport on the environment: a Community strategy for sustainable mobility (→ point 1.3.111).

International cooperation

United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (Unced)

1.3.153. Recommendation for a Council Decision on the status of the Community at Unced and the procedures for its participation.

Adopted by the Commission on 31 January.

1.3.154. Parliament resolution on EC participation in Unced.

Adopted on 13 February. Recognizing that Unced represents a unique opportunity for the world community to acknowledge and develop policies which recognize the essential interdependence of human life and activity and the condition of the natural environment, Parliament considered it essential that Unced should adopt, in June 1992, global conventions on climate change, biodiversity, and the conservation and management of forests, as well as practical and rapidly enforceable measures to tackle poverty and 'bad development'. Unced should also agree on the need for substantial resource and technology transfers from developed to developing countries, thereby aiding the introduction of environmentally-benign technologies and industrial processes.

Transboundary watercourses and international lakes

1.3.155. Council Decision on the negotiation of a draft Framework Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes.

Adopted on 25 February. The Council authorized the Commission to participate in the negotiations on the preparation of this Framework Convention with regard to matters falling within the Community's sphere of competence.

Industry and environment, civil protection

Chemicals, industrial plants and biotechnology

1.3.156. Proposal for a Council Directive amending for the seventh time Directive 67/548/EEC on the approximation of the laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to the classification, packaging and labelling of dangerous substances.

- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 33, 13.2.1990; COM(89) 575; Bull. EC 1/2-1990, point 1.1.126
- **Economic and Social Committee opinion:** OJ C 332, 31.12.1990; Bull. EC 9-1990, point 1.2.92
- **Parliament opinion (first reading):** OJ C 284, 12.11.1990; Bull. EC 10-1990, point 1.3.83
- **Amending Commission proposal:** OJ C 318, 18.12.1990; COM(90) 566; Bull. EC 11-1990, point 1.3.94
- **Council agreement on a common position:** Bull. EC 3-1991, point 1.2.164
- **Formal adoption of a Council common position:** Bull. EC 7/8-1991, point 1.2.263
- **Parliament opinion (second reading):** OJ C 13, 20.1.1992; Bull. EC 12-1991, point 1.2.303

Re-examined proposal adopted by the Commission on 3 February.

COM(92) 8

1.3.157. Commission Decision concerning the summary information format referred to in Article 12 of Directive 90/220/EEC.

- **Reference:** Council Directive 90/220/EEC on the deliberate release into the environment of

genetically modified microorganisms: OJ L 117, 8.5.1990; Bull. EC 4-1990, point 1.1.79

Adopted by the Commission on 11 February.

Waste management

1.3.158. Council Decision authorizing the Commission to negotiate a draft OECD Decision on the monitoring of waste intended for reprocessing.

- **Recommendation for a Decision:** Bull. EC 11-1991, point 1.2.189

Adopted by the Council on 10 February.

1.3.159. Proposal for a Council Directive on procedures for harmonizing the programmes for the reduction and eventual elimination of pollution caused by waste from the titanium dioxide industry.

- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 317, 7.12.1991; COM(91) 358; Bull. EC 10-1991, point 1.2.185

Endorsed by the Economic and Social Committee on 26 February.

Emissions from industrial plants and products

1.3.160. Proposal for a Council Decision on the signing of a Convention on the Transboundary Impacts of Industrial Accidents in the framework of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe.

- **Negotiating directives:** Bull. EC 7/8-1991, point 1.2.264

Adopted by the Commission on 17 February.

Environmental quality and natural resources

Protection of water, coastal zones, environment and tourism

1.3.161. Council resolution on the future Community groundwater policy.

- **Council agreement:** Bull. EC 12-1991, point 1.2.299

Formally adopted on 25 February.

OJ C 59, 6.3.1992

1.3.162. Council resolution on the future Community concerning the European coastal zone.

- **Council agreement:** Bull. EC 12-1991, point 1.2.307

Formally adopted on 25 February.

OJ C 59, 6.3.1992

Protection of nature, environment and agriculture

1.3.163. Parliament resolution on the need for a Convention on the Protection of Forests.

Adopted on 13 February. Parliament urged the Commission to continue to intervene actively in favour of a Global Convention on the Protection and Responsible Management of Forests, and to adopt, before UnCED in June 1992, a strategy on forestry with the objective of achieving a net forest expansion of at least 12 million hectares by the year 2000 as compared with the year 1991.

It also urged the Commission to draw up a policy and specific legislation to ensure that actions supported by the European Community on forests outside the Community, in particular tropical forests, are given a clear direction and have priorities set for them, together with criteria for their assessment.

OJ C 67, 16.3.1992

Urban environment, air quality, transport and noise

1.3.164. Council Decision on the signing of a Protocol to the Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution concerning the control of emissions of volatile organic compounds or their transboundary fluxes.

- Recommendation for a Decision: Bull. EC 5-1991, point 1.2.150
- Negotiating directives: Bull. EC 9-1991, point 1.2.118
- Proposal for a Decision concerning signature: COM(91) 394; Bull. EC 10-1991, point 1.2.178

Adopted by the Council on 10 February. The Protocol to be signed is aimed, among other things, at reducing emissions of volatile organic compounds by 30% between now and 1999 from their level in 1988 or in any other year from 1984 to 1990.

Nuclear safety

Plant safety

1.3.165. Report on the implementation of the Council resolution of 22 July 1975 (1987-91), accompanied by a proposal for a Council resolution on the technological problems of nuclear safety.

- References:
Council resolution of 22 July 1975: OJ C 185, 14.8.1975
Commission report on the technological problems of nuclear safety: Bull. EC 3-1990, point 1.1.92

Adopted by the Commission on 23 January. In its report the Commission assesses the situation since 1987 and analyses the action taken in response to the Council conclusions of 1988, 1989 and 1990 with regard to harmonization at Community level of the safety criteria for nuclear installations and the intensification of international cooperation, chiefly in the light of developments in the countries of Central and Eastern Europe and the nuclear safety problems which those countries have to face.

Agriculture

I

The agricultural situation in the Community

- 1.3.166. Commission's report for 1991.
- Previous report: Bull. EC 1/2-1991, point 1.2.133

Adopted on 13 January. The 17th annual report looks at the situation and development of Community agriculture through a summary of the main events of the year in agriculture, an assessment of implementation of the common agricultural policy and a description of trends on the principal internal and external markets and trade relations with non-member countries.

When the report was completed, certain major developments were still underway in two areas of particular importance: the multilateral trade negotiations of the Uruguay Round and the reform of the common agricultural policy. These two subjects are treated in separate chapters.

The report also contains statistics on Community agriculture, most of which have been supplied by the Statistical Office of the European Communities (Eurostat). In some cases estimates are given.

The report is available from the Office for Official Publications of the European Communities (L-2985 Luxembourg).

II

Development and future of the CAP

- References:
Commission communications on the development and future of the CAP: COM(91) 100; COM(91) 258; Bull. EC 1/2-1991, point 1.2.131; Bull. EC 7/8-1991, point 1.2.163; Supplement 5/1991 — Bull. EC
Own-initiative Economic and Social Committee opinion on the development and future of the CAP: OJ C 40, 17.2.1992; Bull. EC 11-1991, point 1.2.106

1.3.167. Proposal for a Council Regulation establishing a support system for producers of certain arable crops; proposal for a Council Regulation on the common organization of the market in cereals; proposal for a Council Regulation amending Regulation (EEC) No 2727/75 on the common organization of the market in cereals.

- **Commission proposals:** OJ C 303, 22.11.1991; COM(91) 379; Bull. EC 10-1991, point 1.2.99

Economic and Social Committee opinion delivered on 26 February. The Committee did not endorse the objective of aligning prices on world levels or the size and time-scale of the proposed price reduction. It considered that large-scale producers should not be penalized and therefore asked for the ceiling for set-aside compensation to be abolished.

1.3.168. Proposal for a Council Regulation on the common organization of the market in raw tobacco; proposal for a Council Regulation fixing the premiums for leaf tobacco by group of tobacco varieties and the processing quotas allocated by group of varieties and by Member State.

- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 295, 14.11.1991; COM(91) 339; Bull. EC 10-1991, point 1.2.100

Economic and Social Committee opinion delivered on 26 February. The Committee asked for the proposals to be revised, particularly as regards the implementation of reductions in production, which it considered too rapid, the classification of varieties and the consistency of measures to encourage product quality with those to curb production.

1.3.169. Proposal for a Council Regulation concerning inter-branch organizations and agreements in the tobacco sector.

- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 295, 14.11.1991; COM(91) 339; Bull. EC 10-1991, point 1.2.100

Endorsed by the Economic and Social Committee on 26 February. The Committee felt that rules should only be extended to non-members where this was necessary for achieving inter-branch organizational aims and only in accordance with national legal systems.

1.3.170. Proposal for a Council Regulation amending Regulation (EEC) No 804/68 on the common organization of the market in milk and milk products; proposal for a Council Regulation establishing an additional levy in the milk and milk prod-

ucts sector; proposal for a Council Regulation setting compensation for a reduction of individual milk reference quantities and for definitive discontinuation of milk production; proposal for a Council Regulation fixing the target price for milk and the intervention prices for butter, skimmed-milk powder and Grana Padano and Parmigiano Reggiano cheeses for three annual periods from 1 July 1993 to 30 June 1996; proposal for a Council Regulation instituting a dairy cow premium scheme; proposal for a Council Regulation on promoting consumption in the Community and expanding the markets for milk and milk products.

- **Commission proposals:** OJ C 337, 31.12.1991; COM(91) 409; Bull. EC 10-1991, point 1.2.101

Economic and Social Committee opinion delivered on 26 February. The Committee doubted the wisdom of proposing further quota cuts. Any reduction in Community production should be matched by comparable measures in other producing countries and quota reductions should be achieved by means of adequately compensated Community-financed voluntary withdrawal schemes.

1.3.171. Proposal for a Council Regulation amending Regulation (EEC) No 805/68 on the common organization of the market in beef and veal and repealing Regulation (EEC) No 468/87 laying down general rules applying to the special premium for beef producers and Regulation (EEC) No 1357/80 introducing a system of premiums for maintaining suckler cows; proposal for a Council Regulation fixing, for the period between 1 July 1993 and 30 June 1996, the intervention prices for adult bovine animals; proposal for a Council Regulation on measures to promote and market quality beef and veal; proposal for a Council Regulation amending Regulation (EEC) No 3013/89 on the common organization of the market in sheepmeat and goatmeat; proposal for a Council Regulation amending Regulation (EEC) No 3493/90 laying down general rules for the grant of premiums to sheepmeat and goatmeat producers.

- **Commission proposals:** OJ C 303, 22.11.1991; COM(91) 379; Bull. EC 10-1991, points 1.2.102 and 1.2.103

Economic and Social Committee opinion delivered on 26 February. The Committee did not endorse the general thrust of the proposals and doubted whether lower cereal prices justified a cut in beef and veal prices. It equally felt that the radical measures proposed for sheepmeat were not justified.

1.3.172. Proposal for a Council Regulation on agricultural production methods compatible with the requirements of the protection of the environment and the maintenance of the countryside; proposal for a Council Regulation instituting a Community aid scheme for forestry measures in agriculture; proposal for a Council Regulation instituting a Community aid scheme for early retirement from farming.

- **Commission proposals:** OJ C 300, 21.11.1991; COM(91) 415; Bull. EC 10-1991, point 1.2.104

Endorsed by the Economic and Social Committee on 26 February. The Committee requested that certain aspects of the proposals be more clearly defined.

1.3.173. Proposal for a Council Regulation establishing an integrated administration and control system for certain Community aid schemes.

- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 9, 15.1.1992; COM(91) 533; Bull. EC 12-1991, point 1.2.196

Endorsed by the Economic and Social Committee on 26 February. The Committee drew attention to the complexity of the system, which meant that it could not be implemented by 1993, and therefore asked the Commission to present interim proposals.

Agricultural structures and rural development

1.3.174. Proposal for a Council Regulation amending Regulation (EEC) No 1360/78 on producer groups and associ-

ations thereof, accompanied by a report to the Council concerning aid for the formation of producer groups and associations thereof.

- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 312, 3.12.1991; COM(91) 438; Bull. EC 11-1991, point 1.2.107

Endorsed by the Economic and Social Committee on 30 January.

1.3.175. Economic and Social Committee information report on agricultural insurance.

Adopted on 30 January. The Committee considered that insurance against natural disasters was an effective agricultural policy instrument which made a significant contribution to the stabilization of agricultural income, enabled farmers to invest more and could help them to switch over to the cultivation of non-surplus crops. It felt that farmers should be encouraged to take out agricultural insurance in preference to relying on systems of direct public aid for those affected by natural disasters.

1.3.176. Structural assistance is now dealt with under the heading 'Economic and social cohesion'.

Legislation

General aspects

1.3.177. Proposal for a Council Regulation on the protection of geographical indications and designations of origin for agricultural products and foodstuffs.

- **Commission proposal:** Bull. EC 12-1990, point 1.3.166
- **Economic and Social Committee opinion:** OJ C 269, 14.10.1991; Bull. EC 7/8-1991, point 1.2.171
- **Parliament opinion:** OJ C 326, 16.12.1991; Bull. EC 11-1991, point 1.2.111

Amended proposal adopted by the Commission on 25 February.

OJ C 69, 18.3.1992; COM(92) 32

Veterinary legislation

Freedom of movement

1.3.178. Council Directive 92/5/EEC amending and updating Directive 77/99/EEC on health problems affecting intra-Community trade in meat products and amending Directive 64/433/EEC.

- **Directives amended:**
Council Directive 64/433/EEC: OJ L 121, 29.7.1964, as last amended by Directive 91/497/EEC: OJ L 268, 24.9.1991; Bull. EC 7/8-1991, point 1.2.193
Council Directive 77/99/EEC: OJ L 26, 31.1.1977, as last amended by Directive 85/328/EEC: OJ L 168, 28.6.1985
- **Commission proposals:** OJ C 262, 14.10.1981; OJ C 327, 30.12.1989; OJ C 84, 2.4.1990; COM(81) 504; COM(89) 490; COM(89) 492; COM(89) 669; Bull. EC 9-1981, point 2.1.83; Bull. EC 10-1989, point 2.1.160; Bull. EC 10-1989, point 2.1.161; Bull. EC 1/2-1990, point 1.1.228
- **Economic and Social Committee opinions:** OJ C 62, 12.3.1990; OJ C 124, 21.5.1990; OJ C 168, 10.7.1990; OJ C 332, 31.12.1990; Bull. EC 12-1989, point 2.1.200; Bull. EC 3-1990, point 1.1.58; Bull. EC 4-1990, point 1.1.130; Bull. EC 9-1990, point 1.2.154
- **Parliament opinions:** OJ C 267, 11.10.1982; OJ C 113, 7.5.1990; OJ C 240, 16.9.1991; Bull. EC 9-1982, point 2.1.69; Bull. EC 4-1990, points 1.1.129 and 1.1.130; Bull. EC 7/8-1991, point 1.2.197
- **Amended Commission proposal:** OJ C 296, 15.11.1991; COM(91) 375; Bull. EC 10-1991, point 1.2.116

Agreed on 28 January. The text agreed upon amalgamates several Commission proposals.

Formally adopted on 10 February. This Directive standardizes the health conditions applicable to the production and placing on the market of meat products and products obtained from by-products of slaughtering and intended for human consumption.

In the case of meat products, the Directive extends to production for national markets the requirements currently laid down for intra-Community trade; simplified conditions for approval are provided for in the case of establishments having a limited

production capacity. In the case of other by-products of slaughtering (e.g. fats), the Directive provides for harmonization of the health rules at Community level, in accordance with the aims of the White Paper.

All the products concerned will be subject to an approval procedure, accompanied by continuous self-regulation of manufacture by the farmer and a national and Community inspection procedure.

OJ L 57, 2.3.1992

1.3.179. Council Decision 92/98/EEC amending Decision 90/218/EEC on the placing on the market and administration of bovine somatotropin (BST).

- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 24, 31.1.1992; COM(91) 522; Bull. EC 12-1991, point 1.2.204

Endorsed by Parliament on 17 January, subject to two amendments, one prohibiting the importation from third countries of milk from cows treated with BST, the other ensuring the swift presentation by the Commission of a report on the studies being carried out on this hormone.

OJ C 39, 17.2.1992

Adopted on 10 February. Extends the prohibition regarding the placing on the market of BST until 31 December 1993.

OJ L 39, 15.2.1992

1.3.180. Second report from the Commission to the Council and Parliament concerning bovine somatotropin (BST).

- **References:**
Previous report: COM(89) 379; Bull. EC 9-1989, point 2.1.113
Council Decision 92/98/EEC amending Decision 90/218/EEC on the placing on the market and administration of bovine somatotropin (BST): OJ C 39, 17.2.1992; point 1.3.179 of this Bulletin

Adopted on 15 January. This interim report complements Decision 92/98/EEC which extends the evaluation period for BST until 31 December 1993. The report finds that BST satisfies the requirements in relation to 'quality' and 'efficacy', but that certain animal welfare aspects need to be further

clarified. Consumer organizations are opposed to the authorization of BST unless provision can be made for specific labelling (which would probably cause a reduction in milk consumption) and the effects of BST on production appear to run counter to the aims of CAP reform. It concludes that any future authorization decision should be taken at Community rather than national level and that measures taken should be compatible with the Community's international obligations.

1.3.181. The Commission adopted:

Decision 92/91/EEC, 6.2.1992: OJ L 32, 8.2.1992 — scallops from Japan;
 Decision 92/99/EEC, 22.1.1992: OJ L 39, 15.2.1992 — meat products: approved establishments in Uruguay;
 Decision 92/101/EEC, 28.1.1992: OJ L 39, 15.2.1992 — equidae (Spain);
 Decision 92/123/EEC, 10.1.1992: OJ L 48, 22.2.1992 — bovine semen (Poland);
 Decision 92/124/EEC, 10.1.1992: OJ L 48, 22.2.1992 — bovine semen (Finland);
 Decision 92/125/EEC, 10.1.1992: OJ L 48, 22.2.1992 — bovine semen (New Zealand);
 Decision 92/126/EEC, 10.1.1992: OJ L 48, 22.2.1992 — bovine semen (Austria);
 Decision 92/127/EEC, 10.1.1992: OJ L 48, 22.2.1992 — bovine semen (Switzerland);
 Decision 92/128/EEC, 10.1.1992: OJ L 48, 22.2.1992 — bovine semen (Sweden);
 Decision 92/130/EEC, 13.1.1992: OJ L 47, 22.2.1992 — equidae (third countries);
 Decision 92/139/EEC, 12.2.1992: OJ L 58, 3.3.1992 — poultry and hatching eggs: approval (Denmark);
 Decision 92/140/EEC, 12.2.1992: OJ L 58, 3.3.1992 — poultry and hatching eggs: approval (Ireland);
 Decision 92/141/EEC, 17.2.1992: OJ L 58, 3.3.1992 — poultry and hatching eggs: approval (France);
 Decision 92/147/EEC, 17.2.1992: OJ L 61, 6.3.1992 — fishery and aquaculture products (Peru, Ecuador and Colombia);
 Decision 92/166/EEC, 28.2.1992: OJ L 73, 19.3.1992 — imports of fresh meat from Zimbabwe.

Disease control

1.3.182. Proposal for a Council Regulation concerning measures for the prevention of specified zoonoses and of specified zoonotic agents in animals and products of animal origin in order to prevent outbreaks of food-borne infections and intoxications.

- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 253, 27.9.1991; COM(91) 310; Bull. EC 9-1991, point 1.2.81
- **Parliament opinion:** OJ C 326, 16.12.1991; Bull. EC 11-1991, point 1.2.124

Endorsed by the Economic and Social Committee on 29 January, subject to comments principally concerning the legal basis of the proposal and the establishment of Community rules governing contamination of farmers.

1.3.183. Proposal for a Council Regulation introducing Community measures for the control of avian influenza.

- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 231, 5.9.1991; COM(91) 304; Bull. EC 7/8-1991, point 1.2.189
- **Parliament opinion:** OJ C 326, 16.12.1991; Bull. EC 11-1991, point 1.2.126

Endorsed by the Economic and Social Committee on 29 January. The Committee requested that the place, date and method of slaughtering infected poultry be specified and proposed amendments to the system for compensating farmers.

1.3.184. The Commission adopted:

Decision 92/47/EEC, 10.1.1992: OJ L 19, 28.1.1992 — swine fever (Belgium);
 Decision 92/88/EEC, 9.1.1992: OJ L 32, 8.2.1992 — infectious haemopoietic necrosis and viral haemorrhagic septicaemia (Greece);
 Decision 92/102/EEC, 31.1.1992: OJ L 39, 15.2.1992 — infectious haemopoietic necrosis and viral haemorrhagic septicaemia (France);
 Decision 92/103/EEC, 31.1.1992: OJ L 39, 15.2.1992 — brucellosis (Germany);
 Decision 92/104/EEC, 27.1.1992: OJ L 41, 18.2.1992 — new pig disease;
 Decision 92/105/EEC, 28.1.1992: OJ L 41, 18.2.1992 — foot-and-mouth disease.

Animal feed

1.3.185. Proposal for a Council Directive amending Directive 74/63/EEC concerning undesirable substances in animal feeding-stuffs.

- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 288, 6.11.1991; COM(91) 369; Bull. EC 10-1991, point 1.2.126

Endorsed by the Economic and Social Committee on 30 January. The Committee proposed that the Directive should be extended to include animals living freely in the wild and that measures should be taken to protect consumer health (ban on hunting) in areas where such animals may feed on products contaminated by local industry.

agreement concerning imports of maize and sorghum into Spain.

OJ C 67, 16.3.1992

Adopted on 25 February.

OJ L 55, 29.2.1992

Plant health legislation

1.3.186. The Commission adopted:

Directive 92/10/EEC, 19.2.1992: OJ L 70, 17.3.1992 — organisms harmful to plants;
Decision 92/106/EEC, 30.1.1992: OJ L 41, 18.2.1992 — potato ring rot (Germany);
Decision 92/120/EEC, 4.2.1992: OJ L 44, 20.2.1992 — potato ring rot (Denmark).

Prices and related measures

1.3.187. Council Regulation (EEC) No 284/92 amending, as regards the common agricultural policy, Regulation (EEC) No 1911/91 on the application of the provisions of Community law to the Canary Islands.

- Commission proposal: OJ C 330, 19.12.1991; COM(91) 510; Bull. EC 12-1991, point 1.2.225

Endorsed by Parliament on 17 January.

OJ C 39, 17.2.1992

Adopted by the Council on 3 February.

OJ L 31, 7.2.1992

1.3.188. Council Regulation (EEC) No 477/92 amending Regulation (EEC) No 4007/87 extending the period referred to in Articles 90(1) and 257(1) of the Act of Accession of Spain and Portugal, as regards Spain.

- Commission proposal: OJ C 299, 20.11.1991; COM(91) 424; Bull. EC 10-1991, point 1.2.130

Endorsed by Parliament on 14 February, subject to an amendment prohibiting a further extension of the EEC-United States

Market organization

Cereals

1.3.189. The Commission adopted:

Regulation (EEC) No 45/92, 9.1.1992: OJ L 5, 10.1.1992 — imports into Spain of common wheat of bread-making quality;
Regulation (EEC) No 249/92, 31.1.1992: OJ L 24, 1.2.1992 — supplies for French overseas departments;
Regulation (EEC) No 276/92, 5.2.1992: OJ L 30, 6.2.1992 — imports into Spain of common wheat of bread-making quality;
Regulation (EEC) No 308/92, 7.2.1992: OJ L 32, 8.2.1992 — Azores and Madeira;
Regulation (EEC) No 338/92, 12.2.1992: OJ L 36, 13.2.1992 — supplies for the island of Réunion;
Regulation (EEC) No 388/92, 18.2.1992: OJ L 43, 19.2.1992 — supplies for French overseas departments;
Regulation (EEC) No 391/92, 18.2.1992: OJ L 43, 19.2.1992 — exports to French overseas departments;
Regulation (EEC) No 467/92, 27.2.1992: OJ L 53, 28.2.1992 — supplies for French overseas departments;
Regulation (EEC) No 468/92, 27.2.1992: OJ L 53, 28.2.1992 — processing coefficients for malt.

Rice

1.3.190. The Commission adopted:

Regulation (EEC) No 81/92, 15.1.1992: OJ L 10, 16.1.1992 — Basmati rice;
Regulation (EEC) No 337/92, 12.2.1992: OJ L 36, 13.2.1992 — import and export licences.

Sugar

1.3.191. The Commission adopted:

Regulation (EEC) No 61/92, 10.1.1992: OJ L 6, 11.1.1992 — refunds;

Regulation (EEC) No 290/92, 6.2.1992: OJ L 31, 7.2.1992 — preferential sugar;
Regulation (EEC) No 476/92, 27.2.1992: OJ L 53, 28.2.1992 — quantities of sugar produced in French overseas departments;
Decision 92/137/EEC, 27.2.1992: OJ L 53, 28.2.1992 — imports into Portugal.

Oils and fats

1.3.192. Council Regulation (EEC) No 356/92 amending Regulation 136/66/EEC on the establishment of a common organization of the market in oils and fats.

- **Commission proposal:** COM(90) 511; Bull. EC 10-1990, point 1.3.130

Adopted on 10 February. Adjusts the definitions of virgin olive oils in order to bring them in line with the definitions adopted by the International Olive Oil Council.

OJ L 39, 15.2.1992

1.3.193. Council Regulation (EEC) No 221/92 laying down derogating provisions as regards storage contracts for olive oil in Greece, Spain and Portugal.

- **Reference:** Regulation (EEC) No 1360/78 on producer groups and associations thereof (OJ L 166, 23.6.1978), as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 3808/89: OJ L 371, 20.12.1989; Bull. EC 12-1989, point 2.1.158

Proposal adopted by the Commission on 9 January.

COM(91) 558

Adopted by the Council on 27 January. Authorizes for a limited period in Greece, Spain and Portugal the conclusion of storage contracts for olive oil with organizations other than those recognized within the meaning of Regulation (EEC) No 1360/78, as the structural conditions in these countries have not permitted the setting up of a sufficient number of such organizations.

OJ L 24, 1.2.1992

1.3.194. Proposal for a Council Regulation amending Regulation (EEC) No

2262/84 laying down special measures in respect of olive oil.

- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 206, 7.8.1991; COM(91) 269; Bull. EC 7/8-1991, point 1.2.215

Endorsed by Parliament on 14 February, subject to an amendment concerning the presentation by the Commission of a regular report on the activities of the inspection agencies.

OJ C 67, 16.3.1992

1.3.195. Proposal for a Council Regulation introducing specific measures for table olives.

- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 162, 21.6.1991; COM(91) 189; Bull. EC 5-1991, point 1.2.124

Endorsed by Parliament on 14 February, subject to amendments aimed in particular at increasing Community participation (50% instead of 45%) and that of the Member States (20% instead of 10%) in the financing of the revolving fund and at providing for the presentation before the end of 1993 of a proposal introducing a common organization of the market in table olives.

OJ L 67, 16.3.1992

1.3.196. Proposal for a Council Regulation concerning measures to develop the consumption of table olives.

- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 213, 28.8.1990; COM(90) 345; Bull. EC 7/8-1990, point 1.3.198

Endorsed by Parliament on 14 February, subject to amendments aimed in particular at increasing Community participation in the financing of measures to develop the consumption of table olives from 60 to 100%.

OJ C 67, 16.3.1992

1.3.197. The Commission adopted:

Regulation (EEC) No 43/92, 9.1.1992: OJ L 5, 10.1.1992 — regionalization plans;
Regulation (EEC) No 46/92, 9.1.1992: OJ L 5, 10.1.1992 — olive oil;
Regulation (EEC) No 59/92, 10.1.1992: OJ L 6, 11.1.1992 — oilseeds;

Regulation (EEC) No 250/92, 31.1.1992: OJ L 24, 1.2.1992 — soya.

Dried fodder

1.3.198. The Commission adopted:

Regulation (EEC) No 452/92, 26.2.1992: OJ L 52, 27.2.1992 — aid certificates.

Fresh fruit and vegetables

1.3.199. Council Regulation (EEC) No 220/92 amending Regulation (EEC) No 3285/83 laying down general rules for the extension of certain rules issued by producers' organizations in the fruit and vegetables sector.

- **Commission proposal:** COM(91) 427; Bull. EC 11-1991, point 1.2.148

Adopted on 27 January.

OJ L 24, 1.2.1992

1.3.200. Proposal for a Council Regulation amending Regulation (EEC) No 1035/72 on the common organization of the market in fruit and vegetables.

- **Regulation to be amended:** Council Regulation (EEC) No 1035/72: OJ L 118, 20.5.1972

Adopted by the Commission on 21 February. Provides for Commission authorization of third-country authorities to carry out checks on the conformity of fruit and vegetables with Community quality standards, prior to their export.

OJ C 64, 13.3.1992; COM(92) 51

1.3.201. Council Regulation (EEC) No 525/92 on temporary compensation for the impact of the situation in Yugoslavia on transport of some fresh fruit and vegetables from Greece.

Adopted by the Commission on 9 January.

OJ C 24, 31.1.1992; COM(91) 557

Endorsed by Parliament on 14 February.

OJ C 67, 16.3.1992

Adopted by the Council on 25 February. Grants to the Greek operators concerned compensation for the additional costs resulting from the events in Yugoslavia during 1991 which have seriously affected consignments of Greek fruit and vegetables to the other Member States.

OJ L 58, 3.3.1992

1.3.202. Proposal for a Council Regulation amending Regulation (EEC) No 790/89 fixing the level of additional flat-rate aid for the formation of producers' organizations and the maximum amount applied to aid for quality and marketing improvements in the nut and locust bean growing sector.

- **Regulation to be amended:** Council Regulation (EEC) No 790/89: OJ L 85, 30.3.1989, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 2145/91: OJ L 200, 23.7.1991; Bull. EC 7/8-1991, point 1.2.209

Adopted by the Commission on 17 January. Aims to offset the effects which unfavourable climatic conditions could have on the calculation of the aid amounts.

COM(92)2

1.3.203. The Commission adopted:

Regulation (EEC) No 251/92, 31.1.1992: OJ L 24, 1.2.1992 — supplementary trade mechanism; Regulation (EEC) No 258/92, 3.2.1992: OJ L 28, 4.2.1992 — reference prices for cucumbers; Regulation (EEC) No 259/92, 3.2.1992: OJ L 28, 4.2.1992 — offer prices for cucumbers; Regulation (EEC) No 260/92, 3.2.1992: OJ L 28, 4.2.1992 — premium for the grubbing up of mandarin trees; Regulation (EEC) No 291/92, 6.2.1992: OJ L 31, 7.2.1992 — quality standards for table grapes; Regulation (EEC) No 292/21, 6.2.1992: OJ L 31, 7.2.1992 — apples; Regulation (EEC) No 293/92, 6.2.1992: OJ L 31, 7.2.1992 — carrots; Regulation (EEC) No 304/92, 7.2.1992: OJ L 32, 8.2.1992 — apples; Regulation (EEC) No 305/92, 7.2.1992: OJ L 32, 8.2.1992 — quality standards for kiwi fruit; Regulation (EEC) No 454/92, 26.2.1992: OJ L 52, 27.2.1992 — quality standards for asparagus.

Processed fruit and vegetables

1.3.204. The Commission adopted:

Regulation (EEC) No 275/92, 5.2.1992; OJ L 30, 6.2.1992 — preserved peaches;

Regulation (EEC) No 362/92, 14.2.1992; OJ L 39, 15.2.1992 — conclusion of preliminary contracts; Regulation (EEC) No 440/92, 25.2.1992; OJ L 51, 26.2.1992 — imports of cultivated mushrooms; Regulation (EEC) No 469/92, 27.2.1992; OJ L 53, 28.2.1992 — time-limit for concluding contracts.

Wine

1.3.205. Proposal for a Council Regulation amending Regulation (EEC) No 1442/88 on the granting of permanent abandonment premiums in respect of wine-growing areas and amending Regulation (EEC) No 2239/86 on a specific commercial measure to improve wine-growing structures in Portugal.

- Commission proposal: OJ C 211, 13.8.1991; COM(91) 241; Bull. EC 7/8-1991, point 1.2.223

Endorsed by Parliament on 17 January, subject to amendments authorizing an increase in premiums where the applicant is a member of a producers' organization and restricting application of the scheme in the most sensitive areas.

OJ C 39, 17.2.1992

1.3.206. Council Regulations (EEC) Nos 526/92 and 527/92 amending, respectively, Regulation No 2390/92 laying down general rules for the import of wines, grape juice and grape must, and Regulation (EEC) No 1873/84 authorizing the offer or disposal for direct human consumption of certain imported wines which may have undergone oenological processes not provided for in Regulation (EEC) No 822/87.

- **Regulations amended:**
Council Regulation (EEC) No 2390/89: OJ L 232, 9.8.1989; Bull. EC 7/8-1989, point 2.1.150
Council Regulation (EEC) No 1873/84: OJ L 176, 3.7.1984
- **Reference:** Regulation (EEC) No 822/87 on the common organization of the market in wine: OJ L 84, 27.3.1987; Bull. EC 3-1987, point 2.1.167, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1734/91: OJ L 163, 26.6.1991; Bull. EC 6-1991, point 1.2.156

Proposals adopted by the Commission on 29 January.

COM(92) 18

Adopted by the Council on 25 February. Extension to 30 April 1992 of the derogating rules provided for under Regulations (EEC) Nos 2390/89 and 1873/84 so as to avoid disturbing trade in the wine sector pending the conclusion of negotiations with the United States.

OJ L 58, 3.3.1992

1.3.207. Proposal for a Council Regulation amending for the first time Regulation (EEC) No 1601/91 laying down general rules on the definition, description and presentation of aromatized wines, aromatized wine-based drinks and aromatized wine-product cocktails; proposal for a Council Regulation amending for the first time Regulation (EEC) No 1576/89 laying down general rules on the definition, description and presentation of spirit drinks.

- **Regulations to be amended:**
Council Regulation (EEC) No 1601/91: OJ L 149, 14.6.1991; Bull. EC 6-1991, point 1.2.167
Council Regulation (EEC) No 1576/89: OJ L 160, 12.6.1989; Bull. EC 5-1991, point 2.1.185
- **Proposals replaced:**
Proposal for a Council Regulation amending for the first time Regulation (EEC) No 1601/91: COM(91) 423; Bull. EC 10-1991, point 1.2.145
Proposal for a Council Regulation amending for the first time Regulation (EEC) No 1576/91: COM(91) 422; Bull. EC 10-1991, point 1.2.144

Adopted by the Commission on 21 February. Would prohibit from 1 January 1993 the use of lead-based capsules on bottles of aromatized wines or spirit drinks, while authorizing, as a transitional measure, the putting up for sale and marketing of such products bottled and covered with lead capsules before 1 January 1993 with a view to using up the stocks of products conforming to existing legislation. These proposals replace proposal COM(91) 422 and COM(92) 423 which did not provide for the abovementioned transitional provision.

COM(92) 55

1.3.208. The Commission adopted:

Regulation (EEC) No 26/92, 6.1.1992: OJ L 3, 8.1.1992 — preventive distillation;
 Regulation (EEC) No 153/92, 23.1.1992: OJ L 17, 24.1.1992 — description and presentation;
 Regulation (EEC) No 164/92, 24.1.1992: OJ L 18, 25.1.1992 — submission of grape harvest declaration in Italy;
 Regulation (EEC) No 195/92, 29.1.1992: OJ L 21, 30.1.1992 — distillation in Portugal;
 Regulation (EEC) No 351/92, 13.2.1992: OJ L 37, 14.2.1992 — aromatized wines;
 Regulation (EEC) No 505/92, 28.2.1992: OJ L 55, 29.2.1992 — compulsory distillation;
 Regulation (EEC) No 506/92, 28.2.1992: OJ L 55, 29.2.1992 — acidity content of wines in Spain.

Tobacco

- **Basic Regulation:** Council Regulation (EEC) No 727/70: OJ L 94, 28.4.1970, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1737/91: OJ L 163, 26.6.1991; Bull. EC 6-1991, point 1.2.156

1.3.209. Proposal for a Council Regulation amending Regulation (EEC) No 727/70 on the common organization of the market in raw tobacco; proposal for a Council Regulation fixing for the 1992 harvest the maximum guaranteed quantities in the raw tobacco sector.

- **Reference:** Proposals for Council Regulations on the common organization of the market in raw tobacco and fixing the premiums for leaf tobacco by group of tobacco varieties and the processing quotas allocated by group of varieties and by Member State: OJ C 295, 14.11.1991; COM(91) 339; Bull. EC 10-1991, point 1.2.100

Adopted by the Commission on 19 February. In view of the fact that the reform of the organization of the tobacco market, proposed by the Commission in October 1991, will not be adopted in time to apply to the 1992 harvest, the proposals provide for the necessary market-related measures for the 1992 harvest on the basis of the existing legislation. The Commission proposes to apply the same maximum guaranteed quantities for each variety or group of varieties as in 1991 (a total of 390 000 tonnes) and to increase the maximum

reduction in prices and premiums from 15 to 30% in cases where the maximum guaranteed quantities are exceeded. The Commission specifies that the 1992 harvest will not be taken into account in the reference period which will form the basis for allocating quotas under the reform of the CAP.

OJ C 60, 7.3.1992; COM(92) 54

1.3.210. Proposals for Council Regulations amending respectively Regulation (EEC) No 1114/88 which amended Regulation (EEC) No 727/70 on the common organization of the market in raw tobacco and Regulation (EEC) No 2268/88 fixing, for the 1988 harvest, certain prices and the maximum guaranteed quantities in the tobacco sector.

- **Reference:** Judgment of the Court of Justice in Case C-368/89: OJ C 208, 9.8.1991
- **Regulations to be amended:**
 Council Regulation (EEC) No 1114/88: OJ L 110, 29.4.1988; Bull. EC 4-1988, point 2.1.126
 Council Regulation (EEC) No 2268/88: OJ L 199, 26.7.1988; Bull. EC 7/8-1988, points 2.1.126 and 2.1.134

Adopted by the Commission on 10 February. Purpose: to repeal the maximum guaranteed quantities in the tobacco sector for the 1988 harvest in accordance with the judgment of the Court of Justice which declared Regulation (EEC) No 2268/88 void in so far as it provides for a maximum guaranteed quantity in respect of the Bright variety harvested in 1988, the reasons for the Court's judgment also applying to the other tobacco varieties.

OJ C 52, 27.2.1992; COM(92) 40

1.3.211. The Commission adopted:

Regulation (EEC) No 162/92, 24.1.1992: OJ L 18, 25.1.1992 — invitation to tender.

Hops

1.3.212. Proposal for a Council Regulation amending Regulation (EEC) No 1696/71 on the common organization of the market in hops.

- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 204, 3.8.1991; COM(91) 263; Bull. EC 7/8-1991, point 1.2.228

Endorsed by Parliament on 14 February, subject to an amendment to the effect that there shall be no reduction in aid to producer groups if they allocate at least 25% of Community aid to measures aimed at guaranteeing quality, developing varieties, converting to different varieties, advertising and market development and other measures to ensure a balance between supply and demand, even where such groups do not meet the criteria for recognized producer groups.

1.3.213. The Commission adopted:

Regulation (EEC) No 425/92, 21.2.1992: OJ L 47, 22.2.1992 — varieties cultivated in the Community;
Decision 92/148/EEC, 21.2.1992: OJ L 61, 6.3.1992 — varietal conversion (Spain);
Decision 92/149/EEC, 21.2.1992: OJ L 61, 6.3.1992 — varietal conversion (Belgium).

Seeds

1.3.214. The Commission adopted:

Directive 92/9/EEC, 19.2.1992: OJ L 70, 17.3.1992 — seeds of oil and fibre plants;
Decision 92/119/EEC, 3.2.1992: OJ L 44, 20.2.1992 — rye-grass;
Decision 92/135/33C, 11.2.1992: OJ L 52, 27.2.1992 — equivalence (Czech and Slovak Federal Republic).

Milk

1.3.215. Council Decision 92/118/EEC on the adaptation of the Agreement in the form of an exchange of letters between the European Economic Community and the Kingdom of Norway concerning reciprocal trade in cheese.

- **Commission proposal:** COM(91) 494; Bull. EC 12-1991, point 1.2.245

Adopted on 27 January.

OJ L 44, 20.2.1992

1.3.216. Proposal for a Council Regulation amending Regulation (EEC) No 3659/90 on products subject to the supplementary trade mechanism during the second stage of Portuguese accession.

- **Regulation to be amended:** Council Regulation (EEC) No 3659/90: OJ L 362, 27.12.1990; Bull. EC 12-1990, point 1.3.179

Adopted by the Commission on 17 February. This proposal would remove milk and cream in small packings from the list of products subject to the supplementary trade mechanism (STM) for Portugal.

COM(92) 48

1.3.217. Proposal for a Council Regulation amending Regulation (EEC) No 206/91 concerning the exclusion of milk products from inward processing arrangements and of recourse to certain usual forms of handling.

- **Regulation to be amended:** Council Regulation (EEC) No 206/91: OJ L 24, 30.1.1991; Bull. EC 1/2/-1991, point 1.2.183

Adopted by the Commission on 24 February. Authorizes inward processing arrangements for certain modified wheys.

COM(92) 59

1.3.218. The Commission adopted:

Regulation (EEC) No 44/92, 9.1.1992: OJ L 5, 10.1.1992 — skimmed-milk powder;
Regulation (EEC) No 60/92, 9.1.1992: OJ L 6, 11.1.1992 — sale of butter from intervention stocks;
Regulation (EEC) No 63/92, 10.1.1992: OJ L 6, 11.1.1992 — indicative ceilings for Spain and Portugal;
Regulation (EEC) No 110/92, 17.1.1992: OJ L 12, 18.1.1992 — exports to the republics of the former Soviet Union;
Regulation (EEC) No 124/92, 20.1.1992: OJ L 14, 21.1.1992 — aid for butter and cream;
Regulation (EEC) No 211/91, 30.1.1992: OJ L 22, 31.1.1992 — exports to the republics of the former Soviet Union;
Regulation (EEC) No 252/92, 31.1.1992: OJ L 24, 1.2.1992 — inward processing;
Regulation (EEC) No 257/92, 3.2.1992: OJ L 28, 4.2.1992 — storage;

Regulation (EEC) No 373/92, 17.2.1992: OJ L 41, 18.2.1992 — market research contracts;
 Regulation (EEC) No 374/92, 17.2.1992: OJ L 41, 18.2.1992 — muesli;
 Regulation (EEC) No 426/92, 21.2.1992: OJ L 47, 22.2.1992 — levy amounts;
 Regulation (EEC) No 465/92, 27.2.1992: OJ L 53, 28.2.1992 — information campaigns.

Beef and veal

1.3.219. Council estimates Nos 92/59/EEC and 92/60/EEC concerning young male bovine animals weighing 300 kilograms or less and intended for fattening for the period 1 January to 31 December 1992 and the supply and demand for beef and veal in the processing industry for the period 1 January to 31 December 1992 respectively.

- **Commission proposal:** COM(91) 467; Bull. EC 11-1991, point 1.2.158

Adopted on 27 January.

OJ L 28, 4.2.1992

1.3.220. The Commission adopted:

Regulation (EEC) No 115/92, 17.1.1992: OJ L 12, 18.1.1992 — survey of prices on representative markets;
 Regulation (EEC) No 128/92, 21.1.1992: OJ L 15, 22.1.1992 — intervention stocks;
 Regulation (EEC) No 132/92, 21.1.1992: OJ L 15, 21.1.1992 — sale of bone-in beef;
 Regulation (EEC) No 273/92, 4.2.1992: OJ L 30, 6.2.1992 — sale of beef;
 Regulation (EEC) No 274/92, 4.2.1992: OJ L 30, 6.2.1992 — sale of boneless beef;
 Regulation (EEC) No 309/92, 7.2.1992: OJ L 32, 8.2.1992 — STM;
 Regulation (EEC) No 324/92, 11.2.1992: OJ L 35, 12.2.1992 — GATT quota;
 Regulation (EEC) No 365/92, 14.2.1992: OJ L 39, 15.2.1992 — importation of young male bovines;
 Regulation (EEC) No 397/92, 19.2.1992: OJ L 44, 20.2.1992 — sale of bone-in beef;
 Regulation (EEC) No 439/92, 25.2.1992: OJ L 51, 26.2.1992 — intervention purchasing by tender;
 Regulation (EEC) No 451/92, 26.2.1992: OJ L 52, 27.2.1992 — GATT quota;
 Regulation (EEC) No 453/92, 26.2.1992: OJ L 52, 27.2.1992 — STM licences Spain and Portugal.

Sheepmeat and goatmeat

1.3.221. The Commission adopted:

Decision 92/93/EEC, 13.1.1992: OJ L 35, 12.2.1992 — imports.

Pigmeat

1.3.222. The Commission adopted:

Decision 92/100/EEC, 22.1.1992: OJ L 39, 15.2.1992 — grading of carcasses (Netherlands).

Poultrymeat

1.3.223. The Commission adopted:

Regulation (EEC) No 315/92, 10.2.1992: OJ L 34, 11.2.1992 — marketing standards.

EAGGF Guarantee Section

1.3.224. Proposal for a Council Regulation amending Regulation (EEC) No 1442/88 on the granting, for the 1988/89 to 1995/96 wine years, of permanent abandonment premiums in respect of wine-growing areas.

- **Regulation to be amended:** Council Regulation (EEC) No 1442/88: OJ L 132, 28.5.1988; Bull. EC 5-1988, point 2.1.117, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1327/90: OJ L 132, 23.5.1990; Bull. EC 5-1990, point 1.2.142

Adopted by the Commission on 20 February. This will book to the EAGGF Guarantee Section all residual expenditure and receipts in respect of preceding wine years, the advances granted under the old system not having been fully expended.

OJ C 64, 13.3.1992; COM(92) 49

State aid

Decisions to raise no objections

1.3.225. From 1 January 1992, decisions to raise no objections will be reported in the Bulletin relating to the month in which they are taken, not the month in which they are published in the Official Journal.

Belgium

1.3.226. Commission decision on an aid measure in the cattle sector.

Adopted on 29 January. This is exceptional national aid for cattle farms in difficulties.

1.3.227. Commission decision concerning aid for young farmers.

Adopted on 29 January. This Walloon regional aid scheme is to assist young farmers who are in difficulties.

Denmark

1.3.228. Commission decision on aid for set-aside.

Adopted on 26 February. This concerns a national aid scheme for green fallow comparable with the Community scheme.

Germany

1.3.229. Commission decision concerning aid for agriculture in the former GDR.

Adopted on 15 January. This is a transitional measure which seeks to assure a harmonious transition to the common agricultural policy for agriculture in the former German Democratic Republic.

Spain

1.3.230. Commission decision on aid for agricultural cooperatives and associations affected by frost and hailstorms in 1990 and 1991.

Adopted on 29 January.

1.3.231. Commission decision on aid measures for the improvement of livestock and reproductive systems.

Adopted on 29 January. The scheme comprises aid for the implementation of programmes for genetic improvement, yield control, the rearing of livestock from improvement programmes, the conservation of indigenous breeds threatened by extinction, reproduction technique improvement and the promotion of genetic material production and distribution centres.

1.3.232. Commission decision on aid for prepared meat products firms which conclude contracts with pig farmers.

Adopted on 12 February. The scheme is based on an order of the region of Castile-Leon encouraging the conclusion of contracts approved by the Ministry of Agriculture between farmers on the one hand and processors and distributors on the other.

1.3.233. Commission decision on aid for pig farms.

Adopted on 12 February. The aid is for the purchase of boars and reproductive material.

Netherlands

1.3.234. Commission decision on an aid scheme for the improvement of slurry storage facilities on farms.

Adopted on 12 February. Concerns the amendment of an existing aid scheme. The Dutch authorities have undertaken to grant the aid only if the phosphate discharged is restricted and there is no increase in production.

International dimension

1.3.235. Arrangement between the Commission and Argentina in the plant health, veterinary and food hygiene sectors.

- **Reference:** EEC-Argentina Cooperation Agreement: OJ L 295, 26.10.1990; Bull. EC 10-1990, point 1.4.26

Draft adopted by the Commission on 11 February. Provides for cooperation between the Commission and the Argentinian authorities in the plant health, veterinary and food hygiene sectors.

Arrangement signed in Strasbourg on 13 February by Mr Mac Sharry and Mr Regunaga, the Argentinian Minister for Agriculture.

1.3.236. Arrangement between the Commission and Uruguay in the plant health, veterinary and food hygiene sectors.

- **Reference:** EEC-Uruguay Cooperation Agreement: Bull. EC 11-1991, point 1.3.49

Draft adopted by the Commission on 11 February. Provides for cooperation between the Commission and the Uruguayan authorities in the plant health, veterinary and food hygiene sectors.

Fisheries

I

The quality of fishery products

1.3.237. Commission communication on a quality policy for fishery products.

- **References:**
Commission communication on the quality of, and the protection of geographical indications for, agricultural products: Bull. EC 12-1990, point 1.3.166
Commission report on the common fisheries policy: Bull. EC 12-1991, point 1.2.255

Adopted on 28 February. The Commission notes that, in view of the long-term restrictions on authorized catches, the fishing

industry, in order to remain competitive and economic, must strive for an improvement in the quality of fishery products. Improved quality is in keeping with the policy of protecting the consumer and fits in with the Community's general approach to the quality of foodstuffs and with the common fisheries policy.

The Commission, while recognizing that quality improvement is the responsibility of the fishing industry, envisages two kinds of measures:

- (i) a Community scheme for recognizing quality in fishery products;
- (ii) incentives under the structural section of the fisheries policy to support investments with a direct impact on the quality of the products and to help promote them.

II

Resources

Internal aspects

1.3.238. Council Regulation (EEC) No 345/92 amending for the 11th time Regulation (EEC) No 3094/86 laying down certain technical measures for the conservation of fishery resources.

- **Regulation amended:** Council Regulation (EEC) No 3094/86: OJ L 288, 11.10.1986; Bull. EC 10-1986, point 2.1.174, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 3500/91: OJ L 331, 3.12.1991; Bull. EC 11-1991, point 1.2.172
- **Commission proposal:** COM(90) 371; Bull. EC 7/8-1990, point 1.3.261; COM(90) 610; Bull. EC 12-1990, point 1.3.253; COM(91) 209; Bull. EC 6-1991, point 1.2.188
- **Parliament opinion:** OJ C 280, 28.10.1991; Bull. EC 10-1991, point 1.2.162
- **Council agreement:** Bull. EC 10-1991, point 1.2.162

Formally adopted on 27 January. Consolidates the three proposals COM(90) 371,

COM(90) 610 and COM(91) 209 approved by the Council on 28 October.

OJ L 42, 18.2.1992

External aspects

South Africa

1.3.239. Proposals for Council Decisions authorizing the Portuguese Republic and the Kingdom of Spain, respectively, to extend until 7 March 1993 the agreement on mutual fishery relations with the Republic of South Africa.

- **Reference:** Treaty concerning the accession of the Kingdom of Spain and the Portuguese Republic to the European Economic Community and to the European Atomic Energy Community: OJ L 302, 15.11.1985; Bull. EC 11-1985, points 2.2.1 to 2.2.4

Adopted by the Commission on 5 February. The Act of Accession provides that the Council may authorize Spain and Portugal to extend the validity of fisheries agreements with third countries. These proposals grant such authorization until 7 March 1993 as regards fishery relations between those countries and South Africa.

COM(92) 30 and 31

Guinea

- **Reference:** EEC-Guinea fisheries agreement: OJ L 29, 30.1.1987; Bull. EC 1-1987, point 2.1.117

1.3.240. Proposal for a Council Regulation on the conclusion of the Protocol establishing for the period 1 January 1992 to 31 December 1993 the fishing rights and financial compensation provided for in the Agreement between the European Economic Community and the Government of the Republic of Guinea on fishing off the coast of Guinea.

Adopted by the Commission on 11 February. The Protocol annexed to the 1987 EEC-Guinea fisheries agreement has expired. The

proposal provides for the conclusion of a new Protocol establishing the technical and financial conditions for fishing activity by the EC fishing fleet in Guinean waters until 31 December 1993. The terms are identical to those of the previous Protocol.

OJ C 54, 29.2.1992; COM(92) 38

1.3.241. Proposal for a Council Decision on the conclusion of the Agreement in the form of an exchange of letters concerning the provisional application of the Protocol establishing for the period 1 January 1992 to 31 December 1993 the fishing rights and financial compensation provided for in the Agreement between the European Economic Community and the Government of the Republic of Guinea on fishing off the Guinean coast.

Adopted on 11 February.

OJ C 54, 29.2.1992; COM(92) 38

Guinea-Bissau

1.3.242. Council Regulation (EEC) No 346/92 on the conclusion of the Protocol establishing for the period 16 June 1991 to 15 June 1993 the fishing rights and financial compensation provided for in the Agreement between the European Economic Community and the Government of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau on fishing off the coast of Guinea-Bissau.

- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 228, 3.9.1991; COM(91) 286; Bull. EC 7/8-1991, point 1.2.251
- **Parliament opinion:** OJ C 13, 20.1.1992; Bull. EC 12-1991, point 1.2.266

Adopted by the Council on 27 January.

OJ L 42, 18.2.1992

Morocco

1.3.243. Council Regulation (EEC) No 188/92 on the conclusion of Protocol No 2 establishing for the period 1 April 1991 to 29 February 1992 the crawfish fishing opportunities and corresponding financial compensation provided for in the Agree-

ment on relations in the sea-fisheries sector between the European Economic Community and the Kingdom of Morocco.

- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 142, 31.5.1991; COM(91) 156; Bull. EC 5-1991, point 1.2.143
- **Parliament opinion:** OJ C 13, 20.1.1992; Bull. EC 12-1991, point 1.2.167

Adopted on 27 January.

OJ L 21, 30.1.1992

Mozambique

- **Reference:** EEC-Mozambique fisheries agreement: OJ L 98, 10.4.1987; Bull. EC 3-1987, point 2.1.187

1.3.244. Proposal for a Council Regulation relating to the conclusion of the Protocol establishing, for the period 1 January 1992 to 30 September 1993, the fishing opportunities and the financial contribution provided for in the Agreement between the European Economic Community and the Government of the People's Republic of Mozambique on fisheries relations.

Adopted by the Commission on 27 January. The Protocol annexed to the 1987 EEC-Mozambique fisheries agreement has expired. The proposal provides for the conclusion of a new Protocol establishing the technical and financial conditions for fishing activity by the EC fishing fleet in Mozambican waters for the period from 1 January 1992 to 30 September 1993.

COM(92) 12

1.3.245. Proposal for a Council Decision on the conclusion of an Agreement in the form of an exchange of letters concerning the provisional application of the Protocol establishing for the period 1 January 1992 to 30 September 1993 the fishing opportunities and the financial contribution provided for in the Agreement between the European Economic Community and the Government of the People's Republic of Mozambique on fisheries relations.

Adopted by the Commission on 27 January.

COM(92) 12

NAFO

1.3.246. Council Regulation (EEC) No 189/92 adopting provisions for the application of certain control measures adopted by the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organization.

- **Commission proposal:** COM(91) 537; Bull. EC 12-1991, point 1.2.269

Adopted on 27 January.

OJ L 21, 30.1.1992

1.3.247. Council Regulation (EEC) No 436/92 amending Regulation (EEC) No 1956/88 adopting provisions for the application of the scheme of joint international inspection adopted by the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organization.

- **Commission proposal:** COM(91) 541; Bull. EC 12-1991, point 1.2.270

Adopted on 10 February.

OJ L 54, 28.2.1992

Sweden

1.3.248. Proposal for a Council Regulation allocating additional catch quotas among Member States for vessels fishing in Swedish waters, for 1992.

- **Reference:** EEC-Sweden agreement concerning agriculture and fisheries: OJ L 328, 22.11.1986

Adopted by the Commission on 17 February. Allocates among the Member States the additional catch quotas granted by Sweden to the Community for 1992.

COM(92) 47

Structural measures and assistance

1.3.249. Structural assistance is now dealt with under the heading 'Economic and social cohesion'.

State aid

Decisions to raise no objections

1.3.250. From 1 January 1992, decisions to raise no objections will be reported in the Bulletin relating to the month in which they are taken, not the month in which they are published in the *Official Journal of the European Communities*.

Greece

1.3.251. Commission decision concerning an aid programme for 1990 and 1991 in the fisheries and aquaculture sector.

Adopted on 15 January. The programme covers all the aid schemes which the Greek authorities apply in the fisheries sector. The measures concern the formation of producer groups, the construction, modernization and withdrawal of vessels, research, exploratory fishing, joint enterprises, aquaculture, fishing port facilities, the promotion of seafood products and the definitive cancellation of fishing licences.

France

1.3.252. Commission decision concerning aid for the construction of specialized vessels for use in the production of shellfish in the *département* of Morbihan.

Adopted on 15 January. The scheme provides for aid for the establishment, extension and modernization of marine shellfish farms, and in particular for the construction of vessels for use in shellfish production.

The aid will take the form of an interest-free advance repayable over five years after a five-year grace period, equal to 20% of the investment not including charges. Where projects do not qualify for Community aid for purely budgetary reasons, the advance will be transformed into a grant equal to 10% of the investment not including charges.

1.3.253. Commission decision concerning aid for professional organizations in the fisheries sector.

Adopted on 26 February. The scheme provides for the introduction of a parafiscal charge for the benefit of professional organizations in the sea-fishing and fish-farming sectors, and in particular the National Sea-fishing and Fish-farming Committee.

Italy

1.3.254. Commission decision concerning an aid scheme for the laying up of fishing vessels.

- **Reference:** Council Regulation (EEC) No 4028/86 on Community measures to improve and adapt structures in the fisheries and aquaculture sector: OJ L 376, 31.12.1986; Bull. EC 12-1986, point 2.1.289, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 3944/90: OJ L 380, 31.12.1990; Bull. EC 12-1990, point 1.3.249

Adopted on 26 February. The scheme incorporates the conditions for granting aid laid down in Regulation (EEC) No 4028/86.

Netherlands

1.3.255. Commission decision on an aid scheme for research.

Adopted on 26 February. The scheme provides for the introduction of parafiscal charges for the benefit of a fund for financing research activities in the fisheries sector. The charges do not apply to imported products.

A people's Europe

I

Action to combat the use of drugs

1.3.256. Resolution of the Council and of the representatives of the Governments of

the Member States meeting within the Council on a code of conduct against doping in sport.

● **References:**

Resolution of the Council and the Ministers for Health meeting within the Council on Community action to combat the use of drugs, including the abuse of medicinal products, particularly in sport: OJ C 329, 31.12.1990; Bull. EC 12-1990, point 1.3.307

Declaration by the Council and the Ministers for Health meeting within the Council on action to combat the use of drugs, including the abuse of medicinal products, in sport: OJ C 170, 29.6.1991; Bull. EC 6-1991, point 1.2.218

Commission communication to the Council on doping in sport: Bull. EC 11-1991, point 1.2.200

Adopted on 3 February.

'The Council and the representatives of the Governments of the Member States, meeting within the Council,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Referring to the resolution of 3 December 1990 on Community action to combat the use of drugs, including the abuse of medicinal products, particularly in sport,

Referring also to the declaration made on this subject on 4 June 1991,

Noting with interest the communication from the Commission to the Council on doping in sport and, in particular, the analysis of the phenomenon of doping and its effects on health,

Considering that the draft code of conduct against doping in sport included in that communication fulfils the aims of the aforementioned resolution, and is particularly appropriate in view of the Albertville and Barcelona Olympic Games in 1992,

Approve the code of conduct, as annexed hereto, as an instrument serving to inform and educate the public in general, and, more specifically, young people, as well as the circles concerned;

Invite the Commission and the Member States:

(i) to ensure the widest possible dissemination of this code, in particular on the eve of the sporting events to be held in 1992, in collaboration with the Member States more specifically involved in organizing them,

(ii) to use this code to reinforce the training, information and education initiatives taken to combat doping.

Code of conduct against doping in sport

1. Young people shall be encouraged to play the leading role in advocating that participation in sport should be free from doping and urged to promote this attitude among themselves.

2. Parents shall be encouraged to foster in their children a positive attitude to participation in sport, to provide them with moral support in their efforts and to reinforce the basic values of good health, fair play and team spirit.

3. Schools, universities and other training centres shall promote the attainment of success through fair play and advocate that participation in sporting activities shall be free of doping agents and methods.

4. Athletes, as role models, shall help to re-establish confidence in both sport and society being free from doping.

5. The health professions have an obligation to be informed fully of the effects of doping agents and methods and to provide advice to the individuals who come into professional contact with them.

6. Those associated with sportsmen and sportswomen (managers, trainers, coaches, etc.) must play an active role in preventing doping and encouraging fair play.

7. Organizations involved with sports activities, including those related to the Olympic movement, shall re-emphasize the spirit of fair competition.

8. Sports organizations at national and international levels shall cooperate in issues related to the status and control of doping.

9. Testing laboratories shall continue to maintain high-quality and reliable drug-testing procedures. They shall also monitor the presence of new substances having the potential for performance enhancement and inform the appropriate authorities for action to be taken.

10. The media shall provide the general public with information about athletes' training programmes and not merely the outcome of sporting events, as well as relevant information on the negative consequences of doping for health.'

OJ C 44, 19.2.1992

II

Public health

Cancer prevention

1.3.257. Proposal for a Council Directive on the approximation of the Member States' laws, regulations and administrative provisions on advertising for tobacco products.

- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 124, 19.5.1989; COM(89) 163; Bull. EC 3-1989, point 2.1.85
- **Economic and Social Committee opinion:** OJ C 62, 12.3.1990; Bull. EC 12-1989, point 2.1.116
- **Parliament opinion (first reading):** OJ C 96, 17.4.1990; Bull. EC 3-1990, point 1.1.193
- **First amended Commission proposal:** OJ C 116, 11.5.1990; COM(90) 147; Bull. EC 4-1990, point 1.1.162
- **Second amended Commission proposal:** OJ C 167, 27.6.1991; COM(91) 111; Bull. EC 5-1991, point 1.2.165

Endorsed by Parliament (first reading) on 11 February, subject to a number of amendments bearing mainly on the definition of tobacco sales outlets and on the scope of application of the Directive, in particular the ban on advertising in connection with sponsorship.

OJ C 67, 16.3.1992

Audiovisual media, information, communication and culture

Audiovisual policy and production

High-definition television

1.3.258. Proposal for a Council Directive on the adoption of standards for satellite broadcasting of television signals.

- **Commission approval:** Bull. EC 6-1991, point 1.2.73

- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 194, 25.7.1991; COM(91) 242; Bull. EC 7/8-1991, point 1.2.98
- **Parliament opinion (first reading):** OJ C 326, 16.12.1991; Bull. EC 11-1991, point 1.2.60
- **Economic and Social Committee opinion:** OJ C 40, 17.2. 1992; Bull. EC 11-1992, point 1.2.60
- **Amended Commission proposal:** OJ C 332, 21.12.1991; COM(91) 530; Bull. EC 12-1991, point 1.2.86
- **Council common position approved:** Bull. EC 12-1991, point 1.2.86

Common position adopted by the Council on 10 February.

Copyright and related rights

1.3.259. Proposal for a Council Directive harmonizing the term of protection of copyright and certain related rights (→ point 1.3.13).

1.3.260. Proposal for a Council Directive on rental and lending rights, and on certain rights related to copyright (→ point 1.3.50).

1.3.261. Proposal for a Council Decision concerning the accession of the Member States to the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works, as revised by the Paris Act of 24 July 1971, and the International Convention for the Protection of Performers, Producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organizations (Rome Convention) of 26 October 1961 (→ point 1.3.51).

1.3.262. Proposal for a Council Directive on the coordination of certain rules concerning copyright and neighbouring rights applicable to satellite broadcasting and cable retransmission (→ point 1.3.52).

Public awareness

1992 Olympic Games

1.3.263. The Community and the 1992 Olympic Games — report on progress since June 1990.

- **Reference:** Commission agreement in principle to a Community presence at the 1992 Olympics: Bull. EC 3-1989, point 2.1.95

Commission decision taken on 22 January. The information to be presented will cover Community policies in general and the economic and social cohesion policy in particular. The Commission wishes to take advantage of the exceptional opportunity provided by the winter Olympics (8 to 23 February) and the summer Olympics (25 July to 9 August), both to be held in the Community in the historic year of 1992, to promote the European idea. Three key issues have been selected to reflect the Community presence at the Games: image and communication; promotion of the new technologies; and backing for sport for the disabled. Two types of operation have been chosen: Community involvement in the opening ceremonies and the launching of an information campaign reinforcing the message conveyed during these ceremonies.

1.3.264. Opening of the winter Olympics in Albertville on 8 February in the presence of Mr Delors, President of the Commission, and Mr Dondelinger, Member of the Commission.

Opinion poll

1.3.265. *Eurobarometer* No 36.

- **Reference:** Previous *Eurobarometer*: Bull. EC 7/8-1991, point 1.2.295

Findings published by the Commission on 17 January. In autumn 1991, 85% of Com-

munity citizens felt that Community activities were 'important' or 'very important' for their country's future, the highest percentage since this question was first asked. Completion of the single European market inspired hope in six out of 10 interviewees but fear in nearly three out of 10. The social dimension was considered 'a good thing' by two in every three and 'a bad thing' by one in 13. 38% of interviewees felt that 1992 would be a better year for them than 1991.

Eurobarometer also questioned 10 000 people in 10 Central and East European countries. Nearly everywhere the majority felt that their country's economy and their personal finances had worsened in 1991 and in more countries than not the majority of interviewees were in favour of their government speeding up economic reform. Around three out of four Central and Eastern Europeans had heard of the European Community and the vast majority of them would like closer links with it.

Available from the Commission of the European Communities (Directorate-General for Audiovisual, Information, Communication and Culture), 200 rue de la Loi, B-1049 Brussels.

Culture

1.3.266. Proposal for a Council Directive on the return of cultural objects unlawfully removed from the territory of a Member State and proposal for a Council Regulation on the export of cultural goods (→ point 1.3.12).

4. The role of the Community in the world

European Free Trade Association

Relations with EFTA

Agreement on a European Economic Area

1.4.1. Draft Agreement on the establishment of a European Economic Area (EEA).

- **Negotiating directives:** Bull. EC 6-1991, point 1.4.6
- **Council agreement:** Bull. EC 10-1991, point 1.3.1
- **Opinion of the Court of Justice:** Bull. EC 12-1991, point 1.7.18
- **Examination by the Council:** Bull. EC 12-1991, point 1.3.1

Conclusions adopted by the Council on 3 February.

'The Council heard a report from the Commission on the progress of negotiations with the EFTA partners to make the necessary amendments to the EEA Agreement in the light of the opinion of the Court of Justice.

It reaffirmed the importance attached by the Community to establishing the European Economic Area on 1 January 1993 and its political will to reach agreement as soon as possible.

It shared the Commission's view that as part of a balanced approach a solution should be sought ensuring maximum consistency in the interpretation of the provisions governing the four freedoms and conditions of competition.

It called on the Commission to complete the negotiations in close contact with the Permanent Representatives Committee and in the light of the Council's deliberations.'

Parliament resolution of 14 February on the revised draft. Parliament called on the Commission and the governments of the EFTA countries to reach a new agreement on the issue on which the Court of Justice had delivered a negative opinion. It also requested the Commission to present the revised draft agreement to the Court for a new opinion. It said that it would not give its assent to an agreement which weakened Community bodies, particularly Parlia-

ment, in their legislative role and underlined the need to ensure that the EEA was subject to democratic scrutiny by the European Parliament and the parliaments of the EFTA countries. It also considered that, given the probable accession of some of the EFTA countries to the Community, provision should be made for the revision of the agreement by 1 January 1996.

OJ C 67, 16.3.1992

Decision taken by the Commission on 19 February to seek a second opinion from the Court of Justice. The decision follows on from the Parliament resolution and the conclusion of negotiations between the Community and EFTA, which enabled a revised draft agreement to be drawn up in which the judicial system providing for a common Court, to which the Court of Justice had objected, is replaced by a joint committee for the settlement of disputes. The Commission decided to consult the Court of Justice afresh on the renegotiated articles following the first opinion and not to initial the agreement before receiving the results of this consultation.

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

I

Relations with the independent States of the former Soviet Union

1.4.2. Commission communication on Community relations with the independent States of the former Soviet Union.

• **References:**

Council Decision 90/116/EEC on the conclusion by the European Economic Community of the Agreement between the EEC and Euratom and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

on trade and commercial and economic cooperation: OJ L 68, 15.3.1990; Bull. EC 1/2-1990, point 1.2.23

Joint statement of the Community and Member States concerning guidelines on the recognition of new States in Eastern Europe and in the Soviet Union: Bull. EC 12-1991, point 1.4.5

Joint statement of the Community and Member States concerning recognition of former Soviet Republics: Bull. EC 12-1991, point 1.4.13

Washington Conference: point 1.4.4 of this Bulletin

Adopted by the Commission on 9 January. The Commission reported on the action taken since 1985 to encourage political and economic reform and on the decisions taken last December by the foreign ministers with regard to the recognition of former Soviet Republics, and proposed some specific measures aimed at tailoring existing instruments of cooperation and assistance to the new situation.

It also suggested that new agreements, tailored to each State, be negotiated to replace the 1990 trade and cooperation Agreement with the USSR. The agreements would occupy a position between the trade and cooperation agreements and the Europe Agreements, and would involve a wide-ranging opening-up of markets, financial and economic cooperation, a framework for technical assistance and provisions concerning political dialogue. The Commission called for flexibility to be shown, in order to take account of the specific needs and general situation of the States concerned.

The Commission furthermore emphasized the political role of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) and stressed the importance it attached to regional cooperation, particularly in economic matters. It called for these factors to be considered when the framework for future relations was being determined. It expressed the belief that the Community's experience in technical assistance and humanitarian aid would enable it to make a positive contribution to the Washington Conference and to the follow-up to that Conference, which would itself provide an incentive to those

States whose contribution had so far been modest to make new commitments.

1.4.3. Commission communication on Community relations with the independent States of the former Soviet Union.

- **Reference:** Previous Commission communication: point 1.4.2. of this Bulletin

Adopted by the Commission on 26 February. The new communication sought to consider in greater detail some of the issues raised in the communication of 9 January. With regard to political matters, the Commission intended, in the light of the continuing tension between the members of the Commonwealth, to pursue the development of relations with the various levels of authority (the independent States, the major towns, etc.) at which power was actually concentrated.

With regard to economic matters, the Commission reported on the situation in the various States and on their degree of commitment to market-economy oriented reform. Technical assistance was seen as the most immediate priority, and the States badly needed the know-how to establish the foundations of a market economy and draw up reform programmes and plans for stabilization.

Assistance from the international Community had been rather fragmented and should concentrate in the future on a limited number of areas crucial to successful reform. With regard to Community action, the Commission provided a summary of contributions in the form of technical assistance, food aid and humanitarian aid, and assessed future needs, placing particular emphasis on the Lisbon Conference.

The prospective new agreements, in connection with which exploratory talks have already taken place with some of the States, should involve reciprocal granting of most-favoured-nation status in accordance with the principles of the GATT, with the Commission in addition giving consideration to making unilateral improvements to market access for certain products. They should

also make clear the Community's willingness to finance technical cooperation for several years and provide special balance-of-payments assistance. Emphasis should be placed on economic cooperation aimed at supporting the process of reform, developing the private sector, encouraging the establishment of joint ventures and promoting investment. A joint declaration by the Community, the Member States and the partner countries in question should pave the way for political dialogue.

1.4.4. Conference on assistance to the independent States of the former Soviet Union.

Held in Washington on 22 and 23 January. The main aim of the conference, in which 47 countries and seven international organizations took part, was to improve the coordination of international assistance to the former Soviet Union. Most of its proceedings took place in an atmosphere of close cooperation, and a number of countries, the Gulf States and the United States of America in particular, undertook to increase their contributions.

During his address, Mr Pinheiro, President of the Council, called for the next conference to be hosted by the Community in Lisbon. The recipients of the aid would be invited to attend. He also stressed the importance he attached to close coordination between the Community and the Member States during and after the conference.

The four working parties under the responsibility of the Member States (food aid, energy and housing) and under that of the Commission (technical assistance, including nuclear safety) were chaired and would continue to be chaired during the follow-up by a pairing in each case of the Member State concerned and the Commission.

On a practical level, the five working parties enabled experts to examine the data available and draw up plans of action for each sector, determining priorities and establishing flexible procedures to improve the

movement of information and coordination between the donors.

With regard to technical assistance in particular, it was agreed that the process of political and economic reform should be encouraged by giving priority to developing a democratic political system and institutions and a free market economy, by providing assistance for the retraining of staff and the redirection of the capacity of the military-industrial complex, by improving food distribution, by increasing the viability of energy generation while taking account of nuclear safety and environmental protection requirements, and by promoting the integration of the new States into the world trading system.

It was proposed that triangular technical assistance operations be developed in order to profit from the experience available in Central and Eastern Europe.

The working party on energy took a particular interest in short- and medium-term operations: beginning consultations with the new independent States and arranging for the rapid supply of suitable fuels for the transportation of foodstuffs and medical supplies.

Medical assistance would centre on the provision of medicines and essential supplies, but would also encompass the establishment of partnerships and exchanges between hospitals and medical institutions and promotion of the growth of the private sector, chiefly to encourage joint ventures.

The plan of action for housing proposed various initiatives to help cope with the housing shortage.

The food aid effort would also be concentrating on protecting the most vulnerable.

1.4.5. Mr Andriessen visited Belarus, Ukraine, Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan from 23 to 29 February.

Mr Andriessen had talks with the senior ministers of the States concerned and discussed with them the situation in the Commonwealth. They expressed great interest

in the Community, though they were not yet fully aware of its scope for action. They voiced their preoccupation about the future of the CIS and the slowness of reform, and requested assistance in macroeconomic affairs and emergency aid to tackle the shortage of medicines, animal feed and agricultural supplies.

Mr Andriessen reiterated the Community's willingness to help, and began the first exploratory talks aimed at negotiating new agreements, with the understanding, however, that an exchange of letters would very shortly be confirming the commitment of the States to taking over bilaterally the rights and obligations stemming from the trade and cooperation Agreement concluded with the Soviet Union in 1990.

Industrial cooperation with the countries of Central and Eastern Europe and the independent States of the former Soviet Union

1.4.6. Commission communication on the development of industrial cooperation with the countries of Central and Eastern Europe and the independent States of the former Soviet Union.

- **Reference:** Commission communication on industrial cooperation with Central and Eastern Europe — ways to strengthen cooperation: Bull. EC 7/8-1990, point 1.4.6

Approved by the Commission on 26 February. The Commission reviewed the development of industrial cooperation with the region since its communication of July 1990. It analysed the background to cooperation in Central and Eastern Europe and the main difficulties encountered, and emphasized the value to both sides of industrial cooperation between the Community and the countries in question. The Commission listed the major measures targeted at all the countries taken as a body, chiefly through Operation Phare and the Association Agreements, and went on to examine the specific case of the independent States of the former Soviet Union in the context of the pro-

gramme of technical assistance adopted by the Community.

The Commission also considered existing and potential cooperation in certain branches of industry (steelmaking, mining and metallurgy, armaments-related industries, chemicals, foodstuffs and the civil nuclear industry), and evaluated the action that had been taken, while making new proposals aimed mainly at improving transparency, promoting legal and regulatory frameworks suited to business, developing programmes to support industrial cooperation and increasing activity in the various branches of industry.

II

Central and Eastern Europe

Bilateral relations

Europe Agreements

1.4.7. Recommendations for Council Decisions authorizing the Commission to negotiate Europe Agreements with Bulgaria and Romania.

- **Council agreement for the opening of negotiations:** Bull. EC 9-1991, point 1.3.17

Adopted by the Commission on 13 February. The prospective agreements would seek to regulate all economic and trade relations between the parties and would include financial provisions relating to cooperation and assistance and provisions relating to political dialogue and cultural cooperation.

Interim Agreements

1.4.8. Commission Decision on the approval of agreements in the form of an exchange of letters, amending the Interim Agreements with Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Poland.

- **Reference:** Decisions on the conclusion of the Interim Agreements with Czechoslovakia,

Hungary and Poland: points 1.4.11 and 1.4.12 of this Bulletin

Adopted by the Commission on 20 February. The aim of the exchanges of letters was to allow the Interim Agreements to enter into force on the intended date, 1 March 1992, despite the fact that the parties had not completed approval formalities.

1.4.9. Council Decisions on the conclusion by the European Economic Community of Interim Agreements on trade and trade-related measures between the European Economic Community and European Coal and Steel Community and Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Poland.

- Reference: Association Agreements with Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Poland: Bull. EC 12-1991, point 1.3.2
- Commission proposals: COM(91) 524; Bull. EC 12-1991, point 1.3.3

Endorsed by Parliament on 17 January.
OJ C 39, 17.2.1992

Adopted by the Council on 27 February.

1.4.10. Commission Decisions on the conclusion by the European Coal and Steel Community of the Interim Agreements on trade and trade-related measures between the European Economic Community and European Coal and Steel Community and Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Poland.

- Reference: Association Agreements with Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Poland: Bull. EC 12-1991, point 1.3.2
- Commission draft texts: COM(91) 524; Bull. EC 12-1991, point 1.3.4

Endorsed by the ECSC Consultative Committee on 28 January.

Amended draft texts adopted by the Commission on 20 February in order to allow the intended date of entry into force (1 March 1992) to remain unaltered.

Assents Nos 2/92, 3/92 and 4/92 given by the Council on 27 February.
OJ C 54, 29.2.1992

Formally adopted by the Commission on 27 February.

1.4.11. Council Regulations (EEC) Nos 518/92, 519/92 and 520/92 on certain procedures for applying the Interim Agreements on trade and trade-related matters between the European Economic Community and European Coal and Steel Community and Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Poland.

- References:
Council Regulation (EEC) No 288/82 (OJ L 35, 9.2.1982), as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 2978/91: OJ L 284, 12.10.1991
Council Regulation (EEC) No 2423/88: OJ L 209, 2.8.1988; Bull. EC 7/8-1988, point 2.2.8

Proposals adopted by the Commission on 25 February.

COM(92) 62

Adopted by the Council on 27 February. The aim of the three Regulations was to lay down specific rules for the implementation in connection with the Interim Agreements of the general Community trade protection rules contained in Regulation (EEC) No 288/82 on common rules for imports and in Regulation (EEC) No 2423/88 on protection against dumped or subsidized imports from countries not members of the European Economic Community.

OJ L 56, 29.2.1992

1.4.12. Commission Decisions No 522/92/ECSC, No 523/92/ECSC and No 524/92/ECSC on certain modalities for the application of the Interim Agreements on trade and trade-related matters between the European Economic Community and European Coal and Steel Community and Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Poland.

- Reference: Commission Decision No 2424/88/ECSC: OJ L 209, 2.8.1988; Bull. EC 7/8-1988, point 2.2.9

Draft Decisions adopted by the Commission on 25 February.

Assents No 5/92, No 6/92 and No 7/92 given by the Council on 27 February.

OJ C 54, 29.2.1992

Adopted by the Commission on 28 February. The aim of these Decisions was to lay down specific rules for the implementation in connection with the Interim Agreements of Commission Decision No 2424/88/ECSC on protection against dumped or subsidized imports from third countries not members of the European Coal and Steel Community.
OJ L 56, 29.2.1992

1.4.13. Council Regulation (EEC) No 517/92 amending the autonomous import arrangements for products originating in Hungary, Poland and Czechoslovakia.

• **References:**

Interim Agreements concerning trade with Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Poland: points 1.4.11 and 1.4.12 of this Bulletin

Council Regulation (EEC) No 2423/88 on protection against dumped or subsidized imports from countries not members of the European Economic Community: OJ L 209, 2.8.1988; Bull. EC 7/8-1988, point 2.2.8

• **Regulations amended:**

Council Regulation (EEC) No 1765/82 on common rules for imports from State-trading countries (OJ L 195, 5.7.1982), as last amended by Council Regulation (EEC) No 1434/90: OJ L 138, 31.5.1990; Bull. EC 5-1990, point 1.3.16

Council Regulation (EEC) No 3420/83 on import arrangements for products originating in State-trading countries, not liberalized at Community level (OJ L 346, 8.12.1983), as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 3859/91: OJ L 362, 31.12.1991

Proposal adopted by the Commission on 3 February.

COM(92) 27

Adopted by the Council on 27 February. The purpose of the Regulation was to remove Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Poland, which can no longer be considered State-trading countries, from the scope of Council Regulations (EEC) Nos 1765/82 and 3420/83, with effect from the entry into force of the Interim Agreements.

The Regulation also stipulated that the three countries would no longer be considered to have non-market economies in the event of their subsequent involvement in anti-dumping proceedings opened pursuant to Regulation (EEC) No 2423/88.

OJ L 56, 29.2.1992

1.4.14. Council Regulation (EEC) No 521/92 opening and providing for the administration of Community tariff quotas and ceilings for certain agricultural and industrial products originating in Hungary, Poland and Czechoslovakia.

Proposal adopted by the Commission on 25 February.

COM(92) 61

Adopted by the Council on 27 February. The purpose of the Regulation was to establish Community tariff quotas and ceilings to apply, from the entry into force of the Interim Agreements, to imports into the Community of products originating in the countries in question.

OJ L 56, 29.2.1992

1.4.15. Proposal for a Council Regulation withdrawing Hungary, Poland and Czechoslovakia from the lists of beneficiaries of the Community generalized preferences scheme as from 1 March 1992.

• **Regulations to be amended:**

Council Regulations (EEC) No 3831/90, No 3832/90 and No 3833/90 applying generalized tariff preferences for 1991 in respect of certain products originating in developing countries (OJ L 370, 31.12.1990; Bull. EC 12-1990, point 1.4.54) and extended by Council Regulation (EEC) No 3587/91 (OJ L 341, 12.12.1991), itself last amended by Council Regulation (EEC) No 3862/91; OJ L 362, 31.12.1991; Bull. EC 12-1991, point 1.3.5

Council Regulation (EEC) No 3834/90 reducing for 1991 the levies on certain agricultural products originating in developing countries (OJ L 370, 31.12.1990; Bull. EC 12-1990, point 1.4.54), extended by Regulation (EEC) No 3588/91: OJ L 341, 12.12.1991; Bull. EC 12-1991, point 1.3.41

Adopted by the Commission on 25 February. The purpose of the proposal was to withdraw Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Poland from the list of beneficiaries of Community generalized preferences from 1 March 1992, since the preferences are enshrined in the Interim Agreements with the countries in question.

OJ C 69, 18.3.1992; COM(92) 44

Independent States of the former Soviet Union

Bilateral relations

Food aid to Moscow and St Petersburg

1.4.16. Council Regulation (EEC) No 330/92 on urgent action for the supply of agricultural products to the people of Moscow and St Petersburg.

- **References:**
Conclusions of the Maastricht European Council: Bull. EC 12-1991, point I.11
Council Regulation (EEC) No 3767/91: OJ L 356, 29.12.1991; Bull. EC 12-1991, point 1.3.8
- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 11, 17.1.1992; COM(91) 555; Bull. EC 12-1991, point 1.3.9

Parliament opinion delivered on 17 January. Parliament endorsed the proposal, but called for consideration to be given to providing food aid for other cities and to taking steps to arrange for the products to be sold at a price which did not disturb the market and which made it possible to set up a counterpart fund to help the most needy.

OJ C 39, 17.2.1992

Opinion of the Economic and Social Committee delivered on 29 January. The Committee wholeheartedly endorsed the proposed measures, and called for the aid to be extended to other towns in the Commonwealth. It approved the entrusting of the Commission with monitoring deliveries and distribution in accordance with the considerations adopted. It none the less voiced reservations concerning the possible consequences of the considerable gap separating the 'market prices' referred to in the proposal and the actual level of prices on the parallel market.

Adopted by the Council on 10 February. The Regulation, which provided for ECU 100 million of food aid in addition to the ECU 95 million of aid provided for in Council Regulation (EEC) No 3761/91 and the ECU 5 million of emergency aid approved by the Commission, completed the body of legislation needed to implement

the ECU 200 million plan of action launched by the Maastricht European Council.

OJ L 36, 13.2.1991

Mediterranean and Middle East

I

Middle East Peace Conference

- **References:**
Inaugural meeting in Madrid: Bull. EC 10-1991, point 1.3.15
Statement of 17 February on the Middle East peace process: point 1.5.22 of this Bulletin

1.4.17. Multilateral negotiations.

Inaugural meeting held in Moscow on 28 and 29 January. The Community took the opportunity afforded by the opening of the multilateral negotiations set in train by the Madrid Conference to affirm its commitment to the Middle East peace process. It sets out its approach to the problem of non-attendance of a number of Arab protagonists (Syria, Lebanon and the Palestinians), underlining the importance of the Palestinians' presence to the process and that of the United Nations' presence as an institution. This position was reaffirmed in the joint statement on the Middle East peace process issued on 17 February.

The Member States stressed their common position by making systematic reference to their membership of the Community. The Commission, represented by Mr Matutes, was given sole responsibility for explaining the Community's strategy and guidelines in the working parties on economic development, refugees, water and environment. In the working party on security and disarmament the United Kingdom, on behalf of the Presidency, underlined the logical nature of the Community's participation in the conference and the Commission's presence at the table, as the natural outcome of the conclusions of the Maastricht Summit.

Positive measures to help Croatia, Slovenia and the Yugoslav Republics of Bosnia-Herzegovina, Macedonia and Montenegro

1.4.18. Council Regulation (EEC) No 545/92 concerning the arrangements applicable to the import into the Community of products originating in the Republics of Croatia and Slovenia and the Yugoslav Republics of Bosnia-Herzegovina, Macedonia and Montenegro; Decision 92/150/ECSC of the representatives of the Governments of the Member States, meeting within the Council, concerning the arrangements applicable to the import into the Community of products covered by the ECSC Treaty and originating in the Republics of Croatia and Slovenia and the Yugoslav Republics of Bosnia-Herzegovina, Macedonia and Montenegro; Council Regulation (EEC) No 546/92 establishing ceilings and Community surveillance for imports of certain products originating in the Republics of Croatia and Slovenia and the Yugoslav Republics of Bosnia-Herzegovina, Macedonia and Montenegro (1992); Council Regulation (EEC) No 547/92 opening and providing for the administration of Community tariff quotas for certain products originating in the Republics of Croatia and Slovenia and the Yugoslav Republics of Bosnia-Herzegovina, Macedonia and Montenegro (1992); Decision 92/151/ECSC of the representatives of the Governments of the Member States, meeting within the Council, establishing ceilings and Community surveillance for imports of certain products falling within the ECSC Treaty originating in the Republics of Croatia and Slovenia and the Yugoslav Republics of Bosnia-Herzegovina, Macedonia and Montenegro (1992).

- **References:**

Council Regulation (EEC) No 3567/91 concerning the arrangements applicable to imports into the Community of products originating in the Republics of Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia, Macedonia and Slovenia: OJ L 342, 12.12.1991; Bull. EC 12-1991, point 1.3.19

Statement of 10 January on Montenegro: point 1.5.8 of this Bulletin

Proposals adopted by the Commission on 31 January.

COM(92) 26

Adopted by the Council on 3 February. The purpose of these Regulations and Decisions is to restore to those republics which are cooperating in the peace process all the trade concessions previously granted to Yugoslavia and partially restored to these republics by Council Regulation (EEC) No 3567/91, which did not cover certain industrial products subject to tariff ceilings, agricultural products or ECSC products, all of which now fall within the scope of the new measures. In accordance with the conclusions reached on 10 January within the political cooperation framework (EPC) Montenegro was added to the list of republics qualifying for the measures.

The terminology used to define the various geographical entities involved is purely geographical and in no way prejudices the future political status or names of these entities.

OJ L 63, 7.3.1992

1.4.19. Council Regulation (EEC) No 548/92 complementing Regulation (EEC) No 3587/91 extending into 1992 the application of Regulation (EEC) No 3833/90 applying generalized tariff preferences for 1991 in respect of certain agricultural products originating in developing countries with a view to re-establishing the benefit of these preferences in respect of the Republics of Croatia and Slovenia and the Yugoslav Republics of Bosnia-Herzegovina, Macedonia and Montenegro.

- **References:**

Council Regulation (EEC) No 3587/91: OJ L 341, 12.12.1991; Bull. EC 12-1991, point 1.3.39

Statement of 10 January on Montenegro: point 1.5.8 of this Bulletin

- **Commission proposal:** COM(91) 553; Bull. EC 12-1991, point 1.3.20

Adopted by the Council on 3 February. This Regulation restores the benefit of generalized preferences for agricultural products to the republics cooperating in the

peace process. In accordance with the conclusions reached on 10 January in the EPC framework, Montenegro was added to the list of republics qualifying for the measures.

As in the case of the preceding Regulations and Decisions, the terminology used to define the geographical entities involved is without prejudice to the future political status or names of these entities.

OJ L 63, 7.3.1992

1.4.20. Proposal for a Council Regulation amending Regulations (EEC) Nos 288/82, 1765/82 and 3420/83 in order to establish the import arrangements for products originating in the independent States resulting from the former USSR and suspend the application of certain quantitative restrictions to the Yugoslav Republic of Montenegro (→ point 1.4.98).

1.4.21. Parliament resolution on the Council Decision recognizing Croatia and Slovenia.

- Reference: Presidency statement of 15 January on the recognition of the Yugoslav Republics: point 1.5.11 of this Bulletin

Adopted by Parliament on 17 January. Parliament welcomed the recognition of Croatia and Slovenia and recommended the recognition of the other republics which had applied and which fulfilled the conditions laid down by the Community. In its view, although Yugoslavia had ceased to exist in its old form, no change of its external or internal borders brought about by force should be accepted. Parliament also drew attention to the rights of minorities throughout the territory of the former Yugoslavia.

OJ C 39, 17.2.1992

II

Mediterranean countries

General aspects

1.4.22. Proposal for a Council Regulation concerning financial cooperation in respect

of all the Mediterranean non-member countries.

- Commission proposal: OJ C 68, 16.3.1991; COM(91) 48; Bull. EC 1/2-1991, point 1.3.22

Endorsed by Parliament on 15 January, subject to a number of amendments to include culture and control of population growth in the areas covered by cooperation with Mediterranean non-member countries and to set up projects to protect the waters of the Mediterranean.

OJ C 39, 17.2.1992

Amended proposal adopted by the Commission on 3 February.

OJ C 48, 22.2.1992; COM(92) 19

1.4.23. Proposal for a Council Regulation on the application of the Protocols on financial and technical cooperation concluded by the Community with Mediterranean non-member countries.

- Commission proposal: OJ C 157, 15.6.1991; COM(91) 184; Bull. EC 5-1991, point 1.3.21

Endorsed by Parliament on 14 February, subject to amendments defining the conditions under which a Community contribution will be provided (i.e. to promote economic growth and employment, improve the social and economic welfare of the population at large and improve public-sector productivity) for structural adjustment programmes in Mediterranean non-member countries.

OJ C 67, 16.3.1992

1.4.24. Parliament resolution on the financial Protocols with Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Syria and Tunisia and observance of human rights and international agreements by these countries.

- References:

Parliament opinion on the financial Protocols with Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco and Syria: OJ C 39, 17.2.1992; points 1.4.25 to 1.4.32 of this Bulletin

Council Decision 92/44/EEC on the conclusion of the fourth EEC-Tunisia financial Protocol: OJ L 18, 25.1.1992; Bull. EC 12-1991, point 1.3.25

Adopted by Parliament on 15 January. Parliament called for a democracy and human rights clause to be included in protocols in future. It underlined the need for the countries in question to respect human rights and international agreements and for substantial progress to be made in establishing democracy. It asked the Commission to ensure that the funds provided under the Protocol with Israel are not used to finance new building in the Occupied Territories. It also called on the Commission not to implement the fourth Protocols, either with Israel until human rights and Security Council resolutions had been respected in the Occupied Territories or with Syria and Morocco until human rights and Security Council resolutions had been complied with by those two countries, nor with Algeria as long as the political situation there remained unclear.

OJ C 39, 17.2.1992

Algeria

1.4.25. Fourth financial Protocol.

- **Initialed:** Bull. EC 4-1991, point 1.3.20
- **Commission recommendation:** OJ C 135, 25.5.1991; Bull. EC 5-1991, point 1.3.24
- **Council decision on signature:** Bull. EC 5-1991, point 1.3.24
- **Signed:** Bull. EC 6-1991, point 1.3.25

Assent to the conclusion of the Protocol given by Parliament on 15 January.

OJ C 39, 17.2.1992

Egypt

1.4.26. Fourth financial Protocol.

- **Commission recommendation:** OJ C 135, 25.5.1991; Bull. EC 5-1991, point 1.3.25
- **Council decision on signature:** Bull. EC 5-1991, point 1.3.25

Assent to the conclusion of the Protocol given by Parliament on 15 January.

OJ C 39, 17.2.1992

Israel

1.4.27. Fourth financial Protocol.

- **Initialed:** Bull. EC 4-1991, point 1.3.22
- **Commission recommendation:** OJ C 135, 25.5.1991; Bull. EC 5-1991, point 1.3.27
- **Council decision on signature:** Bull. EC 5-1991, point 1.3.27
- **Signed:** Bull. EC 6-1991, point 1.3.26

Assent to the conclusion of the Protocol given by Parliament on 15 January.

OJ C 39, 17.2.1992

Jordan

1.4.28. Fourth financial Protocol.

- **Commission recommendation:** OJ C 162, 21.6.1991; COM(91) 203; Bull. EC 5-1991, point 1.3.36
- **Council decision on signature:** Bull. EC 6-1991, point 1.3.31

Assent to the conclusion of the Protocol given by Parliament on 15 January.

OJ C 39, 17.2.1992

Lebanon

1.4.29. Fourth financial Protocol.

- **Commission recommendation:** OJ C 162, 21.6.1991; COM(91) 203; Bull. EC 5-1991, point 1.3.37
- **Council decision on signature:** Bull. EC 6-1991, point 1.3.32
- **Signed:** Bull. EC 9-1991, point 1.3.28

Assent to the conclusion of the Protocol given by Parliament on 15 January.

OJ C 39, 17.2.1992

Morocco

1.4.30. Fourth financial Protocol.

- **Initialed:** Bull. EC 4-1991, point 1.3.25
- **Commission recommendation:** OJ C 135, 25.5.1991; Bull. EC 5-1991, point 1.3.28
- **Council decision on signature:** Bull. EC 5-1991, point 1.3.28
- **Signed:** Bull. EC 6-1991, point 1.3.27

Assent refused by Parliament on 15 January.

OJ C 39, 17.2.1992

Syria

1.4.31. Third financial Protocol.

- **Commission recommendation:** OJ C 16, 24.1.1991; COM(90) 633; Bull. EC 12-1991, point 1.4.27
- **Council decision on signature:** Bull. EC 1/2-1991, point 1.3.26
- **Signed:** Bull. EC 1/2-1991, point 1.3.26

Assent refused by Parliament on 15 January.

OJ C 39, 17.2.1992

1.4.32. Fourth financial Protocol.

- **Initialled:** Bull. EC 5-1991, point 1.3.39
- **Commission recommendation:** OJ C 162, 21.6.1991; COM(91) 203; Bull. EC 5-1991, point 1.3.39
- **Council decision on signature:** Bull. EC 6-1991, point 1.3.33
- **Signed:** Bull. EC 7/8-1991, point 1.3.29

Assent refused by Parliament on 15 January.

OJ C 39, 17.2.1992

Tunisia

1.4.33. Financing.

- **Reference:** Council Decision 92/44/EEC on the conclusion of the fourth EEC-Tunisia financial Protocol: OJ L 18, 25.1.1992; Bull. EC 12-1991, point 1.3.25

Decisions adopted by the Commission on 28 February. Under these decisions ECU 45 million will be given for a water and land conservation project and ECU 40 million to support the Tunisian structural adjustment programme.

Malta

1.4.34. Visit by Sir Leon Brittan on 19 and 20 January.

Sir Leon Brittan met the Maltese Prime Minister, Mr Adami, and members of the Maltese Government. They discussed the prospect of Malta joining the Community and,

in this connection, problems deriving from liberalization of the Maltese economy and the smallness of the country. Various matters concerning competition policy and the financial sector were also discussed.

Turkey

1.4.35. Visit by Mr Bangemann from 19 to 21 January.

Mr Bangemann met the Prime Minister, Mr Demirel, and members of the Turkish Government. Talks centred on Turkey's application to join the Community, the establishment of a customs union between Turkey and the Community, scheduled for 1996, and Turkey's and the Community's relations with EFTA countries. A joint cooperation programme for the current year was also signed.

United States, Japan and other industrialized countries

United States

1.4.36. Meeting in the context of the Transatlantic Declaration.

- **Reference:** Declaration on relations between the European Economic Community and the United States: Bull. EC 11-1990, point 1.5.3

Meeting held in Washington on 21 January. At the meeting, which was one of the *ad hoc* consultations provided for by the Transatlantic Declaration, the USA was represented by the Secretary of State, Mr James Baker and the Community by Mr João de Deus Pinheiro, President of the Council, and Mr Andriessen. The discussions focused on the situation in the former Soviet republics and questions connected with their recognition, such as the opening of embassies, and on the Middle East peace process and the Uruguay Round.

Japan

1.4.37. Visit by Sir Leon Brittan from 16 to 21 February.

Sir Leon Brittan met the Foreign Minister, Mr Michio Watanabe and other members of the Japanese Government. The talks mainly concerned competition issues and the Uruguay Round. Sir Leon underlined the Community's attachment to a multilateral framework for trade negotiations.

Other industrialized countries

South Africa

1.4.38. Council Regulation (EEC) No 219/92 repealing Regulation (EEC) No 3302/86 suspending imports of gold coins from the Republic of South Africa; Decision 92/56/ECSC of the Representatives of the Governments of the Member States, meeting within the Council, repealing Decision 86/459/ECSC suspending imports of certain iron and steel products from the Republic of South Africa.

- **Commission proposal:** COM(91) 107; Bull. EC 3-1991, point 1.3.27

Adopted by the Council on 27 January.

OJ L 24, 1.2.1992

1.4.39. Visit by Mr Bangemann from 15 to 23 February.

Mr Bangemann met Mr Botha, the Foreign Minister, and other members of the South African Government. The talks centred on the reforms currently under way in South Africa and possibilities for cooperation with the Community. Mr Bangemann also underlined the importance of regional cooperation and links between the Community and the whole of southern Africa.

Asia and Latin America

I

Cooperation with the countries of Asia and Latin America

1.4.40. Council Regulation (EEC) No 443/92 on financial and technical assistance to

and economic cooperation with the developing countries in Asia and Latin America.

- **Regulation replaced:** Regulation (EEC) No 442/81 on financial and technical assistance to non-associated developing countries: OJ L 48, 21.2.1981
- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 119, 4.5.1991; COM(91) 104; Bull. EC 4-1991, point 1.3.41
- **Parliament opinion:** OJ C 267, 14.10.1991; Bull. EC 9-1991, point 1.3.37
- **Amended Commission proposal:** OJ C 284, 31.10.1991; COM(91) 364; Bull. EC 10-1991, point 1.3.26
- **Council common position:** Bull. EC 11-1991, point 1.3.50

Agreed by the Council on 3 February.

Formally adopted by the Council on 25 February. The Regulation, adopted following a conciliation procedure, replaces Regulation (EEC) No 442/81, which concentrated solely on financial and technical assistance. While confirming traditional fields of action, it also covers new priorities relating in particular to the environment, the human dimension of development, the promotion of human rights and economic cooperation.

OJ L 52, 27.2.1992

1.4.41. Council Regulation (EEC) No 319/92 on the implementation for a trial period of the EC Investment Partners financial instrument for countries of Latin America, Asia and the Mediterranean region.

- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 81, 26.3.1991; COM(90) 575; Bull. EC 11-1990, point 1.4.24
- **Parliament opinion:** OJ C 183, 15.7.1991; Bull. EC 6-1991, point 1.3.45
- **Amended Commission proposal:** OJ C 314, 5.12.1991; COM(91) 395; Bull. EC 11-1991, point 1.3.51
- **Council common position:** Bull. EC 11-1991, point 1.3.51
- **Council agreement:** Bull. EC 12-1991, point 1.3.29

Formally adopted by the Council on 3 February. The Regulation, adopted following a conciliation procedure, is intended to implement the EC Investment Partners financial instrument for Latin America, Asia and the Mediterranean over a three-year

trial period. This instrument, launched by the Commission as a pilot scheme in 1988, is designed to promote mutually beneficial investment by economic operators from the Community, particularly in the form of joint ventures with local operators in the countries eligible.

OJ L 35, 12.2.1992

Lisbon Conference (San José VIII)

1.4.42. Ministerial conference on political dialogue and economic cooperation between the European Community, its Member States, the countries of Central America, and Colombia, Mexico, and Venezuela.

- **References:**

San José Ministerial Conference: Bull. EC-9-1984, points 1.3.1 to 1.3.4

Previous meeting: Bull. EC 3-1991, point 1.3.28

Project financinf for developing countries in Asia and Latin America: Bull. EC 11-1991, 1.3.53

Eighth meeting, held in Lisbon on 24 and 25 February. The conference, continuing the dialogue begun at San José in 1984, was attended by Mr Matutes on behalf of the Commission, and culminated in the adoption of a political declaration and an economic communiqué (→ points 2.2.1 and 2.2.2). The political declaration emphasized the link between democratization, economic development and social justice. It provided for the implementation of a multiannual programme for the promotion of human rights in Central America, financed by the European Community. The economic communiqué underlined the willingness of the participants in the conference to step up cooperation in all matters of mutual interest by concluding a third generation global cooperation agreement between the Community and the countries of Central America, and continuing to foster trade between the two regions, in particular by favouring access to the Community market for Central American products. It also provides for the granting by the Community of substantial aid to El Salvador to assist the country's

economic and social recovery. Two financing agreements were signed at the conference: one on a regional telecommunications programme, the other an aid programme for small businesses in El Salvador. The programmes had been agreed by the Commission in November 1991.

Relations with Argentina

1.4.43. Visit to the Commission by Mr Carlos Menem, President of the Republic of Argentina, on 14 February.

- **References:**

EEC-Argentina cooperation agreement: OJ C 295, 26.10.1991, Bull. EC 10-1990, point 1.4.26

EEC-Argentina cooperation agreement on plant health, veterinary matters and food hygiene: point 1.2.235 of this Bulletin

President Menem, accompanied by several members of the Argentine Government, met Mr Delors and Mr Matutes for talks in the first visit to the Commission by an Argentine Head of State since the country's return to democracy. The two sides expressed satisfaction at the development of cooperation between the Community and Argentina. They discussed the recent opening of the Commission delegation in Buenos Aires, implementation of the framework agreement for trade and economic cooperation, the recent cooperation agreement on plant health, veterinary matters and food hygiene and negotiations on fisheries. In addition, a cooperation agreement on the rational use of energy was signed during the visit.

There was also an exchange of views on the international economic and political situation, in particular the Uruguay Round negotiations; on the progress of the regional integration process, both in the Community, following the European Council at Maastricht, and in the southern cone of Latin America, with the setting up of the Southern Cone Common Market (Mercosur), and also the changing situation in the former Soviet Union and in Central and Eastern Europe.

Relations with Brazil

1.4.44. Recommendation for a Council Decision on the negotiating directives for the conclusion of a cooperation agreement with Brazil.

- **Reference:** EEC-Brazil cooperation agreement: OJ L 281, 4.10.1982

Adopted by the Commission on 29 January. Purpose: to authorize the Commission to negotiate a new cooperation agreement with Brazil to replace the one signed in 1982. The new agreement would take the form and structure of a framework agreement on cooperation, covering all the potential areas of cooperation in which Brazil has expressed interest (economic, trade, environment, development cooperation, etc.), including some fields which were not covered by the previous agreement, such as administrative cooperation, information and culture, and regional development. It would also contain a 'future developments' clause enabling the agreement to be revised if necessary.

COM(92) 29

II

Asia

Bangladesh

1.4.45. Visit by Mr Qazi Fazlur Rahman, Foreign Minister of Bangladesh, on 19 February.

- **Reference:** Emergency aid to Bangladesh: point 1.4.69 of this Bulletin

Mr Rahman met Mr Matutes. The discussions focused on preparations for the Rio de Janeiro Conference on the environment and development, with regard to which the two sides stressed the environmental advantages of the use of jute, of which Bangladesh is the main producer; on cooperation and trade relations between the Community and Bangladesh; on regional

cooperation in South Asia, and on the problem of the Rohingya refugees. Mr Matutes announced that the Community was granting emergency aid of ECU 500 000 for the refugees.

Mongolia

1.4.46. Trade and economic cooperation agreement between the European Economic Community and Mongolia.

- **Recommendation for a Decision:** Bull. EC 7/8-1991, point 1.3.39
- **Negotiating directives:** Bull. EC 11-1991, point 1.3.43

Proposal for a Decision on the conclusion of the Agreement adopted by the Commission on 20 February.

OJ C 71, 20.3.1992; COM(92) 50

Latin America

Paraguay

1.4.47. Framework Agreement for cooperation between the European Economic Community and Paraguay.

- **Commission recommendation:** Bull. EC 12-1990, point 1.4.46
- **Negotiating directives;** Bull. EC 3-1991, point 1.3.35
- **Initialling of the Agreement:** Bull. EC 7/8-1991, point 1.3.43
- **Proposal for a Decision on the conclusion of the Agreement:** OJ C 309, 29.11.1991; COM(91) 434; Bull. EC 11-1991, point 1.3.48

The Council decided on 3 February to sign the Agreement, subject to conclusion.

Agreement signed on 3 February in Brussels. The Agreement was signed for the Community by Mr João de Deus Pinheiro, President of the Council, and Mr Matutes, and for Paraguay by Mr Alexis Frutos, the Foreign Minister.

Uruguay

1.4.48. Framework Agreement for cooperation between the European Economic Community and Uruguay.

- **Recommendation for a Decision:** Bull. EC 12-1990, point 1.4.46
- **Negotiating directives:** Bull. EC 3-1991, point 1.3.35
- **Intialling of the Agreement:** Bull. EC 6-1991, point 1.3.44
- **Proposal for a Decision on conclusion of the Agreement:** OJ C 228, 3.9.1991; COM(91) 288; Bull. EC 7/8-1991, point 1.3.44
- **Signing of the Agreement:** Bull. EC 11-1991, point 1.3.49

Endorsed by Parliament on 14 February.
OJ C 67, 16.3.1992

1.4.49. Parliament resolution on economic and trade relations between the European Economic Community and Uruguay.

Adopted by Parliament on 14 February. Parliament welcomed the Framework Agreement between the Community and Uruguay. It pressed for cooperation to be stepped up in areas such as vocational training, cultural cooperation and technology transfer, and stressed that sufficient budgetary resources should be allocated to implement the Agreement. It also called for import quotas on high quality beef from Uruguay to be increased.

OJ C 67, 16.3.1992

1.4.50. Project financing.

- **Reference:** Council Regulation (EEC) No 442/81 on financial and technical aid to non-associated developing countries: OJ L 48, 21.2.1981; Bull. EC 2-1981, point 2.2.16

Commission Decision: see Table 7.

Table 7 — *Project financing for developing countries in Asia and Latin America*

(million ECU)

Country	Purpose	Amount
Honduras	Aid for rural micro-enterprises	9.6
Viet Nam	Repatriation and reintegration of 'boat people'	23.5

ACP countries and OCTs

I

ACP-EEC Joint Assembly

• **References:**

Fourth ACP-EEC Convention: Bull. EC 9-1991, point 1.3.98

Twelfth session of the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly in Kampala: Bull. EC 3-1991, point 1.3.36

Thirteenth session of the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly in Amsterdam: Bull. EC 9-1991, point 1.3.45

1.4.51. Fourteenth session.

The meeting was held in Santo Domingo from 17 to 21 February. Co-Presidents of the Assembly were Mrs Cassanmagnano Ceretti (Italy) and Mr Simmons (Barbados). The Commission was represented by Mr Marin. Mr Durao Barroso, President of the Council, also attended. The main debates concerned:

- (i) human rights, democracy and development;
- (ii) implementation of the Lomé Convention in the Caribbean;
- (iii) the situation in southern Africa and South Africa in particular;
- (iv) the situation in Haiti: President Aristide addressed the Assembly on this point and put the case for a more effective embargo on the country as opposed to its exclusion from the Lomé Convention;
- (v) ACP debt.

1.4.52. Parliament resolution on the results of the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly in Kampala and Amsterdam in 1991.

Adopted on 14 February. Parliament affirmed its determination not to restrict development aid as a result of the events in Eastern Europe and in the Commonwealth of Independent States, and asked the Community and its Member States to fulfil their political commitment to make available

0,7% of GNP for development aid. It reiterated its request to the Council to cancel the ACP countries' debts to the Community. It also asked the Community to provide financial support for the democratization process, and stressed that concern for human rights should not be considered to be interference in the internal affairs of States, but constituted an important and legitimate aspect of dialogue between States.

OJ C 67, 16.3.1992

1.4.53. Council Regulation (EEC) No 444/92 extending Regulation (EEC) No 715/90 on the arrangements applicable to agricultural products and certain goods resulting from the processing of agricultural products originating in the African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) States or in the overseas countries and territories (OCTs).

- Commission proposal: COM(91) 517 and Bull. EC 12-1991, point 1.3.33

Adopted by the Council on 25 February.

OJ L 52, 27.2.1992

II

Implementation of the Fourth ACP-EEC Convention

- Reference: Fourth ACP-EEC Convention: Bull. EC 9-1991, point 1.3.38

Financial and technical cooperation

1.4.54. Financing of projects.

Commission decisions allocating a total of ECU 74 302 000 from the fifth, sixth and seventh EDFs (see Table 8).

Table 8 — *Financing of operations under the fifth, sixth and seventh EDFs*

(million ECU)

Country	Project	Amount	
		Grant	Special loan
	<i>Industrialization</i>		
Guinea	Support for the recovery of the electricity sector	2.000	4.145
Botswana	Extractive industries	1.600	
	<i>Rural production</i>		
Guinea	Contribution to the Hevea-Palm programme		5.000
	<i>Social and cultural development</i>		
Chad	Development of health services	16.500	
Chad	Aid programme for elementary education	10.000	
SADCC	Aid for secondary education	1.695	
Niger	Centre for music training and promotion	1.000	
All ACP States/OCTs	Information courses for students and further training for ACP supervisory and managerial staff in Europe	2.000	
	<i>Trade promotion</i>		
Grenada	Tourism	812	
	<i>Other</i>		
Côte d'Ivoire	Aid for structural support programme	15.500	
All ACP States	The ACP-EEC <i>Courier</i>	1.350	
	Contribution to financing the General Secretariat of the ACP States	12.700	

Bilateral relations

Angola

1.4.55. Visti by Mr Marín from 2 to 3 February.

- Reference: Fourth ACP-EEC Convention: Bull. EC 9-1991, point 1.3.38

For this visit, Mr Marín was accompanied by the troika of Ministers for Development Cooperation (the Portuguese, Dutch and British ministers), led by Mr Durao Barroso. They had meetings with Mr Dos Santos, President of the Republic, Mr Van Dunen, Prime Minister, and with various members of the Angolan Government. The main subjects of discussion were the progress of the democratization process in Angola and the problems caused by demobilized soldiers, refugees and displaced persons returning to the country. During this visit, Mr Marín and Mr Van Dunen signed the National indicative programme for 1992-95 under the Fourth Lomé Convention. An agreement establishing the status of the Commission delegation was also signed.

Mozambique

1.4.56. Visit by Mr Marín from 30 to 31 January.

Mr Marín met the President of Mozambique, Mr Chissano, and various members of the government. They discussed cooperation between the Community and Mozambique. During the visit an agreement on Community financial support for the rehabilitation of the Limpopo Corridor and an agreement establishing the status of the Commission delegation were signed.

SADCC

1.4.57. 12th Annual Consultative Conference

- Reference: Fourth ACP-EEC Convention: Bull. EC 9-1991, point 1.3.38

Mr Marín represented the Commission at this conference. In his speech he stressed the necessity of intensified cooperation, not only between the SADCC (Southern Africa Development Cooperation Conference) countries, but also between the SADCC and South Africa. He also underlined the Community's constant support for regional cooperation efforts. During the conference, Mr Marín and Mr Mmusi, Chairman of the SADCC, signed the Regional indicative programme for southern Africa for 1990-95 under the Fourth Lomé Convention.

General development cooperation

I

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (Unctad)

1.4.58. Eighth conference.

- References:
 - Seventh conference: Bull. EC 7/8-1987, point 2.2.38
 - Guidelines for a Community position at Unctad VIII: Bull. EC 12-1991, point 1.3.58

Meeting held in Cartagena (Colombia) from 6 to 25 February. The Community was represented at Unctad VIII by Mr A. De Sousa, current President of the Council, and by a Commission delegation.

The theme of the conference was the strengthening of national and international action and multilateral cooperation for a healthy, secure and equitable world economy. The conference reached agreement on the concepts of 'good management' and 'new partnership' in the context of increasing economic interdependence, support for market-oriented reforms and special concern for human rights. Agreement was also reached on policies for development resources, international trade, technology, goods and services and cooperation among developing countries. Unctad also decided

to upgrade its institutional structures and to focus its work programmes on development issues.

II

Generalized preferences

1.4.59. Council Regulation (EEC) No 282/92 supplementing and amending Council Regulations (EEC) Nos 3587/91 and 3588/91 extending into 1992 the application of Regulations (EEC) Nos 3831/90, 3832/90, 3833/90, 3834/90 and 3835/90 applying generalized tariff preferences for 1991 in respect of certain products originating in developing countries.

- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 334, 28.12.1991; COM(91) 480; Bull. EC 12-1991, point 1.3.43

Endorsed by Parliament on 17 January subject to amendments limiting the period for which Korea will benefit from generalized tariff preferences.

OJ C 39, 17.2.1992

Adopted by the Council on 3 February. This Regulation adds the three Baltic States (Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania) and Albania to the list of countries benefiting from the generalized system of preferences, and reinstates the Republic of Korea.

OJ L 31, 7.2.1992

1.4.60. Decision 92/95/ECSC of the representatives of the Governments of the Member States of the European Coal and Steel Community, meeting within the Council, amending Decision 92/634/ECSC, extending into 1992 the application of Decisions 90/672/ECSC and 90/673/ECSC applying generalized tariff preferences for 1991 in respect of certain steel products originating in developing countries.

- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 334, 28.12.1991; COM(91) 480; Bull. EC 12-1991, point 1.3.43

Adopted by the Council on 10 February. This Decision restores the Republic of Korea's entitlement to GSP in respect of

iron and steel products covered by the ECSC Treaty.

OJ L 36, 13.2.1992

1.4.61. Proposal for a Council Regulation removing Hungary, Poland and Czechoslovakia from the list of countries entitled to GSP from 1 March 1992 (→ point 1.4.15).

Commodities and world agreements

Cocoa

1.4.62. Meeting of the International Cocoa Council.

- **Previous meeting:** Bull. EC 12-1991, point 1.3.48

Meeting held in London from 13 to 21 February. Talks focused on the conditions for opening negotiations for a new international cocoa agreement containing economic clauses. The Council agreed in principle that the negotiations would commence in April 1992 in Geneva.

Rubber

1.4.63. International Natural Rubber Council meeting.

- **Reference:** Second international agreement on natural rubber: OJ C 58, 3.3.1988
- **Previous meeting:** Bull. EC 5-1991, point 1.3.67

Meeting held in Kuala Lumpur on 21 and 22 January. The purpose of this extraordinary meeting was to assess the effect on the rubber market of the recent rise in the level of buffer stock. The Council adopted a Community proposal to set up an *ad hoc* working party to report on this matter at the next ordinary meeting.

Humanitarian aid

Food aid

- **Basic Regulation:** Council Regulation (EEC) No 3972/86 on food aid policy and food aid

management (OJ L 370, 30.12.1986; Bull. EC 12-1986, point 2.2.31), as last amended by Council Regulation (EEC) No 1930/90: OJ L 174, 7.7.1990; Bull. EC 6-1990, point 1.4.43

Food aid management

1.4.64. Commission Decision on the establishment of overall quantities of food aid for 1992 and a list of products to be supplied as food aid.

- **Reference:** Commission Decision 91/187/EEC on the establishment of overall quantities of food aid for 1991 and a list of products to be supplied as food aid: OJ L 92, 13.4.1991; Bull. EC 3-1991, point 1.3.46

Adopted by the Commission on 21 February. The overall quantities for 1992 are: 1 385 100 tonnes of cereals; 53 000 tonnes of milk powder; 6 800 tonnes of butteroil; 70 000 tonnes of vegetable oil; 11 540 tonnes of sugar; and ECU 48 million worth of other products. The contents of the list of products is unchanged from last year.

Standard food aid

1.4.65. Food aid allocations from the Community budget totalling an estimated ECU 207.96 million.

Commission Decision: see Table 9.

Table 9 — *Food aid allocations*

Organization	Cereals (t)	Milk powder (t)	Vegetable oil (t)	Sugar (t)	Legumes (million ECU)
NGO	220 000	12 000	11 000	3 000	13.0
WFP/standard	60 000	—	4 000	—	2.0
WFP/IEFR	60 000	—	3 500	—	2.0
WFP/PRO	180 000	—	6 000	5 000	6.5

1.4.66. Storage programmes and early-warning systems.

- **Basic Regulation:** Council Regulation (EEC) No 2507/88 on the implementation of storage programmes and early-warning systems: OJ L 220, 11.8.1988; Bull. EC 7/8-1988, point 2.2.47

Commission decisions: to grant ECU 104 550 to Djibouti via the UNHCR, and ECU 110 000 to the Sahel and Horn of Africa regions.

1.4.67. Contributions to the purchase of foodstuffs and seeds by international bodies or non-governmental organizations.

Commission decision: to grant ECU 2 million to Euronaid.

Emergency food aid

1.4.68. Commission decision: to contribute to the UN programme for the repatriation of Cambodian refugees. Contribution worth an estimated ECU 3 million, comprising 13 000 tonnes of cereals, 870 tonnes of vegetable oil and ECU 950 000 for the purchase of other products.

Emergency aid

1.4.69. Commission decisions: see Table 10.

Table 10 — *Emergency aid*

		<i>(million ECU)</i>
Country/region	Motive	Amount
Algeria	Tuareg refugees	0.3
Angola	Conflict/measles epidemic	2.5
Armenia	Conflict	0.5
Bangladesh	Rohingya refugees from Myanmar	0.5
Estonia	Food shortages	0.25
Ethiopia	Transport for displaced persons	1.0
Haiti	Communities affected by the embargo	1.0
Latin America	Cholera epidemic	0.5
Nagorno-Karabakh	Conflict	0.5
Western Samoa	Cyclone	0.3
Yemen	Ethiopian and Somalian refugees	0.1

Cooperation via non-governmental organizations

1.4.70. Projects in the developing countries.

Commission cofinancing: Commitment of ECU 27 million for 175 projects put forward by 145 NGOs.

1.4.71. Public-awareness campaigns: contribution of ECU 0.67 million for 6 projects.

Aid to increase the self-sufficiency of refugees

1.4.72. Commission decision to grant ECU 350 000 in aid to increase the self-sufficiency of refugees and displaced persons in Cambodia.

Commercial policy

General matters

Commercial policy instruments

Trade protection

Council anti-dumping measures

1.4.73. Council Regulation (EEC) No 103/92 extending the provisional anti-dumping

duty on imports of certain types of thermal paper originating in Japan.

- **Reference:** Provisional duty: OJ L 270, 26.9.1991; Bull. EC 9-1991, point 1.3.59
- **Commission proposal:** COM(91) 535; Bull. EC 12-1991, point 1.3.61

Adopted by the Council on 15 January.

OJ L 11, 17.1.1992

1.4.74. Council Regulation (EEC) No 171/92 extending the provisional anti-dumping duty on imports of cotton yarn originating in Brazil, Egypt and Turkey.

- **References:**
Initiation: OJ C 72, 22.3.1990; Bull. EC 3-1990, point 1.2.67
Provisional duty: OJ L 271, 27.9.1991; Bull. EC 9-1991, point 1.3.60

Adopted by the Council on 24 January.

OJ L 18, 25.1.1992

1.4.75. Proposal for a Council Regulation imposing a definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of cotton yarn originating in Brazil and Turkey and collecting definitively the provisional duty.

- **Reference:** Provisional duty: OJ L 271, 29.7.1991; Bull. EC 9-1991, point 1.3.60

Adopted by the Commission on 28 February.

COM(92) 67

1.4.76. Council Regulation (EEC) No 202/92 extending the provisional anti-dumping duty on imports of certain polyester yarns (man-made staple fibres) originating in Taiwan, Indonesia, India, the People's Republic of China and Turkey.

- **References:**
Initiation: OJ C 80, 30.3.1990
Provisional duty: OJ L 276, 3.10.1991; Bull. EC 9-1991, point 1.3.61

Adopted by the Council on 27 January.

OJ L 21, 30.1.1992

1.4.77. Proposal for a Council Regulation imposing a definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of certain types of thermal paper originating in Japan and definitively collecting the provisional anti-dumping duty.

- **Reference:** Provisional duty: OJ C 270, 26.9.1991; Bull. EC 9-1991, point 1.3.59

Adopted by the Commission on 24 February.

COM(92) 57

Commission anti-dumping measures

1.4.78. Proceeding concerning imports of unwrought manganese containing more than 96% by weight of manganese originating in the People's Republic of China.

Notice of initiation published on 21 January.

OJ C 15, 21.1.1992

1.4.79. Commission Regulation (EEC) No 313/92 imposing a provisional anti-dumping duty on imports of radio-broadcast receivers of a kind used in motor vehicles, originating in South Korea.

- **Reference:** Initiation: OJ C 114, 8.5.1990; Bull. EC 5-1990, point 1.3.60

Adopted by the Commission on 4 February.

OJ L 34, 11.2.1992

1.4.80. Commission Decision No 322/92/ECSC repealing Decision No 3499/87/ECSC imposing a definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of certain sheets and plates, of iron or steel, originating in Mexico.

- **References:**
Provisional duty: OJ L 207, 29.7.1987
Definitive duty: OJ L 330, 21.11.1987; OJ L 50, 24.2.1988

Adopted by the Commission on 7 February.

OJ L 35, 12.2.1992

1.4.81. Commission Decision No 323/92/ECSC terminating the anti-dumping proceeding concerning imports of certain merchant bars and rods of alloy steel originating in Turkey.

- **Reference:** Notice of initiation: OJ C 144, 14.6.1990; Bull. EC 6-1990, point 1.4.55

Adopted by the Commission on 7 February.

OJ L 35, 12.2.1992

1.4.82. Commission Decision 92/61/EEC terminating the anti-dumping proceeding concerning imports of dihydrostreptomycin originating in Japan.

- **References:**
Initiation: OJ C 186, 27.7.1990; Bull. EC 7/8-1990, point 1.4.83
Provisional duty: OJ L 187, 13.7.1991; Bull. EC 7/8-1991, point 1.3.73; OJ L 293, 24.10.1991; Bull. EC 10-1991, point 1.3.51

Adopted on 27 January.

OJ L 28, 4.2.1992

1.4.83. Commission Decision 92/62/EEC terminating the anti-dumping proceeding concerning imports of audio tapes on reels originating in Japan, the Republic of Korea and Hong Kong.

- **Reference:** Initiation: OJ C 11, 14.1.1989; Bull. EC 1-1989, point 2.2.2

Adopted on 27 January.

OJ L 28, 4.2.1992

1.4.84. Review of Commission Regulation (EEC) No 1937/90 accepting an undertaking with regard to imports of pure silk type-writer ribbon fabrics originating in the People's Republic of China, and of Council Regulation (EEC) No 3200/90 imposing a definitive anti-dumping duty on the above imports.

- **References:**
Provisional duty: OJ L 174, 7.7.1990; Bull. EC 7/8-1990, point 1.4.87
Definitive duty: OJ L 306, 6.11.1990; Bull. EC 11-1990, point 1.4.49

Notice of initiation published on 18 January.

OJ C 12, 18.1.1992

1.4.85. Partial review of Regulation (EEC) No 2112/90 concerning imports of certain types of electronic microcircuits known as DRAMs (dynamic random-access memories) originating in Japan.

- **Reference:** Definitive duty: OJ L 193, 25.7.1990; Bull. EC 7/8-1990, point 1.4.75

Notice of initiation published on 25 February.

OJ C 50, 25.2.1992

1.4.86. Review of the special measures applicable to imports of special nuts of iron or steel originating in Taiwan.

- **Reference:** Definitive duty: OJ L 286, 10.11.1977

Notice of initiation published on 28 February.

OJ C 53, 28.2.1992

1.4.87. Intention to carry out a review of anti-dumping measures concerning certain types of outboard motors originating in Japan.

- **References:**
Definitive duty: OJ L 124, 13.5.1987
Undertakings: OJ L 82, 26.3.1987

Notice published on 28 February.

OJ C 53, 28.2.1992

1.4.88. Resumption of the investigation into imports of paint, distemper, varnish

and similar brushes originating in the People's Republic of China.

- **Reference:** Definitive duty: OJ L 79, 22.3.1989; Bull. EC 3-1989, point 2.2.3

Notice published on 31 January.

OJ C 24, 31.1.1992

1.4.89. Intention to carry out a review of certain anti-dumping measures concerning imports of certain types of plain-paper photocopiers originating in Japan.

- **References:**
Definitive duty and undertaking: OJ L 54, 24.2.1987; Bull. EC 2-1987, point 2.2.5
Notice of impending expiry: OJ C 222, 27.8.1991

Notice published on 11 February.

OJ C 33, 11.2.1992

1.4.90. Anti-dumping proceeding concerning imports of certain types of electronic weighing scales originating in Singapore.

Notice of initiation published on 10 January.

OJ C 6, 10.1.1992

1.4.91. Expiry of measures concerning certain types of deep freezers originating in the Soviet Union.

- **Reference:** Definitive duty: OJ L 6, 8.1.1987; Bull. EC 12-1986, point 2.2.3

Notice published on 11 January.

OJ C 7, 11.1.1992

1.4.92. Expiry of measures concerning certain types of housed bearing units originating in Japan.

- **Reference:** Definitive duty: OJ L 35, 6.2.1987; Bull. EC 2-1987, point 2.2.5

Notice published on 11 February.

OJ C 33, 11.2.1992

1.4.93. Expiry of anti-dumping measures concerning ferro-silicon originating in the Soviet Union.

- **Reference:** Undertakings: OJ L 219, 8.8.1987

Notice published on 15 February.

OJ C 37, 15.2.1992

1.4.94. Impending expiry of anti-dumping measures concerning certain types of standardized multiphase electric motors originating in Yugoslavia.

- Reference: Definitive duty: OJ L 218, 7.8.1987

Notice published on 15 February.

OJ C 37, 15.2.1992

1.4.95. Impending expiry of anti-dumping measures concerning copper sulphate originating in Czechoslovakia and Hungary.

- Reference: Definitive duty: OJ L 235, 20.8.1987; OJ L 259, 9.9.1987

Notice published on 25 February.

OJ C 50, 25.2.1992

1.4.96. Impending expiry of anti-dumping measures concerning copper sulphate originating in Poland.

- Reference: Undertakings: OJ L 235, 20.8.1987

Notice published on 25 February.

OJ C 50, 25.2.1992

***Treaties and trade agreements:
extension or automatic renewal***

1.4.97. Council Decision 92/53/EEC authorizing extension or tacit renewal of certain trade agreements concluded between Member States and third countries.

- Reference: Council Decision 69/494/EEC (OJ L 326, 29.12.1969), as last amended by Decision 91/169/EEC: OJ L 83, 3.4.1991; Bull. EC 3-1991, point 1.3.69

Proposal adopted by the Commission on 9 January.

COM(91) 561

Adopted by the Council on 27 January.

OJ L 22, 31.1.1992

Import arrangements

1.4.98. Proposal for a Council Regulation amending Regulations (EEC) Nos 288/82, 1765/82 and 3420/83 in order to establish the import arrangements for products originating in the independent States resulting from the former USSR and suspend the application of certain quantitative restrictions to the Yugoslav Republic of Montenegro.

• **Regulations to be amended:**

Council Regulation (EEC) No 288/82 on common rules for imports (OJ L 35, 9.2.1982), as last amended by Council Regulation (EEC) No 3859/91: OJ L 362, 31.12.1991; Bull. EC 12-1991, point 1.3.15

Council Regulation (EEC) No 1765/82 on common rules for imports from State-trading countries (OJ L 195, 5.7.1982), as last amended by Council Regulation (EEC) No 3859/91: OJ L 362, 31.12.1991; Bull. EC 12-1991, point 1.3.15

Council Regulation (EEC) No 3420/83 on import arrangements for products originating in State-trading countries, not liberalized at Community level (OJ L 346, 8.12.1983), as last amended by Council Regulation (EEC) No 3859/91: OJ L 362, 31.12.1991; Bull. EC 12-1991, point 1.3.15

Adopted by the Commission on 21 February. The name 'USSR' or 'Soviet Union' used in Regulations (EEC) No 1765/82 and No 3420/83 is to be replaced by the name of each of the countries which emerged from the break-up of the Union. In addition the application to Montenegro of certain quantitative restrictions is to be suspended, in line with the same measure adopted for Bosnia-Herzegovina, Macedonia, Croatia and Slovenia in Regulation (EEC) No 3859/91, which amended Regulation (EEC) No 288/82.

1.4.99. Proposal for a Council Decision amending Decision 91/667/EEC on import quotas to be opened by the Member States in respect of State-trading countries in 1991 in order to take account of the dissolution of the USSR.

- **Decision to be amended:** Decision 91/667/EEC: OJ L 369, 31.12.1991; Bull. EC 11-1991, point 1.3.86

Adopted by the Commission on 21 February. The name 'USSR' or 'Soviet Union' used in Decision 91/667/EEC is to be replaced by the name of each of the countries which emerged from the break-up of the Union.

Individual sectors

Textiles

1.4.100. Council Decision 92/114/EEC on the provisional application of the Agreement in the form of an exchange of letters amending the Agreement between the European Economic Community and the Federative Republic of Brazil on trade in textile products.

- **References:**

Council Decision on the conclusion of the Protocol maintaining in force the Arrangement regarding international trade in textiles (MFA): OJ L 327, 29.11.1991; Bull. EC 11-1991, point 1.3.88

Agreement between the Community and Brazil on trade in textile products: OJ L 263, 14.9.1987

Proposal adopted by the Commission on 29 January.

COM(92) 25

Adopted by the Council on 10 February. This means that the Agreement in the form of an exchange of letters with Brazil extending from 1 January 1992 to 31 March 1992 the Agreement on trade in textile products can be provisionally applied. The initialling of this Agreement marks the end of the operation to extend the MFA agreements.

OJ L 43, 19.2.1992

Iron and steel products

1.4.101. Commission Decision 92/155/EEC on the conclusion of a Protocol on trade and commercial and economic cooperation between the European Coal and Steel Community and Czechoslovakia.

- **References:**

Europe Agreements with Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Poland: Bull. EC 12-1991, point 1.3.2

Recommendation for a Council Decision concerning the negotiation of trade and commercial and economic cooperation agreements for ECSC products with Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia: Bull. EC 1/2-1991, point 1.3.10

- **Commission draft:** Bull. EC 12-1991, point 1.3.89

- **ECSC Consultative Committee opinion:** Bull. EC 12-1991, point 1.3.89

Assent given by the Council on 3 February.

Adopted by the Commission at the second reading on 10 February. This Protocol will be replaced by the Europe Agreement signed on 16 December, as soon as the ratification procedures have been completed.

OJ L 66, 10.2.1992

International organizations and conferences

General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade

Uruguay Round

1.4.102. Presidency conclusions on the Uruguay Round.

- **Reference:** Council communiqué on the Uruguay Round: Bull. EC 12-1991, point 1.3.93

Adopted by the Council on 10 January. The Council reiterated its position of 23 December on the 'Dunkel paper'. It again highlighted the importance it attached to an early and successful conclusion to negotiations on the basis of a balanced, coherent overall result. It repeated its call for all the main partners in the negotiations to make a genuine effort to negotiate the necessary compromises. It underlined the absolute importance it attached to market access and services.

1.4.103. Parliament resolution on the GATT Uruguay Round.

- **Reference:** Parliament resolution on the reform of the CAP: OJ C 13, 20.1.1992; Bull. EC 12-1991, point 1.2.195

Adopted by Parliament on 13 February. Parliament felt it urgent that the Uruguay Round negotiations be concluded as soon as possible, but stressed that the Council had to adopt a position on the reform of the CAP if the Uruguay Round was to succeed. It stressed that the Dunkel paper was inadequate, particularly with regard to agriculture, and could jeopardize the conclusion of an agreement covering all areas.

OJ C 67, 16.3.1992

Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe

1.4.104. Council of Foreign Ministers.

- **Reference:** CSCE Summit in Paris: Bull. EC 11-1990, points 1.1 and 2.2.1
- **Previous meeting:** Bull. EC 6-1991, point 1.3.76

Second session, held in Prague on 30 and 31 January. Mr Andriessen represented the Commission at this second meeting of the CSCE Council of Foreign Ministers. Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Ukraine were admitted as participating States to the CSCE, while Croatia and Slovenia obtained observer status. Discussion covered the preparations for the Helsinki follow-up meeting scheduled for March, the role of the CSCE in conflict prevention and crisis management, the crisis in Yugoslavia, and the institutions and structures of the CSCE. With regard to the latter, the Council of Foreign Ministers decided, in accordance with the guidelines of the Paris Summit, to strengthen the Committee of Senior Officials, which would meet in Prague at least once a quarter. It was also decided that the Warsaw Office would become the Office of Democratic Institutions and Human Rights, and that the role of the

Consultative Committee of the Conflict Prevention Centre in Vienna would be reinforced. A declaration was adopted on non-proliferation and arms transfers.

Council of Europe

1.4.105. Parliamentary Assembly.

- **Previous session:** Bull. EC 9-1991, point 1.3.70

Session in Strasbourg from 3 to 7 February. At this session, Slovenia was given special guest status. The Parliamentary Assembly re-elected Sir Geoffrey Finsberg to the chair, and adopted a report on citizens' participation in politics.

OECD

1.4.106. Proposal for a Council Decision on participation by the Community in the third revised OECD decision concerning national treatment.

- **Commission proposal:** COM(91) 442; Bull. EC 11-1991, point 1.3.98

The Economic and Social Committee endorsed the proposal on 26 February.

European Bank for Reconstruction and Development

Operations in January 1992

Poland

1.4.107. The Bank decided to help finance the construction of the NPB Banking Centre in Warsaw. This was the first time that the Bank had combined a loan (ECU 50.8 million) with a share in the equity (ECU 2.34 million). The project involves the construction of a business centre to house the National Bank and other financial institutions or firms. A joint venture between

the Central Bank and an American property group, the Golub-Epstein Partnership, it should provide Warsaw with a modern business centre and thereby help foreign firms establish themselves in the Polish capital. The entire project represents an investment of ECU 91 million.

Operations in February 1992

Hungary

1.4.108. The Bank granted a loan of DM 125 million to General Motors Hungary to finance an engine and car-assembly plant in Szentgolthard. The engines will be re-exported to the firm's car-assembly plants in Western Europe. At full capacity, the plant will be able to produce 200 000 engines a year. It will also assemble the Opel Astra for the Hungarian market; its capacity will be 15 000 vehicles a year.

Human rights in the world

Financial Protocols with certain Mediterranean countries and respect for human rights

1.4.109. Parliament resolution on the financial Protocols with Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Syria and Tunisia, and respect for human rights and international agreements in those countries (→ point 1.4.24).

Albania

1.4.110. Parliament resolution on the political rights of minorities in Albania.

Adopted on 13 February. Parliament deplored recent modifications to the electoral law, which effectively excluded organizations representing ethnic minorities from the electoral process. It called on the Foreign

Ministers meeting in European political cooperation to make strong representations to the Albanian Government and Parliament to ensure that a new electoral law would allow political parties to form and operate freely without discrimination against minorities.

OJ C 67, 16.3.1992

China and Tibet

1.4.111. Parliament resolution on human rights in China and Tibet.

Adopted on 13 February. Parliament called on the Chinese Government to ensure that forced abortions ceased immediately and that those responsible were brought to trial, called for the release of political prisoners and expressed its concern at the conditions in which prisoners were held. It adjured the Member States to adhere strictly to the declaration of 16 December 1991 by the Council of Ministers to the effect that the Twelve and the Commission would refrain from new cooperation projects with China.

OJ C 67, 16.3.1992

Cuba

1.4.112. Parliament resolution on the executions and human rights violations in Cuba.

Adopted on 13 February. Parliament called on the Cuban Government to abolish the death penalty, commute the death sentences passed on Miguel Almeida Perez and Rene Salmeron Mendoza, release all Cubans whose sole crime had been to demand respect for human rights and the establishment of democracy, and condemned the execution of Eduardo Diaz Betancourt and all other executions.

OJ C 67, 16.3.1992

Guatemala

1.4.113. Parliament resolution on the human rights situation in Guatemala.

Adopted on 13 February. Parliament called on the government to end the violent abuse of human rights, investigate all cases of violations, respect the Geneva Conventions and cease its military operations, ratify the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and immediately disband the civil defence patrols. It also urged the UN Commission for Human Rights to appoint a special rapporteur on Guatemala.

OJ C 67, 16.3.1992

Haiti

1.4.114. Parliament resolution on human rights in Haiti.

- Reference: Parliament resolution of 10 October 1991: OJ C 280, 28.10.1991; Bull. EC 10-1991, point 1.3.29

Adopted on 13 February. Parliament urged the Community and its Member States to support the initiatives taken by the United Nations and the Organization of American States with a view to restoring democracy, to ensure that the international sanctions imposed on the current regime were enforced, to use every possible means to ensure that the leaders of the *coup d'état* and those in power understood that normal relations with them were completely out of the question, and called on the Member States to take steps to prevent oil transiting through European ports. It urged the Community and the Member States to make every effort to provide direct humanitarian aid to the people through the NGOs and to step up their efforts to promote a national dialogue between all the democratic political parties, popular movements, trade unions and churches with a view to restoring democracy, the rule of law and respect for human rights. It endorsed the suspension of structural cooperation under Lomé IV, but considered that it would be premature to invoke Article 367 of the Convention.

OJ C 67, 16.3.1992

Nagorno-Karabakh

1.4.115. Parliament resolution on aid to Nagorno-Karabakh.

Adopted on 13 February 1992. Parliament decided, in principle, to send a Parliamentary delegation to Nagorno-Karabakh to assess the situation and propose solutions. It called on the Commission and the Council to make representations to the UN for the Security Council to take the appropriate measures without delay, and urged the Commission to provide on-the-spot medical aid and substantial emergency aid to Nagorno-Karabakh in the form of food and basic supplies.

OJ C 67, 16.3.1992

Zaire

1.4.116. Parliament resolution on the situation in Zaire.

Adopted on 13 February. Parliament asked the Government of Zaire to restore the necessary conditions for the holding of a sovereign national conference, the composition of which would enable it to take vigorous and effective action, urged this conference to pave the way for free elections as soon as a stable political climate had been re-established, and asked that these elections be held under the auspices of the United Nations and in the presence of Community observers. It called on the UN, the Community and the Member States to set up a support fund for democracy in Zaire in order to facilitate the proper functioning of the national conference and preparations for the elections.

OJ 67, 16.3.1992

Diplomatic relations

1.4.117. The following ambassadors, whose appointments took effect on the dates shown, presented their letters of credence to the President of the Council and the President of the Commission.

13 January 1992

HE Mr Edmond Capko-Tozo, Representative of the Republic of Benin to the EEC and Head of Mission to the ECSC and Euratom;

HE Mr Salifou Rigobert Kongo, Representative of Burkina Faso to the EEC and Head of Mission to the ECSC and Euratom;

HE Mr Petraq Pojani, Head of Mission of the Republic of Albania to the European Communities;

HE Mr Jorio Dauster Magalhaes e Silva, Head of Mission of Brazil to the European Communities;

HE Mr Mordechai Drori, Head of Mission of the State of Israel to the European Communities.

4 February 1992

HE Mr David Martin Sadleir A.O., Head of Mission of Australia to the European Communities;

HE Mr Dasho Paljor J. Dorji, Head of Mission of the Kingdom of Bhutan to the European Communities;

HE Mr Shapua Nghoshi Kaukungua, Head of Mission of the Republic of Namibia to the European Communities;

HE Mr Adolfas Venskus, Head of Mission of the Republic of Lithuania to the European Communities;

HE Mr Pengiran Dato Paduka Haji Mustapha bin Pengiran Metasan, Head of Mission of Brunei to the European Communities.

1.4.118. The Heads of Mission of the Republics of Albania and Lithuania are the first ambassadors from those countries to be accredited to the European Communities. They bring the number of diplomatic missions to 146.

The Government of the Republic of Latvia has announced the opening, from 7 February 1992, of a mission to the European Communities and appointed Mr Niels Dahlmann chargé d'affaires pending the accreditation of an ambassador. The number of diplomatic missions has therefore risen to 147.

5. Intergovernmental cooperation

European political cooperation

1.5.1. The joint statements adopted and published in January and February are reproduced below in chronological order.

El Salvador

1.5.2. The following joint statement was published in Lisbon and Brussels on 3 January:

'The Community and its Member States express their satisfaction at the signature, on 31 December 1991, of the "Act of New York" between the Government of El Salvador and the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMNL), which, together with agreements previously entered into, should definitively settle the Salvadorean armed conflict.

They welcome this major step forward towards the establishment of peace in El Salvador which is the result of the courageous, constructive and flexible attitude displayed by the two parties. They pay tribute to the key role played by the former Secretary-General of the United Nations, Mr Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, his personal representative as well as the four countries of the Group of Friends of the Secretary-General, whose good offices have largely contributed to the success of this negotiating process.

They express the hope that the two parties will pursue the negotiations in the same spirit of flexibility, with a view to implementing the Act of New York which is to bring peace to El Salvador and to strengthen stability in Central America.

The Community and its Member States reiterate their determination to play their share in the national reconciliation as well as the reconstruction of El Salvador.'

Occupied Territories

1.5.3. The following joint statement on the deportation of Palestinians from the Occupied Territories was published in Lisbon and Brussels on 4 January:

'The Community and its Member States express their grave concern following the recent decision by the Israeli Government to deport 12 Palestinians from the Occupied Territories, an illegal decision

with regard to international law, in particular the Fourth Geneva Convention.

The Community and its Member States strongly reiterate their demand for Israel to fully meet with its obligations towards the residents of the Occupied Territories and to abide by the provisions of the Fourth Geneva Convention. They condemn violence from whatever quarters it may come and call upon the parties concerned to refrain from taking any measure which would risk jeopardizing the peace process.'

Yugoslavia

1.5.4. The following joint statement on the death of five members of the European Community monitoring mission was published in Lisbon and Brussels on 7 January:

'The European Community and its Member States are appalled and dismayed by the tragic events that occurred today and which have caused the death of five members of the monitoring mission to Yugoslavia.

The Community and its Member States urgently call for a thorough investigation of the circumstances which have led to this grave incident in order to determine responsibilities to the fullest extent.

To this end, the Head of the monitoring mission has been instructed to organize immediately a tripartite commission of inquiry.

The Presidency's representative in Belgrade has also received instructions to meet, in a troika format, the local authorities with a view to securing their complete cooperation with the abovementioned investigation.

The Community and its Member States solemnly recall the commitments accepted by all parties involved in the present crisis to ensure the security of all members of the monitoring mission, and strongly urge them to abstain from any act which might jeopardize the present cease-fire which must be seen as the key element in the search for a peaceful and negotiated solution.

The Community and its Member States express their deepest sympathy and solidarity to the relatives of the victims and pay tribute to the courage displayed by all members of the monitoring mission which has been so severely tested since the beginning of its activities.'

Burundi

1.5.5. The following joint statement was published in Lisbon and Brussels on 8 January:

'The Community and its Member States follow with serious concern developments in Burundi.

They reaffirm their support for the policy of national reconciliation set by President Buyoya and Prime Minister Sibomana and strongly condemn the aggressions perpetrated by the Palipehutu Movement on 23, 24 and 25 November 1991.

They welcome the instructions for moderation given to the Burundi Army and express their appreciation to those who followed them. Senseless actions such as those carried out by some military units in Bukinanyana, Gihanga, Muzinda and Musaga make them extremely indignant. They encourage the Government of Burundi to facilitate all impartial enquiries in order that those responsible be identified and punished.

The Community and its Member States urge all parties concerned in Burundi to work together to restore peace and stability in the country, while respecting human rights and fundamental freedoms.'

Georgia

1.5.6. The following joint statement was published in Lisbon and Brussels on 8 January:

- **Reference:** Guidelines on the formal recognition of new States in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union: Bull. EC 12-1991, point 1.4.5

'The Community and its Member States have followed with concern the grave events which have taken place in Georgia during the past weeks.

The Community and its Member States call upon all political forces in Georgia to renounce violence and to engage in a democratic process of dialogue and national reconciliation.

The Community and its Member States recall that respect for fundamental rights and liberties is a condition for recognition of Georgia as an independent State, in conformity with the guidelines of 16 December on the recognition of new States in Eastern Europe and in the Soviet Union.'

Yugoslavia

1.5.7. The following joint statement was published in Lisbon and Brussels on 10 January:

'The Community and its Member States welcome the resumption of the conference on Yugoslavia under the Presidency of Lord Carrington and call upon all republics to commit themselves fully to its successful outcome.

The Community and its Member States also strongly support the efforts of the special envoy of the Secretary-General of the United Nations to promote the cease-fire agreed in Sarajevo on 2 January 1992. They warmly welcome the decision by the United Nations Security Council to send immediately to Yugoslavia a group of liaison officers, who will work closely together with the monitoring mission.

The Community and its Member States reiterate their outrage at the intolerable aggression directed against the helicopters of the monitoring mission, all the more so when the parties to the conflict had given formal guarantees on the security of the monitors. They strongly urge the authorities in Belgrade and the JNA to cooperate fully with the Commission of Inquiry, under the auspices of the Head of the monitoring mission, so that those responsible can be brought to justice.

The Community and its Member States fully support the efforts of the Head of the monitoring mission to secure strict and explicit guarantees with regard to the security of the monitors so as to avoid any further incident.

The Community and its Member States underline that the activities of the monitoring mission of the European Community in Yugoslavia remain a key element of the peaceful settlement of the current crisis. They stress once again the courage shown by the monitors and express the hope that the peace process will continue with renewed determination.'

Montenegro

1.5.8. The following joint statement was published in Lisbon and Brussels on 10 January:

'The Community and its Member States welcome the reconvening of the Conference on Yugoslavia on 9 January in Brussels and note with satisfaction that all parties to the conflict were present.

The Community and its Member States recognize the contribution made by the Yugoslav parties to the furtherance of a peaceful solution to the conflict. In this context, they note in particular the contribution by Montenegro to creating the necessary conditions for the continuation of the Conference, thus allowing the negotiations on a comprehensive political settlement to move forward.

The Community and its Member States are therefore ready to prepare for the adoption of positive measures in favour of this republic similar to those measures which exist for other republics.'

Yugoslavia

1.5.9. The following statement by the Presidency was published in Lisbon and Brussels on 11 January:

'1. In response to various reports in newspapers and on Belgrade television, the statements that the flight of the ECMM helicopters from Belgrade to Zagreb via Kaposvar was neither announced correctly nor approved, are factually untrue.

2. In addition erroneous facts were contained in a statement attributed to the Ministry of Defence which was read out during the evening news on Belgrade television on 10 January.

3. The facts are:

(a) the entire route Belgrade-Keleb Point-Kaposvar-Letenje-Varazdin-Zagreb was announced by the ECMM Belgrade office to the flight authorities department in Belgrade at 18.40 hrs approximately on 6 January;

(b) this announcement was made in accordance with the directions of agreement between the ECMM and JNA;

(c) within 30 minutes an official from the flight authorities department in Belgrade confirmed that the stated route was approved.

4. Therefore it must be pointed out that the agreed procedure for announcing helicopter flights was correctly followed.'

1.5.10. The following statement by the Presidency on recognition of Yugoslav Republics was published in Lisbon and Brussels on 15 January:

- **Reference:** Statement on the formal recognition of new States in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union: Bull. EC 12-1991, point 1.4.5

'The Presidency wishes to state that, in conformity with the declaration on 16 December 1991 on the recognition of States and its application to Yugoslavia, and in the light of the advice of the Arbitration Commission, the Community and its Member States have now decided, in accordance with these provisions and in accordance with their respective procedures, to proceed with the recognition of Slovenia and Croatia.

With regard to the other two republics which have expressed the wish to become independent, there are still important matters to be addressed before a similar step by the Community and its Member States can be taken.'

Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS)

1.5.11. The following joint statement on recognition of the republics making up the Commonwealth of Independent States was published in Lisbon and Brussels on 15 January:

- **Reference:** Guidelines on the formal recognition of new States in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union: Bull. EC 12-1991, point 1.4.5

'The Community and its Member States welcome the willingness expressed by Kyrgyzstan and Tadjikistan to fulfil the requirements contained in the guidelines on the recognition of new States in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union. They are ready to proceed with the recognition of these republics.

The Community and its Member States note with satisfaction that all members of the Commonwealth of Independent States have now committed themselves to the abovementioned guidelines.

They welcome in particular:

(a) the acceptance by the republics concerned of the commitments contained in the CFE Treaty and in the other arms-reduction agreements;

(b) their acceptance of other international obligations, and of the commitments outlined by the Helsinki Final Act, the Charter of Paris and all other CSCE documents;

(c) their acceptance of obligations related to economic questions in general and the question of foreign debts of the former USSR in particular;

(d) their commitment to solve in a peaceful manner and through the appropriate international mechanisms and procedures their differences in conformity with the UN Charter and the CSCE.

The Community and its Member States reiterate the importance they attach to single control of nuclear weapons. They call upon all republics concerned to adhere as soon as possible to the Non-proliferation Treaty as non-nuclear-weapon States. They also call upon these republics to ensure effective control of nuclear exports.'

El Salvador

1.5.12. The following joint statement was published in Lisbon and Brussels on 16 January:

'The Community and its Member States express their deep satisfaction on the occasion of the signing in Mexico City on 16 January 1992 of the final peace agreements between the Government of El Salvador and the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMNL).

They hope that an effective implementation of these agreements will lead to peace, internal reconciliation and reconstruction of El Salvador of which the main beneficiary will be its people.

They emphasize the important contribution of the former Secretary-General of the United Nations, Mr Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, as well as of the four countries of the Group of Friends of the Secretary-General, to this major development towards the consolidation of peace in Central America.

The European Community and its Member State reiterate their determination to support the people of El Salvador in rebuilding their society and economy.'

Zaire

1.5.13. The following joint statement was published in Lisbon and Brussels on 22 January:

'The Community and its Member States, faced with the unilateral suspension of the Zairean National Conference by the Prime Minister, Mr Nguz-A Karl-I-Bond, note the seriousness of this decision which puts into question the possibilities of a democratic evolution in Zaire based on consensus.

The Community and its Member States decided to suspend temporarily their aid programmes to Zaire, except for emergency humanitarian aid, until the National Conference fully resumes and accomplishes its work.

The Community and its Member States urge all the institutions and political forces concerned to work towards the Conference resuming its work normally as soon as possible.'

Algeria

1.5.14. The following joint statement was published in Lisbon and Brussels on 23 January:

'The Community and its Member States have been following closely the recent developments in Algeria.

The Community and its Member States express the strong hope that the Algerian authorities will undertake every possible effort for a return to normal institutional life so that peaceful political dialogue among all parties concerned will take place and the democratic process will pursue on a stable course.

Remaining deeply attached to the respect of human rights and fundamental freedoms, the Community and its Member States will follow with great attention how the situation will develop in Algeria and how those principles will be implemented.'

Cuba

1.5.15. The following joint statement was published in Lisbon and Brussels on 23 January:

'The Community and its Member States express their deep regret at the execution of Mr Eduardo Diaz Betancourt, on 20 January 1992, which took place regardless of the strong international reaction to the sentence and the appeals for clemency addressed to the Cuban authorities.'

North Korea

1.5.16. The following joint statement was published in Lisbon and Brussels on 31 January:

'The Community and its Member States welcome the signature of the Safeguards Agreement of the Non-proliferation Treaty by the People's Democratic Republic of Korea, on 30 January 1992. In view of this important new development they look forward to the early ratification and full implementation of the Agreement allowing the International Atomic Energy Agency to carry out inspections in accordance with the established procedures of the Agency.

The Community and its Member States also express their hope that this new step, taken together with the Agreement between the two Koreas on reconciliation, non-aggression and exchange and cooperation and with the Joint Declaration for a non-nuclear Korean peninsula, both reached last December, will contribute to the strengthening of the inter-Korean dialogue and peace and stability in the region.'

Venezuela

1.5.17. The following joint statement on the attempted coup in Venezuela was published in Lisbon and Brussels on 4 February:

'The European Community and its Member States firmly condemn the attempted coup against the constitutional and democratic Government of Venezuela on 4 February 1992.

The European Community and its Member States fully support the measures taken by President Carlos Andrez Perez to thwart the coup and express their full support to the President and Government of Venezuela.'

East Timor

1.5.18. The following joint statement was published in Lisbon and Brussels on 13 February:

● References:

Joint statement of 13 November 1991 on East Timor: Bull. EC 11-1991, point 1.4.10

Joint statement of 3 December 1991 on East Timor: Bull. EC 12-1991, point 1.4.4

'The Community and its Member States, recalling their Declarations issued on 13 November and 3 December 1991, on the violent incident which occurred in Dili on 12 November, have continued to follow very closely the situation in East Timor.

The Community and its Member States are encouraged by the prompt response which the summary report of the National Investigation Commission elicited from the highest Indonesian authorities, especially their criticism of the actions of the armed forces, the decision to dismiss the two senior commanders responsible for East Timor and to proceed with further investigation into the actions of the armed forces on 12 November and into the fate of those unaccounted for. They welcome condolences expressed by the President of the Republic of Indonesia to the people of East Timor and his commitment that such an incident must not happen again.

Although they view favourably these developments, expressing the hope that they will be followed by concrete and effective steps to improve significantly the human rights situation in East Timor, the Community and its Member States remain concerned about other aspects of this question. Referring to the measures already taken by the Indonesian Government, they hope that further investigation will result in all those responsible being identified and, where appropriate, disci-

plined or brought to trial, and that these investigations will also produce clear information about the number killed and the fate of those still missing.

They welcome the involvement of the United Nations in this process and the appointment of Mr Amos Wako, as the personal representative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, to undertake a visit to Indonesia and to East Timor in order to obtain clarifications on the tragic events of 12 November and they look forward to a report on his visit. They note with satisfaction that the Indonesian authorities have indicated their willingness to cooperate fully with him.

The Community and its Member States call on the Indonesian authorities to ensure that all the East Timorese arrested on the occasion of the Dili shooting are treated humanely, that those not involved in violent activities are released without delay and that those brought to court are assured of proper legal representation and fair trials.

The Community and its Member States support the endeavours by the Secretary-General of the United Nations to achieve a just, comprehensive and internationally acceptable settlement of the question of East Timor, with full respect for the legitimate interests and aspirations of the East Timorese. They support the start of a dialogue without preconditions between Portugal and Indonesia under the auspices of the United Nations Secretary-General, as contained in the constructive Portuguese proposal.'

Asean

1.5.19. The following joint statement was published in Lisbon and Brussels on 13 February:

'The Community and its Member States welcome the conclusions reached by the Asean Heads of Government at their summit meeting in Singapore on 27 and 28 January. They believe the summit has opened up promising political perspectives: the internal strengthening of Asean and its opening towards the neighbouring countries of South-East Asia give hope for the emergence of a strong new pole of stability in Asia, in the context of a multi-polar world.

The moves to an Asean free trade area through a programme of tariff reductions wholly consistent with GATT are particularly welcome. The summit's clear endorsement of the GATT open multi-lateral trading system will assist in our mutual efforts to ensure a successful outcome of the current Uruguay Round.

The Community and its Member States share the wish of Asean members for an intensified cooperative relationship, look forward to strengthening the dialogue process and note with interest the proposed widening of the scope of the post-ministerial conference process to include security matters.

The Community and its Member States look forward to the next EC-Asean ministerial meeting, tentatively scheduled for autumn 1992, which they see as an opportunity for further discussion, in equal partnership, of issues of both bilateral and global concern. They also look forward to the signature, on that occasion, of a new EC-Asean cooperation agreement. The Community and its Member States are also ready to share their experience in regional cooperation.

Asean's proposal to seek endorsement of the United Nations for the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in South-East Asia and its commitment to the central role of the UN in the maintenance of world peace and security are welcome.'

Albania

1.5.20. The following joint statement was published in Lisbon and Brussels on 17 February:

'The Community and its Member States express grave concern at a series of incidents against the Greek minority in Albania, in the course of the last few days.

They appeal to the Albanian authorities to take the necessary steps urgently so that incidents of such a nature are ended and order re-established to the benefit of all the people living in Albania.

They also remind the Albanian Government of its solemn commitments to abide strictly by CSCE provisions, particularly those pertaining to the respect of human rights and the rights of minorities, including those with regard to participation in national elections.'

Algeria

1.5.21. The following joint statement was published in Lisbon and Brussels on 17 February:

'The Community and its Member States have been following the situation in Algeria with concern.

The Community and its Member States reiterate their wish for Algeria to return to a normal institutional life and their encouragement to the High

Committee of State to promote dialogue among all parties concerned. The Community and its Member States strongly urge the Algerian authorities to pursue their publicly announced commitments, namely the social and economic reforms, the restructuring of public administration and the protection of fundamental freedoms.

The Community and its Member States will support all efforts undertaken by the Algerian authorities to restore the democratic process. They hope that this transitional process will be attained with respect for human rights, tolerance and political pluralism.

The Community and its Member States are willing to cooperate with the Algerian authorities in the economic recovery of their country, bearing in mind that compliance with the aforementioned principles will be important in the context of bilateral relations.'

Middle East

1.5.22. The following joint statement on the Middle East peace process was published in Lisbon and Brussels on 17 February:

'The Community and its Member States are following closely the developments in the Middle East process in both its bilateral and multilateral tracks.

The achievement of lasting peace in the region is of vital importance for Europe. This is why the Community and its Member States are fully committed to playing a consistent role in this process, bearing in mind that the Middle East is a neighbouring region, with which Europe has long-standing political, historical, cultural, economic and commercial ties, and whose stability and security are essential to Europe's own stability and security.

The Community and its Member States have maintained regular contacts with the parties to the bilateral negotiations as well as with the co-sponsors and other participants. The Community and its Member States will not spare any efforts to provide their good offices if requested by the parties involved themselves.

The inception of the multilateral phase of the Middle East peace process in Moscow has the potential to reinforce the bilateral talks. It is in itself a concrete confidence-building measure, enabling peace to become a reality and genuine regional cooperation to develop. However, substantive progress in the multilaterals can only be attained if the central issues of the bilaterals also register some progress.

The Community and its Member States reiterate their commitment to play a constructive and active role in the multilateral negotiations. To this end, some obstacles should be overcome. First of all, the presence of all the parties directly involved is essential in the next phases of the multilateral process. Secondly, a formula allowing for a broader Palestinian participation should be sought. Thirdly, the United Nations and its specialized agencies should participate and contribute to the building-up of regional cooperation. Fourthly, the Community and its Member States should participate, preferably as co-organizer, in all working groups established for the multilateral negotiations. They believe it is necessary to be fully engaged in working groups of a clearly political nature, such as "Arms control and regional security", besides their full involvement in working groups of an economic nature.

The Community and its Member States strongly urge all parties to commit themselves to the peace process and to refrain from taking any action which would endanger the negotiations or undermine the establishment of a climate of confidence, including the pursuit of the current settlement policy. Furthermore, the Community and its Member States condemn the perpetration of acts of violence, whatever their origin.'

Air terrorism

1.5.23. The following joint statement was published in Lisbon and Brussels on 17 February:

'The Community and its Member States welcome the unanimous adoption by the Security Council on 21 January of Security Council Resolution 731.

Recalling the statement on the bombing of flights Pan Am 103 and UTA 772 issued by the Maastricht European Council, they underline the great importance which they attach to compliance by Libya with Security Council Resolution 731 and they urge Libya to fulfil the requests to which the resolution refers without delay.'

Yugoslavia

1.5.24. The following joint statement was published in Lisbon and Brussels on 17 February:

'The Community and its Member States warmly welcome the recommendation made by the Secretary-General of the United Nations to the Security Council on the deployment of a UN peace-

keeping force in Yugoslavia, in accordance with the United Nations Plan. They strongly hope that a favourable decision will be reached shortly.

They call upon all parties to do their utmost to facilitate the speedy and safe deployment of the UN peace-keeping force.

The Community and its Member States consider that the combined and coordinated efforts of the UN peace-keeping forces and of the monitoring mission will constitute a major factor towards the establishment of the necessary conditions for a peaceful and comprehensive settlement of the crisis, to be reached through the active participation of all parties concerned in the Conference on Yugoslavia. They also underline the continued importance of the strict respect for the arms embargo in force.

The Community and its Member States reiterate their full appreciation for the results already achieved in the framework of the Conference on Yugoslavia, under the chairmanship of Lord Carrington. In this respect, they emphasize the need for all participants to comply fully with the commitments already undertaken regarding the provisions of the draft treaty on the protection of human rights and the rights of minorities and the unacceptability of any change of borders brought about by force.

The Community and its Member States note with appreciation the constructive attitude of Serbia and will take it into account when reviewing the question of positive measures.

The Community and its Member States express their support for the ongoing efforts, under the auspices of the Conference, to foster dialogue among all parties in Bosnia-Herzegovina, aimed at achieving a constitutional solution which must take into consideration the legitimate concerns of all peoples involved within the inviolable borders of the republic. In this light, they indicate their readiness to respond in a positive way to the request of the Bosnian authorities for international supervision of the forthcoming referendum, in close coordination with the relevant institutions of the CSCE.

The Community and its Member States will continue to follow very closely all developments concerning the possible recognition of other republics.'

Zaire

1.5.25. The following joint statement was published in Lisbon and Brussels on 17 February:

- **Reference:** Joint statement of 22 January: point 1.5.13 of this Bulletin

'The Community and its Member States stress the importance they attach to the respect of human rights and to the realization of the democratization process in Zaire.

In this connection, they vigorously condemn the act of violence perpetrated by the security forces in Kinshasa on 16 February 1992 and deplore the fact that a large number of innocent victims were injured or killed among the population as a result of the intervention of these forces.

The Community and its Member States refer to their statement of 22 January 1992 and reiterate their support to all the institutions and political forces involved in order to enable the National Conference to resume its work shortly and under normal circumstances.'

Lebanon

1.5.26. The following joint statement on the situation in southern Lebanon was published in Lisbon and Brussels on 20 February:

'The Community and its Member States express their grave concern about the recent worsening of the situation in south Lebanon.

In line with its recent statement on the Middle East peace process, the Community and its Member States strongly reiterate their condemnation of all acts of violence in the region, whatever their origin. Such acts of violence endanger the lives of innocent civilians and those of UN personnel in the area and may create an obstacle to the current Middle East peace process. Bearing this in mind, the Community and its Member States appeal to the parties involved to refrain from any military actions, and to respect the sovereignty of Lebanon and the role of the United Nations forces in the southern part of that country.'

Emergency assistance

1.5.27. The following joint statement on the appointment of the UN High-Level Emergency Assistance Coordinator was published in Lisbon and Brussels on 21 February:

- **Reference:** European Council declaration of 29 June 1991 on improvement of emergency assistance within the United Nations framework: Bull. EC 6-1991, point 1.46

'The Community and its Member States welcome the decision of the Secretary-General of the United Nations to appoint Ambassador Jan Eliasson to the post of High-Level Emergency Assistance Coordinator, and express their confidence that this step will contribute decisively to an early implementation of General Assembly Resolution 46/182 on the strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian emergency assistance.

The Community and its Member States remain deeply committed to ensuring prompt relief to victims of catastrophes and emergency situations, as well as to the effective coordination of the actions of UN agencies in this field. Recalling the Declaration of the European Council on 29 June 1991, which stated that strengthened coordination would be carried out in Geneva, they take note with interest of the Swiss Government's proposal to make available the necessary facilities in Geneva, where most of the international organizations involved are based.'

South Africa

1.5.28. The following joint statement was published in Lisbon and Brussels on 26 February:

- **Reference:** Joint statement of 17 December 1991: Bull. EC 12-1991, point 1.4.7

'The Community and its Member States, referring to the decision by President De Klerk to hold a referendum among the white population on the ongoing reforms in South Africa, recall their statement on the start of the work of the Convention for a Democratic South Africa, issued on 17 December 1991.

Stressing the important steps towards the complete abolition of apartheid taken since the autumn of 1989 and the positive results already achieved in Codesa, the Community and its Member States, which have encouraged this policy from the beginning, reaffirm their conviction that this negotiation process is a unique opportunity for the peaceful transformation of South Africa into a democratic and non-racial State and its full reintegration into the international community.

Accordingly, they express the hope that the process initiated in Codesa, of paramount importance for the whole southern Africa region, will continue uninterrupted and that early substantive progress will be achieved, with the broadest possible support of the South African population as a whole.'

Haiti

1.5.29. The following joint statement was published in Lisbon and Brussels on 26 February:

'The Community and its Member States welcome the agreement reached in Washington on 23 February 1992 between President Jean-Bertrand Aristide and the Parliamentary Commission for Nego-

tiation, which opens the way for the restoration of constitutional order and the return of the legitimate authorities in Haiti.

The Community and its Member States launch an appeal to all Haitian parties involved to implement this agreement.

The Community and its Member States recall their will to support all efforts conducive to a settlement of the Haitian crisis. They reaffirm their readiness to resume relations of cooperation with Haiti as soon as the rule of law is entirely re-established.'

6. Financing Community activities

Budgets

General budget

Budgetary procedures

1989 financial year

1.6.1. Interim Commission report on action taken in response to the observations made in the resolution accompanying the decision giving a discharge in respect of the 1989 budget.

- **Reference:** Parliament resolution containing the comments which form part of the decision giving discharge to the Commission in respect of the implementation of the general budget of the European Communities for the 1989 financial year: OJ C 129, 20.5.1991; Bull. EC 4-1991, point 1.5.9

Adopted by the Commission on 31 January.

1992 financial year

General budget and financial perspective

1.6.2. Interinstitutional agreement on the financial perspective and the general budget for 1992.

- **References:**

Interinstitutional Agreement of 29 June 1988 on budgetary discipline and improvement of the budgetary procedure: OJ L 185, 15.7.1988; Bull. EC 6-1988, point 2.3.8

General budget of the European Communities for 1992: OJ L 26, 3.2.1992; Bull. EC 12-1991, point 1.5.1

Dialogue meeting held in Brussels on 29 January and 4 February. Since the negotiations on the revision of the financial perspective under the 1992 budgetary procedure had not been completed in December 1991, representatives from the three institutions met to work out a draft compromise consisting of the following points as regards the 1992 budget:

Independent States of the former Soviet Union: an allocation of ECU 450 million;

Structural Funds: an additional allocation of ECU 100 million to allow for inflation;

Humanitarian aid: adoption of a statement by the three institutions;

Tropical forests: additional allocation of ECU 50 million;

Research: reduction of ECU 200 million in the allocations for the third framework programme;

Refunds to Spain and Portugal: reserve of ECU 30 million;

Administrative expenditure: an additional ECU 40 million so that the Commission can meet its external obligations.

The allocation of these amounts does not lead to any increase in the total in the financial perspective since the exercise was financed by redeploying funds between the various headings.

Compromise resulting from the interinstitutional dialogue agreed by the Council (economic and financial affairs) on 10 February. When all the institutions concerned have agreed, the compromise will be the subject of a supplementary and amending budget and of a joint decision on revision of the financial perspective.

Resolution on the revision of the 1992 financial perspective adopted by Parliament on 12 February. Parliament approved the revision of the financial perspective resulting from the interinstitutional dialogue:

- (i) the ceiling for heading 4 (Other policies) is raised by ECU 412 million and the ceiling for non-compulsory expenditure by ECU 500 million;
- (ii) the ceiling for heading 2 (Structural operations) is raised by ECU 100 million;
- (iii) the ceiling for heading 3 (Policies with multiannual allocations) is lowered by ECU 200 million;
- (iv) the ceiling for heading 5 (Repayments and administration) is lowered by ECU 312 million and the 'stock disposal' subceiling by ECU 381 million.

It also supported the declaration by the institutions that this redeployment of the headings was intended to amend the 1992 budget as adopted in line with the additional amounts decided during the dialogue.

Parliament advocated that the dialogue procedure be extended to include any further external aid measures and welcomed the fact that the Council and the Commission had agreed that it was not possible to fund further substantial aid to non-mem-

ber countries at the expense of the appropriations set aside for existing policies in heading 4 of the present financial perspective.

OJ C 67, 16.3.1992

Supplementary and amending budget

1.6.3. Preliminary draft supplementary and amending budget No 1/92.

• References:

General budget of the European Communities for 1992: OJ L 26, 3.2.1992; Bull. EC 12-1991, point 1.5.1

Interinstitutional agreement on the financial perspective and the budget for 1992: point 1.6.2

Adopted by the Commission on 18 February. The main purpose of this preliminary draft is to enter in the budget all the components underlying the revision of the financial perspective approved by Parliament and the Council. It therefore provides for:

- (i) an increase of ECU 450 million in commitment appropriations and ECU 200 million in payment appropriations in the allocations for technical cooperation with the Independent States of the former Soviet Union;
- (ii) an increase in the allocations for the structural Funds to keep pace with inflation (ECU 100 million in commitment appropriations and ECU 60 million in payment appropriations);
- (iii) an increase in appropriations for the tropical forests (ECU 50 million in commitment appropriations and ECU 10 million in payment appropriations);
- (iv) an increase in the administrative appropriations for the Commission (ECU 40 million) and the Court of Justice (ECU 1.225 million).

The research appropriations for the third framework programme have been reduced by ECU 200 million in commitment appropriations and by ECU 90 million in payment appropriations.

This preliminary draft also includes the items contained in letter of amendment No 1 to the 1992 draft budget, which was not

adopted in December 1991, in particular an estimate of the balance from 1991.

Financial operations

Loans raised

January

1.6.4. In January the Commission made on behalf of the ECSC a number of private placings in marks, lire and dollars for the equivalent of ECU 31.2 million; and for the EEC a ECU 190 million seven-year public issue at 8.375% with an issue price of 101.50%, swapped for floating rates.

February

1.6.5. In February the Commission made on behalf of the ECSC a number of private placings in marks and lire for the equivalent of ECU 113.3 million; and for the EEC a ECU 490 million five-year public issue at 8.625% with an issue price of 100.65%, swapped for floating rates.

Loans granted

January

1.6.6. Acting under Articles 54 and 56 of the ECSC Treaty, the Commission granted loans in January totalling ECU 0.4 million.

Industrial loans

1.6.7. No industrial loans were made in January.

Conversion loans

1.6.8. No conversion loans were made in January.

Workers' housing

1.6.9. Loans totalling ECU 0.4 million were granted for steelworkers and mine-workers (ECSC industries) in Germany, Belgium, France, the United Kingdom and Spain.

February

1.6.10. Acting under Articles 54 and 56 of the ECSC Treaty, the Commission granted loans in February totalling ECU 111 million.

Industrial loans

1.6.11. Industrial loans (Article 54) totalling ECU 92.7 million were made to Germany and Italy.

Conversion loans

1.6.12. Conversion loans (Article 56) totalling ECU 18.3 million were made to Italy.

Workers' housing

1.6.13. No loans for workers' housing were made in February.

European Investment Bank

Funding

1.6.14. In January and February the European Investment Bank, the European Community's financial institution, granted loans totalling ECU 2.3 billion, of which ECU 0.6 million went outside the Community.

Community

Link with Community policies

1.6.15. Loans were made for the following measures:

ECU 911.6 million for the economic development of disadvantaged regions;

ECU 1.2 billion for the improvement of transport and telecommunications infrastructures of benefit to the Community;

ECU 271.8 million for the protection of the environment and the improvement of the quality of life;

ECU 360 million for the pursuit of Community objectives in the field of energy;

ECU 6.4 million for the enhancement of the international competitiveness of industry and its integration within the Community.

The Bank also continued its operations to support small and medium-sized businesses (since the beginning of the year, around ECU 263.2 million has been granted in global loans).

Individual loans usually come under several Community policies; some are therefore counted more than once in the above amounts.

Geographical breakdown

Belgium

1.6.16. ECU 47.7 million was granted in the form of global loans to finance small and medium-scale projects.

Denmark

1.6.17. ECU 143.5 million was provided for the construction of installations for the storage and distribution of natural gas in Jutland and the construction of a combined heat and power plant near Odense. ECU 119.8 million went towards a fixed road and rail link over the Great Belt and the modernization of a bridge linking Copenhagen with the island of Amager. ECU 15.6 million was granted in the form of global loans to finance small and medium-scale projects and ECU 11.1 million to renovate the district heating network and improve the sewerage system in Odense.

Germany

1.6.18. ECU 212.7 million was granted in the form of global loans to finance small and medium-scale projects. ECU 102.2 million was provided to build a new international airport near Munich and a new terminal at Frankfurt airport and to modernize and extend Hamburg airport. ECU 44 million went towards the modernization of a sewage plant near Aachen and the consolidation of a sewage plant and the sewerage network in Breisgau. ECU 15.8 million was provided for the construction of a new steam boiler in a combined heat and power plant in Mannheim and ECU 24.2 million for the modernization of a Gelsenkirchen-based refinery for the production of light oil products and the construction of bituminous and concrete coating sites for the manufacture of raw materials to restore the East German road network.

Greece

1.6.19. ECU 105 million was granted for the extension of the Athens underground railway and ECU 3.4 million for the reconstruction of various infrastructures in the Kalamata region destroyed by an earthquake in 1986.

Spain

1.6.20. ECU 98.3 million was provided for the extension and modernization of the country's telecommunications network and ECU 46.3 million for the construction of a motorway south of Barcelona.

France

1.6.21. ECU 191.3 million was provided for the construction of the Channel Tunnel and sections of the A39 and A26 motorways. ECU 107.9 million was granted in the form of global loans to finance small and medium-scale projects.

Ireland

1.6.22. ECU 31.7 million was provided for the development and modernization of tele-

communications and ECU 23.9 million for the improvement of electricity supply and distribution networks in the country.

Italy

1.6.23. In the communications sector, ECU 451.3 million was granted for the extension and modernization of communications and the renewal of the aircraft fleet providing connections with the Mezzogiorno and the rest of Italy. In the energy sector, ECU 129.7 million went towards the exploitation of natural gas deposits in the Mezzogiorno and Centre-North and oil deposits in the Centre and the distribution of gas in the Centre-North, Lombardy, Campania and the Mezzogiorno. ECU 123.2 million was granted in the form of global loans to finance small and medium-scale projects. ECU 57.7 million was intended for infrastructures to collect and treat sewage and solid waste in Piedmont, Marche, Lazio, Tuscany, Valle d'Aosta and Lombardy. ECU 11 million went towards town planning and environmental protection in Bologna, Ferrare and Trento. ECU 6.3 million was granted for an interdisciplinary laboratory for the development of advanced technology in Milan.

Portugal

1.6.24. ECU 77.8 million went towards the modernization and extension of the Lisbon and Porto telephone networks.

United Kingdom

1.6.25. ECU 142.8 million was provided for the construction of the Channel Tunnel and ECU 2.7 million for the extension of a plant in Scotland producing silicon wafers for semiconductors.

ECU 37.4 million was provided to exploit an oilfield in the Norwegian sector of the North Sea, a project of Community interest since it contributes to the security of its oil supply. Although located outside the Member States, it is being treated in the same way as an operation within the Community.

Community development cooperation policy

ACP countries

São Tomé

1.6.26. ECU 0.25 million was granted from risk capital for a feasibility study into the possibilities of renewing the electricity grid.

Ghana

1.6.27. ECU 0.2 million was granted from risk capital for modernizing and expanding a plant near the capital for recycling aluminium.

Zambia

1.6.28. ECU 0.175 million was granted from risk capital for a feasibility study into the renewal of the Victoria Falls power plant.

7. Community institutions

Parliament

Strasbourg: 13 to 17 January

1.7.1. Several major debates took place during the part-session on topics including the Mediterranean protocols, the programme of work of the Portuguese Presidency, the annual economic report and the GATT negotiations but, with the election of the Bureau and the committees, the agenda was relatively light, particularly on the legislative front.

Mr Klepsch was elected President of the Assembly on the first round to replace Mr Barón Crespo. In his inaugural speech, Mr Klepsch expressed the hope that Parliament would play a locomotive role in construction of the European Union. He also urged the house to rationalize its working methods now that it had been given new powers under the Maastricht agreement.

Mr Pinheiro, President of the Council, delivered a statement on the programme of the Portuguese Presidency. He reviewed the international situation, mentioning in particular the Community's role in the Yugoslav crisis and its relations with the members of the Commonwealth of Independent States. The Portuguese Presidency would continue to develop links with the countries of Central and Eastern Europe within the framework of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, and would complete the creation of the European Economic Area. That said, it must be remembered that the Community's international activities were now covered by the new institutional framework laid down at the Maastricht Summit. On European construction, Mr Pinheiro made it clear that the Community had to provide itself with the resources, financial or otherwise, to implement the Maastricht decisions. He stressed the importance of the cohesion policy and the Delors II package, and the need for reform of the own resources system. Mr Pinheiro then ran through the priorities of the new Presidency with regard to com-

pletion of the single market and implementation of the European Social Charter. He also underlined the Community's new powers in respect of cooperation on external border controls, immigration and the fight against organized crime. He wound up by calling for the Community to think very carefully about the practical aspects of enlargement and to avoid becoming bogged down in theoretical arguments over enlargement or deepening.

Most subsequent speakers echoed Parliament's concern over its post-Maastricht role, the implementation of economic and social cohesion, and the implications for the Community of political developments in Eastern Europe. At the end of the debate, the House adopted a resolution welcoming the recognition of Croatia and Slovenia and again calling for a peaceful settlement of the conflict based on the right to self-determination, the protection of minorities and the rejection of any changes to internal borders brought about by force (→ point 1.4.21).

In the field of external relations, Parliament gave its opinion on the financial protocols with Syria, Morocco, Algeria, Egypt, Tunisia, Jordan, Lebanon and Israel. After a tough debate, Parliament gave its assent to all the protocols except those for Syria and Morocco, where the human rights situation was judged to be unsatisfactory; in addition, it called for all the protocols to include a clause concerning democracy and human rights, and adopted a resolution calling on the Commission to defer implementation of the protocols with Syria, Morocco, Israel and Algeria until their respective political situations became clearer (→ point 1.4.24). The majority of members asked the Commission to support the House's position on human rights, to respect any future request from Parliament to interrupt aid and suspend the agreements, and to report annually on progress in furthering the dialogue through the Cooperation Councils. Mr Bangemann and Mr Matutes said that backing these protocols in no way implied approval of these countries' policies and

that this type of procedure came under a special triangular institutional framework. Parliament also adopted an opinion on financial cooperation with non-member Mediterranean countries (→ point 1.4.23).

Food aid to Moscow and St Petersburg (→ point 1.4.16) was approved, as was the conclusion of Interim Agreements with Poland, Hungary and Czechoslovakia (→ point 1.4.9). The debate on the Interim Agreements gave Parliament the opportunity to review the problem of road transit through Hungary and Czechoslovakia with Mr Andriessen. Mr Andriessen also reported on progress in the GATT negotiations and said he was reasonably optimistic although he reminded Members, who were deeply divided on the issue, of the need for balanced concessions.

Under the cooperation procedure, Parliament delivered opinions, at second reading, on five legislative proposals covering procurement procedures in the water, energy, transport and telecommunications sectors (→ point 1.3.44), the mobility of human capital (→ point 1.3.103), the agreement with Turkey in the field of medical and health research (→ point 1.3.104), cooperation agreements on the STEP programme with Austria, Finland and Norway (→ point 1.3.105), and cooperation agreements on the STEP and Epoch programmes with Iceland and Sweden (→ point 1.3.106). At first reading, it examined the proposal on advertising for tobacco products, which was referred back to committee. It also confirmed its choice of Article 100a as the legal base of a Council Regulation on administrative cooperation in the field of indirect taxation (→ point 1.3.56).

Under the consultation procedure, Parliament gave its opinion on two proposals for agricultural Regulations (→ points 1.3.187 and 1.3.188).

In the debate on the annual report on the economic situation in the Community it was widely agreed that Parliament should call for greater cohesion and convergence in the run-up to the second stage of economic and monetary union (→ point 1.3.1).

In the interests of rationalizing parliamentary proceedings and making it more difficult for the smallest groups to use blocking tactics, several decisions were adopted amending Parliament's Rules of Procedure.

Report of proceedings: OJ Annex 3-413

Full text of opinions and resolutions:

OJ C 39, 17.2.1992

Strasbourg: 10 to 14 February

1.7.2. Despite a particularly heavy agenda, this part-session proved extremely productive, with Parliament delivering opinions on more than 40 proposals. There was also an important and constructive debate on the Commission's programme for 1992 and the Delors II package presented by the Commission President.

Mr Delors began by taking stock of the Single Act and pinpointing the areas where further progress was still needed (conclusion of agreements on the crossing of external frontiers and on the right of asylum, the social dimension, research and the environment), before going on to outline the prospects after Maastricht and to define the priorities contained in the second package of structural and financial measures proposed by the Commission (→ point 1.2.1).

The debate focused on the structural and financial package, with most members expressing support for the objectives announced by Mr Delors. Speakers commented that the Maastricht agreements still left many gaps and shortcomings but agreed that the measures contained in the package were necessary; great importance was also attached to making progress in the social field and to promoting internal cohesion. The Commission's programme was approved virtually unanimously (→ point 1.7.11).

In the field of external relations, most of the time was taken up by the revised draft agreement on the European Economic Area (EEA). The resolution adopted at the end of the debate confirmed Parliament's sup-

port for the creation of the EEA and called on the Commission to consult the Court of Justice again on the compatibility of the agreement with the Treaty; it also requested the right to participate fully in preparing and implementing the EEA provisions.

After a statement by Mr Matutes in which he expressed the Commission's readiness to back economic reforms in Algeria, a short debate took place in which most members argued for the rapid restoration of democracy there. The House also adopted a resolution on the results of the work of the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly (→ point 1.4.52) and gave its opinion on two proposals concerning the conclusion of a cooperation agreement with Uruguay (→ point 1.4.48) and application of the financial protocols concluded with non-member Mediterranean countries (→ point 1.4.23).

Parliament also adopted resolutions on the precarious situation of the people in the Horn of Africa, on recent positive developments in South Africa and El Salvador, and on specific cases of human rights violations in certain parts of the world (→ points 1.4.111 to 1.4.114).

Responding to the agreement between the three institutions on the 1992 budget and the financial perspective, Parliament welcomed the more flexible position adopted by the Council, which had made it possible to resolve the dispute and clear the ground for the discussions on the future financing of the Community (Delors II package). The results of the compromise were approved almost unanimously (→ point 1.6.2).

The part-session proved especially fruitful on the legislative front. No major difficulties were encountered in delivering opinions on nine out of the eleven items on the agenda for a first reading under the cooperation procedure, including the proposal for Directives on direct insurance other than life assurance (→ point 1.3.8) and on advertising for tobacco products (→ point 1.3.257). Opinions were also delivered at first reading on proposals dealing variously with the approximation of the laws of the

Member States relating to units of measurement (→ point 1.3.17), rental and lending rights (→ point 1.3.50), the external projections of motor vehicles of category N (→ point 1.3.25), the masses and dimensions of certain motor vehicles and their trailers (→ point 1.3.24), the type-approval of motor vehicles and their trailers (→ point 1.3.24), wheeled agricultural or forestry tractors (→ point 1.3.27) and restrictions on the marketing of dangerous substances (→ point 1.3.32).

At second reading, Parliament delivered opinions on four proposals dealing respectively with the wholesale distribution, classification, labelling and advertising of medicinal products for human use (→ points 1.3.33 to 1.3.36), as well as on the research and technological development programme in the field of biotechnology (→ point 1.3.102). Other opinions adopted at second reading concerned own funds of credit institutions (→ point 1.3.48), speed limitation devices of certain categories of motor vehicle, safety glazing and tyres for motor vehicles and their trailers, and the masses and dimensions of motor vehicles of category M1 (→ points 1.3.21 to 1.3.23 and 1.3.26). Opinions were also delivered on the EEC/COST cooperation agreements in the fields of biotechnology and food science and technology (→ points 1.3.107 and 1.3.108).

Under the consultation procedure, Parliament gave its opinion on proposals relating to the four-year programme on environmental statistics (→ point 1.3.5), harmonization of the structure of excise duties on alcoholic beverages (→ point 1.3.57), the system of taxation applicable to interest and royalty payments made between parent companies and subsidiaries in different Member States (→ point 1.3.54), and a Community action plan to assist tourism (→ point 1.3.100).

Several resolutions and opinions were also adopted on agriculture (→ points 1.3.188, 1.3.194 to 1.3.196, 1.3.201 and 1.3.212) and on regional policy (→ points 1.3.142 and 1.3.148).

Parliament also decided to set up a temporary committee to study the Delors II package of structural and financial measures.

Report of proceedings: OJ Annex 3-414
Full text of opinions and resolutions:
OJ C 67, 16.3.1992

Council

Special meeting

1.7.3. General affairs (Brussels, 10 January).

- Previous meeting: Bull. EC 12-1991, point 1.7.13

President: Mr Pinheiro, Portuguese Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Commission: Mr Andriessen and Mr Mac Sharry.

Main item

Uruguay Round: conclusions of the Presidency (→ point 1.4.102).

Other business

Situation in the former USSR: general discussion; preparations for the Washington Conference on assistance for the independent States of the former USSR.

1553rd meeting

1.7.4. Agriculture (Brussels, 27 and 28 January).

- Previous meeting: Bull. EC 12-1991, point 1.7.4

President: Mr Cunha, Portuguese Minister for Agriculture.

Commission: Mr Mac Sharry.

Main item

Health rules for the production and placing on the market of meat products: Directive agreed (→ point 1.3.178).

Other business

Development and future of the common agricultural policy: exchange of views.

Uruguay Round: progress in negotiations reviewed.

1554th meeting

1.7.5. General affairs (Brussels, 3 February).

- Previous meeting: point 1.7.3 of this Bulletin

President: Mr Pinheiro, Portuguese Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Commission: Mr Andriessen, Mr Marín and Mr Matutes.

Main items

European Economic Area: conclusions adopted (→ point 1.4.1).

Positive measures in favour of the Republics of Croatia and Slovenia and the Yugoslav Republics of Bosnia-Herzegovina, Macedonia and Montenegro: Regulations adopted (→ points 1.4.18 and 1.4.19).

EEC-Paraguay Framework Agreement: decision taken to sign, subject to conclusion (→ point 1.4.47).

Financial and technical assistance and economic cooperation with the developing countries in Asia and Latin America: Regulation adopted (→ point 1.4.40).

EC Investment Partners: Regulation adopted (→ point 1.4.41).

Other business

Situation in the former USSR, including follow-up to the Washington Conference: exchange of views.

Mediterranean financial protocols: situation examined.

Export controls: Commission communication discussed.

Third-generation agreement with Brazil and the Andean Pact: Commission recommendation presented.

1555th meeting

1.7.6. Economic and financial affairs (Brussels, 10 February).

- Previous meeting: Bull. EC 12-1991, point 1.7.8

President: Mr Braga de Macedo, Portuguese Minister for Finance.

Commission: Mr Christophersen.

Main items

Irish economic convergence programme: conclusions adopted (→ point 1.3.2).

Multilateral surveillance: conclusions of the Presidency (→ point 1.3.3).

Annual Economic Report 1991/92: approved (→ point 1.3.1).

Financial perspective and 1992 budget: compromise resulting from the interinstitutional dialogue agreed (→ point 1.6.2).

Abolition of fiscal frontiers: Directive on the general arrangements for products subject to excise duty agreed (→ point 1.3.9).

Other business

Relations with Central and East European countries including the former USSR: Commission report presented and discussed.

Completion of the internal market: oral progress report by the Presidency.

Company taxation: exchange of views.

Criminal law protection of revenue from VAT and excise duties: discussed.

1556th meeting

1.7.7. Agriculture (Brussels, 10 and 11 February).

- Previous meeting: point 1.7.4 of this Bulletin

President: Mr Cunha, Portuguese Minister for Agriculture.

Commission: Mr Mac Sharry.

Main items

Development and future of the common agricultural policy: discussed in detail.

Uruguay Round: progress in negotiations reviewed.

1557th meeting

1.7.8. Internal market (Brussels, 25 February).

- Previous meeting: Bull. EC 12-1991, point 1.7.12

President: Mr Martins, Portuguese State Secretary for European Integration.

Commission: Mr Bangemann, Mr Dondelinger and Mrs Scrivener.

Main item

Third Directive on direct non-life insurance: common position adopted (→ point 1.3.8).

Other business

Security of information systems: Commission proposal discussed.

Free movement of cultural objects: two Commission communications presented.

Abolition of frontier controls and completion of the internal market: Commission communication presented.

Trans-European networks: Commission communication presented.

Export controls on dual-use goods and technologies: Commission communication presented.

Standardization: Commission communication presented.

Community patents: discussed.

Commission

Work programme and legislative programme for 1992

1.7.9. Work programme.

- **Reference:** Delors II package: point 1.2.1 of this Bulletin; Supplement 1/92 — Bull. EC

Adopted by the Commission on 22 January. This programme, which was presented to Parliament along with the Delors II package on 12 February, revolves around three major priorities: completion of the single market and the flanking measures, adoption of the second package of structural and financial measures and further consolidation of the Community's international role. Furthermore, the Commission will begin to table proposals for the new environment for which the Maastricht European Council set the scene, laying particular emphasis on joint efforts to improve the conditions for economic convergence, deliberation on the role of Parliament, especially under the co-decision procedure, and progress needed to prepare the ground for the new common foreign and security policy and for participation in the implementation of the provisions relating to justice and home affairs. The Commission will also endeavour to define rules for the application of the subsidiarity principle.

Completion of the single market depends primarily on the elimination of border checks on goods (more particularly on exports of sensitive technologies) and persons on 31 December next. At the same time, the single market must be made to run smoothly. Attention this year will focus on the establishment of data-communication networks for the exchange of administrative information, completion of harmonization, implementation of the remaining proposals in the June 1985 White Paper and, in conjunction with the Member States, ensuring that Community rules are duly transposed and applied. All this must be accompanied by efforts to enhance the

efficiency of the single market, which implies making further progress on the flanking measures needed in key areas (networks, transport, energy, consumer protection). Proper publicity must also be given to the changes due to take place on 1 January 1993: targeted and general-public information campaigns will be launched at the appropriate time during the year.

If post-1992 is to become more than just a market, measures will also have to be taken to organize the economic and social area of the Community appropriately. More precisely, further action will be needed to increase economic and monetary convergence, develop the social dimension of the Community, meet the industrial and technological challenges, increase the transparency of State aid and promote competition. Measures will also have to be taken to improve the environment, reform the common agricultural and fisheries policies and give a real Community dimension to the audiovisual industry.

The Delors II package will be central to the achievement of greater Community cohesion. It will have to deal with three major questions: how to fit the new objectives and priorities into spending policies, how to strengthen cohesion and convergence, and what weighting to apply to expenditure and what own resources to levy in order to match the new ambitions for the Community?

As a focus of attraction in Europe and throughout the world, in 1992 the Community will have to respond to the growing demands made upon it from outside and will have to equip itself with instruments and structures enabling it to take up these challenges. In particular, the Community will have to step up its cooperation schemes in the northern hemisphere (Central and Eastern Europe, Albania and the Baltic States) and in the South (defence of human rights, more effective implementation of Lomé IV, radical reshaping of the generalized preferences scheme as a more effective instrument of development, stronger presence in the Middle East and the Magh-

reb, the Gulf, Asia and Latin America); the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development ('Earth Summit') to be held in Rio de Janeiro in June will enable the Community to reaffirm its commitment to a mode of development which is more attuned to environmental concerns. In addition, 1992 will see the establishment of a European Emergency Humanitarian Aid Office, which, by complementing the activities of the United Nations and stepping up coordination with the Member States, will make it possible to alleviate situations of distress more effectively. Lastly, if the Uruguay Round negotiations are successful, much work will be needed to put the results into effect (customs duties, agricultural measures, Multifibre Arrangement).

In Europe, subject to the opinion of the Court of Justice, the establishment of the European Economic Area will entail the implementation of arrangements for the free movement of individuals, goods, services and capital between 19 States. The introduction of the Europe Agreements with Poland, Czechoslovakia and Hungary will proceed while similar agreements are being negotiated with Bulgaria and Romania. Lastly, new cooperation arrangements will have to be worked out with the Russian Federation and the constituent republics of the Commonwealth of Independent States.

Finally, in accordance with the request from the Maastricht European Council, the Commission will present an initial report on enlargement of the Community to the Lisbon European Council in June.

Supplement 1/92 — Bull. EC

1.7.10. Legislative programme.

Adopted by the Commission on 22 January. Some 175 priority proposals are still awaiting the attention of the Council and Parliament. Single market: the Community trade mark and patent, company taxation, the European company, the adoption of rules concerning cultural goods, drug precursors, public procurement, banking and insurance, company law, transport services, movement of workers, energy (second phase) and final

conditions for the placing of pharmaceuticals and foodstuffs on the market; economic and social area: all measures under the programme implementing the Social Charter and reform of the CAP; progress towards a European society: European associations and mutual societies, citizens' rights (protection of personal data, right to vote in local elections, etc.), consumer protection (general product safety, etc.) and health (banning of tobacco advertising, European Drugs Monitoring Centre, etc.).

Some 110 new Commission proposals are announced. Far fewer in number than in previous years, they concern in particular the following: agri-food sector, copyright and industrial designs, specific VAT and excise measures, progress in the establishment of an open telecommunications network (road traffic information, telephone systems, etc.), new and renewable energy sources, establishment of European networks (transport, telecommunications, energy), encouragement for high-definition television, the environment (CO₂, ecological quality of water, industrial hazards, packaging, fifth programme 1993-2000, etc.), research and development (revision of third programme and preparation of fourth), review of the common fisheries policy (structural components and access to resources), reform of the CAP (wine, rice, alcohol, etc.), review of structural instruments, new financial perspective 1993-97 and statistical area (new programme, common language, etc.).

1.7.11. Parliament resolution on the Commission's work programme for 1992.

- **Reference:** Work programme for 1992: point 1.7.9 of this Bulletin

Adopted on 14 February. Parliament endorsed the key priorities set out in the programme, which will play a decisive role for the completion of the internal market, the strengthening of economic and social cohesion and the fulfilment of all the political and legal conditions necessary for the European Union to come into being on 1 January 1993. It also laid stress on the

need to make parallel progress in completing the internal market and in strengthening economic and social cohesion, to eliminate the social deficit, to implement appropriate measures relating to the free movement of individuals and to further the integration of environment policy.

Lastly, Parliament called for the definition, in consultation with the Commission, of legislative strategies to be followed for each of the policies provided for in the Treaty as well as for the strengthening of the dialogue with the Council and a greater role for Parliament in monitoring the enactment of implementing legislation and the application of Community law.

Proposals adopted

1.7.12. Proposals involving the internal market adopted by the Commission included proposals for Directives on the return of cultural objects unlawfully removed from the territory of a Member State (→ point 1.3.12), the rate of excise duty for motor fuels from agricultural sources (→ point 1.3.10), the legal protection of databases (→ point 1.3.14), the term of protection of copyright and certain related rights (→ point 1.3.13) and common rules for the internal markets in electricity and natural gas (→ point 1.3.117). It also presented proposals for Regulations on the export of cultural goods (→ point 1.3.12) and the introduction of a declaration of European interest to facilitate the establishment of trans-European networks (→ point 1.3.15). On the social front the Commission presented a proposal for a Directive on the protection of young people at work (→ point 1.3.121). In connection with the common agricultural policy it adopted proposals on tobacco (→ points 1.3.209 and 1.3.210). On the environment front it adopted a proposal for a Directive on the incineration of hazardous waste and a communication and a draft resolution on the renewal of the Community plan of action in the field of radioactive waste (→ points 1.3.149 and 1.3.151). On the external relations front it proposed that the Council

authorize it to negotiate Europe Agreements with Bulgaria and Romania (→ point 1.4.7) and to conclude a cooperation agreement with Brazil (→ point 1.4.44).

Communications, Green Papers and Reports

1.7.13. The Commission adopted communications on controls on the exportation of dual-use products and technologies (→ point 1.3.11), a European market in subcontracting (→ point 1.3.95), a quality policy for fishery products (→ point 1.3.237) and the coordination of ECSC conversion loans with structural Fund programmes (→ point 1.3.138). Three communications were also adopted on relations with the independent States of the former Soviet Union (→ points 1.4.2 and 1.4.3) and industrial cooperation with the countries of Central and Eastern Europe and the independent States of the former Soviet Union (→ point 1.4.6).

1.7.14. A Green Paper was adopted on the impact of transport on the environment (→ point 1.3.111).

1.7.15. The Commission also adopted its 1991 report on the agricultural situation in the Community (→ point 1.3.166).

Community lawcourts

1.7.16. New cases coming before the Court of Justice or the Court of First Instance are no longer reported in the Bulletin.

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 at all.

Court of Justice

Main decisions

Free movement of workers

Article 177 of the EEC Treaty

28.1.1991: Case C-204/90 *Bachmann v Belgium*

Articles 48 and 59 of the EEC Treaty preclude the legislation of a Member State from subjecting the deductibility of sickness and invalidity insurance contributions or pension and life insurance contributions to the condition that the contributions are paid in that State. However, such a condition is permissible if it is necessary in order to ensure the cohesion of the relevant fiscal system. Articles 67 and 106 of the EEC Treaty do not preclude such legislation.

OJ C 44, 19.2.1992

Competition

Article 177 of the EEC Treaty

10.12.1991: Case C-179/90 *Merci Convenzionali Porto di Genova v Siderurgica Gabrielli*

1. Article 90(1) of the EEC Treaty, in conjunction with Articles 30, 48 and 86 of the Treaty, precludes rules of a Member State which confer in an undertaking established in that State the exclusive right to organize dock work and requires it for that purpose to have recourse to a dock-work company whose workforce is composed exclusively of nationals.

2. Articles 30, 48 and 86 of the Treaty, in conjunction with Article 90, give rise to rights for individuals which the national courts must protect.

3. Article 90(2) of the Treaty must be interpreted as meaning that an undertaking and/or a dock-work company in the position described in the first question may not be regarded, on the basis only of the factors contained in that prescription, as being responsible for the management of services of general economic interest within the meaning of that provision.

OJ C 10, 16.1.1992

State aid

Article 173 of the EEC Treaty

4.2.1992: Case C-294/90 *British Aerospace and Rover v Commission*

The Commission Decision of 17 July 1990 is annulled in so far as it requires the United Kingdom to recover UKL 44.4 million of alleged State aid.

OJ C 53, 28.2.1992

Consumer protection

Article 177 of the EEC Treaty

16.1.1992: Case C-373/90 *Tribunal de grande instance, Bergerac v X*

Council Directive 84/450/EEC relating to the approximation of the laws, regulations and administrative provisions of the Member States concerning misleading advertising must be interpreted as meaning that it does not preclude vehicles from being advertised as new, less expensive and guaranteed by the manufacturer when the vehicles concerned are registered solely for the purpose of importation, have never been on the road and are sold in a Member State at a price lower than that charged by dealers established in that Member State because they are equipped with fewer accessories.

OJ C 33, 11.2.1992

Infringements

Article 169 of the EEC Treaty

28.1.1992: Case C-300/90 *Commission v Belgium*

Application dismissed.

(Application for a declaration that, by subjecting the deductibility from taxable income of supplementary insurance contributions for old age or premature death to the condition that the contributions should be paid to undertakings established in Belgium or to Belgian agents of foreign insurance undertakings, Belgium has failed to fulfil its obligations under Articles 48 and 59 of the EEC Treaty and Article 7(2) of Council Regulation (EEC) No 1612/68 on freedom of movement for workers within the Community.)

OJ C 44, 19.2.1992

Other decisions

ECSC

Article 34 of the ECSC Treaty

30.1.1992: Joined Cases C-363/88 *Società finanziaria siderurgica Finsider and Italsider v Commission* and C-364/88 *Società acciainerie e ferriere Lombarde Falck v Commission*

OJ C 53, 28.2.1992

Free movement of goods

Article 177 of the EEC Treaty

13.12.1991: Case C-18/88 *Régie des télégraphes et des téléphones v GB-Inno-BM*

OJ C 15, 21.1.1992

Customs union

Article 177 of the EEC Treaty

30.1.1992: Case C-14/91 *Sucrest v Oberfinanzdirektion München*

OJ C 51, 26.2.1992

Agriculture

Article 173 of the EEC Treaty

14.11.1991: Joined Cases C-232/91 and C-233/91 *Petridi and Syllogos v Commission*

OJ C 19, 25.1.1992

8.1.1992: Case C-197/90 *Italy v Commission*

OJ C 24, 31.1.1992

Article 177 of the EEC Treaty

6.12.1991: Case C-121/90 *Posthumus v Oosterwoud*

OJ C 3, 7.1.1992

10.1.1992: Case C-177/90 *Kühn v Landwirtschaftskammer Weser-Ems*

OJ C 30, 7.2.1992

16.1.1992: Case C-334/90 *Belgium v Marichal-Margrève*

OJ C 37, 15.2.1992

21.1.1992: Case C-319/90 *Pressler v Germany*

OJ C 37, 15.2.1992

28.1.1992: Case C-266/90 *Soba v HZA Augsburg*

OJ C 44, 19.2.1992

Freedom of establishment and freedom to provide services

Article 177 of the EEC Treaty

21.1.1992: Case C-310/90 *Conseil national des architectes v Egle*

OJ C 37, 15.2.1992

28.1.1992: Joined Cases C-330/90 and C-331/90 *Criminal proceedings v Brea and Palacios*

OJ C 44, 10.2.1992

Free movement of workers and social policy

Article 177 of the EEC Treaty

13.1.1992: Case C-103/91 *Santiago-Bana v Bundesanstalt für Arbeit*

OJ C 53, 28.2.1992

16.1.1992: Case C-74/90 *Garcia v Bundesanstalt für Arbeit*

OJ C 53, 28.2.1992

28.1.1992: Case C-332/90 *Steen v Deutsche Bundespost*

OJ C 44, 19.2.1992

4.2.1992: Case C-243/90 *R. v Secretary of State for Social Security*

OJ C 53, 28.2.1992

Transport*Article 177 of the EEC Treaty*

13.12.1991: Case C-158/90 *Criminal proceedings v Nijs*

OJ C 15, 21.1.1992

27.11.1991: Case C-152/90 *Commission v Italy*

OJ C 10, 16.1.1992

2.12.1991: Case C-236/89 *Commission v Italy*

OJ C 19, 25.1.1992

10.12.1991: Case C-306/89 *Commission v Greece*

OJ C 10, 16.1.1992

Competition*Article 177 of the EEC Treaty*

11.12.1991: Case C-170/90 *STP-RV and Others v RTI and Others and Odeon v Fininvest and Berlusconi*

OJ C 33, 11.2.1992

10.12.1991: Case C-192/90 *Commission v Spain*

OJ C 10, 16.1.1992

11.12.1991: Case C-298/90 *Commission v Italy*

OJ C 37, 15.2.1992

State aid*Article 185 of the EEC Treaty*

4.12.1991: Case C-225/91 *R Matra v Commission*

OJ C 15, 21.1.1992

13.12.1991: Case C-33/90 *Commission v Italy*

OJ C 15, 21.1.1992

13.12.1991: Case C-69/90 *Commission v Italy*

OJ C 15, 21.1.1992

10.1.1992: Case C-227/91 *Commission v Italy*

OJ C 53, 28.2.1992

Taxation*Article 177 of the EEC Treaty*

13.12.1991: Case C-164/90 *Muwi v Staatssecretaris van Financiën*

OJ C 15, 21.1.1992

16.1.1992: Case C-57/90 *Commission v France*

OJ C 33, 11.2.1992

Articles 169 and 171 of the EEC Treaty

10.12.1991: Case C-19/91 *Commission v Belgium*

OJ C 10, 16.1.1992

30.1.1992: Case C-328/90 *Commission v Greece*

OJ C 51, 26.2.1992

Structural Funds*Article 173 of the EEC Treaty*

14.1.1992: Case C-130/91 *ISAE/VP and Interdata v Commission*

OJ C 47, 21.2.1992

Court of First Instance*Other decisions***Competition***Article 173 of the EEC Treaty***Infringements***Article 169 of the EEC Treaty*

22.11.1991: Case C-58/91 *Commission v Portugal*

OJ C 10, 16.1.1992

12.12.1991: Case T-30/89 *Hilti v Commission*

OJ C 9, 15.1.1992

12.12.1991: Case T-39/90 *Samenwerkende Elektriciteitsproductiebedrijven v Commission*

OJ C 15, 21.1.1992

24.1.1992: Case T-44/90 *La Cinq v Commission*

OJ C 37, 15.2.1992

Court of Auditors

1.7.17. Special report on the common organization of the market in oilseeds.

Adopted by the Court of Auditors on 16 January. This report is available in all the official Community languages. Requests should be made in writing to the secretariat of the Court of Auditors, 18 rue Alcide De Gasperi, L-1615 Luxembourg.

Economic and Social Committee

293rd plenary session

1.7.18. The Economic and Social Committee held its 293rd plenary session in Brussels on 29 and 30 January. The Committee commemorated its Chairman, François Staedelin, who died on 30 December 1991. The Presidents and Secretaries-General of the Community institutions, representatives of the Permanent Representations to the European Communities, and representatives of European economic, social and trade union organizations were all present at the ceremony, during which a number of personalities paid tribute to Mr Staedelin.

1.7.19. Mr Michel Geuenich was elected Committee Chairman. Mr Geuenich is of German nationality and was nominated by the Workers' Group. He promised the Assembly that he would do his utmost to continue his predecessor's efforts to ensure the Committee was accorded its rightful place.

The President of the Council, Mr Martins, made a statement outlining the priorities of the Portuguese Presidency: trans-European networks, the free movement of persons and goods, tax harmonization, social policy, the common agricultural policy and external relations. During the ensuing debate, one group expressed concern over the social programme, with particular reference to the fate of the works councils, the recognition of freedom of association as a fundamental right, and collective redundancies under cross-border agreements. Another group was concerned both by the approval of proposals at Community level and by their application under national legislation. Economic and monetary union came under vigorous attack on the grounds, one speaker said, that it would significantly diminish the freedom of national governments and would herald a long period of monetary instability. The failure to consult the Economic and Social Committee was also deplored and it was hoped that its role would be defined more clearly once the Committee of the Regions was up and running. The President of the Council said that social policy as a whole was one of the priorities of the Portuguese Presidency and agreed on the need to ensure that Community decisions were incorporated into national law.

1.7.20. The Committee debated and adopted opinions on the following:

the Annual Economic Report 1991/92 (→ point 1.3.1);

the approximation of laws in the Member States relating to collective redundancies (→ point 1.3.125);

undesirable substances in animal feeding-stuffs (→ point 1.3.185);

producer groups and associations thereof (→ point 1.3.174);

emergency aid for Moscow and St Petersburg (→ point 1.4.16);

1.7.21. The Committee debated and adopted an information report on a com-

mon system of agricultural insurance (→ point 1.3.175).

1.7.22. The Committee adopted opinions on the following without debate:

the type-approval of motor vehicles and their trailers (→ point 1.3.28);

medical devices (→ point 1.3.39);

the third Community action programme to assist disabled people — Helios II (→ point 1.3.130);

the prevention of zoonoses in animals (→ point 1.3.182);

Community measures for the control of avian influenza (→ point 1.3.183).

294th plenary session

1.7.23. The Economic and Social Committee held its 294th plenary session in Brussels on 26 and 27 February, chaired by Mr Geuenich, Mr Kazazis and Mrs Tiemann and attended by Mr Delors, President of the Commission, and Miss Papandreou, Member of the Commission.

1.7.24. Mr Delors presented the Commission's programme for 1992 and the second package of structural and financial measures (Delors II package) (→ point 1.2.1). Completing the single market and implementing the Maastricht decisions meant that 1992 would be a crucial year for the Community's development, with the creation of a common foreign and security policy, the setting-up of the Committee of the Regions, the improvement of transparency in the allocation of responsibilities through the operation of the subsidiarity principle, the definition of the criteria for enlargement in the context of a greater Europe, the reaffirmation of the importance of economic and social cohesion, the need for economic and social convergence prior to Stage III of EMU, and progress on the social dimension in 11 Member States. The Commission's programme accordingly revolved round four main priorities: the strengthening of economic and social cohesion, adop-

tion of the changes needed in the common agricultural policy, creation of a favourable environment for competitiveness and expansion of the Community's external responsibilities following recent events in the East and South. Mr Delors added that only half of the additional ECU 22 billion budgeted for 1992-97 stemmed directly from Maastricht, the other half being accounted for by expenditure which would otherwise have had to be covered by the Member States themselves.

The debate brought into focus the concerns of the various groups: continuing unemployment, an 11-member 'social' Europe, a discouraging economic climate, the expectations of environmentalists, Community participation at the Rio de Janeiro Conference, the future of the GATT negotiations, hostility towards the idea of a European tax, the reluctance of providers of services to accept responsibility, and the utilization of the various Community funds. Mr Delors said the Commission would be pressing the Council to adopt its social proposals and to prepare for application of the protocol signed by 11 Member States. He said the Committee was irreplaceable because it represented all economic and social interests. The Commission was willing to participate at the Rio de Janeiro Conference if the Community reached agreement on a carbon dioxide tax. He went on to say that the Community could not make any further concessions in GATT and that enlargement would pose problems. He agreed that a European tax was premature owing to inadequate technical harmonization. He also said that the subsidiarity principle allowed Member States to commit structural Funds themselves on the basis of Community support frameworks, with *ex post facto* monitoring by the Commission.

1.7.25. The Committee debated and adopted opinions on the following:

the Annual Economic Report 1991/92 (additional opinion) (→ point 1.3.1);

the scheme for the exchange of national officials (→ point 1.3.136);

the promotion of employee participation in profits and enterprise results (→ point 1.3.126);

economic and social cohesion (own-initiative opinion) (→ point 1.3.139);

the integrated systems for the management and supervision of certain Community aid schemes (→ point 1.3.173);

the common organization of the market in cereals (→ point 1.3.167);

the common organization of the market in tobacco (→ point 1.3.168);

the common organization of the market in milk and milk products (→ point 1.3.170);

the common organization of the market in beef and veal and sheepmeat (→ point 1.3.171);

agricultural production methods compatible with the requirements of the protection of the environment and the maintenance of the countryside (→ point 1.3.172).

1.7.26. The Committee adopted opinions on the following without debate:

the free movement of doctors and the mutual recognition of their diplomas, certificates and other evidence of formal qualification (→ point 1.3.49);

the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to wheeled agricultural or forestry tractors (→ point 1.3.27);

copyright and neighbouring rights applicable to satellite broadcasting and cable retransmission (→ point 1.3.52);

the application of social security schemes to employed persons, to self-employed persons and to members of their families moving within the Community (→ point 1.3.124);

the harmonization of programmes for the reduction and eventual elimination of pollution caused by waste from the titanium dioxide industry (→ point 1.3.159);

inter-branch organizations and agreements in the tobacco sector (→ point 1.3.169);

the trans-European mobility scheme for university studies (Tempus) (→ point 1.3.137);

the national treatment instrument (→ point 1.4.106).

ECSC Consultative Committee

297th meeting (extraordinary)

1.7.27. Luxembourg, 28 January.

Chairman: Mr Cimenti.

Items discussed

Report on the application of rules for aid to the steel industry: examined.

Commission communication on a Community strategy to limit carbon dioxide emissions and to improve energy efficiency: general discussion.

Draft Commission Decisions on the conclusion of the Interim Agreements on trade and trade-related measures between the EEC and the ECSC and Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Poland: consultation (→ point 1.4.10).

PART TWO

DOCUMENTATION

1. The ecu

Values in national currencies of ECU 1

		January 1992 ¹	February 1992 ²
BFR/ LFR	Belgian franc and Luxembourg franc	42.0033	42.0759
DKR	Danish krone	7.91610	7.92451
DM	German mark	2.03967	2.04442
DR	Greek drachma	235.384	236.081
ESC	Portuguese escudo	176.628	175.905
FF	French franc	6.95698	6.95860
HFL	Dutch guilder	2.29706	2.30070
IRL	Irish pound	0.766192	0.766021
LIT	Italian lira	1 537.43	1 535.99
PTA	Spanish peseta	129.230	128.425
UKL	Pound sterling	0.714191	0.710537
AUD	Australian dollar	1.73117	1.68033
CAD	Canadian dollar	1.49642	1.49300
FMK	Finnish markka	5.55160	5.58227
NKR	Norwegian krone	8.01698	8.01482
NZD	New Zealand dollar	2.38788	2.33105
OS	Austrian schilling	14.3536	14.3851
SFR	Swiss franc	1.81249	1.83901
SKR	Swedish krona	7.42627	7.42030
USD	United States dollar	1.29456	1.26287
YEN	Japanese yen	162.006	161.069

¹ Average for the month; OJ C 25, 1.2.1992.

² Average for the month; OJ C 56, 3.3.1992.

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

January 1992		January 1992	
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	HFL	Dutch guilder
	All products		All products
	48.5563	IRL	Irish pound
DKR	Danish krone		All products
	All products	LIT	Italian lira
	8.97989		All products
DM	German mark	PTA	Spanish peseta
	All products		Cereals, sugar
	2.35418		Sheepmeat and goatmeat
DR	Greek drachma		Eggs and poultrymeat
	Sheepmeat and goatmeat		Fishery products
	Pigmeat		Pigmeat
	231.754		on 16.12.1991
	264.899		Olive oil
	267.566		Wine
	on 23.12.1991		Other products
	Olive oil		Tobacco, oilseeds
	Fishery products		Rice
	Other products		Other crop products
	232.153		153.498
	206.395		152.756
	252.121		151.660
ESC	Portuguese escudo		154.794
	Pigmeat		149.336
	203.851		151.927
	on 13.1.1992		149.813
	202.670		154.138
	on 20.1.1992		150.828
	Other products		152.896
	208.676		154.213
FF	French franc	UKL	Pound sterling
	All products		Oilseeds, olive oil, sheepmeat and goatmeat
	7.89563		Pigmeat
			Other products
			0.779553
			0.815354
			0.816056
			on 30.12.1991
			0.795423

The ecu

February 1992		February 1992			
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	IRL	Irish pound All products	48.5563	0.878776
DKR	Danish krone All products	LIT	Italian lira All products	8.97989	1 761.45
DM	German mark All products	PTA	Spanish peseta Cereals, sugar Eggs and poultrymeat, fishery products Pigmeat	2.35418	153.498 151.660 149.336 147.585 on 3.2.1992
DR	Greek drachma Pigmeat Other products		Olive oil, wine Other products Tobacco, oilseeds, sheep- meat and goatmeat, rice Other crop products	267.566 269.738 on 10.2.1992 252.121	149.813 154.138 150.828 154.213
ESC	Portuguese escudo Pigmeat Other products			202.670 208.676	
FF	French franc All products	UKL	Pound sterling Pigmeat	7.89563	0.816056 0.815203 on 3.2.1992
HFL	Dutch guilder All products		Other products	2.65256	0.795423

2. Community-Latin America dialogue

2.2.1. Joint political declaration of the Lisbon Ministerial Conference on political dialogue and economic cooperation between the European Community and its Member States, the countries of Central America (Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama) and Colombia, Mexico and Venezuela as cooperating countries held on 24 and 25 February 1992.

'1. The eighth Ministerial Conference between the European Community and its Member States, the countries of Central America (Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama) and Colombia, Mexico and Venezuela as cooperating countries on political dialogue and economic cooperation between the European Community and the countries of the Central American isthmus, inaugurated in Costa Rica in 1984 and thereafter pursued at annual meetings, was held in Lisbon on 24 and 25 February 1992.

2. The Conference was attended by the following representatives:

...

3. The participants examined issues of mutual interest in the context of the dialogue and cooperation established in accordance with the principles enshrined in the Declaration of San José of 29 September 1984 and placed on a formal footing by the Final Act of the Luxembourg Conference of 12 November 1985.

They emphasized that this eighth meeting marked a further step towards the strengthening of dialogue and cooperation in a regional and international environment which had undergone considerable and far-reaching political and economic changes.

The Ministers of the European Community welcomed the positive developments in the regional peace process since the Conference of Managua of 18 and 19 March 1991. At the same time, they noted with satisfaction that in the past year the Central American States had made further progress towards peace, dialogue and reconciliation as well as the consolidation of democracy. They encouraged continued efforts to strengthen regional security, through an agreement for the limitation on arms and military forces and any other appropriate means.

The Ministers of the European Community noted that the advances made in the Central American peace process opened the way to broader international cooperation with the region. Conscious

of the fragility of peace and democracy, they considered that the advances made should be sustained and accompanied by the continued efforts of the region and appropriate support by the international community in order to achieve economic development and social justice.

Ministers emphasized that political and economic dialogue between the European Community and its Member States, on the one hand, and the countries of Central America (Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama), and Colombia, Mexico and Venezuela as cooperating countries, on the other, was an effective instrument for promoting and strengthening the Central American process of negotiation with a view to securing firm and lasting peace, genuine pluralism and democratic participation in political processes, respect for human rights and international law as well as stability and sustained social and economic development in Central America.

Aware of the need for renewed commitment and support in order to consolidate progress made to date and to bring about comprehensive peace, and determined to build on the Esquipulas and San José processes, the Ministers affirmed their resolve to deepen this direct dialogue.

They commended the United Nations Organization for its essential contributions to the peace process and paid tribute in particular to the former United Nations Secretary-General, Mr Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, for his untiring efforts to foster national reconciliation in the States of the region. They welcomed the commitment already shown by the new Secretary-General, Mr Boutros Boutros Ghali, to continuing this process by giving special attention to the subject of Central America. The Ministers also welcomed the active role played by the Organization of American States and its Secretary-General, Mr João Clemente Baena Soares, in areas which are of vital importance for peace and democracy in Central America. They highlighted the positive contributions made by both organizations to the emergence of a new period of confidence in the region.

Ministers underlined the valuable role played by the United Nations Observer Group in Central America (Onuca) whose mandate had been brought to an end by the UN Security Council in its Resolution 730/92.

4. The Ministers of the European Community repeated their resolve to continue to support peace and democracy and reaffirmed their willingness to intensify political dialogue and economic cooperation with Central America with a view to

strengthening the regional economic integration as well as integration into the world economy in order to foster economic and social progress and greater political stability for the entire region. In this context, the Central American Ministers expressed appreciation for the decision taken by the European Community to grant preferential access to an important range of Central American exports to the European market.

The Ministers welcomed the Declaration issued on the occasion of the Summits of Central American Presidents held in San Salvador on 15, 16 and 17 July 1991 and in Tegucigalpa on 12 and 13 December 1991, which represented further steps towards a stable and lasting peace, full integration and the improvement of democratic institutions. This process deserved full international support. They welcomed the decision that Panama should play a full part in the Central American integration process. They also welcomed the presence of the Prime Minister of Belize at the latest summit.

The Ministers of the European Community took note with interest of the signature, on 13 December 1991, by the six Presidents of the countries of the Central American isthmus, of the Protocol of Tegucigalpa, which constitutes the Central American Integration System and provides a framework for the organic structure of the region to realize integration in all fields. The European Community reiterated its willingness to cooperate in the establishment, restructuring and strengthening of the institutions for integration in Central America.

They expressed satisfaction at the fact that the Central American Presidents had reaffirmed that respect and promotion of human rights, peace, democracy, development and freedom represented the fundamental basis of the Central American Integration System established by the aforementioned Protocol.

The Ministers of the European Community noted with interest the adoption of the "Compromiso de Tegucigalpa" in which the Central American Presidents committed themselves to making every effort to promote a genuine process of human development, laying emphasis on the development of children and adolescents. In this connection, they expressed their readiness to support the Central American efforts.

In this context, Ministers shared the view that while the basis of the San José dialogue is still valid, the Luxembourg Agreement, which is the main instrument of their cooperation, needed to be adapted to the new realities of Central America in order to reflect the trend towards peace, democracy, economic and social development of the region and its closer integration as well as the

ongoing role of the European Community in this process.

5. Ministers noted with satisfaction the significant progress towards democratization and peace in Central America in the framework of the Esquipulas Agreements and emphasized the desire for peace of the Central American peoples as expressed in their decision to establish a region of peace, freedom, democracy and development as set out in the statement by the Central American Presidents during the Puntarenas Summit and reaffirmed by UN General Assembly Resolution 46/30 of 13 December 1991.

Central American Ministers repeated the commitment of their governments to the principle of full participation by the peoples of the region in genuinely democratic and pluralist political processes and to the full observance of human rights, political and civil liberties, the rule of law, the subordination of military and security forces to civil authority, separation of powers and the independence and impartiality of the judiciary, which constitute the basis of democracy.

Ministers expressed their wish that the internal conflicts which continue to affect some countries in the region should find a satisfactory solution through the intensification of political dialogue, noting with satisfaction the advances made in this direction, and the important role played by national reconciliation commissions. In this connection, they appealed to all parties to speed up this process, to put an end to violence from whatever quarter and so guarantee the security and promote the well-being of the population. They furthermore appealed to the irregular forces still active in the region to take their place, under due guarantees and security conditions, in the political process and in the peaceful life of their respective countries.

Ministers noted that the roots of the Central American crisis were to be found in the inadequacy of socioeconomic structures and in the degree of poverty of the population. They accordingly emphasized the need that progress made in democratization and peace be accompanied by economic growth and social justice as well as by the observance of civil, political and social rights.

Ministers noted with satisfaction the decision taken at the first Ibero-American Summit held in Guadalajara on 18 and 19 July 1991 in relation to the participants' commitment to negotiating processes to solve regional conflicts. They agreed that these processes deserved full international support.

6. Ministers recognized the decisive importance for the region of the signature, in Mexico City on 16 January last, of the Agreements of Chapultepec,

which put an end to the internal conflict in El Salvador and opened the way for a new stage of national reconciliation and reconstruction.

Ministers also conveyed their sincere congratulations to the Salvadorean people for the achievement of peace and appealed to the international community to assist El Salvador in the reconstruction efforts it is now undertaking. The Ministers of the European Community drew attention to their decision to support projects aiming at the country's reconstruction, notably those contributing to the demobilization and reintegration of refugees, demobilized and displaced persons into civilian life.

Ministers called for these agreements to be respected in full, thus putting an end to the loss of human lives and the destruction of the economic infrastructure of the country. In this connection, they commended the establishment, in July 1991, of the United Nations Observer Mission (Onusal), whose mandate has been enlarged to include the verification of the implementation of these agreements and to see to their strict observance. They also emphasized the important role the Commission for the Consolidation of Peace (Copaz) was entrusted with in the supervision of the application of the said agreements.

Ministers expressed their appreciation for the decisive contribution of the former United Nations Secretary-General, Mr Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, and acknowledged the key role he played in the negotiations. They also expressed satisfaction at the commitment of the new Secretary-General, Mr Boutros Boutros Ghali, to continue supporting the process.

They recognized the importance of the support given to the negotiation process by the countries of the Group of Friends of the Secretary-General, Spain, Colombia, Mexico and Venezuela.

Ministers acknowledged the efforts of the Government of El Salvador to bring about the effective administration of justice, judicial order and a strengthening of the civil institutions. In this connection, the conviction of two army officers in the case of the Jesuit priests was an important precedent for Salvadorean justice. Ministers called upon the competent authorities to pursue their efforts in this field.

They accordingly highlighted the role to be played by the Comisión de la Verdad in elucidating particularly serious acts of violence from whatever quarter which gave rise to public concern, both nationally and internationally. They called upon all sectors of society to lend all necessary support to the Comisión for the effective performance of its role.

The Ministers of the European Community encouraged the Salvadorean Government to continue to repatriate refugees in accordance with the relevant international agreements on the subject, and underlined that all efforts must be made to ensure the provision of proper documentation to returning refugees.

7. The Ministers of the European Community expressed their satisfaction with regard to the initiatives undertaken by the Government of Nicaragua in order to consolidate peace, democracy and development, and conveyed their congratulations for its efforts regarding the reduction of the army, the peaceful demobilization of the Nicaraguan resistance and the launching of the economic plan of stabilization and structural adjustment.

Ministers emphasized the valuable role played by the International Commission of Support and Verification (CIAV) whose mandate was extended until 25 June 1992. Ministers supported the firm efforts of the Government of Nicaragua to achieve national reconciliation and settle remaining situations of tension and violence, recognizing the additional problems of the large number of weapons still in civilian hands and of mines placed within the national territory, which have led the Government of that country to prepare and implement special programmes which call for international cooperation.

They supported in particular UNGA Resolution A/46/30 of 13 December 1991 and, given the exceptional circumstances prevailing in Nicaragua, reaffirmed their willingness to pursue their efforts in favour of its economic recovery and expressed support for the Economic and Social Concertation Agreements. They also recalled the request made to the international community by the Central American Presidents in order to enable Nicaragua to find immediate solutions to the problems which it is facing in the economic and social reconstruction of the country.

The Ministers of the European Community once again emphasized the importance of national dialogue as the only viable road towards reconciliation and development. They appealed to all parties concerned to solve their problems solely through peaceful means and within the law and to cooperate in a constructive way in the interest of the development of Nicaragua.

8. Ministers underlined the importance of the dialogue underway in Guatemala. Direct talks between the Government and the Guatemalan National Revolutionary Union (URNG) are essential for the achievement of a lasting peace. They encouraged the accelerated pace of the negotiations

and recognized the efforts deployed by the Guatemalan National Reconciliation Commission, headed by the Conciliator and supported by the personal representative of the UN Secretary-General as observer.

Ministers encouraged both sides to create the necessary conditions to reach a political agreement that could lead to a lasting solution to the internal conflict and welcomed the signature of the Agreements of Mexico on 26 April 1991 and Querétaro on 25 July 1991.

The Ministers of the European Community noted that respect for human rights was a major topic in the negotiations and expressed support for the positive measures adopted by the government. Nevertheless they remained concerned by reports of human rights violations and encouraged the government of Guatemala to give continuing high priority to the implementation of these measures and other reforms which could strengthen the democratic institutions and full observance of human rights.

The Ministers of the European Community warmly welcomed President Serrano's statement of 5 September 1991 recognizing Belize as a sovereign independent State, and the subsequent establishment of diplomatic relations between Guatemala and Belize. This had defused a major source of regional tension and had opened the way for Belize to play its full part in the region's political and economic life. The Ministers expressed the hope that this breakthrough would be followed by a final settlement of the long-standing dispute between the two countries.

9. Ministers welcomed the agreement reached in Washington on 23 February 1992 between President Aristide and a delegation of Haitian Members of Parliament conducive to the return to the rule of law in Haiti and the reinstatement of the legitimate authorities in that country.

Ministers urged the parties concerned to give all their support to the success of this agreement.

Ministers commended the OAS for its active role in finding a solution to the Haitian crisis.

10. Ministers reiterated their support and solidarity with the government and people of Venezuela in the maintenance of the fundamental principles of peace and democracy and condemned totally the use of violence and military action in attempts to overthrow legitimately constituted governments.

11. Ministers emphasized the need for human rights to be effectively upheld. They recognized the value of the efforts already made to improve

the unsatisfactory human rights situation in certain countries of the region and emphasized that they would continue to make every effort to establish full and universal respect for human dignity.

Ministers expressed their satisfaction at the numerous actions undertaken by the European Community in 1990 and 1991 with a view to strengthening the electoral process, the functioning of justice and legislative power in some countries and to promoting human rights in the region.

The Ministers of the European Community also emphasized the importance of increasing and reinforcing cooperation to improve the operation of the machinery of government and in particular to improve the administrative, legal and judicial machinery designed to ensure that human rights are fully guaranteed. They welcomed the commitment shown by the Central American Presidents to introducing regional information and education programmes on human rights.

The Ministers decided to establish the multiannual programme for the promotion of human rights in Central America, the guidelines of which had been approved at the Ministerial Conference of San José VII, held in Managua on 18 and 19 March 1991. They welcomed the agreement reached on the document "Multiannual programme for the promotion of human rights in Central America" which sets out the objectives, content, organization and implementation of this programme. They noted in particular the establishment of the Committee of Experts in order to monitor the multiannual programme. Ministers looked forward to the implementation of the first projects under the programme in the near future.

The Central American Ministers expressed their resolve to fully contribute to the success of these projects, in particular those involving their security forces and judicial system.

12. Ministers expressed their continuing support for the Security Commission of Central America, and for its aim of consolidating the peace and democratization process and creating a climate of trust and security in the region. They also indicated their support for the principle of the introduction of confidence-building and security-enhancing measures and of verification mechanisms in Central America, and declared their willingness to assist the UN and the OAS in their cooperation with the Central American States in the field of security.

Ministers noted with interest the decision taken at the 10th Central American Summit held in San Salvador on 15, 16 and 17 July 1991 regarding the adoption of an agreement on security, verification, control and limitation of arms and military forces

in the region. Ministers stated their conviction that reaching a regional balance of forces through the limitation of arms and military forces to as low a level as possible would substantially contribute to the consolidation of the regional peace process as well as to the economic development in Central America.

Ministers reiterated their support for development projects in the social field especially designed to resettle and reintegrate demobilized persons returning to civilian life.

13. Ministers welcomed the inaugural meeting of the Central American Parliament in Guatemala City on 28 October 1991. They highlighted the importance of the Central American Parliament as a forum to promote regional integration, in which representatives democratically elected by the peoples of the region could make proposals on the political, economic, social and cultural problems of Central America.

The Ministers of the European Community appealed to all the States in the region who had not yet done so to take the necessary steps towards their full participation in the Central American Parliament.

Ministers noted that, in line with its commitments, the Community had provided assistance for the process of establishing the Central American Parliament in close collaboration with the European Parliament. The Central American Ministers stated their satisfaction at the continued support of the European Community, by means of technical assistance, towards the effectiveness of this institution.

14. Ministers expressed satisfaction concerning the political and economic dialogue established through the San José Conferences and expressed their firm conviction that this dialogue is fostering the peace process and regional development of Central America.

They recognized the need to intensify links between the Central American region and other regions and acknowledged with satisfaction the Central American-Caricom Ministerial meeting held in San Pedro Sula on 30 and 31 January 1992.

They expressed satisfaction at the representation of Central American States in the first institutionalized Ministerial meeting of the European Community and the Rio Group which was held in Luxembourg on 26 and 27 April 1991 and welcomed the new dynamic contained in the integration processes in Latin America.

They furthermore expressed satisfaction at the admission, with observer status, of the Com-

mission of the European Communities to the Latin American Economic System (SELA).

15. The Ministers reaffirmed their concern at the serious social and economic problems facing Central America. They acknowledged that servicing the external debt imposed a heavy burden on the Central American countries' economic, political and social development, and stated yet again that all parties should contribute towards a solution to the problem, in particular the creditor countries, the debtor countries, the multilateral financial institutions and international private banks, taking into account the need to ensure economic growth, peace and social harmony in the Central American isthmus. Both sides agreed to continue their efforts to find solutions.

The Member States of the European Community recognized the encouraging efforts made by the Central American countries in adopting economic adjustment and stabilization policies. The Ministers of the Community expressed their continuing interest in contributing, within the framework of the instruments at the Community's disposal, to the implementation of programmes aimed at alleviating the social effects of the adjustment which the Central American countries are undertaking.

Ministers expressed the hope that other countries would increase their involvement in and cooperation with Central America, and noted with interest the role that could be played by the Enterprise for the Americas Initiative, the Partnership for Democracy and Development in Central America and the Tuxtla Gutiérrez Agreements.

Bearing in mind that the San José dialogue is the main channel for EC-Central American cooperation, Ministers expressed interest in cooperating in various proposals put forward by the Central American countries in the priority areas identified by the Working Group on Democracy of the PDD, and presented at the second plenary meeting held in Ottawa in January 1992.

16. Ministers insisted on the need to continue the implementation of assistance programmes for refugees, returnees and displaced persons in Central America and to provide for their integration into their respective communities.

Ministers welcomed the success of the second international meeting of the follow-up Committee of the International Conference on Central American refugees, held in San Pedro Sula, Honduras, on 17, 18 and 19 June 1991 and reiterated that they were in favour of the full and rapid integration of all returnees and displaced persons into their respective communities.

They welcomed progress made in the implementation of the plan of action of the International Conference on Central American Refugees (Cirefca) in favour of the displaced populations. The Community indicated its willingness to participate in the next Cirefca session, to be held in San Salvador in April 1992.

17. Ministers reaffirmed their willingness to cooperate in the protection and improvement of the ecological balance in the countries of the area.

They also welcomed the decision taken by the Central American Presidents at their summit in El Salvador (15 to 17 July 1991) to accord priority to the full and immediate implementation of the Central American Tropical Forest Plan.

Ministers affirmed their commitment to contribute to a successful United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (Unced).

The Central American Ministers requested the support of the Ministers of the European Community in international forums in order to create a New International Ecological Order which would include regional proposals, in accordance with the Declaration of the 11th Presidential Summit of Tegucigalpa.

18. Ministers emphasized that the illicit production, processing and trafficking as well as the consumption of drugs and psychotropic substances represents one of the most serious threats facing developing and developed countries alike.

They reaffirmed the importance they attach to the fight against drug abuse and related illicit production and trafficking and considered that all States should take the necessary measures in order to implement the Global Plan of Action adopted by the United Nations special session held in New York from 20 to 23 February 1990.

19. The European Community will examine the possibility of working closely with the Central American countries on programmes to harmonize their legislation and modernize their rules on migration.

20. Ministers expressed their satisfaction at the participation in the dialogue between Central America and the European Community of Colombia, Mexico and Venezuela as cooperating countries having traditionally close links with the countries of the Central American isthmus. They also highlighted the importance of cooperation activities in the economic and social context between these countries and Central America.

21. In the year of the fifth centenary of the meeting between two worlds, to be regarded as the first

Euro-American encounter, Ministers expressed their satisfaction at the Ibero-American Summit of Guadalajara, Mexico, in July 1991. Ministers highlighted the importance of holding the second Ibero-American Summit in Madrid, Spain, on 23 and 24 July 1992. They also underlined the importance of such a dialogue at the highest level.

22. The Central American Ministers stated their satisfaction at the signature, on 7 February 1992, of the Agreements of Maastricht, in which the Member States of the European Community define a new stage in their integration.

23. Delegations decided to meet in El Salvador next year, in accordance with the alternation rule.

24. The participants in the Lisbon Conference expressed their profound thanks to the Government of Portugal, at the initiative of which this Conference was held. They likewise thanked the people of Portugal for their warm welcome as well as for the efficient organization which led to the very successful outcome of the eighth Conference in the San José framework.'

2.2.2. Joint economic communiqué by the European Community and the countries parties to the General Treaty on Central American Economic Integration and Panama following the Conference on political dialogue and economic cooperation between the European Community and its Member States, the countries of Central America and Panama and the cooperation countries (Colombia, Mexico and Venezuela) held in Lisbon on 24 and 25 February 1992 (San José VIII).

'1. The Community and the Central American countries welcomed the San José VIII Ministerial Conference in Lisbon, Portugal. The meeting, which took place during the fifth centenary of the discovery of America, marked a step forward in relations between the Member States of the European Community and the countries of the Central American isthmus by stepping up the political dialogue and strengthening the economic cooperation set up between the two regions by the 1985 Luxembourg Agreement. Both parties acknowledged the progress of the peace process and the advances made by democracy in the region. They stressed the need for further progress towards peace and reconciliation and respect for human rights and gave a reminder of their close link with economic and social development. The Community reaffirmed its resolve to continue to support these efforts.

In particular, the Community stated its willingness to back the region's efforts to strengthen inter-regional cooperation and revive the process of economic integration in order to help integrate the Central American isthmus more fully into the world economy.

In this context, both parties emphasized the importance of the decisions taken by the Tegucigalpa Presidential Summit on 12 and 13 December 1991, and in particular the signing of the Protocol dealing with the reform of the Organization of Central American States, whereby they agreed to set up the Central American Integration System as a framework for the whole organic structure of the region with a view to further development of the integration process.

2. The Ministers noted that, despite some improvements, the economic and social situation in the region remained worrying, *inter alia* because of the continuing depressed state of international prices for certain important export products, particularly coffee, the deterioration in terms of trade and restrictions on access to international markets.

The Ministers acknowledged that it was essential for commodity markets to function more efficiently, something which required the stepping up of cooperation between producers and consumers with more active participation in all the mechanisms available for international cooperation and better use of international conventions and agreements on commodities.

Moreover, despite the relief granted to certain countries of the isthmus, the burden of foreign debt continued to weigh heavily on the region's savings and investment capacity, thereby reducing those countries' ability to bring about self-sustaining economic and social development.

The Ministers noted that substantial efforts were being made in the Central American region in carrying out policies to modernize and adjust production plant and increase competitiveness. They also noted with satisfaction the important achievements of the export diversification policy followed in the region, which were making a notable contribution to economic growth and to the social well-being of the inhabitants.

The Ministers emphasized the need to continue these policies of adjusting and modernizing economies and believed that they would be facilitated by increased liberalization of international trade and a greater opening-up of markets.

3. The Ministers reaffirmed the importance of stepping up international cooperation in backing the region's efforts at structural adjustment, in particular the support which should be given to

programmes designed to mitigate the social consequence of adjustment.

While emphasizing the support provided in this connection by the European Community, in accordance with the undertakings given in the Joint Economic Communiqué issued after the San José VII Conference, the Ministers acknowledged the need to consider the programmes and projects which had resulted from the 11th Summit of Central American Presidents held in Tegucigalpa and which had emphasized the need to increase efforts to promote the human dimension of development, with particular regard to women, young people and children, as being among the most vulnerable groups. Projects or programmes receiving Community backing must seek to ensure more active involvement of women in production and social activities. They should aim to improve the quality of life for women, young people and children and enable them to deploy to the full their potential in working for development.

In general, they agreed on the need to provide immediate support within the framework of the cooperation instruments available to the Community in order to increase the effectiveness of cooperation aimed at implementing projects which were of direct benefit to the most needy sections of the population.

Moreover, in view of the exceptional circumstances in Nicaragua, the Ministers highlighted the importance of giving further support to the efforts made by that country's government in the social field and of cooperating on projects designed to create further employment, in order to mitigate the consequences of economic-stabilization and structural-adjustment programmes.

4. The Ministers reaffirmed the need to enhance and encourage respect for human rights in terms of the individual's basic rights, civil and political rights and economic, social and cultural rights. In this connection, they also stressed the importance of the protection of childhood and the equality and active involvement of women in democratic procedures.

The Ministers expressed satisfaction at the development of Community action to promote human rights and strengthen democracy in the region.

In this connection, they highlighted the development of projects intended for that purpose which had helped to strengthen democratic institutions, the legal system and the promotion of human rights, all of which had assisted the process of national reconciliation embarked on in some countries.

The Ministers emphasized the need to continue and intensify cooperation in order to sustain the promotion of human rights and democracy in the region using existing resources and those to be earmarked by the Community in future for that purpose.

The importance of the resolution of the Council and the Member States of the Community of 28 November 1991 on human rights, democracy and development was also pointed out.

5. In accordance with the humanitarian principles to which they are committed, both parties confirmed the priority which they gave to the voluntary return of refugees to their country of origin — the ideal solution to the problem — or, if such a return was impossible, to aid for refugees in the host countries. In this connection, the Ministers confirmed the need to provide conditions of safety, integrity and respect for human rights under which the voluntary return of refugees, returnees or displaced persons to their countries or places of origin must be effected and agreed to monitor compliance with these criteria continuously within the constitutional framework of the countries concerned.

The Ministers underlined the crucial role played by the UNHCR in protecting and resettling refugees and called on it to continue its efforts in the region.

The Ministers expressed satisfaction that the Community's support for resettlement and self-sufficiency projects and programmes for refugees, returnees and displaced persons in the region had been maintained at a level of ECU 13.5 million in 1991.

They also agreed on the need to continue their efforts in the framework of the International Conference on Central American Refugees (Cirefca) and welcomed the Community's intention to take an active part in and to contribute to the success of the second international meeting of the Cirefca monitoring committee to be held in San Salvador in April 1992.

Both parties called on the international community to mobilize additional resources for the continuation of work on behalf of refugees, returnees and displaced persons in response to the needs assessed and defined by the Central American countries within the Cirefca framework.

6. The Ministers heartily congratulated the people of El Salvador on the restoration of peace and called on the international community to assist El Salvador in the reconstruction efforts on which it is now embarking.

The Ministers of the Community reaffirmed their resolve to provide substantial support for projects geared to the national reconstruction of El Salvador, *inter alia* those contributing to demobilization and the reintegration of refugees and displaced persons and the creation of jobs.

The Central American Ministers acknowledged the helpfulness of action already started by the Community in this context. They also thanked the Portuguese Government for giving the Government of El Salvador the opportunity to present its national reconstruction plan to the international community at a meeting scheduled for 25 and 26 February in Lisbon.

7. The two sides examined overall cooperation and its prospects, particularly in the light of the findings of the Joint Committee which met in Brussels in November 1991. In this respect, the Ministers expressed their satisfaction that a substantial global volume of Community aid had been maintained and noted that in terms of new commitments that aid had amounted to ECU 125 million in 1991.

In accordance with the guidelines issued at the San José VII Ministerial Conference in 1991, particular emphasis had been placed on programmes to lessen the impact of adjustment programmes on the poorest strata of society, in particular through projects in the health sector and the creation of jobs in the private sector. In two countries of the isthmus, projects to support agrarian reform and integrated rural development had also been launched. Likewise, regional development efforts had been continued, through support for the development of telecommunications and for regional plant-health services. Numerous commercial development projects had also been approved in 1991, in particular in cooperation with the Federation of Central American Exporters (Fecaexca).

It was considered desirable in this connection to strengthen the machinery for monitoring projects and the Community side reiterated its willingness to support such strengthening, in particular through the Group of Central American Ambassadors accredited to the European Communities and in coordination with Sieca.

8. Both parties referred to Resolution No 45/231 of 21 December 1990, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly at its 45th session, which extended the Special Economic Cooperation Plan for Central America (PEC).

The Community, which during 1991 had supported several projects tabled at meetings of cooperating countries organized under the PEC, confirmed the value it attached to this initiative.

The Central American Ministers urged the European Community to analyse and explore ways of financing the projects submitted at the various sectoral PEC meetings and at the fifth meeting of the Joint Cooperation Committee, and to that end expedite the relevant fact-finding missions to the region.

9. Stressing the importance of the special, institutionalized links between the Central American isthmus and the European Community, the hallmark of which is political dialogue and economic cooperation, the Ministers stressed the activities which were being carried out in the context of other cooperation machinery and initiatives.

In this connection, they welcomed the cooperation by the member countries of the Group of Three — Colombia, Mexico and Venezuela — with Central America and took note of the outcome of the second plenary meeting of the Partnership for Democracy and Development in Central America. They accordingly encouraged the initiatives taken to boost private investment in Central American trade and to publicize more widely investment opportunities existing in the region.

10. The Ministers expressed satisfaction at the accession of most of the Central American countries to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) and at the fact that the two countries of the isthmus which had not yet joined GATT had initiated the relevant procedures.

The Ministers emphasized the need for each Contracting Party to GATT to do its utmost to reach a satisfactory and balanced solution in the Uruguay Round negotiations within the planned timescale.

11. The Ministers expressed satisfaction at the recent decision by the Community to grant the Central American isthmus exceptional transitional trade preferences giving duty-free access for most Central American products currently exported to the Community.

This decision, which was taken in view of the similarity between exports from the Central American isthmus and those from the four Andean countries already benefiting from these concessions, clearly shows the Community's wish to continue its declared support for the consolidation of peace, democratization and the development of the region.

It also demonstrates the Community's resolve to back the efforts of the countries of the Central American isthmus to prevent an increase in drug production and trafficking in the region. In this context, the Central American Ministers reaffirmed their countries' determination to intensify the struggle against this scourge.

The Ministers were convinced of the need to give full effect to these trade concessions in the immediate future, which would involve more intensive commercial and economic cooperation between the Community and the region and a further dismantling of barriers to intra-regional trade in Central America.

The Central American side indicated that it would assess the effects of the GSP concessions granted and would continue the dialogue on the matter so that, when reviewing the GSP, the Community would be able to take account of both the region's interests and its desire to expand its exports to the Community market.

12. The Community informed the Central American countries of the content of the Treaty on Political Union signed in Maastricht (Netherlands) on 7 February 1992.

The Community also informed the Central American countries of the progress made towards completion of the single European market.

The Ministers highlighted the new opportunities which the single market would create for access for Central American products as a result of increased demand within the Community and the adoption of internal measures designed to facilitate the free movement of persons, goods and services within the Community market. They indicated their interest in embarking forthwith on a joint debate on the basis of studies on this topic, in order to define ways of increasing Central American exports to the single European market. To that end, they agreed to promote information measures to ensure greater familiarity in Central America with the structure and functioning of the single European market so that there could be a more fruitful and profitable relationship between the two sides.

13. The Ministers reiterated the decisions taken at the San José VII Conference on boosting the development of Central American exports in a way compatible with what had been agreed by the Central American Presidents under the Economic Action Plan for Central America (Paeca) regarding greater participation in international markets.

The Community therefore reaffirmed its willingness to look favourably at technical and financial support for programmes and projects submitted to this end by the Central American side, e.g. strengthening the production and technical capacity of small and medium-sized export undertakings in areas such as training, product quality, transport and packaging.

14. The two sides examined the question of access for bananas to the Community market as from the completion of the single European market

in 1993. They acknowledged that bananas are one of the most important commodities in Central American exports to the Community.

The Community referred to the fact that it needed to devise a solution which would ensure the unity of the Community market while protecting the interests of all the parties concerned. The Community said that the studies currently under way had not yet given rise to a proposal for the Commission of the European Communities. The Community confirmed its intention of adopting in due course a solution which was in line with GATT principles and took account of both Community producers' and consumers' interests and all the Community's international commitments, including the commitment entered into at San José Conferences VI and VII to take due account, when adopting its position, of the interests of the Central American countries.

The Central American Ministers expressed concern at the possibility of reduced access to the Community market when that market was unified as from 1993. They stressed that, if it proved necessary to establish a transitional period until full liberalization of the Community market, such a period should be as short as possible and based solely on the application of customs duties which would be gradually phased out. Such duties should not adversely affect current access conditions for Central American bananas, but rather should ensure a substantial improvement in such access with a view to a restriction-free market compatible with GATT.

15. The Ministers welcomed the fact that the European Community had extended customs preferences to the countries of the Central American isthmus, and agreed that in the case of coffee the benefits deriving from that preference would redound particularly to the economies of the countries of the Central American isthmus.

While reiterating the fundamental and strategic importance of coffee for the economies of the Central European countries, the two sides indicated that they had decided to carry on seeking ways of solving the problems caused by the continued deterioration in international coffee prices, which remained at historically low levels. Such solutions should take account of the interests of producers and consumers.

16. The Ministers recognized that, as a result of their adjustment efforts and of the economic policies they had adopted, some Central American countries had been able to take advantage of the opportunities open to them under the international debt strategy and thus to lighten the burden which

overall debt servicing placed on real development possibilities.

Some countries in the region had been able to benefit from bridging facilities, granted in particular by Community Member States, in order to regularize their situation with multilateral creditors.

The Member States of the European Community confirmed their willingness to continue their support, in the appropriate forums, for the Central American countries' economic adjustment and reform programmes and to continue to promote international debt strategy, which could lead to a significant easing of debt servicing for those Central American countries which make adjustment efforts and so favour self-sustaining economic and social development.

The Central American Ministers expressed interest in seeking foreign debt conversion schemes which could at the same time contribute to industrial restructuring and environmental protection.

17. The Central American Ministers reiterated their wish that the European Investment Bank (EIB) be able to operate in the region through financing and by channelling fresh resources towards the isthmus, thus helping to meet the needs of economic development and facilitate the creation of practical openings for European investment and joint investment in Central America.

The two sides reaffirmed the importance they attached to strengthening action in the region under the EC Investment Partners programme in order to encourage joint participation by the respective private sectors in the process of investment in isthmus countries.

In view of the improvement in the political situation and in the economic and trade prospects of the isthmus, notably following the grant of GSP trade concessions by the Community, the Ministers emphasized that fresh impetus should be given to European investment in the region and all possible steps likely to improve the climate for such investment should be considered. Thus, they called for effective implementation of Article 3(2)(e) of the Cooperation Agreement, providing for the conclusion of investment promotion and protection agreements by both the Member States and the Central American isthmus.

18. The Ministers of the Community welcomed the progress made in applying the Economic Action Plan for Central America (Paeca) and the decision taken by the Presidents of the Central American countries at their meeting in San Salvador on 14 July 1991 to define a common agricultural policy as contained in the Action Plan for

Central American Agriculture (PAC) with a view to the gradual liberalization of intra-regional and external trade in foodstuffs. They expressed their satisfaction at the rapid progress being made by Central America in minimizing and dismantling subsidies, internal support measures, tariffs and non-tariff measures which affect or create barriers to trade in agricultural products. They reaffirmed the Community's intention to continue supporting this process, in particular through programmes to provide greater food security in the region.

In this context, the two sides referred to the importance of the measures written into point 5 of the Paeca in the field of transport of persons and goods and, in particular, the simplification of customs formalities and of formalities relating to the movement of persons.

Both sides welcomed the signing of the transitional multilateral free trade Agreement between Honduras and the other Central American countries as a step enabling further progress to be made towards liberalization of trade in Central America. In this connection, the Ministers of the Community acknowledged the efforts made by the Central American countries to develop trade relations between their peoples as part of regional integration.

The Ministers of the Community expressed satisfaction at the recent signing of the Protocol amending the Agreement on the Central American Tariff and Customs System, which would provide the Central American countries with a nomenclature based on the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System. They also expressed satisfaction at the adoption of the Central American Uniform Tariff which set tariffs between 5 and 20% and would become operative in 1993 on the basis of that nomenclature.

19. Both sides were also pleased that the progress on the mutual convertibility of the currencies of the region, greater monetary stability and a better grip on inflation were making the Community's financial support for the Regional Payments System less vital. In this context, the Ministers highlighted the agreement between the Commission of the European Communities and the economic and monetary authorities of the region which provided for the region's continuation with the plan for dismantling obstacles to regional trade, with the measures to achieve fuller convertibility of the region's currencies and with redirection of the Community financial assistance earmarked for the Regional Payments System.

In this spirit, the Central American Ministers agreed to request regional financial bodies, namely the Central American Bank for Economic Inte-

gration (BCIE) and the Central American Monetary Council (CMCA), in close coordination with the Commission of the European Communities, to identify forthwith projects for facilitating and expanding trade in the region.

20. In line with the provisions adopted by the Central American Presidents in the Tegucigalpa Protocol which defines the role of Sieca within the Central American Integration System and designates it as the institution responsible for the region's economic affairs, and with the statements made at the most recent summit of Central American Presidents in Tegucigalpa, the Central American Ministers asked the European Community for technical and financial assistance in strengthening their institutions.

The Ministers welcomed the support expressed by the Central American Presidents in the Tegucigalpa Declaration concerning the major advances made in the institutional and financial strengthening of the Central American Bank for Economic Integration (BCIE), and also the approval and ratification by all the Central American countries of the Protocol amending the Agreement setting up the BCIE which allows the admission of partners from outside the Central American region.

The Community noted with satisfaction the support given to the BCIE on the basis of its successful management efforts to foster the development and integration of Central America and reaffirmed its resolve to continue supporting those efforts and accordingly called upon the Commission of the European Communities to make an assessment of the process and submit it to those Member States interested in participating as extra-regional partners of the Bank.

21. The Community welcomed the Republic of Panama's willingness to broaden the bilateral free trade and preferential trade treaties signed with the other countries of the isthmus, in the context of its growing participation in the regional integration process.

As part of the objective of strengthening the process of integration in the Central American isthmus, the Community will continue to lend its support to the carrying out of studies aimed at finding formulas that allow Panama to play a suitable part in such integration.

22. The Ministers of the Community pointed to the importance of the signing of the Tegucigalpa Protocol by the six Presidents of the countries of the Central American isthmus on 13 December 1991, a Protocol which amends the Charter of the Organization of Central American States (OCAS), setting up the Central American Integration System

and expressing the hope that this renewed framework would give a decisive boost to the region's integration.

They noted with satisfaction the content of that Protocol, which reaffirms that respect for and promotion of human rights, peace, democracy, development and freedom will form the fundamental basis for the Central American Integration System set up by that Protocol.

The Community reaffirmed its willingness to cooperate more actively in restructuring and strengthening integration institutions in Central America.

Conscious of the importance of the above restructuring and strengthening, the two sides agreed to support Central American projects submitted for that purpose and also to increase contacts between the two sides' integration institutions.

23. Acknowledging the close link between poverty and environmental deterioration in Central America, the two sides reaffirmed the need to strengthen their cooperation on environmental protection and sustainable development in Central America. They welcomed the cooperation plans already decided on by the Community during 1991 and stressed the need to step up this work in subsequent years in accordance with the stated wishes of the Central American Presidents and the new guidelines adopted by the Community on cooperation with the developing countries of Latin America and Asia.

They agreed to pay special attention to the priority actions decided in the context of the consultation machinery of the Central American Environment and Development Commission (CCAD) and to the resolutions on sustainable development adopted by the Council of Ministers for Agriculture of the Central American isthmus and also, in particular, to the preservation of rain forests, protection of biological diversity and the potential effects of climatic changes due to global warming.

The Ministers agreed to pay attention to the need to define a framework of sustainable environmental development in order to be better able to assess the effects of economic development programmes and projects.

They also expressed an interest in the introduction of a Central American system of information and communication on environmental and development matters between the central reference points established by the CCAD.

The Ministers underlined the importance of the United Nations Conference on the Environment and Development to be held in Rio de Janeiro in

1992, and expressed their willingness to contribute actively towards its success.

24. The Ministers further stressed the need to step up cooperation between the two sides on combating the illicit production, consumption and trafficking of drugs and to reinforce the measures taken to check related financial crime, particularly the movement of foreign-exchange proceeds from the drug trade. In this connection, the Central American Ministers announced their intention of seeking Community assistance for the efforts they were making to this end.

They referred to the fact that exceptional and temporary trade concessions recently granted by the Community were also to be seen in the context of the fight against this scourge.

The Community reaffirmed its willingness to finance training and prevention programmes in this area, aimed particularly at young people in urban areas.

25. Stressing the wide scope of the Community decision to fund two regional projects totalling ECU 21 million in the health field following the international conference ("Un puente para la paz") organized in Madrid in May 1991, the Ministers confirmed that the situation in this sector remained very precarious, particularly given the risks of the spread of cholera and AIDS.

They drew attention to the need to keep up a substantial effort in this field, both from the governments of each of the isthmus countries and from the international community.

The Central American Ministers announced that they would submit projects designed to meet the region's health requirements, for which they requested the Community's attention and special support.

26. Pursuant to point 24 of the Economic Communiqué of the San José VII Conference, the Ministers evaluated the results achieved under the 1985 Luxembourg Agreement. It appeared that this Agreement had led to major developments in cooperation between the Community and Central America. In terms of the volume of funds committed, and the number, diversity and quality of the projects financed by the Community under the Agreement, cooperation had increased and improved yearly. As regards trade, the range of mutual trade between the parties had expanded considerably and ties between businessmen in the two regions were growing closer all the time, giving rise to hopes of increasingly intensive development of trade between the two regions and greater participation by the European private sector in the economic development of the isthmus.

The Ministers considered that this satisfactory trend should be duly acknowledged. Accordingly, in order to take account of Central America's progress towards democracy, peace, national reconciliation and economic and commercial development on the one hand, and the closer ties between Central America and the Community on the other, it was decided that in due course the Luxembourg Agreement would be revised.

A "third generation" agreement would better reflect the political and economic evolution of

the Central American isthmus and would enrich cooperation in all fields of mutual interest, principally on the economic, social, financial, scientific, technological and commercial levels, by improving the framework for such cooperation.

The Ministers agreed to start revising the Luxembourg Agreement in the near future, and to this end asked the Commission of the European Communities to make the necessary arrangements together with the countries of the Central American isthmus.'

3. Infringement proceedings

Letters of formal notice

Failure to comply with a Court judgment

2.3.1. In January and February the Commission sent a letter of formal notice in the following case:

Environment, nuclear safety and civil protection

Directive 79/409/EEC (OJ L 103, 25.4.1979) and Article 171 of the EEC Treaty
Wild birds
France

Directive 88/593/EEC (OJ L 318, 15.11.1988)
Jams, jellies and marmalades
Portugal

Directive 89/109/EEC (OJ L 40, 11.2.1989)
Articles coming into contact with foodstuffs
Belgium, France, Italy

Directive 89/394/EEC (OJ L 186, 30.6.1989)
Fruit jellies
Ireland, Netherlands

Directive 89/397/EEC (OJ L 186, 30.6.1989)
Official control of foodstuffs
Greece, Spain, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Portugal

Directive 89/398/EEC (OJ L 186, 30.6.1989)
Foodstuffs for particular nutritional uses
Germany, Ireland, Italy

Reasoned opinions

Failure to communicate any measures incorporating Directives into national law

2.3.2. In January and February the Commission delivered reasoned opinions in the following cases:

Internal market and industrial affairs

Directive 88/320/EEC (OJ L 145, 11.6.1988)
Good laboratory practice
Spain

Directive 89/178/EEC (OJ L 64, 8.3.1989)
Labelling of dangerous preparations
Belgium, Spain, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Portugal, United Kingdom

Directive 89/530/EEC (OJ L 281, 30.9.1989)
Trace elements in fertilizers
Luxembourg

Directive 90/35/EEC (OJ L 19, 24.1.1990)
Childproof packagings
Belgium, Spain, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, United Kingdom

Directive 85/374/EEC (OJ L 210, 7.8.1985)
Liability for defective products
Spain

Directive 86/653/EEC (OJ L 382, 31.12.1986)
Self-employed commercial agents
Belgium, Spain, Luxembourg

Employment, industrial relations and social affairs

Directive 86/188/EEC (OJ L 137, 24.5.1986)
Protection of workers against noise
Luxembourg

Agriculture

Directive 72/180/EEC (OJ L 108, 8.5.1972)
Examination of agricultural plant varieties
Portugal

Transport

Directive 74/562/EEC (OJ L 308, 19.11.1974)
Admission to the occupation of road passenger
transport operator
Portugal

Environment, nuclear safety and civil protection

Directive 88/347/EEC (OJ L 158, 25.6.1988) and
Articles 5 and 187 of the EEC Treaty
Dangerous substances: limit values for discharges
Belgium

Directive 89/369/EEC (OJ L 163, 14.6.1989)
Municipal waste incineration
Spain

Consumers

Directive 87/102/EEC (OJ L 42, 12.2.1987)
Consumer credit
Ireland

Directive 87/357/EEC (OJ L 192, 11.7.1987)
Consumer safety
Ireland

***Failure properly to incorporate Directives
into national law***

2.3.3. In January and February the Commission delivered reasoned opinions in the following cases:

Environment, nuclear safety and civil protection

Directive 84/466/EEC (OJ L 265, 5.10.1984) and
Articles 33 and 161 of the EEC Treaty
Radiological protection: medical examinations
Belgium

Directive 80/68/EEC (OJ L 20, 26.1.1980), Articles
5 and 189 of the EEC Treaty and Article 395 of
the Act of Accession of Spain and Portugal
Groundwater
Spain

Directive 86/280/EEC (OJ L 181, 4.7.1986) and
Directive 88/347/EEC (OJ L 158, 25.6.1988)
Dangerous substances: limit values for discharges
Netherlands

Consumers

Directive 76/768/EEC (OJ L 262, 27.9.1976)
Registration and authorization prior to marketing
of imported cosmetics
Spain

***Infringement of the Treaties
or of Regulations; failure properly to
apply Directives in practice***

2.3.4. In January and February the Commission delivered reasoned opinions in the following cases:

Employment, industrial relations and social affairs

Article 48 of the EEC Treaty and Regulation (EEC)
No 1612/68 (OJ L 257, 19.10.1968)
Access to employment on ships
Spain

Regulation (EEC) No 1612/68 (OJ L 257,
19.10.1968) and Article 48 of the EEC Treaty
Taxation of non-residents
Germany, France

Regulation (EEC) No 1612/68 (OJ L 257,
19.10.1968) and Article 48 of the EEC Treaty
Income-tax law: taxation of non-residents
Luxembourg

Agriculture

Article 30 of the EEC Treaty, Directive 85/397/
EEC (OJ L 226, 24.8.1985), Directive 83/643/EEC
(OJ L 359, 22.12.1983), Directive 87/53/EEC (OJ

L 24, 27.1.1987) and Regulation (EEC) No 804/68 (OJ L 148, 28.6.1968)
 Work-to-rule: agricultural and fishery products
 Italy

Proceedings terminated

Infringement of the Treaties or of Regulations; failure properly to apply Directives in practice

2.3.5. In January and February the Commission decided not to continue the following infringement proceedings:

Internal market and industrial affairs

Article 30 of the EEC Treaty
 Barriers to imports of biscuits and chocolate products
 Spain
 Reasoned opinion delivered on 26 April 1988

Employment, industrial relations and social affairs

Article 48 of the EEC Treaty and Regulation (EEC) No 1612/68 (OJ L 257, 19.10.1968)
 Access to employment in overland transport
 Spain
 Article 48 of the EEC Treaty and Regulation (EEC) No 1612/68 (OJ L 257, 19.10.1968)
 Discrimination on grounds of nationality: access to employment in civil research
 United Kingdom

Cases referred to the Court of Justice

Failure properly to incorporate Directives into national law

2.3.6. In January and February the Commission referred the following case to the Court of Justice:

Customs union and indirect taxation

Directive 83/183/EEC (OJ L 105, 23.4.1983)
 Tax exemptions on permanent imports from other Member States of the personal property of individuals
 Greece

Infringement of the Treaties or of Regulations; failure properly to apply Directives in practice

2.3.7. In January and February the Commission referred the following cases to the Court of Justice:

Agriculture

Regulation (EEC) No 2759/75 (OJ L 282, 1.11.1975), Directive 64/432/EEC (OJ L 121, 29.7.1964) and Decision 91/237/EEC (OJ L 106, 26.4.1991)
 Closure of frontiers to imports of pigs
 Portugal

Regulation (EEC) No 804/68 (OJ L 148, 28.6.1968) and Regulation (EEC) No 1422/78 (OJ L 171, 28.6.1978)
 Restrictions on the right to dispose freely of milk produced
 United Kingdom

Customs union and indirect taxation

Directive 83/182/EEC (OJ L 105, 23.4.1983)
 Tax exemptions on temporary imports of certain means of transport
 Greece

4. Additional references in the Official Journal

2.4.1. This section lists the titles of legal instruments and notices of Community institutions or organs which have appeared in the Official Journal since the last Bulletin was published but relating to items appearing in earlier issues of the Bulletin; the references were not available when the Bulletin went to press.

The number of the Bulletin and the point to which this additional information refers is followed by the title shown on the cover of the Official Journal, the number of the issue and the date of publication.

Bull. EC 4-1991

Point 1.2.34

Commission Decision 92/129/EEC of 24 April 1991 on aid granted by the Italian Government to the forestry, pulp, paper and board industry and financed by means of levies on paper, board and cellulose
OJ L 47, 22.2.1992

Bull. EC 7/8-1991

Point 1.2.258

Commission communication pursuant to Article 93(2) of the EEC Treaty to the other Member States and interested parties concerning aids which the Italian authorities have decided to grant in the fisheries sector
OJ C 44, 19.2.1992

Bull. EC 9-1991

Point 1.3.45

Joint Assembly of the Convention concluded between the African, Caribbean and Pacific States and the European Economic Community (ACP-EEC)
OJ C 31, 7.2.1992

Bull. EC 10-1991

Point 1.2.117

Amendment to the proposal for a Council Regulation (EEC) laying down health rules for the pro-

tection and placing on the market of fresh poultry-meat

OJ C 36, 14.2.1992
(Cancels and replaces OJ C 276, 23.10.1991)

Bull. EC 11-1991

Point 1.2.76

Commission Decision 92/115/ECSC of 27 November 1991 approving additional aid from Belgium to the coal industry in 1990
OJ L 43, 19.2.1992

Point 1.2.95

Commission Recommendation 91/131/EEC of 27 November 1991 on the protection of the dignity of women and men at work — A code of practice on measures to combat sexual harassment
OJ L 49, 24.2.1992

Point 1.2.105

Proposal for a Council Regulation (EEC) laying down marketing standards for certain milk and non-milk fats and fats composed of plant and animal products
OJ C 36, 14.2.1992

Point 1.2.179

Proposal for a Council Regulation laying down provisions with regard to possession of and trade in specimens of species of wild fauna and flora
OJ C 26, 3.2.1992

Point 1.2.196

Proposal for a Council Regulation on the establishment of a European Drugs Monitoring Centre and a European Information Network on Drugs and Drug Addiction (Reitox)
OJ C 43, 18.2.1992

Points 1.7.23 and 1.7.24

Opinions delivered by the Economic and Social Committee during its 291st session on 27 and 28 November 1991
OJ C 40, 17.2.1992

Bull. EC 12-1991

Point 1.2.7

Council Regulation (EEC) No 3925/91 of 19 December 1991 concerning the elimination of controls and formalities applicable to the cabin and hold baggage of persons taking an intra-Community flight and the baggage of persons making an intra-Community sea crossing
OJ L 374, 31.12.1991

Point 1.2.14

Proposal for a Council Directive on the approximation of the laws of the Member States concerning equipment and protective systems intended for use in potentially explosive atmospheres
OJ C 46, 20.2.1992

Point 1.2.35

Council Directive 91/675/EEC of 19 December 1991 setting up an Insurance Committee
OJ L 374, 31.12.1991

Point 1.2.37

Council Directive 91/674/EEC of 19 December 1991 on the annual accounts and consolidated accounts of insurance undertakings
OJ L 374, 31.12.1991

Point 1.2.41

Commission Recommendation 92/48/EEC of 18 December 1991 on insurance intermediaries
OJ L 19, 28.1.1992

Point 1.2.44

Council Directive 91/680/EEC of 16 December 1991 supplementing the common system of value-added tax and amending Directive 77/388/EEC with a view to the abolition of fiscal frontiers
OJ L 376, 31.12.1991

Point 1.2.45

Council Directive 91/673/EEC of 19 December 1991 amending Directive 69/169/EEC to extend and modify the exceptions granted to Denmark and to Ireland relating to travellers' allowances
OJ L 373, 31.12.1991

Point 1.2.80

Council Decision 91/678/Euratom of 19 December 1991 adopting a research and training programme in the field of controlled thermonuclear fusion (1990-94)

Council Decision 91/677/Euratom of 19 December 1991 approving amendments to the Statutes of the Joint European Torus (JET) Joint Undertaking
OJ L 375, 31.12.1991

Point 1.2.91

Council Decision 91/691/EEC of 12 December 1991 adopting a programme for the establishment of an internal information services market
OJ L 377, 31.12.1991

Point 1.2.102

Council Directive 91/671/EEC of 16 December 1991 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to the compulsory use of safety belts in vehicles of less than 3.5 tonnes
OJ L 373, 31.12.1991

Point 1.2.106

Council Regulation (EEC) No 3921/91 of 16 December 1991 laying down the conditions under which non-resident carriers may transport goods or passengers by inland waterway within a Member State
OJ L 373, 31.12.1991

Point 1.2.107

Council Directive 91/672/EEC of 16 December 1991 on the reciprocal recognition of national boatmasters' certificates for the carriage of goods and passengers by inland waterway
OJ L 373, 31.12.1991

Point 1.2.108

Amended proposal for a Council Regulation (EEC) establishing a Community ship register and providing for the flying of the Community flag by sea-going vessels
OJ C 19, 25.1.1992

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The references following the keyword entries are made up of two components—the Bulletin number, in bold face, and the point number (e.g. **12**-1.3.5. is a reference to Bulletin 12, point 1.3.5).

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- EBRD: 1/2-1.3.15; 6-1.3.9; 7/8-1.3.14; 10-1.3.73 to 1.3.77; 11-1.3.99 to 1.3.103; 12-1.3.96 to 1.3.102
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- Economic Commission for Europe (ECE): 1/2-1.2.238
- Economic situation: 1/2-1.2.2; 3-1.2.2; 3-1.2.3; 6-1.2.1; 6-1.2.2; 9-1.2.1
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- ECSC Treaty: 3-1.2.49; 4-1.2.41
- Ecu: 5-1.2.2; 6-1.2.3
- Ecuador: 1/2-1.3.40; 7/8-1.3.42; 9-1.2.111; 11-1.2.174; 11-1.3.47
- EDF: 1/2-1.3.46; 1/2-1.3.54; 3-1.5.6 to 1.5.8; 4-1.3.43; 4-1.3.46; 4-1.3.47; 5-1.3.60; 6-1.3.52; 7/8-1.3.47; 7/8-1.3.48; 7/8-1.3.53 to 1.3.56; 9-1.3.39; 9-1.3.44; 10-1.3.31; 12-1.3.35; 12-1.3.36
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- Eggs: 1/2-1.2.194; 3-1.2.139; 5-1.2.138; 6-1.2.180; 12-1.2.253
- Egypt: 1/2-1.3.24; 5-1.3.23; 5-1.3.25; 11-1.3.28; 11-1.3.29; 11-1.5.30; 12-1.3.22; 12-1.5.25
- EIB: 1/2-1.3.12; 1/2-1.5.15 to 1.5.27; 3-1.5.19 to 1.5.29; 4-1.5.20; 5-1.3.7; 5-1.5.10; 6-1.3.9; 6-1.5.10; 7/8-1.5.13; 9-1.5.11; 9-1.5.12; 10-1.5.16; 10-1.5.17; 11-1.5.11 to 1.5.30; 12-1.5.10 to 1.5.41
- EICs: 9-1.2.35
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- Employment: **4-1.2.65 to 1.2.67; 4-1.6.1; 4-1.6.2; 7/8-1.2.131; 7/8-1.2.132; 10-1.2.72 to 1.2.74; 11-1.2.86; 11-1.2.87; 12-1.6.3**
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- ERDF: **1/2-1.2.125; 4-1.2.77; 5-1.2.91; 6-1.2.127; 7/8-1.2.148 to 1.2.150; 7/8-1.2.160; 9-1.2.74; 10-1.2.98; 11-1.2.97; 11-1.2.101 to 1.2.103; 12-1.2.170; 12-1.2.171; 12-1.2.191; 12-1.2.192**
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- Esprit programme (European strategic programme for research and development in information technologies): **11-1.2.58**
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Nicaragua: **1/2-1.3.41**; **1/2-1.4.26**; **6-1.3.56**

Nickel: **9-1.3.50**; **10-1.3.38**

Nigeria: **4-1.5.31**; **7/8-1.5.26**; **12-1.5.27**

Nitrates: **6-1.2.203**; **12-1.2.298**

Noise: **4-1.2.137**; **9-1.2.119**; **12-1.2.302**

Non-life insurance: **1/2-1.2.35**; **1/2-1.2.36**; **3-1.2.28**; **6-1.2.34**; **12-1.2.36**

Non-nuclear energy: **3-1.2.60**

Norspa programme (North Sea special programme of action): **5-1.2.162**; **7/8-1.2.280**; **9-1.2.123**; **10-1.2.177**; **12-1.2.305**

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 - Research agreements: 1/2-1.2.85; 4-1.2.74; 5-1.2.50; 7/8-1.2.115; 10-1.2.41; 11-1.2.43
- NOW initiative (promotion of equal opportunities for women in the field of employment and vocational training): 7/8-1.2.137; 9-1.2.58; 9-1.2.59; 10-1.2.78; 10-1.2.79; 11-1.2.88; 12-1.2.148 to 1.2.159
- Nuclear fission safety programme (1990-94): 1/2-1.2.84; 7/8-1.2.88; 9-1.2.40; 10-1.2.45; 11-1.2.47
- Nuclear fusion energy: 5-1.2.74; 6-1.2.99; 7/8-1.2.125
- Nuclear plant safety: 6-1.2.206
- Nuclear plants: 7/8-1.2.283

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- Occupied Territories (West Bank and Gaza Strip): 5-1.3.38; 5-1.3.101; 5-1.4.2; 6-1.3.23; 7/8-1.3.19; 9-1.3.30; 11-1.3.34; 12-1.3.24
- OCTs (overseas countries and territories): 1/2-1.3.51; 4-1.3.43; 5-1.2.104; 6-1.3.49; 6-1.3.50; 7/8-1.3.46; 7/8-1.3.53; 7/8-1.3.55; 9-1.3.40; 9-1.3.41; 12-1.3.33; 12-1.3.35
- Oder: 5-1.2.157; 7/8-1.2.278; 7/8-1.2.279
- OECD: 1/2-1.2.225; 1/2-1.2.228; 1/2-1.2.237; 6-1.3.9; 6-1.3.79; 11-1.2.189; 11-1.3.98
- Oil and gas: 1/2-1.2.5; 1/2-1.2.41; 10-1.2.63; 12-1.2.119
- Oils and fats: 1/2-1.2.175; 3-1.2.118; 4-1.2.101; 5-1.2.120; 6-1.2.161; 7/8-1.2.215; 7/8-1.2.216; 9-1.2.95; 10-1.2.137 to 1.2.139; 11-1.2.105; 11-1.2.145; 11-1.2.146; 12-1.2.231
- Olive oil: 1/2-1.2.201; 1/2-1.2.202; 3-1.2.143 to 1.2.145; 7/8-1.2.215; 10-1.2.138; 11-1.2.145
- Olympic Games: 4-1.2.146; 7/8-1.2.296
- ONP (open network provision): 6-1.2.80; 12-1.2.89
- Organic farming: 6-1.2.153
- Origin of goods: 1/2-1.2.16; 3-1.2.18; 5-1.2.5
- Own resources: 1/2-1.5.3; 1/2-1.5.4; 4-1.5.8; 9-1.5.5
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- Pan-European Transport Conference: 10-1.2.61
- Panama: 6-1.3.56; 12-1.3.42
- Paper industry: 1/2-1.2.63; 1/2-1.2.66

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- Paraguay: **3-1.3.34; 3-1.4.5; 5-1.3.53; 7/8-1.3.43; 9-1.3.36; 11-1.3.48**
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- Peas and field beans: **6-1.2.162; 7/8-1.2.217; 12-1.2.232**
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- Permissible forms of cooperation: **1/2-1.2.46; 4-1.2.15; 7/8-1.2.36; 7/8-1.2.37; 9-1.2.16; 10-1.2.23**
- Peru: **1/2-1.3.43; 4-1.3.40; 10-1.3.21**
- Petra programme (vocational training and preparation for adult and working life): **1/2-1.2.123; 5-1.2.89; 6-1.2.105; 6-1.2.108; 7/8-1.2.144**
- Phare (aid for economic restructuring in Poland and Hungary): **1/2-1.3.9; 5-1.3.5; 5-1.3.6; 6-1.3.11; 10-1.3.5; 11-1.3.22**
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- Philippines: **5-1.3.51; 7/8-1.3.40; 11-1.3.44**
- Pigmeat: **1/2-1.2.192; 3-1.2.137; 5-1.2.136; 6-1.2.178; 7/8-1.2.235; 12-1.2.252**
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- Poultrymeat: **1/2-1.2.193; 3-1.2.138; 5-1.2.137; 6-1.2.179; 10-1.2.156; 11-1.2.161; 12-1.2.253**
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