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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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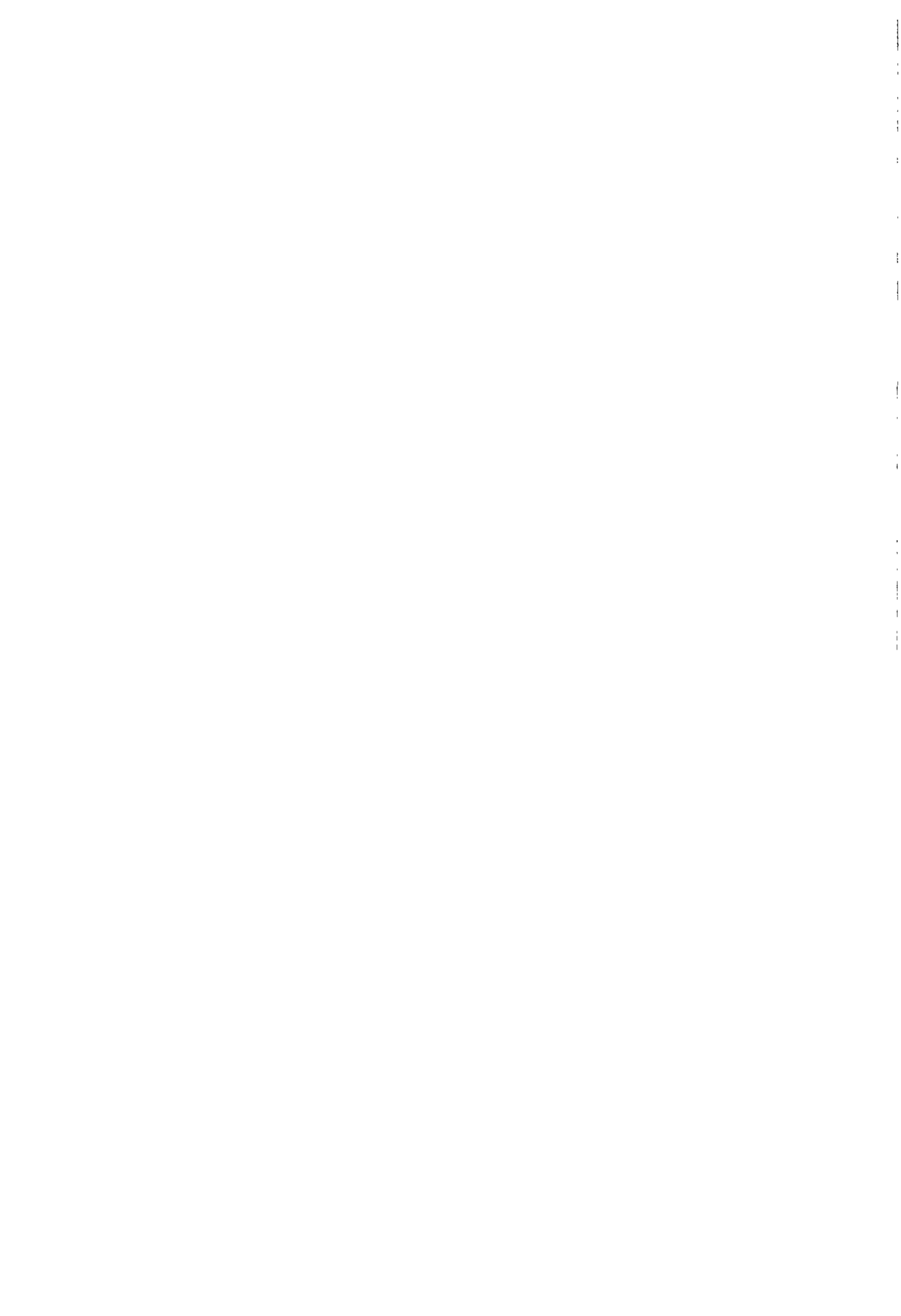
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Supplements 1992

- 1/92 1992: a pivotal year
Address by Jacques Delors, President of the Commission, to
the European Parliament
From the Single Act to Maastricht and beyond: the means to
match our ambitions
The Commission's programme for 1992
- *2/92 Research after Maastricht: an assessment, a strategy



PART ONE

ACTIVITIES IN APRIL 1992

News in brief

The single market and the Community economic and social area

Economic and monetary policy

The escudo joins the EMS exchange-rate mechanism (→ point 1.3.1).

Internal market

The Council adopts a Directive on the supervision of credit institutions on a consolidated basis (→ point 1.3.7).

The Commission adopts a proposal for a Directive on the labelling, presentation and advertising of foodstuffs (→ point 1.3.8).

Competition

The Commission adopts the Twenty-first Report on Competition Policy (→ point 1.3.27) and a notice concerning beer supply agreements (→ point 1.3.28).

Enterprise policy, industrial policy and services

The Commission adopts two communications on the aircraft and motor vehicle industries (→ points 1.3.55 and 1.3.56).

Research and technology

The Commission adopts a communication entitled 'Research after Maastricht: an assessment, a strategy' and the Council adopts conclusions on it (→ point 1.3.60).

The Commission adopts a communication on the evaluation of the second framework programme (→ point 1.3.61).

The Commission adopts a communication on scientific and technological cooperation with developing countries (→ point 1.3.63).

Energy policy

The Commission adopts a communication on the oil market and the refining industry in the Community (→ point 1.3.77) and an amended proposal for a Directive providing for appropriate measures to be taken in the event of difficulties in the supply of crude oil and petroleum products to the Community (→ point 1.3.78).

Social dimension

The Council agrees a proposal for a Directive relating to collective redundancies (→ point 1.3.84).

The Council adopts three Regulations on social security for migrant workers (→ points 1.3.85 to 1.3.87).

Fisheries

The Council adopts conclusions on the reform of the fisheries policy (→ point 1.3.169) and a resolution on fisheries relations with Canada (→ point 1.3.171).

The Commission adopts a communication on fishing on the high seas (→ point 1.3.170).

Consumers

The Commission adopts a proposal for a Directive and a recommendation on distance selling (→ point 1.3.179).

Audiovisual media, information, communication and culture

The Commission adopts a proposal for a Decision on an action plan for the introduction of advanced television services in Europe (→ point 1.3.185).

The Commission adopts a communication on new prospects for Community cultural action (→ point 1.3.186).

Role of the Community in the world*Mediterranean and Middle East*

The Commission adopts a communication on the future of relations between the Community and the Maghreb (→ point 1.4.6).

General development cooperation

The Commission adopts a special food aid programme (→ point 1.4.26).

1. European Union

1.1.1. Parliament resolution on the results of the Intergovernmental Conferences.

- **References:**

- Conference of Parliaments of the European Community: Bull. EC 11-1990, point 1.1.1

- Signing of the Maastricht Treaty: Bull. EC 1/2-1992, point 1.1.1

Adopted on 7 April. In view of the progress made at Maastricht, particularly with regard to economic and monetary union, widening the scope of the common policies, citizenship, economic and social cohesion and improved legislative procedures, Parliament urged the national parliaments to ratify the Maastricht Treaty. At the same time it drew their attention to what it perceives to be the shortcomings of the Treaty and invited them to call on their respective governments to prepare the next intergovernmental conferences to remedy these shortcomings, in particular those concerning the lack of democratic accountability and the decision-making process. It also proposed that the national parliaments urge their governments to relaunch the strategy worked out at the Conference of Parliaments of the European Community with a view to transforming the network of relations between the peoples and States of

the Community into a federal European union based on a draft constitution drawn up in cooperation with the national parliaments.

Parliament also called on the Council and the Commission to conclude interinstitutional agreements with it to ensure that the new Treaty is implemented as constructively and democratically as possible.

It also suggested that the Council make use of Article K.9 of the Treaty to transfer responsibility for matters concerning justice and home affairs to the Community.

Parliament undertook to begin preparations straight away, in anticipation of the Intergovernmental Conference in 1996, for a new revision of the Treaties aimed at rectifying the shortcomings of the Maastricht Treaty.

Lastly, it stresses that it would not be able to agree to the accession of new Member States unless further reforms were adopted in addition to the Maastricht Treaty, notably to remedy the lack of democratic accountability and to consolidate the principles and objectives on which political union is based.

OJ C 125, 18.5.1992

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

1.2.1. Opinion of the Economic and Social Committee on the Commission document entitled 'From the Single Act to Maastricht and beyond: The means to match our ambitions'.

- **Reference:** Commission communication: COM(92) 2000; Bull. EC 1/2-1992, point 1.2.1; Supplement 1/92 — Bull. EC

Adopted on 30 April. The Committee observed that the decisions taken in Maastricht mark the start of a new and decisive stage on the road towards European Union and that the set of proposals outlined in the Commission communication marks the first step in a gradual process in which the Community will be required to shoulder a much greater budgetary responsibility.

Looking in turn at the various aspects analysed in the Commission communication, the Committee feels first of all that the financial measures proposed for boosting economic and social cohesion are the minimum needed to help the Community's less-developed Member States and regions face the impact of the internal market and economic and monetary union. It supports the concentration of structural assistance and the priority accorded to Objective 1 regions, but feels that, in view of the continuing economic and social problems of the Objective 2 regions, the funds allocated to these regions should be increased by two-thirds, as is proposed by the Commission for Objective 1 regions. Measures to improve farm structures and promote rural development (Objective 5a and 5b) should be reviewed in the light of the guidelines emerging from the reform of the common agricultural policy.

Under these reforms which involve the gradual alignment of Community prices on world prices, with direct income support being introduced to offset the drop in producer prices, the Committee feels that the total amount proposed for the guideline should be broken down to show a sharp cut in price support, to be offset by the reform measures, and a limit on the duration of the increase to ensure that farm spending will fall in the longer term.

Under the heading of internal policies, the Committee endorses the importance attached by the Commission to boosting European competitiveness. It also considers that the measures to accompany Community integration should be stepped up, not least with regard to information for businesses (and small firms in particular) and for economic operators in general.

The Committee also considers the creation of a separate budget heading for Community external relations to be justified, and lays particular emphasis on giving greater priority to relations with the Mediterranean and Maghreb countries.

The proposed spending on staff seems not unreasonable to the Committee, especially as it includes operations support expenditure and the institutions will have a heavier workload following the Maastricht Treaty.

Finally, the Committee takes the view that the reserve for exceptional expenditure should be subdivided to allow more flexible budget management and that, on the question of resources and in view of the situation in the individual Member States, the proposal to increase the relative share of the GNP-based contribution is sensible.

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

Economic and monetary policy

- **Reference:** Previous meeting: Bull. EC 10-1991, point 1.2.1

I

European Monetary System

The escudo and the EMS

1.3.1. Entry of the escudo into the exchange-rate mechanism.

- **Reference:** Council conclusions on the Portuguese programme of economic convergence: Bull. EC 12-1991, point 1.1.3

Decision taken by the Ministers and Central Bank Governors on 4 April. The decision to enlarge the circle of members of the exchange-rate mechanism, taken after the Portuguese Government had concluded that the conditions for entry were satisfied, provides fresh evidence of the dynamism of the European Monetary System and makes an important contribution to Stage I of economic and monetary union.

The decision, which is welcomed by the Commission, would not have been possible without the progress made in recent years or without the measures recently adopted by the Portuguese authorities in compliance with the convergence programme.

II

The Community and the international monetary system

1.3.2. Interim Committee of the Board of Governors of the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

Meeting held in Washington on 27 and 28 April under the chairmanship of Mr C. Solchaga, Spanish Minister for Economic Affairs and Finance. The Commission was represented by Mr H. Christophersen, Vice-President. The Committee noted that growth in industrial countries was expected to be low this year because the recession had proved more persistent than expected in some countries and growth had slowed in others. However, there were now signs that recovery was under way in a context of moderate inflation and lower interest rates. The Committee stressed the importance of economic policies that supported recovery by strengthening private-sector confidence through the pursuit of a medium-term strategy aimed at economic growth and price stability. According to the Committee, policy should also address the convergence required for economic and monetary union in Europe and cope with the demands resulting from the transformation of centrally planned economies in addition to the continued needs of the developing countries.

Rapid conclusion of the Uruguay Round would contribute to sustaining the recovery and medium-term growth. Greater access to industrial-country markets was of particular importance for developing countries and those in transition to market economies.

The Committee welcomed the adjustment and reform programmes being implemented by developing countries and the resulting signs of a strengthening of economic performance in 1991.

These efforts to sustain growth and raise living standards had to be maintained, with financial support from the international community, including for low-income

countries under the Fund's enhanced structural adjustment facility.

The consequences of the prolonged severe drought in southern Africa were cause for grave concern. The Committee called for efforts to alleviate these effects and to protect the adjustment efforts and reforms under way in countries in the region.

The Committee welcomed the indications of an improvement in the debt situation of developing countries and the implementation by Paris Club creditors of debt relief for low-income countries.

It praised the reform efforts of countries with previously centrally planned economies and welcomed the courageous initial steps taken by the States of the former Soviet Union towards building market-oriented economic systems. Positive signs were beginning to appear in several East European countries, including lower inflation, a growing private sector and entry into new export markets. Reform efforts had to be sustained. High public expenditure, including in the military area, should be further reduced and the privatization of large public enterprises pursued.

The Committee warmly welcomed the approval by the Boards of Governors of the Fund and the World Bank of the terms and conditions for membership of the States of the former Soviet Union. It called on the international community to provide adequate technical assistance and financial support for such programmes and to help finance a stabilization fund for the rouble provided that conditions were appropriate.

Statistical area

General

Research statistics

1.3.3. Proposal for a Council Decision establishing a multiannual programme for

the development of Community statistics on research, development and innovation.

Adopted by the Commission on 15 April.
Purpose: to set out a Community reference framework for statistics on research and development and on innovation, to promote and support the harmonization of the statistics in the Member States and to establish a Community statistical information system.

OJ C 122, 14.5.1992; COM(92) 91

Results

The distributive trades in the Community

1.3.4. In 1990, 18 400 000 of a total active population of 133 million were employed in the distributive trades as a whole, accounting for almost 14% of total employment — 10% in retail trade and 4% in wholesale trade.

The Community has some 4 million businesses in the distributive trades — 3 400 000 retail and 600 000 wholesale, accounting for over 30% of the total number of businesses in the Community (roughly 12 600 000).

According to national accounts estimates, the distributive trades make up 13%, or ECU 555 000 million, of the gross domestic product of the Member States, which was estimated at ECU 4 400 000 million in 1990. For retail trade this value added represents a turnover estimated at ECU 1 300 000 million, excluding VAT.

Table 1 — *Contrasts in retail trade structures in the Community (1988-90)*

Member State	Year	Number of businesses	Number of businesses per 10 000 inhabitants	Employees per business
Belgium	1988	127 800	128	2.8
Denmark	1990	43 820	94	3.9
Germany	1990	396 670	63	6.5
Greece	1988	175 000	174	2.0
Spain	1988	454 850	117	2.9
France	1988	451 800	80	4.9
Ireland	1988	23 270	66	4.5
Italy	1989	929 700	162	2.6
Luxembourg	1989	3 520	93	4.6
Netherlands	1988	101 700	68	5.1
Portugal	1988	173 000	168	2.6
United Kingdom	1988	321 830	56	9.5
EUR 12	1988-90	3 202 960	98	4.1

Table 2 — *Retail trade activity in the Community (1990)*

Member State	Turnover ECU 1 000 million	Turnover per business ECU 1 000	Turnover per employee ECU 1 000
Belgium	35	273	9.8
Denmark	18	375	9.5
Germany	322	813	12.5
Greece	20	125	5.8
Spain	85	187	6.4
France	260	575	13.7
Ireland	8	348	7.7
Italy	230	246	9.6
Luxembourg	3	800	15.0
Netherlands	45	446	8.7
Portugal	20	116	4.4
United Kingdom	250	779	8.2
EUR 12	1 296	405	9.8

Table 3 — *Businesses by main activity (1988-90)*

Member State	Food	Textiles and clothing	Household equipment	Motor vehicles and fuel	Miscellaneous	Total
Belgium	28.0	18.2	12.7	10.0	31.1	100
Denmark	27.7	16.8	16.1	14.0	25.4	100
Germany	20.3	16.9	17.1	12.9	32.8	100
Greece	29.5	19.5	11.4	7.7	31.9	100
Spain	39.7	20.3	13.4	3.2	23.4	100
France	26.8	20.5	11.3	14.7	26.7	100
Ireland	47.9	14.8	18.8	11.7	12.8	100
Italy	42.3	20.6	10.7	5.7	20.7	100
Luxembourg	27.0	18.0	17.0	14.6	23.4	100
Netherlands	27.5	17.2	8.3	8.7	38.3	100
Portugal	52.6	13.6	11.9	4.8	17.1	100
United Kingdom	34.6	9.8	14.9	22.6	18.1	100

Source: Eurostat, from national statistics.

Franchising deserves special attention. It is one of the strengths of modern independent retailers, as it comprises two success factors: partnership and specialization. The extent of franchising has been measured in most Member States and is greatest in

France, where 675 franchisers and 33 000 franchisees achieve an annual turnover of some ECU 21 000 million, or around 10% of total turnover in the sector. Next come the United Kingdom, Germany and Italy.

Table 4 — *Franchising in the Community (1991)*

Member State	Number of franchisers	Number of franchisees	Turnover ECU 1 000 million
Belgium	90	3 200	3.3
Denmark	55	500	0.5
Germany	260	12 500	6.5
Spain	117	14 500	2.1
France	675	33 000	21.0
Ireland ¹	20	—	0.1
Italy	266	12 903	4.2
Netherlands	302	10 200	6.2
Portugal	50	800	—
United Kingdom	379	18 260	7.5
EUR 10	2 214	105 863 ²	51.4 ³

¹ On 3 December 1989.

² Excluding Ireland.

³ Excluding Portugal.

*Intra-Community trade
as a percentage of the foreign trade
of Member States (1980-91)*

1.3.5. The phasing out of border restrictions with the approach of the 1992 single market has boosted intra-Community trade, which by 1991 accounted for 60% of the Community's total trade compared with 50% in 1980.

Trade integration has gone furthest in the BLEU (Belgo-Luxembourg Economic Union). Spain's trade with the rest of the Community has jumped from 43.5% to 62.5% of its total trade.

The intra-Community trade of the United Kingdom and Denmark now accounts for more than half of total trade in these countries.

Table 5 — *Intra-Community trade as a percentage of foreign trade*

Country	1980	1985	1989	1991
EC	50.2	51.7	59.1	60.1
BLEU	65.6	67.9	71.2	72.8
Denmark	49.5	46.5	51.5	54.2
Germany	47.5	49.1	54.2	54.2
Greece	—	48.7	63.2	61.2
Spain	—	43.5	58.8	62.5
France	49.5	52.4	63.4	63.9
Ireland	74.5	69.0	72.3	71.9
Italy	45.4	45.4	56.6	58.3
Netherlands	62.2	63.9	68.1	67.5
Portugal	—	46.9	69.2	73.1
United Kingdom	40.3	45.2	50.6	53.0

Information

Publications

1.3.6. New publications available from sales offices:

The statistical concept of the town in Europe: this document reviews the various methods adopted by Member States for defining a town, demonstrates that a harmonized definition is needed and suggests what this might be.

Panorama of EC industry: Statistical Supplement 1992: up-to-date information on industry and services in the Community.

Consumer price indices: this publication gives the main results of the 1990 survey of consumer prices.

Internal market

I

Supervision of credit institutions

1.3.7. Council Directive 92/30/EEC on the supervision of credit institutions on a consolidated basis.

- **Directive replaced:** Council Directive 83/350/EEC: OJ L 193, 18.7.1983; Bull. EC 6-1983, point 2.1.70
- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 315, 14.12.1990; COM(90) 451; Bull. EC 10-1990, point 1.3.5
- **Economic and Social Committee opinion:** OJ C 102, 18.4.1991; Bull. EC 1/2-1991, point 1.2.32

- **Parliament opinion (first reading):** OJ C 326, 16.12.1991; Bull. EC 11-1991, point 1.2.18
- **Amended Commission proposal:** OJ C 332, 21.12.1991; COM(91) 491; Bull. EC 12-1991, point 1.2.38
- **Council common position:** Bull. EC 12-1991, point 1.2.38
- **Parliament opinion (second reading):** OJ C 94, 13.4.1992; Bull. EC 3-1992, point 1.2.31

Adopted by the Council on 6 April. This Directive replaces Directive 83/350/EEC, extending its scope to groups whose parent company is not a credit institution proper but a financial holding company, i.e. one whose main activity is to hold shares in credit institutions or other financial institutions. It also sets out more clearly the purpose of consolidated supervision (solvency, adequacy of own funds to cover market risks and limits on large exposures and non-financial participations), the methods of consolidation and the division of responsibility between Member States regarding the supervision of multinational groups.

OJ L 110, 28.4.1992

Labelling and presentation of foodstuffs

1.3.8. Proposal for a Council Directive amending Directive 79/112/EEC on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to the labelling, presentation and advertising of foodstuffs.

- **Reference:** Commission communication on the free movement of foodstuffs within the Community: OJ C 271, 24.10.1989; Bull. EC 9-1989, point 2.1.19
- **Directive to be amended:** Council Directive 79/112/EEC: OJ L 33, 8.2.1979, as last amended by Council Directive 91/72/EEC: OJ L 42, 15.2.1991; Bull. EC 1/2-1991, point 1.2.27

Adopted by the Commission on 7 April. This proposal, which was announced in the Commission communication on the free movement of foodstuffs within the Community, is designed to make it mandatory to indicate the quantity of ingredients that are essential to the characteristics of a foodstuff, to specify the position with regard to

the labelling of foodstuffs consisting of a single ingredient and of alcoholic beverages not covered by specific directives and to authorize the use of the name customarily used in the Member State of production when a foodstuff is marketed in another Member State.

OJ C 122, 14.5.1992; COM(91) 536

II

Removal of physical frontiers

Checks on goods

1.3.9. Proposal for a Council Regulation amending Regulation (EEC) No 2658/87 on the tariff and statistical nomenclature and on the Common Customs Tariff.

- **Regulation to be amended:** Council Regulation (EEC) No 2658/87: OJ L 256, 7.9.1987; Bull. EC 7/8-1987, point 2.1.80

Adopted by the Commission on 1 April. Provides for the national statistical subdivisions which currently appear after the combined nomenclature to be placed after the Taric codes in order to make the hierarchical structure of the codes more coherent and to facilitate the computerization of customs procedures and the use of the single administrative document.

COM(92) 122

Removal of technical frontiers

Free movement of goods

Certification and testing

1.3.10. Recommendation for a Council Decision on the negotiation of agreements between the European Economic Community and certain third countries on mutual recognition in the field of conformity assessment.

- **Reference:** Council resolution on a global approach to conformity assessment: OJ C 10, 16.1.1990; Bull. EC 12-1989, point 2.1.33

Adopted by the Commission on 1 April. Provides, in accordance with the Council resolution on a global approach to conformity assessment, for the negotiation of agreements with certain third countries on the mutual recognition of the certificates, conformity marks and test reports issued by bodies designated by either party in the agreements.

Community trade mark

1.3.11. Proposal for a Council Regulation concerning the affixing and use of the CE mark of conformity on industrial products.

- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 160, 20.6.1991; COM(91) 145; Bull. EC 5-1991, point 1.2.7
- **Economic and Social Committee opinion:** OJ C 14, 20.1.1992; Bull. EC 10-1991, point 1.2.9

Endorsed by Parliament (first reading) on 8 April, subject to amendments designed in particular to replace the term 'CE mark of conformity' by 'CE conformity marking'.

OJ C 125, 18.5.1992

Industrial products

1.3.12. Council Directive 92/31/EEC amending Directive 89/336/EEC on the harmonization of the laws of the Member States relating to electromagnetic compatibility.

- **Directive amended:** Council Directive 89/336/EEC: OJ L 139, 23.5.1989; Bull. EC 5-1989, point 2.1.14
- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 162, 21.6.1991; COM(91) 126; Bull. EC 5-1991, point 1.2.8
- **Economic and Social Committee opinion:** OJ C 339, 31.12.1991; Bull. EC 9-1991, point 1.2.6
- **Parliament opinion (first reading):** OJ C 13, 20.1.1992; Bull. EC 12-1991, point 1.2.13
- **Council common position:** Bull. EC 12-1991, point 1.2.13
- **Parliament opinion (second reading):** OJ C 94, 13.4.1992; Bull. EC 3-1992, point 1.2.13

Adopted by the Council on 28 April. Provides for a transitional period for implementing Directive 89/336/EEC in

order to make allowance for the running-down of stocks of certain apparatus manufactured in accordance with national legislation obtaining at the time of the Directive's entry into force.

OJ L 126, 12.5.1992

1.3.13. Proposal for a Council Directive on the supervision and placing on the market of explosives for civil uses and the mutual recognition of authorizations and approvals relating to such explosives.

Adopted by the Commission on 6 April. Stipulates that checks by Member States on transfers of explosives may no longer take the form of frontier controls; establishes the conditions for the mutual recognition of licences to market explosives and provides for the harmonization of marketing arrangements.

OJ C 121, 13.5.1992; COM(92) 123

1.3.14. 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.

- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 46, 20.2.1992; COM(91) 516; Bull. EC 12-1991, point 1.2.14
- **Economic and Social Committee opinion:** Bull. EC 3-1992, point 1.2.14

Endorsed by Parliament (first reading) on 8 April.

OJ C 125, 18.5.1992

1.3.15. Proposal for a Council Directive on the approximation of the laws, regulations and administrative provisions of the Member States relating to recreational craft.

Adopted by the Commission on 15 April. Removes the obstacles to the free movement of recreational craft and their components by laying down the basic requirements they must satisfy and the conformity assessment procedures.

OJ C 123, 15.5.1992; COM(92) 141

Motor vehicles

1.3.16. 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.

- **Commission proposal:** COM(91) 279; OJ C 301, 21.11.1991; Bull. EC 7/8-1991, point 1.2.2
- **Economic and Social Committee opinion:** OJ C 79, 30.3.1992; Bull. EC 1/2-1992, point 1.3.20
- **Parliament opinion (first reading):** OJ C 67, 16.3.1992; Bull. EC 1/2-1992, point 1.3.20
- **Amended Commission proposal:** OJ C 92, 11.4.1992; COM(92) 120; Bull. EC 3-1992, point 1.2.8
- **Common position agreed by the Council:** Bull. EC 3-1992, point 1.2.8

Common position formally adopted by the Council on 30 April.

1.3.17. Proposal for a Council Directive amending Directive 70/157/EEC on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to the permissible sound level and the exhaust system of motor vehicles.

- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 193, 24.7.1991; COM(91) 51; Bull. EC 6-1991, point 1.2.19
- **Economic and Social Committee opinion:** OJ C 49, 24.2.1992; Bull. EC 12-1991, point 1.2.20

Endorsed by Parliament (first reading) on 8 April, subject to amendments designed to produce stricter Community standards for motor vehicle noise levels and to bring forward by one year the entry into force of those standards.

OJ C 125, 18.5.1992

Narcotic drugs

1.3.18. Proposal for a Council Directive on the manufacture and the placing on the market of certain substances used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances.

- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 21, 29.1.1991; COM(90) 597; Bull. EC 12-1990, point 1.3.8
- **Economic and Social Committee opinion:** OJ C 159, 17.6.1991; Bull. EC 4-1991, point 1.2.5

Endorsed by Parliament (first reading) on 8 April, subject to various amendments

designed mainly to extend the list of substances covered.

OJ C 125, 18.5.1992

Fertilizers

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

- **Commission proposal:** Bull. EC 12-1991, point 1.2.32

Endorsed by Parliament (first reading) on 8 April.

OJ C 125, 18.5.1992

Endorsed by the Economic and Social Committee on 29 April.

Foodstuffs

1.3.20. Proposal for a Council Directive on infant formulae and follow-on formulae intended for export to third countries, accompanied by a proposal for a Council resolution on the marketing practices for breast-milk substitutes in developing countries by Community-based manufacturers.

- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 124, 16.5.1992; COM(91) 441; Bull. EC 11-1991, point 1.2.11
- **Economic and Social Committee opinion:** Bull. EC 3-1992, point 1.2.27

Endorsed by Parliament on 8 April, subject to amendments designed to clarify the rules for labelling the products covered, to restrict the advertising of such products, to provide for voluntary agreements to be concluded between Member States and the industries concerned so as to ensure that the provisions of the International Code of Marketing of Breast-Milk Substitutes are observed, and to apply the proposal for a resolution to all third countries.

OJ C 125, 18.5.1992

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

- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 57, 4.3.1992; COM(91) 523; Bull. EC 1/2-1992, point 1.3.43

Endorsed by Parliament (first reading) on 8 April.

OJ C 125, 18.5.1992

Public procurement

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

- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 46, 20.2.1992; Bull. EC 1/2-1992, point 1.3.46
- **Economic and Social Committee opinion:** Bull. EC 3-1992, point 1.2.29

Endorsed by Parliament (first reading) on 8 April.

OJ C 125, 18.5.1992

Creation of a financial area

1.3.23. Proposal for a Council Directive relating to the freedom of management and investment of funds held by institutions for retirement provision.

- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 312, 3.12.1991; COM(91) 301; Bull. EC 10-1991, point 1.2.4

Endorsed by the Economic and Social Committee on 29 April, subject to the suggestion that the investment of funds in sponsoring undertakings should be prohibited.

Freedom of establishment

1.3.24. 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
- **Economic and Social Committee opinion:** OJ C 98, 21.4.1992; Bull. EC 1/2-1992, point 1.3.49

Endorsed by Parliament (first reading) on 8 April.

OJ C 125, 18.5.1992

Intellectual property

1.3.25. Proposal for a Council Directive on rental right and lending right and on certain related rights.

- **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
- **Parliament opinion (first reading):** OJ C 67, 16.3.1992; Bull. EC 1/2-1992, point 1.3.50

Amended proposal adopted by the Commission on 29 April.

COM(92) 159

Trans-European networks

1.3.26. Parliament resolution on the Commission communication 'Towards trans-European networks — For a Community action programme'.

References:

Commission communication 'Towards trans-European networks — For a Community action programme': COM(90) 585; Bull. EC 12-1990, point 1.3.7

Conclusions of the European Council meeting in Maastricht: Bull. EC 12-1991, point 1.1.4

Proposals for Regulations introducing a declaration of European interest to facilitate the establishment of trans-European networks in the transport, electricity, natural gas and telecommunications domains: OJ C 71, 20.3.1992; COM(92) 15; Bull. EC 1/2-1992, point 1.3.15

Adopted by Parliament on 7 April. Parliament welcomes the inclusion in the Treaty, following the European Council meeting in Maastricht, of a title concerning trans-European networks and calls for detailed programmes of implementation to be put in place as soon as possible.

It takes the view that the costs and benefits of infrastructure projects should not just be evaluated in a narrow economic sense but that their long-term impact and their social and environmental effects should also be taken into account.

It also calls for the Community mechanisms for designating trans-European networks to be transparent and efficient and welcomes the Commission's proposals concerning the concept of a declaration of European interest. It stresses the need for particular account to be taken of the links with the EFTA countries, the countries of Central and Eastern Europe and the non-member Mediterranean countries.

With regard to the financing of the networks, Parliament considers that the Community will have to be closely involved, particularly through funds set up for the purpose.

OJ C 125, 18.5.1992

Competition

I

Annual report on competition policy

1.3.27. Twenty-first Report on Competition Policy.

- Reference: Previous report: Bull. EC 5-1991, point 1.2.19

Adopted by the Commission on 30 April. The Report reviews the Commission's activities in 1991 and covers the main cases handled; it also describes the general trend of competition policy. Its structure has been recast, placing more emphasis on explanations of general policy and on analysis than on the purely descriptive aspects of individual cases. The Commission clearly underlines the synergy that exists between the various aspects of competition policy and other Community policies, in particular industrial policy.

Effective application of the competition rules also requires the collaboration of the Member States themselves, of firms, and of national courts, whose role the Commission, with an eye to the decentralized

application of the competition rules, would like to encourage. The Commission continued to monitor the anti-competitive behaviour of firms and actively pursued its efforts to integrate certain traditionally regulated markets, still largely confined to national frontiers, and to open them up to competition. The first full year of implementing the merger control Regulation yielded positive results: the procedures established proved effective and the variety of experience gained made it possible to clarify some important points in the interpretation of the concepts applied.

With regard to State aid, the Commission, in focusing on the objective of economic and social cohesion, continued to monitor very strictly both new aid schemes notified to it and existing aid measures first scrutinized in 1990. It managed to have several aid schemes altered or abolished. Lastly, the international dimension of competition policy has expanded considerably, among other things as a result of the Europe agreements with Hungary, Poland and Czechoslovakia, the negotiations on the European Economic Area and the internationalization of the economy.

Rules exempting exclusive distribution and exclusive purchasing agreements

1.3.28. Commission notice amending the notice concerning Commission Regulations (EEC) Nos 1983/83 and 1984/83 on the application of Article 85(3) of the Treaty to categories of exclusive distribution and exclusive purchasing agreements.

- References: Regulations (EEC) Nos 1983/83 and 1984/83 on the application of Article 85(3) of the Treaty to categories of exclusive distribution and exclusive purchasing agreements: OJ L 173, 30.6.1983; Bull. EC 6-1983, point 2.1.57
Judgment of the Court of Justice in Case C-234/89 *Delimitis v Henninger Bräu*: OJ C 86, 3.4.1991; Bull. EC 4-1991, point 1.7.14
- Notice amended: OJ C 101, 13.4.1984; Bull. EC 4-1984, point 2.1.45

Adopted by the Commission on 30 April. Following its 1990 review of the beer market

and the abovementioned judgment of the Court of Justice, the Commission takes the view that exclusive beer-supply contracts concluded by breweries do not, as a general rule, come under Article 85(1) if the brewery's market share is not greater than 1% of the national market for the resale of beer for consumption on the premises, if the brewery does not produce more than 200 000 hl of beer a year and if the duration of the contract in question does not exceed seven and a half years in the case of beer and other drinks, or 15 years in the case of beer only. However, the Commission does not rule out the possibility that, in individual cases, agreements concluded between firms which do not meet the above criteria may have only a negligible effect on trade between Member States or on competition. It is clear though that, where a firm, a brewery or a wholesaler exceeds the limits set out in the notice, their agreements may be caught by Article 85(1) of the EEC Treaty if they contain restrictive clauses.

OJ C 121, 13.5.1992

II

General rules applying to businesses

Anti-competitive practices in the field of transport

1.3.29. Proposal for a Regulation amending Regulation (EEC) No 3975/87 laying down the procedure for the application of the rules on competition to undertakings in the air transport sector.

- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 225, 30.8.1991; COM(91) 272; Bull. EC 7/8-1991, point 1.2.33

Endorsed by Parliament on 8 April.

OJ C 125, 18.5.1992

Endorsed by the Economic and Social Committee on 29 April. The Committee feared, however, that a policy confined to the internal market might be countered by the

air transport policy adopted towards third countries.

1.3.30. Proposal for a Regulation amending Regulation (EEC) No 3976/87 on the application of Article 85(3) of the Treaty to certain categories of agreements and concerted practices in the air transport sector.

- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 225, 30.8.1991; COM(91) 272; Bull. EC 7/8-1991, point 1.2.34

Endorsed by Parliament on 8 April, subject to amendments concerning the joint planning and coordination of airline schedules, consultations on tariffs, new scheduled air services, slot allocation at airports and airport scheduling, computerized reservation systems, and technical and operational ground handling.

OJ C 125, 18.5.1992

Endorsed by the Economic and Social Committee on 29 April. The Committee stressed the importance for undertakings in the air transport sector of having a reliable basis for their calculations at all times, and this meant that group exemptions must be valid indefinitely and that the Regulation could not be amended for 10 years.

Application of the competition rules to businesses

Prohibited horizontal agreements and dominant positions

Commission decisions pursuant to Articles 85(1) and 86 of the EEC Treaty

- **Reference:** Council Regulation (EEC) No 4056/86 laying down detailed rules for the application of Articles 85 and 86 of the Treaty to maritime transport: OJ L 378, 31.12.1986

Committee of French and West African shipowners

1.3.31. *Adopted on 1 April.* The decision finds that the shipowners' committees set up in respect of trade between France and 11 West African and Central African countries

are in breach of Article 85 and that their practices infringe Article 86. The purpose of the shipowners' committees is to apportion between their members all the freight carried by liners, with machinery to supervise this arrangement set up to cover each of the shipping lines concerned. The Commission would point out that, under Regulation (EEC) No 4056/86, shipowners may become members of liner conferences which have been granted a block exemption. However, it will take action against any attempts to establish a cartel in respect of the whole of a trade or a number of trades with a view to preventing outsiders from gaining access to or continuing to ply these trades, in cases where the object or effect of such attempts would thus be to eliminate all effective competition. It decided to impose fines totalling ECU 15 million on the Delmas Group, Société navale de l'Ouest, Société navale caennaise and the Hoegh-Swal Group. Fines ranging between ECU 2 400 and ECU 56 400 were imposed on 13 cross-traders who were members of the shipowners' committees.

*United Kingdom West Africa Lines
Joint Service liner conference (Ukwal)*

1.3.32. *Adopted on 6 April.* Ukwal was found to have infringed Article 18(3) of Regulation (EEC) No 4056/86 by refusing to submit to an investigation to be carried out under the powers conferred by Article 18(1) of that Regulation. The Commission imposed the maximum fine of ECU 5 000 on the liner conference.

OJ L 121, 6.5.1992

Mergers

Commission decisions under the merger control Regulation

- **Reference:** Council Regulation (EEC) No 4064/89 on the control of concentrations between undertakings: OJ L 395, 30.12.1989 (corrected version: OJ L 257, 21.9.1990); Bull. EC 12-1989, point 2.1.78; Supplement 2/90 — Bull. EC

Banesto and Totta

1.3.33. *Adopted on 14 April.* The decision authorizes the merger whereby Banco Español de Crédito (Banesto) and a group of Portuguese partners directly, and indirectly through Valores Ibéricos SA (Visa), acquired a large shareholding in Banco Totta & Açores (Totta) as part of the privatization of that bank. The Commission concluded that the operation did not create or strengthen a dominant position.

Accor and Wagons-Lits

- **Initiation of procedure:** Bull. EC 12-1991, point 1.2.56

1.3.34. *Adopted on 28 April.* The decision approves the merger between Accor and Compagnie internationale des wagons-lits et du tourisme (CIWLT), taking into account the undertakings received as regards motorway catering. Given the results of its investigations, the Commission is not raising any objections as regards the hotel sector but it has serious doubts as to the compatibility of the merger with the common market as far as motorway catering is concerned. Accor has undertaken to sell the motorway catering activities of CIWLT in France in accordance with arrangements designed to ensure that the sale achieves its full effect. In the light of these undertakings, the Commission decided to declare the merger compatible with the common market.

Generali and BCHA

1.3.35. *Adopted on 6 April.* The decision approves the operation whereby Assicurazioni Generali Spa (Generali) and Banco Central Hispanoamericano SA (BCHA) have decided to set up a new joint venture to which both companies will transfer all their activities on the Spanish insurance market, except for the Spanish branch of Generali and Covadonga, which is wholly controlled by Generali.

Flachglas and Vegla

1.3.36. *Adopted on 13 April.* The decision finds that the joint venture, Interregla

GmbH, proposed by Flachglas AG and Vegla Vereinigte Glaswerke GmbH is not covered by the merger control Regulation. The Commission took the view that Interregla would not constitute a full-function joint venture.

Eureka

1.3.37. *Adopted on 27 April.* The decision finds that the operation proposed by Coöperatie Avéro/Centraal Beheer Groep UA (AVCB), the Friends' Provident Life Office, Topdanmark A/S and Wasa Insurance Group (Wasa Sakförsäkring and Wasa Livförsäkring) to set up a joint subsidiary, Eureka BV, does not constitute a concentration within the meaning of the merger control Regulation. The transfer to Eureka of the parent companies' life and non-life insurance business outside their respective countries constitutes a partial withdrawal only. The agreement will be examined under Article 85 of the EEC Treaty.

OJ C 113, 1.5.1992

Thorn EMI and Virgin

1.3.38. *Adopted on 27 April.* The decision approves the acquisition of Virgin Music Group Ltd (Virgin) by Thorn EMI plc. With regard to music recording, the Commission concluded that the proposed acquisition would not create a dominant position in either the common market or a substantial part of it. It reached the same conclusion as regards music publishing, the other principal market affected by the proposed acquisition.

Herba and IRR

1.3.39. *Adopted on 28 April.* The decision finds that the transaction between Herba (Ebro-Agrícolas Group) and Ceres (Ferruzzi Group) whereby Herba is to acquire 50% of the capital of IRR, a former wholly owned subsidiary of Ceres, is not covered by the Regulation. Given the similarity between Ceres' and IRR's products, IRR and the Ferruzzi Group may find themselves in com-

petition with one another. The transaction will therefore be examined under Article 85.

Solvay and Laporte

1.3.40. *Adopted on 30 April.* The Commission approves the acquisition by Solvay, in its joint venture with Laporte, of exclusive control of the activities of the hydrogen peroxide, persalt and other related product sectors. Solvay SA and Laporte plc notified the Commission of their intention to divide amongst themselves their joint venture, the Interrox group of companies, which groups together their interests in the peroxygen products sector. The Commission considers that the operation gives rise to two separate concentrations. The Laporte part of the operation does not reach the turnover thresholds laid down in Article 1 of the Regulation, but the Solvay part does and must, therefore, be examined under the Regulation. Although Solvay will now be the only market leader in the Community for the production of hydrogen peroxide and persalts, the concentration does not involve any increase in Interrox's existing market shares. There are still alternative producers on the market.

Application of the competition rules to government intervention

State aid

Decisions to raise no objection

Germany

1.3.41. Commission decision on the privatization of the Vrandenburg and Henningsdorf steel companies.

- **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

Adoption on 7 April. The Commission found that the companies concerned, which are located in the former German Democratic Republic, had been privatized with-

out aid, the Treuhandanstalt having selected the highest bid, in accordance with the Commission's decision on the activities of that organization.

Denmark

1.3.42. Commission decision on a CO₂ emission tax and on various energy-saving measures.

Adopted on 7 April. The Commission has not taken a position on the tax itself but on its State aid aspects. It considers that the exemption for energy-intensive industries constitutes aid that is compatible with the common market. It has nevertheless informed the Danish authorities that its position might be reviewed if new Community legislation on the subject were to be forthcoming. The energy-saving measures approved relate to renewable energy sources, the promotion of combined heat and power stations, and district heating schemes.

Spain

1.3.43. Commission decision on special measures to assist firms in difficulty in the Basque Country.

Adopted on 7 April. The Commission approved a scheme of flat-rate aid for workers which is designed to offset the negative social consequences of closures and does not give rise to any difficulties. The aid, in the form of State guarantees, satisfies the allocation conditions laid down by the Commission in its relevant framework decision.

France

1.3.44. Commission decision on Rhône-Poulenc's Bioavenir project.

- **Reference:** Commission communication on the 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 7 April. The decision concerns the application in a particular case of two French schemes of aid for research

(‘Research and technology fund’ and ‘Major innovative projects’). The cost of the project is FF 1 610 million; the aid, which takes the form of a repayable loan and of grants, amounts to FF 610 million.

Italy

1.3.45. Commission decision on aid for research and development in the steel industry.

- **References:**

Commission communication on the 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

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 29 April. The Commission has approved aid under the special fund for technical innovation to the steel company AISP di Cremona SpA. The aid in question, which has an intensity of 25% for development and 34.66% for applied research, will part-finance the cost of setting up a prototype continuous process for the production of flat steel products.

Netherlands

1.3.46. Commission decision on a temporary reinsurance scheme for Eastern Europe.

Adopted on 7 April. The Commission has approved a scheme which allows insurance companies to reinsure with the State non-marketable risks relating to investment by Dutch companies in Eastern Europe.

1.3.47. Commission decision on a CO₂ emission tax.

Adopted on 29 April. The Commission has not taken a position on the tax itself but on its State aid aspects. It considers that the tax reductions and exemptions in certain fields constitute aid that is compatible with the common market. It has nevertheless informed the Dutch authorities that its position might be reviewed if new Community

legislation on the subject were to be forthcoming.

1.3.48. Commission decision on aid for the Foundation for High-Definition Television (HDTV).

- **Reference:** Commission communication on the 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 April. The Commission has approved the aid for the Foundation, which has as members the firms NOS, NOB, PTT Telecom and Philips and carries out HDTV pilot and demonstration projects.

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

France

1.3.49. Commission decision on aid for the establishment of industrial firms at Modane.

Adopted on 14 April. Proceedings have been initiated in respect of various forms of aid, such as a reduction on the price of electricity, tax exemptions and aid for the purchase of land or buildings, which do not appear to have been notified and on which the French authorities have provided information that is too general in nature or incomplete. The proceedings do not apply to the extension, under certain conditions, of the activities of the Modane-based conversion company Sofirem, which has already been approved by the Commission.

Italy

1.3.50. Commission decision for special aid for industry in Sicily.

Adopted on 7 April. The Commission's decision relates to Sicilian Regional Law No 23/1991, which was implemented before the Commission had completed its investigation. The aid (grants, interest subsidies and equity holdings) is intended principally for industry, ports and mines and for spa

and hotel development. It does not appear to take account of the Community aid codes or guidelines or of the legal framework established by schemes previously approved by the Commission.

1.3.51. Commission decision on aid for the marketing and advertising of Sicilian products.

Adopted on 7 April. The Commission's decision relates to Sicilian Regional Law No 34/1991, which was implemented before the Commission had completed its investigation. The intensity, the conditions under which the aid is granted and the aid ceiling are not very explicit. The definition of the beneficiaries of certain measures and the conditions on which interest subsidies and guarantees are granted to business consortia are particularly vague.

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

Italy

1.3.52. Commission decision on aid to Vifan (Mezzogiorno).

Adopted on 29 April. The company operates in the oriented polypropylene film industry. In the course of the proceedings, the Commission was able to verify that the provisions of Law 183/76, which had been approved by the Commission, had been complied with. It thus has no objections to the aid.

Partially negative final decision

Germany

1.3.53. Commission decision on conditions for the purchase by Daimler Benz AG of a site in Berlin.

Adopted on 14 April. The difference between the price at which the site was sold by the Berlin Senate and the valuation made by an independent expert, i.e. DM 86.8 million, constitutes aid within the meaning

of Article 92(1) of the Treaty. Some of the aid, i.e. DM 53 million, qualifies for the derogation in Article 92(2)(c) ('aid granted to the economy of certain areas of the Federal Republic of Germany affected by the division of Germany, in so far as such aid is required in order to compensate for the economic disadvantages caused by that division') since it was granted before German unification and is tantamount to compensation for the additional costs imposed on Daimler Benz by the urban planning requirements laid down by the local authorities as a result of the division of the city. The remaining aid, i.e. DM 33.8 million, qualifies for none of the derogations provided for in the Treaty and must be repaid.

Enterprise policy, industrial policy and services

I

European aircraft and motor vehicle industries

- **Reference:** Commission communication on industrial policy in an open and competitive environment: COM(90) 556; Bull. EC 11-1990, point 1.3.109

1.3.54. The communications on the aircraft and motor vehicle industries (→ points 1.3.55 and 1.3.56) form part of the industrial policy approach as defined by the Commission in its communication on industrial policy in an open and competitive environment. The Commission considers that the measures needed to improve competitiveness in these industries must primarily be taken on the initiative and under the responsibility of the manufacturers themselves, but that it is for the Community and the Member States to help to provide an environment conducive to this improvement. After analysing the situation in these two industries, the Commission sets out proposals for Community action to achieve this objective.

1.3.55. Commission communication on the European aircraft industry: first assessment and possible Community actions.

- **References:**

Commission communication on a competitive European aircraft industry: Bull. EC 7/8-1990, point 1.3.154

Proposal for a Council Regulation on the Statute for a European company: OJ C 176, 8.7.1991; COM(91) 174; Bull. EC 5-1991, point 1.2.46

Adopted by the Commission on 29 April. In this second communication on the aircraft industry, the Commission has focused its analysis on aircraft manufacturers. Among the problems encountered by European manufacturers, it identifies in particular lack of economies of scale, excessive fragmentation of research and development, reduced military orders in the wake of international *détente*, and dependence on the dollar exchange rate, whose current low level penalizes them. The Commission proposes action aimed in particular at:

(i) applying the rules of competition within the Community, taking account of the specific conditions in the industry, and guaranteeing fair international competition, in particular by creating a legal framework, the European company, to enable the industry to adapt its structures to the conditions of worldwide competition;

(ii) maintaining the industry's technological level by improving Community research on aircraft and air transport, especially under the fourth framework programme on research and technological development (1994-98);

(iii) coping with the dollar problem: the Commission has set up a joint working party with the aircraft industry and financial experts to examine in depth the feasibility of setting up exchange risk insurance systems;

(iv) developing vocational training and cooperation with the countries of Central and Eastern Europe and the independent States of the former Soviet Union.

COM(92) 164

1.3.56. Commission communication on the European motor vehicle industry: situation, issues at stake, and proposals for action.

- **Reference:** Commission communication on research after Maastricht: an assessment, a strategy: point 1.3.60 of this Bulletin

Adopted by the Commission on 29 April. The Commission notes that although the Community is the world's leading manufacturer of, and market for, motor vehicles, the motor vehicle industry in the Community has a very healthy export balance. Completion of the internal market in the motor vehicle industry (harmonization of technical and environmental standards) should enable European manufacturers to benefit from considerable economies of scale, but their international competitiveness suffers from certain handicaps:

- (i) lower productivity than in Japan;
- (ii) problems in translating research into innovative products and processes;
- (iii) inadequate training of the workforce.

The Commission therefore proposes taking action in particular on:

- (i) research and technological development: under its redirected research policy, the Commission will promote 'technological priority projects'. It sees three main areas for these projects in the motor vehicle industry: provision of 'generic' technologies; cooperation between component manufacturers, equipment manufacturers and vehicle producers; and the development of new production methods, such as 'just in time';
- (ii) vocational training: the Commission opts for a general approach, applicable to all sectors of industry, to anticipate the employment effects of technological change, to make changes economically efficient and socially acceptable, and to help in retraining and redeployment, including general and apprenticeship training.

The Commission also highlights the need for restructuring among equipment manufacturers, which are currently too numerous

and too small, and the problems linked to the selective distribution system, on which it has carried out a study.

COM(92) 166

II

Enterprise policy

Small business

1.3.57. Commission communication on the role of mutual guarantee systems in the financing of SMEs in the European Community.

- **Commission communication:** Bull. EC 9-1991, point 1.2.34

Endorsed by the Economic and Social Committee on 29 April.

1.3.58. Commission report on the definitions of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) used in the context of Community activities.

Adopted by the Commission on 29 April. The report clarifies the definitions of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) for Community purposes.

Services

Tourism

1.3.59. 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
- **Parliament opinion:** OJ C 67, 16.3.1992; Bull. EC 1/2-1992, point 1.3.100

Amended proposal adopted by the Commission on 2 April.

OJ C 120, 12.5.1992; COM(92) 130

Research and technology

I

Community research: assessment and strategy

• References:

Council Decision 87/516/Euratom, EEC concerning the framework programme of Community activities in the field of research and technological development (1987-91): OJ L 302, 24.10.1987; Bull. EC 9-1987, point 2.1.32

Council Decision 90/221/Euratom, EEC concerning the framework programme of Community activities in the field of research and technological development (1990-94): OJ L 117, 8.5.1990; Bull. EC 4-1990, point 1.1.54

Commission communication on the Community's finances between now and 1997: COM(92) 2001; Bull. EC 3-1992, point 1.1.2

1.3.60. Commission communication to the Council and to Parliament: 'Research after Maastricht: an assessment, a strategy'.

Adopted on 7 April. In this communication, the Commission announced a redirection of its strategy for research and technological development (R&TD).

The Commission stated that European industry has become less competitive in the world arena in recent years, one of the reasons for this being the generally inadequate level of R&TD expenditure in the Community (2.1% of gross domestic product) compared with the United States (2.8%) or Japan (3.5%), and Europe's comparative weakness in the field of R&TD directly linked to industrial activities (the situation being better with regard to fundamental research), especially in certain advanced-technology sectors (semiconductors, information technology).

The Commission therefore proposed that Community strategy should be reorganized according to three main guiding principles:

redirecting research activities: the Commission is proposing to implement, alongside the traditional R&TD activities, technological priority projects more directly lin-

ked to key generic technologies on which the competitiveness of European industry depends. The projects in question, to be submitted directly by companies, might concern, for example, microelectronics, advanced technologies in the transport sphere, high-performance computing, flat screens, environment-friendly industrial technologies or advanced molecular biology. Greater cooperation between producers and users would be sought within the projects. The Commission also considers that the Community should internationalize its research efforts to a greater extent and contemplate increased involvement in 'big science' projects (controlled thermonuclear fusion, global change, the human genome);

increasing resources: under proposals submitted by the Commission, total resources for Community R&TD policy would be increased from ECU 2.4 billion in 1992 to ECU 4.2 billion in 1997. This increase consists partly of a natural increase in resources to ensure the necessary continuity of research efforts and partly of an additional increase mainly to finance technological priority projects and Community involvement in 'big science' projects. However, the Commission pointed out that even if they are increased significantly, Community research funds will remain limited. They now represent less than 4% of the total financial resources allocated to R&TD in the 12 Member States.

strengthening the programmes: in 1992 the Commission will be submitting a proposal for the fourth framework programme (1994-98), on which it is proposing that interinstitutional conciliation should be carried out, and, in order to avoid a significant reduction in the resources available for Community R&TD in 1993 and 1994, it will be proposing additional funding for the third framework programme during those two years.

SEC(92) 682

Conclusions adopted by the Council on 29 April. The Council felt that the Commission communication formed an essential

contribution to the discussion of priorities for the fourth framework programme, stressed that future priorities for Community action in the field of R&TD should be decided in the light of a comprehensive evaluation of past R&TD activities, and invited the Commission to submit as soon as possible proposals concerning the fourth framework programme and, if necessary, in order to avoid any interruption in resources, the third framework programme, taking into account the evaluation of the second framework programme and the need to ensure continuity of research activities.

1.3.61. Commission communication on the evaluation of the second framework programme for research and technological development.

Adopted on 22 April. The purpose of this report, which is provided for by Decision 90/221/Euratom, EEC, is to give an overall assessment of the current state of implementation of, and achievements under, the second framework programme (1987-91). Although most of the specific programmes under the second framework programme are still being carried out and have not yet been subjected to final evaluations, a positive assessment of the activities conducted in this context can be made, given the substantial scientific results produced, and also the impact of the method of funding them, based on the principle of multinational partnership and cost-sharing, and on the structures and organization of European research. However, the Commission also noted certain weaknesses concerning the exploitation of research results, the integration of users' needs, the length and complexity of the administrative procedures, and the insufficient weight given to the optimization of human resources.

SEC(92) 675

1.3.62. Parliament resolution on the management, utilization and evaluation of Community research and technological development activities.

Adopted on 9 April. Parliament encouraged the Commission to continue the process of

rationalizing the management of Community research activities. In particular it called for payments under research programmes, to be made on the basis of progress reports and for the reform of the Joint Research Centre to be continued.

OJ C 125, 18.5.1992

Cooperation with developing countries

1.3.63. Commission communication on scientific and technological cooperation with developing countries and its synergistic relations with development Funds.

- **Reference:** Council Decision 91/366/EEC adopting a specific research and technological development programme in the field of life sciences and technologies for developing countries (1990-94): OJ L 196, 19.7.1991; Bull. EC 6-1991, point 1.2.70

Adopted on 7 April. Through this communication, the Commission hopes to promote discussion on the definition of a medium and long-term Community strategy for scientific and technological cooperation with developing countries, and to focus attention on a range of problems faced by developing countries, taking into account the complementary nature of economic cooperation based on mutual interest and development aid in the context of the Community's growing influence in the Third World.

The Commission proposed that the specific instruments for cooperation should be redirected and rationalized in the context of activities under the Community R&TD programme, and that relations with the development Funds should be better structured in order to create the synergistic relations which are necessary and desirable between the Community funds for research on the one hand and development on the other.

In particular, it proposed that in future international scientific cooperation with the countries of Latin America, Asia and the Mediterranean and the activities of the spec-

ific research programme 'science and technology for development' should be incorporated into a single research programme to be included in the next framework programme, while maintaining the operational instruments of international cooperation (joint committees and bilateral dialogue).

SEC(92) 677

II

Research

Joint Research Centre

1.3.64. Council resolution concerning the activities to be undertaken by the Joint Research Centre (JRC).

- **Commission proposal:** Bull. EC 7/8-1991, point 1.2.89

Adopted on 29 April. The Council reaffirmed the Community character of the JRC and its role in strengthening the scientific and technological basis of European industry, and considered that the JRC should contribute to the implementation of the third framework programme, particularly in those fields in which it can offer impartial and independent expertise, but that it should further optimize the use made of its staff and equipment. While recognizing that progress has been made in this connection, the Council invited the Commission to accelerate the positive development of the JRC by proposing to it the means for establishing a more autonomous structure better adapted to the JRC's tasks, and to take further measures to reduce administrative and personnel costs. It called upon the JRC to adopt in certain cases a competitive approach on the basis of a genuine customer/contractor relationship. It also suggested that the JRC should carry out prenormative research as well as research into technological forecasting and industrial risks.

1.3.65. Council Decision adopting specific research programmes to be implemented by the JRC for the EEC (1992-94).

- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 234, 7.9.1991; COM(91) 281; Bull. EC 7/8-1991, point 1.2.89
- **Parliament opinion (first reading):** 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 Commission proposal:** OJ C 45, 20.2.1992; COM(92) 1; Bull. EC 1/2-1992, point 1.3.101
- **Council common position:** Bull. EC 3-1992, point 1.2.57

Endorsed by Parliament (second reading) on 8 April.

OJ C 125, 19.5.1992

Adopted on 29 April. The overall budget allocated to these programmes is ECU 341.55 million.

1.3.66. Council Decision adopting specific research programmes to be implemented by the JRC for the EAEC (1992-94); Council Decision adopting a supplementary research programme to be implemented by the JRC for the EAEC.

- **Commission proposals:** OJ C 234, 7.9.1991; COM(91) 281; Bull. EC 7/8-1991, 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 Commission proposal:** OJ C 45, 20.2.1992; COM(92) 1; Bull. EC 1/2-1992, point 1.3.101
- **Council joint guidelines:** Bull. EC 3-1992, point 1.2.58

Formally adopted on 29 April. The overall budget allocated to these specific programmes is ECU 202.95 million; the costs of the supplementary programme, which concerns the Petten HFR, is estimated at ECU 62 million.

Industrial and materials technologies

Measurement and testing

1.3.67. Council Decision 92/247/EEC adopting a specific research and technologi-

cal development programme in the field of measurement and testing (1990-94).

- **Commission proposal:** Bull. EC 4-1990, point 1.1.60
- **Formal adoption by the Commission:** OJ C 174, 16.7.1990; COM(90) 157; Bull. EC 5-1990, point 1.2.97
- **Economic and Social Committee opinion:** OJ C 41, 18.2.1991; Bull. EC 11-1990, point 1.3.72
- **Parliament opinion (first reading):** OJ C 326, 16.12.1991; Bull. EC 11-1991, point 1.2.48
- **Amended Commission proposal:** OJ C 4, 8.1.1992; COM(91) 503; Bull. EC 12-1991, point 1.2.82
- **Council common position:** Bull. EC 12-1991, point 1.2.82
- **Parliament opinion (second reading):** OJ C 94, 13.4.1992; Bull. EC 3-1992, point 1.2.59
- **Re-examined Commission proposal:** COM(92) 102; Bull. EC 3-1992, point 1.2.59

Adopted by the Council on 29 April. The purpose of the programme is to achieve improved harmonization of methods of measurement, analysis and testing, to contribute to the development of new methods of measurement and testing in Europe, and to supply generic tools to ensure accurate and valid measurements. The budget earmarked for the implementation of the programme, including expenditure on personnel and administration, amounts to ECU 47.52 million.

OJ L 126, 12.5.1992

Promotion, support, monitoring and other activities

Steel research

1.3.68. Draft Commission Decision on the granting of financial aid for steel research projects and steel pilot/demonstration projects.

- **Commission draft:** Bull. EC 3-1992, point 1.2.62

Endorsed by the ECSC Consultative Committee on 3 April. However, the Committee asked for a cost-benefit assessment of the projects to be carried out.

International cooperation

1.3.69. Proposal for a Council Decision concerning the conclusion of a Cooperation Agreement between the European Economic Community and the Republic of Finland on a research and technological development programme in the field of renewable raw materials: forestry and wood products, including cork (Forest).

- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 316, 6.12.1991; COM(91) 403; Bull. EC 11-1991, point 1.2.53
- **Parliament opinion (first reading):** OJ C 94, 13.4.1992; Bull. EC 3-1992, point 1.2.63
- **Economic and Social Committee opinion:** Bull. EC 3-1992, point 1.2.63

Common position adopted by the Council on 6 April.

1.3.70. Proposal for a Council Decision concerning the conclusion of a Cooperation Agreement between the European Economic Community and the Kingdom of Sweden on a research and technological development programme in the field of renewable raw materials: forestry and wood products including cork (Forest) and the recycling of waste (Reward).

- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 316, 6.12.1991; COM(91) 402; Bull. EC 11-1991, point 1.2.54
- **Parliament opinion (first reading):** OJ C 94, 13.4.1992; Bull. EC 3-1992, point 1.2.64
- **Economic and Social Committee opinion:** Bull. EC 3-1992, point 1.2.64

Common position adopted by the Council on 6 April.

1.3.71. Agreement between the EAEC, the Government of Japan, the Government of the Russian Federation and the Government of the United States of America on cooperation in the engineering design activities for the international thermonuclear experimental reactor (ITER); Protocol No 1 to the Agreement.

- **Recommendation for a Decision:** Bull. EC 9-1990, point 1.2.82
- **Negotiating directives:** Bull. EC 11-1990, point 1.3.83
- **Proposal for a Decision on the conclusion of the Agreement:** Bull. EC 3-1992, point 1.2.68

Decision approving the conclusion of the Agreement adopted by the Council on 6 April.

Decision on the conclusion of the Agreement adopted by the Commission on 22 April.

Telecommunications and information services

Telecommunications policy

1.3.72. Proposal for a Council Decision on an action plan for the introduction of advanced television services in Europe (→ point 1.3.185).

Dissemination and exploitation of R&TD results

1.3.73. Council Decision on the dissemination and exploitation of knowledge resulting from the Community's specific research and technological development 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 Commission proposal:** OJ C 52, 27.2.1992; COM(92) 7; Bull. EC 1/2-1992, point 1.3.110
- **Council common position:** Bull. EC 1/2-1992, point 1.3.110

Endorsed by Parliament (second reading) on 8 April.

OJ C 125, 18.5.1992

Adopted by the Council on 29 April. This Decision stipulates that knowledge should be disseminated and exploited within the framework of the specific research and technological development (R&TD) programmes and by centralized action to ensure coordination and overall coherence between

the fields covered by the R&TD framework programmes. The proposed action has three priorities: the interfaces between research and industry, research and the scientific community, and research and society. The Decision provides for a budget of ECU 57 million, including expenditure on staff and administration.

Transport

Inland transport

Road transport

1.3.74. Proposal for a Council Regulation laying down the definitive system under which non-resident carriers may operate domestic road haulage services within a Member State.

- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 317, 7.12.1991; COM(91) 377; Bull. EC 10-1991, point 1.2.54

Endorsed by the Economic and Social Committee on 29 April. The Committee asked, in particular, for the concept of cabotage of a temporary nature to be clearly defined. It also stressed the need for harmonization of national laws applicable to transport in order to ensure the satisfactory operation of the cabotage system.

Air transport

1.3.75. Proposals for Council Regulations on licensing of air carriers; on access for air carriers to intra-Community air routes; and on fares and rates for air services.

- **Commission proposals:** OJ C 258, 4.10.1991; COM(91) 275; Bull. EC 7/8-1991, point 1.2.102

Parliament opinion delivered on 8 April. Parliament endorsed the three proposals for Regulations subject to certain amendments.

As far as licences for air carriers are concerned, Parliament requested that the financial conditions applying to the undertaking

should be specified and, where appropriate, revised business plans submitted to the authorities. In addition, it asked that the granting of licences should be made conditional upon compliance with technical standards.

With regard to access for carriers to air routes, Parliament asked that a transitional period lasting until 1 January 1995 should be allowed, during which cabotage rights could only be exercised subject to certain conditions.

Lastly, in relation to fares and rates for air services, Parliament requested clarification of the conditions pertaining to double disapproval. It also asked that air passengers should have the right to purchase air tickets anywhere within the Community for flights within the Community and that they should have the right to commence their flight at any airport within the Community which is specified on the ticket without any extra charge.

OJ C 125, 18.5.1992

Endorsed by the Economic and Social Committee on 29 April. Among the points stressed by the Committee were the importance of meeting safety requirements, the need to allow for a transitional period in relation to cabotage and the bureaucratic nature of certain procedures.

International cooperation

1.3.76. Bilateral Agreements on road transit between the Community and Switzerland and the Community and Austria.

- Commission recommendation on the negotiations: Bull. EC 9-1988, point 2.1.135
- Negotiating directives: Bull. EC 12-1988, point 2.1.341
- Council agreement: Bull. EC 10-1991, point 1.2.53
- Agreements initialled: Bull. EC 12-1991, point 1.2.113
- Commission proposal concerning the conclusion of the Agreements: COM(92) 107; Bull. EC 3-1992, point 1.2.82

Adoption by the Council of a decision on the signature of the Agreements on 30 April. The Council decided to sign the Agreements, subject to subsequent conclusion.

Energy

I

Community oil market

1.3.77. Commission communication to the Council on the oil market and the refining industry in the Community: recent developments and prospects.

• References:

Council statement on energy efficiency: OJ C 241, 25.9.1986; Bull. EC 11-1986, point 2.1.232

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

Commission communication on accession to the IEA: Bull. EC 10-1990, point 1.3.215

European Energy Charter: Bull. EC 12-1991, point 1.2.114

Council Decision 91/565/EEC 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 on 14 April. This communication, which is intended to launch a policy debate within the Council, is based on consultations with the Member States and with the oil industry.

In it the Commission analyses the oil and refining industries and sets out the policy guidelines arising from its principal conclusions.

The main finding is that oil will continue to account for a considerable proportion of energy consumption in the EEC in the year 2000 (around 45%, which is higher than the energy policy objective for 1995 adopted by the Council in 1986).

Given this state of affairs, the Community should set itself three objectives, for which certain means must be deployed.

The first objective is to step up efforts to control energy consumption, and particularly oil consumption, in conjunction with the other main consumer countries. To achieve this objective, it is necessary to avoid using oil in power stations, wherever possible, in keeping with Community legislation, and to step up incentives for energy saving (regulations, tax measures, subsidies, technology) by putting forward proposals, where necessary, for action in non-energy sectors which have a direct impact on energy consumption (e.g. transport).

These measures could be taken either at Community level or at national level (Thermie and SAVE programmes, insulation standards, tax allowances and subsidies) in line with the subsidiarity principle.

The second objective is to pursue an internal oil strategy based on the crisis mechanisms and security stocks, combined with an external strategy based on cooperation with the producer countries. The means to be deployed in this connection are as follows:

- (i) improving the crisis mechanisms (Community accession to the International Energy Agency (IEA), improving the security stocks arrangements, and debating how to increase oil-market stability);
- (ii) strengthening the political framework for cooperation, particularly through efforts to promote the producer-consumer dialogue and by implementing the European Energy Charter;
- (iii) welcoming new forms of cooperation within the industry via cross-investment in exploration and production and in refining and distribution;
- (iv) pressing ahead with the liberalization of the international oil trade, and improving the operation of the world market, under the terms of the agreement reached within the IEA.

Thirdly, the Community needs to have an efficient and competitive oil industry and a

refining capacity able to cope with unforeseen market imbalance. To this end, the Community should:

- (i) promote better forecasting of trends in demand for oil products;
- (ii) develop a global approach to environmental issues and more sophisticated methods of analysing the costs and benefits of proposed measures;
- (iii) improve the predictability of measures and phase them in so as to optimize the programming of the necessary industrial investment;
- (iv) examine, in due course, the scope for including refining technology in the Community programme for the development of energy technologies (Thermie);
- (v) involve the oil industry as far as possible and at the most appropriate time in the preparation of measures which affect it.

The Commission will hold regular consultations with Member States and with the oil industry with a view to identifying, where necessary, Community measures which will help to maintain a better balance on the oil market and within the refining industry in the Community or will ensure the free movement of oil products within the internal market.

COM(92) 152

1.3.78. Proposal for a Council Directive providing for appropriate measures to be taken in the event of difficulties in the supply of crude oil and petroleum products to the Community.

- **Directive to be replaced:** Council Directive 73/238/EEC: OJ L 228, 16.8.1973
- **References:**
 - Council conclusions on the management of crisis situations: Bull. EC 10-1991, point 1.2.63
 - Commission communication on accession to the IEA: Bull. EC 10-1990, point 1.3.215
- **Commission proposal:** COM(90) 514; Bull. EC 10-1990, point 1.3.204

Amended proposal adopted by the Commission on 27 April. The proposal takes account of the conclusions of the Council meeting of 29 October 1991, at which agreement was reached on the procedures to be

followed in the event of oil supply difficulties, and the prospect of Community accession to the International Energy Agency.

Decisions concerning the establishment of the existence of oil supply difficulties and the setting of objectives would be adopted in the IEA framework. Under the proposal, the Community would present a Community position to the IEA.

The Member States would decide on the measures they intend to take in order to apply IEA decisions. The Commission would coordinate the measures to make them more effective and to ensure their compatibility with the Treaty.

In very exceptional circumstances, the Community would be able to act independently to take decisions concerning crisis measures.

OJ C 127, 19.5.1992; COM(92) 145

II

Community energy strategy

Promotion of energy efficiency

1.3.79. Proposal for a Council Decision on a monitoring mechanism for carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gas emissions (→ point 1.3.119).

1.3.80. ECSC Consultative Committee opinion on the Commission communication to the Council on a Community strategy to limit carbon dioxide emissions and to improve energy efficiency.

- **Reference:** Commission communication to the Council: COM(91) 249; Bull. EC 10-1991, point 1.2.194

Adopted by the ECSC Consultative Committee on 3 April. Sharing the Commission's concern about the possible risks arising from the concentration of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere, the Committee stressed the need for a global strategy.

However, it expressed concern about the effect which the proposed tax measures might have on the fuel market, and in particular on the coal industry.

It therefore requested the Commission to re-examine its proposal and to replace it with a Community action programme aimed at reducing emissions of all greenhouse gases and not just carbon dioxide.

OJ C 127, 19.5.1992

1.3.81. Proposal for a Council Directive on the indication by labelling and standard product information of the consumption of energy and other resources of household appliances.

- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 235, 10.9.1991; COM(91) 285; Bull. EC 7/8-1991, point 1.2.121
- **Economic and Social Committee opinion:** OJ C 49, 24.2.1992; Bull. EC 12-1991, point 1.2.121

Endorsed by Parliament on 8 April, subject to certain amendments enlarging the scope of the Directive. Parliament proposed additions to the list of household appliances concerned and the indication of any water consumption.

OJ C 125, 18.5.1992

Individual sectors

Solid fuels

1.3.82. Commission report on the market for solid fuels in the Community in 1991 and the outlook for 1992.

- **Previous report:** Bull. EC 3-1991, point 1.2.75
- **Commission first reading:** Bull. EC 3-1992, point 1.2.88

ECSC Consultative Committee opinion adopted on 3 April. Noting that the forecasts for 1992 are simply a continuation of the trend in 1991, the Committee emphasized the need for a thorough debate on the restructuring of the European coal industry and the resulting social and regional consequences.

1.3.83. Draft Commission Decision concerning the granting of financial aid to 130 technical coal research projects in 1992.

- **Reference:** Medium-term guidelines for technical coal research (1990-95): OJ C 52, 1.3.1989; Bull. EC 2-1989, point 2.1.33
- **Commission draft:** Bull. EC 3-1992, point 1.2.90

Endorsed by the ECSC Consultative Committee on 3 April.

Social dimension

I

Collective redundancies

1.3.84. 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
- **Economic and Social Committee opinion:** OJ C 79, 30.3.1992; Bull. EC 1/2-1992, point 1.3.125
- **Parliament opinion:** OJ C 94, 13.4.1992; Bull. EC 3-1992, point 1.2.95
- **Amended Commission proposal:** COM(92) 127; Bull. EC 3-1992, point 1.2.95

Agreed by the Council (social affairs) on 30 April. The proposal is designed to extend the scope of Directive 75/129/EEC to cover cases where the redundancy decision is taken by a decision-making centre or an undertaking located in another Member State.

It supplements the existing provision concerning information and consultation of workers' representatives. In particular, it takes account of the impact of the internal market and provides that information and consultation obligations apply irrespective of whether the decision concerning collective redundancies is taken by the employer or by an undertaking which controls the employer.

Provision is also made for workers' representatives or workers themselves to have recourse to administrative and judicial procedures in order to ensure compliance with the obligations laid down in the Directive.

Social security for migrant workers

1.3.85. 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 240, 21.9.1985; COM(85) 396; Bull. EC 7/8-1985, point 2.1.97
- **Parliament opinion:** OJ C 343, 31.12.1985; Bull. EC 10-1985, point 2.1.69
- **Economic and Social Committee opinion:** OJ C 344, 31.12.1985; Bull. EC 11-1985, point 2.5.27
- **Council agreement:** Bull. EC 12-1991, point 1.2.131

Formally adopted by the Council on 30 April. This Regulation obliges the Member States to grant non-contributory benefits, constituting both social assistance and social security, to persons resident in their territory who fall within the Regulation's scope. Such benefits are not normally exportable to another Member State.

1.3.86. 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 206, 11.8.1989; COM(89) 370; Bull. EC 7/8-1989, point 2.1.107
- **Parliament opinion:** OJ C 291, 20.11.1989; Bull. EC 10-1989, point 2.1.87
- **Economic and Social Committee opinion:** OJ C 53, 5.3.1990; Bull. EC 11-1989, point 2.1.89
- **Council agreement:** Bull. EC 12-1991, point 1.2.132

Formally adopted by the Council on 30 April. This Regulation is designed to simplify the award and calculation of the pensions of those who have worked in more than one Member State.

Its purpose is to resolve problems arising in connection with the aggregation of periods of employment in different Member States and the co-existence of different types of legislation in cases of overlapping of pensions, and to protect migrant workers from over-stringent application of national provisions against overlapping.

1.3.87. 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 219, 22.8.1991; COM(91) 247; Bull. EC 7/8-1991, point 1.2.134
- **Parliament opinion:** OJ C 280, 28.10.1991; Bull. EC 10-1991, point 1.2.76
- **Economic and Social Committee opinion:** OJ C 49, 24.2.1992; Bull. EC 12-1991, point 1.2.137

Adopted by the Council on 30 April. This Regulation modifies existing Community Regulations in order to take account of changes in national legislation.

The Regulation provides, *inter alia*, for adjustments in connection with German unification since, as from 3 October 1990, Community provisions concerning social security for migrant workers are applicable throughout German territory, including the territory of the former GDR.

II

Employment

Free movement of workers

1.3.88. Proposal for a Council Regulation amending Part II of Regulation (EEC) No

1612/68 on freedom of movement for workers within the Community.

- **Reference:** Commission communication concerning its action programme relating to the implementation of the Community Charter of the Fundamental Social Rights of Workers: COM(89) 568; Bull. EC 11-1989, point 2.1.80
- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 254, 28.9.1991; COM(91) 316; Bull. EC 9-1991, point 1.2.57
- **Economic and Social Committee opinion:** OJ C 40, 17.2.1992; Bull. EC 11-1991, point 1.2.86
- **Parliament opinion (first reading):** OJ C 94, 13.4.1992; Bull. EC 3-1992, point 1.2.93
- **Amended Commission proposal:** OJ C 107, 28.4.1992; COM(92) 115; Bull. EC 3-1992, point 1.2.93

Common position adopted by the Council on 30 April. The proposal, forming part of the Commission's action programme relating to the implementation of the Community Charter of the Fundamental Social Rights of Workers, aims to amend the provisions representing the legal basis for the operation of the European system for the clearance of vacancies and applications for employment (Sedoc). Its primary purpose is to facilitate the movement of workers within the Community by reinforcing the machinery for clearance of vacancies and applications for employment and ensuring the greatest possible transparency of the Community labour market.

European Social Fund and other structural measures

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

Working conditions

Industrial relations

1.3.90. 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
- **Economic and Social Committee opinion:** Bull. EC 1/2-1992, point 1.3.126

Endorsed by Parliament on 14 February, subject to amendments relating to the various methods of participation to be considered, including the possibility of indirect participation in capital. Parliament insisted that financial participation by employees should not in any way affect training, promotion or other conditions of employment.

OJ C 125, 18.5.1992

Health and safety at work

European Agency

1.3.91. Proposal for a Council Regulation establishing a European Agency for Safety and Health at Work.

- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 271, 16.10.1991; COM(90) 564; Bull. EC 9-1991, point 1.2.61

Endorsed by the Economic and Social Committee on 29 April. The Committee nevertheless stressed that the budget earmarked for the Agency was too small to enable it to fulfil the tasks assigned to it and that the question of the Agency's location had to be considered.

Extractive industries

1.3.92. Proposal for a Council Directive concerning minimum requirements for improving the safety and health protection of workers in the extractive industries (11th individual Directive within the meaning of Directive 89/391/EEC).

- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 32, 7.2.1991; COM(90) 663; Bull. EC 12-1990, point 1.3.103
- **Economic and Social Committee opinion:** OJ C 191, 22.7.1991; Bull. EC 5-1991, point 1.2.86
- **Parliament opinion:** OJ C 280, 28.10.1991; Bull. EC 10-1991, point 1.2.85
- **Amended Commission proposal:** OJ C 46, 20.2.1992; COM(91) 493; Bull. EC 12-1991; point 1.2.145

Common position adopted by the Council (social affairs) on 20 April. The proposal aims to protect the safety and health of workers in the onshore and offshore extractive industries, i.e. all industries concerned with extraction, in the strict sense of the word, of minerals by means of boreholes, exploration with a view to extraction, and preparation of extracted materials for sale, but not the processing of such extracted materials.

The proposal sets out the employer's obligations *vis-à-vis* workers' safety and health, and contains provisions on information consultation and participation of workers, and on health surveillance.

1.3.93. 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.

- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 58, 5.3.1992; COM(92) 14; Bull. EC 1/2-1992, point 1.3.128

Endorsed by the Economic and Social Committee on 29 April.

Protection of crew members on board vessels

1.3.94. Proposal for a Council Directive concerning the minimum safety and health requirements for work on board fishing vessels (10th individual Directive within the meaning of Directive 89/391/EEC).

- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 337, 31.12.1991; COM(91) 466; Bull. EC 11-1991, point 1.2.92

Endorsed by the Economic and Social Committee on 29 April. The Committee noted, however, that certain aspects had been omitted, such as food standards, the appointment of a safety representative and labour inspection.

Night work

- **Reference:** Amended proposal for a Council Directive concerning certain aspects of the

organization of working time: OJ C 124, 14.5.1991; COM(91) 130; Bull. EC 4-1991, point 1.2.65

1.3.95. Parliament resolution on Sunday working and the lifting of the ban on night working for women.

Adopted by Parliament on 9 April. Parliament called on the Council to adopt the Directive on the organization of working time and expected the Commission to take measures to ensure that work was not done on Sundays and public holidays except in particular sectors of activity and on the grounds of pressing production requirements.

OJ C 125, 18.5.1992

1.3.96. Parliament resolution on night working and the denunciation of ILO Convention No 89.

Adopted by Parliament on 9 April. Considering that night working may have adverse effects on the health of both women and men and on their family and social lives, Parliament called on the Council to adopt the Directive on the organization of working time, whilst respecting Parliament's position that night working should on principle be banned. It requested the Member States to ratify ILO Convention No 171 on night work as soon as possible, given that there was as yet no relevant Community legislation.

OJ C 125, 18.5.1992

Solidarity

The elderly

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

- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 25, 1.2.1992; COM(91) 508; Bull. EC 1/2-1992, point 1.3.131

Endorsed by the Economic and Social Committee on 29 April. The Committee sug-

gested that a clear goal of the European Year of the Elderly should be to launch a Community charter of the fundamental rights of older people.

Education, vocational training and youth

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

Central and Eastern Europe

1.3.98. Council Decision 92/240/EEC amending Decision 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
- **Economic and Social Committee opinion:** Bull. EC 1/2-1992, point 1.3.137
- **Parliament opinion:** OJ C 94, 13.4.1992; Bull. EC 3-1992, point 1.2.101

Adopted by the Council on 28 April.

OJ L 122, 7.5.1992

Economic and social cohesion: structural measures

Financial assistance

Reports on the implementation of the structural Funds for 1990

- **Reference:** Council Regulation (EEC) No 4253/88 laying down provisions for implementing Regulation (EEC) No 2052/88: OJ L 374, 31.12.1988; Bull. EC 12-1988, point 2.1.200

1.3.99. Conclusions of the annual report on the ESF for 1990.

- **Reference:** Council Regulation (EEC) No 4255/88 laying down provisions for implementing Regulation (EEC) No 2052/88: OJ L 374, 31.12.1988; Bull. EC 12-1988, point 2.1.200
- **Previous report:** Bull. EC 5-1991, point 1.2.80

Adopted by the Commission on 30 April. Nineteen-ninety saw the completion of the preparation of Community support frameworks (CSFs) with regard to the ESF: 46 CSFs were finalized, 44 of which concerned Objective 5b (development of less-favoured rural areas).

As regards applications for assistance, by 31 December 1990 some 341 were approved for the ESF; they consisted essentially of operational programmes and a very small number of global grants.

In December 1990 the Commission adopted three Community initiatives in the field of human resources: Euroform, Now and Horizon (total budget: ECU 600 million). Their role is to impart an added Community value to the training and employment measures under the CSFs, in particular by the transfer of know-how to the less-developed regions of the Community.

The appropriations committed in 1990 totalled ECU 3 504 million (out of an available amount of ECU 4 100 million). The payment appropriations amounted to ECU 3 212 million, i.e. 99.3% of the available budget.

Lastly, 1990 was the year in which assessment and monitoring operations were launched, demonstrating in particular that the ESF constitutes a driving force in Objective 1 regions (regions whose development is lagging behind).

1.3.100. Conclusions of the annual report on the ERDF for 1990.

- **Reference:** Council Regulation (EEC) No 4254/88 laying down provisions for implementing Regulation (EEC) No 2052/88: OJ L 374, 31.12.1988; Bull. EC 12-1988, point 2.1.200
- **Previous report:** Bull. EC 4-1991, point 1.2.77

Adopted by the Commission on 30 April. Nineteen-ninety saw the putting into effect of basic principles which had begun to be implemented at the time the new rules entered into force at the beginning of 1989.

The Community support frameworks (CSFs) for regions whose development is lagging behind (Objective 1) were implemented through more than 110 operational programmes and projects.

The annual commitment amounted to ECU 3 738 million, of which ECU 2 512 million was intended for new measures, i.e. 67.20%.

In regions affected by industrial decline (Objective 2), almost 70 decisions (operational programmes and projects) were adopted in 1990 for the nine Member States concerned.

Of the ECU 1 691 million of ERDF funds initially set aside for three years for implementing the CSFs (ECU 722 million in 1990), the annual commitment amounted to ECU 1 040 million, of which ECU 716 million was for new measures, i.e. 68.84%.

In addition to the measures covered by the CSFs, in 1990 the Commission adopted a number of Community initiatives to the value of ECU 2 700 million.

Nineteen-ninety therefore emerged as a key year for the application of the major principles introduced by the reform of the structural Funds: additionality, programming, subsidiarity, concentration and partnership.

1.3.101. Conclusions of the annual report on the EAGGF Guidance Section for 1990.

- **Reference:** Council Regulations (EEC) Nos 866/90 and 867/90 on improving the processing and marketing conditions for agricultural and forestry products: OJ L 91, 6.4.1990; Bull. EC 3-1990, point 1.1.108
- **Previous report:** Bull. EC 4-1991, point 1.2.79

Adopted by the Commission on 30 April. Under Objective 1 (regions whose development is lagging behind), 72 operational pro-

grammes for agricultural and rural development out of the 83 programmes scheduled were adopted in 1990, of which 42 are multi-fund and 30 are single-fund programmes.

In addition the Commission approved 44 Community support frameworks for the 51 Objective 5b regions (development of rural areas). Under the same objective, 1990 saw the examination of the operational programmes of which approximately 70% were presented before the end of the year.

The Council adopted two regulations on improving the processing and marketing conditions for agricultural and forestry products (Objective 5a).

Financing now takes the form of aid for operational programmes or global grants.

Total commitments amounted to ECU 1 925.7 million which represents ECU 1 081.2 million for Objective 1 regions, ECU 743.8 million for Objective 5a, ECU 44 million for Objective 5b areas and ECU 56.7 million for transitional measures.

The principal recipient countries were France (ECU 382.9 million), Spain (ECU 301.8 million), Greece (ECU 270.2 million), Italy (ECU 269.3 million) and Portugal (ECU 241.6 million).

Less-developed regions

1.3.102. Commission decision: see Table 6.

Table 6 — *Financing under Objective 1*
(IRL)

Country	Fund	Total assistance
Ireland	ESF	400 682

Declining industrial areas

1.3.103. Commission decision: see Table 7.

Table 7 — *Financing under Objective 2*

(million ECU)

Country/region	Fund	Total assistance
<i>Belgium</i>		
Liege	ERDF	24.6
Charleroi and Centre	ERDF	25.3
Aubange	ERDF	0.3
<i>Denmark</i>		
North Jutland	ERDF/ESF	5.5
<i>France</i>		
Burgundy	ERDF/ESF	14.9
Franche-Comté	ERDF/ESF	23.9
Picardy	ERDF/ESF	47.8
Lorraine	ERDF/ESF	49.1
Brittany	ERDF/ESF	20.6
Nord/Pas-de-Calais	ERDF/ESF	166.7
Champagne-Ardenne	ERDF/ESF	17.6

Development of rural areas

1.3.104. Commission decision: see Table 8.

Table 8 — *Financing under Objective 5b*

(million ECU)

Country/region	Fund	Total assistance
<i>Germany</i>		
Saarland	EAGGF/ ERDF/ESF	3.5

Fisheries structures

1.3.105. Proposal for a Council Regulation amending for the second time Regulation (EEC) No 4028/86 on Community measures to improve and adapt structures in the fisheries and aquaculture sector.

- **Regulation to be amended:** Council Regulation (EEC) No 4028/86 (OJ L 376, 31.12.1986; Bull. EC 12-1986, point 2.1.285), as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 3944/90: OJ L 380, 31.12.1990; Bull. EC 12-1990, point 1.3.249

Adopted by the Commission on 23 April.
Provides for an increase in the rate of Com-

munity aid in the aquaculture sector for the five new German *Länder*, and for Ceuta-Melilla.

OJ C 127, 19.5.1992; COM(92) 155

1.3.106. Commission decisions on the granting of aid totalling ECU 23.80 million for modernizing fishing vessels and for aquaculture and artificial reef projects. See Table 9.

Table 9 — *Financing of fisheries structures*

<i>(million ECU)</i>	
Country	Amount
Belgium	0.13
Denmark	0.99
Germany	2.20
Greece	2.20
Spain	5.48
France	2.66
Ireland	1.52
Italy	4.92
Portugal	2.04
United Kingdom	1.66

Community initiatives

Retex

- **Reference:** Commission communication on Community action in favour of regions heavily dependent on the textiles and clothing sector (Retex): Bull. EC 10-1991, point 1.2.36

1.3.107. Parliament resolution on a Community initiative for regions heavily dependent on the textiles and clothing sector (Retex).

Adopted on 10 April. Parliament agreed with the Commission's choice of objectives for the initiative which are to diversify the economic activities of the regions heavily dependent on the textiles and clothing sector and to promote investment in viable businesses in all industrial sectors, including textiles. It also approved of the choice of eligible measures which essentially concern the management of businesses, research and improvements in the design, production and

marketing of products, the health and safety of workers, and the vocational training and retraining of staff threatened with unemployment.

It considered reasonable both the criteria listed in the Commission's communication referring to Objectives 1, 2 and 5b (regions whose development is lagging behind, regions affected by industrial decline, less-favoured rural areas, respectively), and the number of jobs and the percentage of employment in the textile and clothing sector in the areas which would benefit.

It thought that the operational programmes should be drawn up on a partnership basis. It also requested the Commission to provide for the monitoring of aid and considered it essential for technical assistance to be made available to the Member States. It asked the Commission to specify what proportion of expenditure would be borne by the Community.

Moreover, it considered that the new *Länder* should be permitted to benefit from Retex from 1994, and that the resources allocated to the programme must be increased proportionately.

OJ C 125, 18.5.1992

1.3.108. Own-initiative Economic and Social Committee opinion on a draft notice from the Commission to the Member States laying down the guidelines for operational programmes which Member States are invited to establish within the framework of the Community initiative for regions heavily dependent on the textiles and clothing sector (Retex).

Adopted on 29 April. The Economic and Social Committee welcomed the Community initiative Retex.

It stressed that this programme was only one element of a more extensive set of coordinated measures designed to bring about adjustment in the regions concerned, and that technical assistance measures should be favoured over financial aid.

It asked the Commission to ensure that women's access to employment was safe-

guarded and did not suffer from the conversion of an industry in which there was a high level of female employment.

It was concerned by the fact that certain regions with similar problems would not be able to benefit from Retex because they did not fall within the scope of Objectives 1, 2 and 5b.

In conclusion, the Committee emphasized the fact that Community funding must be

additional to national measures and that the former should not be used as a pretext to reduce the latter. Partnership with the local authorities was essential, but Retex did not give it due importance.

Financing

1.3.109. Commission decisions: see Table 10.

Table 10 — *Financing of Community programmes and initiatives*

<i>(million ECU)</i>			
Community initiative	Country/region	Fund	Total assistance
Envireg	France (Corsica)	ERDF	10.7
Stride	Germany (Emden)	ERDF	0.1
	France (Corsica)	ERDF	2.1
Interreg	Italy (regions bordering on Switzerland)	ERDF/EAGGF	9.4
	France/Belgium (Nord/Pas-de-Calais/Flanders)	ERDF/ESF	13.8
	France/Belgium (Nord/Pas-de-Calais/Wallonia)	ERDF/ESF	15.8
	France/Belgium (Champagne-Ardenne/Wallonia)	ERDF/ESF	6.5
	France/Italy	ERDF/ESF/EAGGF	25.4
	France (Franche-Comté)	ERDF	3.2
	France (Rhône-Alpes)	ERDF/ESF/EAGGF	2.1
Regen	Portugal	ERDF	104.6
Renaval	United Kingdom (Merseyside)	ERDF	8

Other financial assistance

1.3.110. Commission decisions: see Table 11.

Table 11 — *Other financial assistance*

(million ECU)

Type	Country/purpose	Fund	Total assistance
Study	<i>Germany</i> European office	ERDF	0.15
	<i>Spain</i> Promotion of the ERDF	ERDF	0.12
	Profitability and impact of the railways	ERDF	0.13
	Evaluation model	ERDF	0.06
	<i>Greece</i> Regional statistics action plan	ERDF/ESF	11.14
	<i>Netherlands, Belgium, United Kingdom</i> Exchange programme	ERDF	0.02

Measures for the most remote regions

Implementation of the Poseican and Poseima programmes

- **Basic Decisions:**

Council Decision 91/314/EEC setting up a programme of options specific to the remote and insular nature of the Canary Islands (Poseican): OJ L 171, 29.6.1991; Bull. EC 6-1991, point 1.2.120

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

- **Reference:** Proposals for Regulations and a Decision for the implementation of the Poseidon, Poseican and Poseima programmes: OJ C 97, 16.4.1992; COM(92) 109 and 112; OJ C 100, 22.4.1992; COM(92) 103 and 111; Bull. EC 3-1992, points 1.2.111 to 1.2.114

1.3.111. Proposal for a Council Regulation introducing specific measures for the Azores and Madeira concerning certain agricultural products; proposal for a Council Regulation introducing specific measures for the Canary Islands concerning certain agricultural products.

Adopted by the Commission on 9 April. These two proposals supplement the imple-

mentation of Poseima and Poseican. They aim to establish two framework regulations for agricultural measures financed by the EAGGF Guarantee Section. They provide for a series of measures, of a multiannual and multisectoral nature, intended to facilitate the provision of supplies and improve the production and marketing of the agricultural produce of the regions concerned by these programmes.

COM(92) 143 and 144

Other regional measures

Integrated Mediterranean programmes

1.3.112. Progress report on the integrated Mediterranean programmes (IMPs) for 1990.

- **Basic Regulation:** 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

Adopted by the Commission on 15 April. During 1990 emphasis was placed on maintaining the good rate of execution of the IMPs in France and Greece and parts of Italy

and on intensifying efforts to implement the Mezzogiorno programmes.

Overall utilization of resources at the end of 1990 was very satisfactory for Greece and France, where 96% and 93% respectively of planned appropriations for 1987-90 had been committed. In contrast the backlog in certain Italian IMPs meant that only 41% of the equivalent appropriations for 1988-90 had been committed.

Environment

General

1.3.113. Parliament resolution on the application of European environmental legislation.

- **References:**

Parliament resolution on the eighth annual report on the monitoring of the application of Community law: OJ C 125, 18.5.1992; point 1.7.7 of this Bulletin

Amended proposal for a Council Regulation establishing a financial instrument for the environment (LIFE): OJ C 277, 24.10.1991; COM(91) 362; Bull. EC 10-1991, point 1.2.191

Adopted on 8 April. Parliament encouraged the Commission to increase the number of infringement proceedings, concentrating not only on formal non-compliance with Community law on the environment but also on instances of non-compliance connected with actual implementation, and checks on individual Member States.

It also advocated the adoption of directives covering products or sectors of activity, as these appear to be applied and monitored most effectively.

Lastly, it recognized the need to help the less prosperous Member States to honour their commitments in the field of environmental protection. To this end, it called for a substantial increase in the funds earmarked for the LIFE programme.

OJ C 125, 18.5.1992

Industry and environment, civil protection

Environmental controls on products, industrial plants and biotechnology

1.3.114. 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.

- **Council Directive amended:** Directive 67/548/EEC: OJ L 196, 16.8.1967, last amended by Directive 88/490/EEC: OJ L 259, 19.9.1988; Bull. EC 7/8-1988, point 2.1.116
- **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
- **Amended 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
- **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 Commission proposal:** COM(92) 8; Bull. EC 1/2-1992, point 1.3.156

Adopted on 30 April. The aim of the Directive is to harmonize the procedures for the notification of new chemicals, avoid tests on animals and regulate advertising relating to dangerous substances.

Environmental quality and natural resources

Protection of water, coastal zones, the environment and tourism

1.3.115. Proposal for a Council Decision approving certain amendments to the Agreement for cooperation in dealing with pollution of the North Sea by oil and other harmful substances, as signed in Bonn on 13 September 1983.

- **Reference:** Conclusion of the Bonn Agreement: Bull. EC 6-1984, point 2.1.74

Adopted by the Commission on 6 April. The amendments to the Bonn Agreement are designed to establish an appropriate legal framework for intensifying cooperation on pollution surveillance in the North Sea and amend the demarcation zone of the Skagerrak.

OJ C 114, 5.5.1992; COM(92) 133

1.3.116. Proposal for a Council Decision on the signature of the Agreement for the conservation of small cetaceans of the Baltic and North Seas.

- **Commission recommendation on the negotiations:** Bull. EC 5-1991; point 1.2.155
- **Negotiating directives:** Bull. EC 7/8-1991, point 1.2.273

Adopted by the Commission on 1 April.

1.3.117. Convention on the protection of the marine environment of the Baltic Sea area (Helsinki Convention, as revised in 1992).

- **Commission recommendation on the negotiations:** Bull. EC 3-1992, point 1.2.132
- **Proposal for a Decision on the signature of the Convention:** Bull. EC 3-1992, point 1.2.132

Declaration on the environment of the Baltic Sea adopted by the Commission on 9 April in Helsinki.

Decision on the negotiations adopted by the Council on 28 April.

1.3.118. Parliament resolution on water pollution.

Adopted on 9 April. Parliament proposed the setting-up of an international agency for the Meuse to solve the problem of the funding needed to restore the quality of the water in that river. It called upon the Commission to ensure that Community funds and Community initiatives help to achieve this objective.

OJ C 125, 18.5.1992

Global environment, climate change, geosphere and biosphere

1.3.119. Proposal for a Council Decision on a monitoring mechanism for carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gas emissions.

- **Reference:** Council conclusions on a Community strategy to limit carbon dioxide emissions and to improve energy efficiency: Bull. EC 12-1991, point 1.2.291

Approved by the Commission on 29 April. The aim of the proposal is to establish a mechanism for monitoring implementation of the national programmes to stabilize carbon dioxide emissions in 2000 at their 1990 level, and gradually to extend this mechanism to include other greenhouse gas emissions. It is based on four key elements: the national programmes to be drawn up by the Member States; their evaluation by the Commission in the light of the Community stabilization agreement; the monitoring of the implementation of the national programmes through a data-reporting system; the compilation of an inventory of greenhouse gas emissions; and the fact of taking into account the principle of equitable burden sharing.

COM(92) 181

Nuclear safety

Plant safety

1.3.120. *Parliament resolution on nuclear safety in the countries of Central and Eastern Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States.*

- **Reference:** Parliament resolution on urgent medical, technical and food aid for the victims of Chernobyl in Belarus, Russia and Ukraine: OJ C 94, 13.4.1992; Bull. EC 3-1992, point 1.3.18

Adopted on 9 April. Concerned by recent nuclear accidents in Russia, Parliament called upon the Commission to draw up a list of nuclear installations in the countries of Central and Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union of a type permitting at

least a level of safety similar to that of power stations in the West, and, to encourage the gradual closure, by means of a medium and long-term energy programme, of the most dangerous power stations.

It also hoped that cooperation efforts with those countries would be continued, with a view to establishing safety standards for workers and waste management.

Lastly, Parliament called upon the Council to encourage the Commission to apply its experience in the Euratom safeguards field to international cooperation with countries of Central and Eastern Europe wishing to set up a mechanism for the verification of nuclear materials.

OJ C 125, 18.5.1992

International cooperation

Russia and Ukraine

1.3.121. Visit by Mr Ripa di Meana from 21 to 24 April.

Mr Ripa di Meana's visit had three objectives:

- (i) to verify the risks arising from nuclear radiation from old reactors and examine possible solutions;
- (ii) enlarge the scope for cooperation on the environment;
- (iii) to examine the Russian and Ukrainian positions for the Rio Conference.

The talks highlighted the urgent need to close down reactors of the Chernobyl type, and the need to enlarge the scope for technical assistance on nuclear safety and include the environment as one of the priority areas of the programme.

With regard to the Rio Conference, Russia and the Ukraine did not seem to be prepared to give precise commitments, given their difficulties, but they did indicate that they would not impede the Community in its efforts to find constructive solutions in the context of the North-South dialogue.

Agriculture

Development and future of the CAP

1.3.122. 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:** OJ C 98, 21.4.1992; Bull. EC 1/2-1992, point 1.3.167

Endorsed by Parliament on 7 April, subject to various amendments, concerned in particular with abolishing the co-responsibility levy and maximum guaranteed quantities, fixing the threshold price at 125% of the target price, deferring the fixing of the target price level for marketing years 1994-95 and 1995-96 and providing full long-term compensation for income losses attributable to price reductions.

OJ C 125, 18.5.1992

1.3.123. 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.

- **Commission proposals:** OJ C 337, 31.12.1991; COM(91) 409; Bull. EC 10-1991, point 1.2.101
- **Economic and Social Committee opinion:** OJ C 98, 21.4.1994; Bull. EC 1/2-1992, point 1.3.170

Endorsed by Parliament on 7 April, subject to various amendments concerned with abolishing the co-responsibility levy, stabilizing rather than reducing the price of milk, increasing the amount of the dairy cow premium for 1993 and 1994 and relaxing

the conditions (60 cows maximum instead of 40) for granting the premium.

OJ C 125, 18.5.1992

Agricultural structure and rural development

1.3.124. Proposal for a Council Regulation amending Regulation (EEC) No 1360/78 on producer groups and associations thereof.

- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 312, 3.12.1991; COM(91) 438; Bull. EC 11-1991, point 1.2.107
- **Economic and Social Committee opinion:** OJ C 79, 30.3.1992; Bull. EC 1/2-1992, point 1.3.174

Endorsed by Parliament on 10 April, subject to amendments allowing aid to be accorded to groups in all areas for which the Member States request it, including cross-border areas, and raising the aid ceiling from ECU 60 000 to 120 000 and the reimbursement of eligible expenditure by the EAGGF Guidance Section from 25% to 50%.

OJ C 125, 18.5.1992

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

Legislation

Veterinary legislation

Freedom of movement

1.3.126. Proposal for a Council Regulation concerning the identification and registration of animals.

- **Reference:** Council Directive 90/425/EEC concerning veterinary and zootechnical checks applicable in intra-Community trade in certain live animals and products with a view to the completion of the internal market: OJ L 224, 18.8.1990; Bull. EC 6-1990, point 1.3.140

Adopted by the Commission on 22 April. In accordance with Directive 90/425/EEC, which specifies that animals for intra-Com-

munity trade must be identified and registered in such a way that the original for intra-Community trade must be identified and registered in such a way that the original or transit holding, centre or organization can be traced, minimum requirements would be imposed concerning the identification and registration of animals, in particular rules governing the marking of animals and the maintenance of records by animal owners and traders.

COM(92) 148

1.3.127. Proposal for a Council Directive amending Directive 90/425/EEC concerning veterinary and zootechnical checks applicable in intra-Community trade in certain live animals and products with a view to the completion of the internal market.

- **Directive to be amended:** Council Directive 90/425/EEC: OJ L 224, 18.8.1990; Bull. EC 6-1990, point 1.3.140

Adopted by the Commission on 21 April. Provides for the abolition from 1 July 1992 of veterinary checks at internal borders for all trade in live animals covered by Directive 90/425/EEC and for the exclusion from the scope of the said Directive of movements between Member States of pets accompanied by a natural person, which are not the subject of a commercial transaction.

OJ C 122, 14.5.1992; COM(92) 147

1.3.128. Proposal for a Council Directive laying down the hygiene rules applicable on board certain vessels in accordance with Article 3(1)(a)(i) of Directive 91/493/EEC.

- **Basic directive:** Council Directive 91/493/EEC laying down the health conditions for the production and the placing on the market of fishery products : OJ L 268, 24.9.1991; Bull. EC 7/8-1991, point 1.2.200

Adopted by the Commission on 28 April. Sets out general conditions applicable to fishing vessels and additional conditions applicable to fishing vessels on board which products are kept for more than 24 hours.

COM(92) 160

1.3.129. The Commission adopted:

Decision 92/244/EEC, 8.4.1992: OJ L 124, 9.5.1992 — pigs and pigmeat (Czechoslovakia);

Decision 92/245/EEC, 14.4.1992: OJ L 124, 9.5.1992 — meat products (Tunisia);

Decision 92/246/EEC, 14.4.1992: OJ L 124, 9.5.1992 — meat products (South Africa);

Decision 92/255/EEC, 15.4.1992: OJ L 128, 14.5.1992 — imports of semen of bovine animals;

Decision 92/257/EEC, 21.4.1992: OJ L 128, 14.5.1992 — meat products (Brazil);

Decision 92/260/EEC, 10.4.1992: OJ L 130, 15.5.1992 — horses.

Disease control

1.3.130. Council Directive laying down control rules and measures to combat African horse sickness; Council Directive amending Directive 90/426/EEC on animal health conditions governing the movement and import from third countries of equidae in respect of African horse sickness.

- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 312, 3.12.1991; COM(91) 435; Bull. EC 11-1991, point 1.2.127

Endorsed by Parliament on 10 April, subject to amendments restricting the size of the surveillance zone, relaxing the rules on the movement of equidae in that zone and taking account of recent rapid diagnosis methods.

OJ C 125, 18.5.1992

Endorsed by the Economic and Social Committee on 29 April, subject to technical comments.

Adopted by the Council on 29 April. Defines Community measures to be taken immediately to combat African horse sickness whenever the disease appears or is suspected, in particular by destroying infected animals, establishing protection and surveillance zones and setting up a detailed epidemiological survey where the disease is confirmed. It also defines measures to be taken to prevent its spread, in particular by setting up vaccination zones.

Plant health legislation

1.3.131. Council Directives on the marketing of young plant and propagation material

other than seeds, of vegetables, and the marketing of fruit plant propagating material and fruit plants intended for fruit production.

- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 46, 27.2.1990; OJ C 54, 6.3.1990; COM(89) 649 and 651; Bull. EC 12-1989, point 2.1.202
- **Economic and Social Committee opinion:** OJ C 182, 23.7.1990; Bull. EC 5-1990, points 1.2.191 and 1.2.193
- **Parliament opinion:** OJ C 240, 16.9.1991; Bull. EC 7/8-1991, points 1.2.205 and 1.2.207

Adopted on 29 April. These Directives are connected with the implementation of the White Paper. They are intended to harmonize Community wide the quality and plant health standards which must be met by such propagating materials and young plants marketed in the Member States and ensure free movement for them within the Community.

1.3.132. Proposal for a Council Directive amending the Annexes to Directives 86/362/EEC and 86/363/EEC on the fixing of maximum levels for pesticide residues in and on cereals and foodstuffs of animal origin; proposal for a Council Directive amending Annex II to Directive 76/895/EEC relating to the fixing of maximum levels for pesticide residues in and on fruit and vegetables and the Annex to Directive 90/642/EEC relating to the fixing of maximum levels for pesticide residues in and on certain products of plant origin, including fruit and vegetables, and providing for the establishment of a first list of maximum levels.

- **Directives to be amended:**
 - Council Directive 76/895/EEC (OJ L 340, 9.12.1976), as last amended by Directive 89/186/EEC: OJ L 66, 10.3.1989
 - Council Directive 86/362/EEC (OJ L 221, 7.8.1986; Bull. EC 7/8-1986, point 2.1.169), as last amended by Directive 88/298/EEC: OJ L 126, 20.5.1988; Bull. EC 5-1988, point 1.2.163
 - Council Directive 86/363/EEC: OJ L 221, 7.8.1986; Bull. EC 7/8-1986, point 2.1.169
 - Council Directive 90/642/EEC: OJ L 350, 14.12.1990; Bull. EC 11-1990, point 1.3.161

Adopted by the Commission on 30 April. Aim: to establish Community maximum residue levels for various pesticides not pre-

viously covered by Community legislation and to transfer other pesticides from the optional Directive 76/895/EEC to Directive 90/642/EEC, which will make the maximum levels mandatory.

COM(92) 161

Prices and related measures

1.3.133. Proposals for Council Regulations on the prices for agricultural products and on related measures (1992/93).

- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 119, 11.5.1992; COM(92); Bull. EC 3-1992, point 1.2.141

Endorsed by the Economic and Social Committee on 30 April, subject to various comments.

The Committee considered that the deterioration of agricultural markets was partly due to an inadequate quality policy, and in some cases, to the absence of Community preference. It advocated the abolition or reduction of the co-responsibility levy for cereals and an extension of the production quota arrangements for processed tomatoes. It considered that the question of milk quota cuts fell within the context of CAP reform rather than the price negotiations.

1.3.134. Proposal for a Council Regulation amending Regulation (EEC) No 827/68 on the common organization of the market in certain products listed in Annex II to the Treaty.

- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 263, 9.10.1991; COM(91) 328; Bull. EC 9-1991, point 1.2.90

Endorsed by Parliament on 10 April, subject to amendments whereby honey and cork would not be covered by the proposal and special market organizations would be set up for those products.

OJ C 125, 18.5.1992

Market organization

Cereals

1.3.135. Proposal for a Council Regulation amending Regulation (EEC)

No 1799/87 on special arrangements for imports of maize and sorghum into Spain from 1987 to 1991.

- **Regulation to be amended:** Council Regulation (EEC) No 1799/87 (OJ L 170, 30.6.1987; Bull. EC 6-1987, point 2.1.167), as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 3391/91: OJ L 320, 22.11.1991; Bull. EC 11-1991, point 1.2.142

Adopted by the Commission on 30 April. Would extend Regulation (EEC) No 1799/87 until 31 December 1992.

COM(92) 168

1.3.136. The Commission adopted:

Regulation (EEC) No 829/92, 1.4.1992: OJ L 87, 2.4.1992 — common wheat of breadmaking quality (Spain);

Regulation (EEC) No 867/92, 6.4.1992: OJ L 91, 7.4.1992 — supply to the French overseas departments;

Regulation (EEC) No 886/92, 8.4.1992: OJ L 95, 9.4.1992 — barley of brewery quality (Czechoslovakia);

Regulation (EEC) No 930/92, 13.4.1992: OJ L 100, 14.4.1992 — production aid for durum wheat (Italy);

Regulation (EEC) No 955/92, 15.4.1992: OJ L 102, 16.4.1992 — import levy;

Regulations (EEC) Nos 1061/92 to 1064/92, 29.4.1992: OJ L 112, 30.4.1992 — transfer of cereals to Portugal.

Rice

1.3.137. The Commission adopted:

Regulation (EEC) No 980/92, 21.4.1992: OJ L 104, 22.4.1992 — aid for the marketing in Martinique and Guadeloupe of rice produced in French Guiana.

Oils and fats

1.3.138. 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
- **Parliament opinion:** OJ C 67, 16.3.1992; Bull. EC 1/2-1992, point 1.3.195

Endorsed by the Council on 29 April. The proposal provides for specific aid for the constitution of working capital in order to stabilize supply, in particular through financing storage so that produce can be released to the market as required.

1.3.139. 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
- **Parliament opinion:** OJ C 67, 16.3.1992; Bull. EC 1/2-1992, point 1.3.196

Endorsed by the Council on 29 April.

1.3.140. The Commission adopted:

Regulation (EEC) No 921/92, 10.4.1992: OJ L 98, 11.4.1992 — sunflower seed (Spain);

Regulation (EEC) No 1008/92, 23.4.1992: OJ L 106, 24.4.1992 — olive oil.

Dried fodder

1.3.141. The Commission adopted:

Regulation (EEC) No 1114/92, 30.4.1992: OJ L 117, 1.5.1992 — fixing the rate of aid.

Flowers and live plants

1.3.142. The Commission adopted:

Regulation (EEC) No 904/92, 9.4.1992: OJ L 96, 10.4.1992 — producer prices for carnations and roses.

Fresh fruit and vegetables

1.3.143. Council Regulation (EEC) No 1156/92 amending Regulation (EEC) 1035/72 on the common organization of the market in fruit and vegetables.

- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 64, 13.3.1992; COM(92) 51; Bull. EC 1/2-1992, point 1.3.200

Endorsed by Parliament on 10 April.

OJ C 125, 15.5.1992

Adopted by the Council on 28 April. Makes it possible for the Commission to authorize

the official inspection authorities of third countries which export fruit and vegetables to carry out checks on the conformity of those products with Community quality standards.

OJ L 122, 7.5.1992

1.3.144. The Commission adopted:

Regulation (EEC) No 956/92, 15.4.1992: OJ L 102, 16.4.1992 — reference prices for cherries;

Regulation (EEC) No 957/92, 15.4.1992: OJ L 102, 16.4.1992 — offer prices for apricots (Spain and Portugal);

Regulation (EEC) No 976/92, 21.4.1992: OJ L 104, 22.4.1992 — reference prices for peaches;

Regulation (EEC) No 977/92, 21.4.1992: OJ L 104, 22.4.1992 — offer prices for peaches (Spain and Portugal);

Regulation (EEC) No 978/92, 21.4.1992: OJ L 104, 22.4.1992 — offer prices for cherries (Spain and Portugal);

Regulation (EEC) No 979/92, 21.4.1992: OJ L 104, 22.4.1992 — reference prices for apricots;

Regulation (EEC) No 1023/92, 24.4.1992: OJ L 108, 25.4.1992 — supplementary trade mechanism (Spain);

Regulation (EEC) No 1065/92, 29.4.1992: OJ L 112, 30.4.1992 — consumption and utilization of apples and consumption of citrus fruit.

Processed fruit and vegetables

1.3.145. Council Regulation (EEC) No 1122/92 amending Regulation (EEC) No 1796/81 on measures applicable to imports of preserved cultivated mushrooms.

- **Reference amended:** Council Regulation (EEC) No 1796/81: OJ L 183, 4.7.1981; Bull. EC 6-1981, point 1.2.83
- **Reference:** EEC-Poland Association Agreement: Bull. EC 12-1991, point 1.3.2

Proposal adopted by the Commission on 1 April.

COM(92) 17

Adopted by the Council on 28 April. Takes account of the increase in mushroom imports, of the Association Agreement with Poland, which provides for an increase in

the quantity allocated to that country, and of changes in tariff classification.

OJ L 117, 1.5.1992

1.3.146. Proposal for a Council Regulation amending Regulation (EEC) No 426/86 on the common organization of the market in products processed from fruit and vegetables.

- **Regulation to be amended:** Council Regulation (EEC) No 426/86 (OJ L 49, 27.2.1986), as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1943/91: OJ L 175, 4.7.1991; Bull. EC 6-1991, point 1.2.165

Adopted by the Commission on 10 April. Would replace, for the fixing of the minimum price to be paid by processors to producers of fresh tomatoes, the reference to 'dry weight' by the reference to 'soluble dry extract'.

COM(92) 138

1.3.147. Proposal for a Council Regulation establishing a special scheme for raspberries intended for processing.

Adopted by the Commission on 3 April. Provides for Community aid to organizations of producers of raspberries intended for processing which present a programme for the improvement of the competitiveness of raspberries for processing.

COM(92) 129

1.3.148. Proposal for a Council Regulation on the system of minimum import prices for certain soft fruits originating in Hungary, Poland and Czechoslovakia.

- **Reference:** Association Agreements with Hungary, Poland and Czechoslovakia: Bull. EC 12-1991, point 1.3.2

Adopted by the Commission on 10 April. The aim is to lay down general rules for fixing minimum import prices for certain soft fruits originating in Hungary, Poland and Czechoslovakia as provided for in the Association Agreements between the Community and those countries.

1.3.149. The Commission adopted:

Regulations (EEC) Nos 1123/92 and 1124/94, 30.4.1992: OJ L 117, 1.5.1992 — mushrooms.

Wine

1.3.150. 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.

- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 69, 18.3.1992; COM(92) 55; Bull. EC 1/2-1992, point 1.3.207

Endorsed by the Economic and Social Committee on 29 April.

1.3.151. Proposals for Council Regulations amending Regulation (EEC) No 2390/89 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 to be amended:**
Council Regulation (EEC) No 2390/89 (OJ L 232, 9.8.1989; Bull. EC 7/8-1989, point 2.1.150), as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 526/92: OJ L 58, 3.3.1992, Bull. EC 1/2-1992, point 1.3.206
Council Regulation (EEC) No 1873/84 (OJ L 176, 3.7.1984), as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 527/92: OJ L 58, 3.3.1992; Bull. EC 1/2-1992, point 1.3.206
- **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 1734/92: OJ L 163, 26.6.1991; Bull. EC 6-1991, point 1.2.156

Adopted by the Commission on 30 April. The purpose of the proposals is to extend until 31 October 1992 the derogations provided for in Regulations (EEC) Nos 2390/89 and 1873/84 to avoid disturbing trade in wine products pending the outcome of the negotiations with the United States.

COM(92) 171

1.3.152. Proposal for a Council Decision on the extension of the Agreement in the form of an exchange of letters between the European Economic Community and the Republic of Austria on the reciprocal establishment of tariff quotas for certain quality wines.

- **Reference:** EEC-Austria Agreement: OJ L 348, 17.12.1988; Bull. EC 12-1988, point 2.1.240

Adopted by the Commission on 6 April. Provides for extension of the EEC-Austria Agreement on the reciprocal establishment of tariff quotas for quality wines until 20 June 1993.

COM(92) 131

1.3.153. The Commission adopted:

Regulation (EEC) No 888/92, 8.4.1992: OJ L 95, 9.4.1992 — permanent abandonment arrangements (Spain);
Regulation (EEC) No 943/42, 14.4.1992: OJ L 101, 15.4.1992 — distillation.

Tobacco

1.3.154. The Commission adopted:

Regulation (EEC) No 841/92, 2.4.1992: OJ L 88, 3.4.1992 — varieties (Germany).

Seeds

1.3.155. The Commission adopted:

Decision 92/227/EEC, 3.4.1992: OJ L 108, 25.4.1992 — derogations (Germany).

Milk

1.3.156. Council Regulation (EEC) No 1188/92 amending Regulation (EEC) No 1637/91 fixing compensation with regard to the reduction of the reference quantities referred to in Article 5c of Regulation (EEC) No 804/68 and compensation for the definitive discontinuation of milk production.

- **Regulation amended:** Council Regulation (EEC) No 1637/91: OJ L 150, 15.6.1991; Bull. EC 6-1991, point 1.2.156
- **Reference:** Council Regulation (EEC) No 804/68 on the common organization of the market

in milk and milk products (OJ L 148, 28.6.1968), as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 816/92: OJ L 86, 1.4.1992; Bull. EC 3-1992, point 1.2.143

Proposal adopted by the Commission on 13 April.

COM(92) 151

Adopted by the Council on 28 April. Authorizes the Member States to continue the scheme for the discontinuation of milk production until 30 September 1992 and gives them the possibility of inviting producers who had not resumed milk production as at 1 April 1992 to apply for compensation for the discontinuation of production.

OJ L 124, 9.4.1992

1.3.157. Proposal for a Council Regulation fixing the guideline figure for the 1992/93 milk year for the fat content of standardized whole milk imported into Ireland and the United Kingdom.

• **References:**

Council Regulation (EEC) No 1411/71 laying down additional rules on the common market organization in milk and milk products for drinking milk (OJ L 148, 3.7.1971), as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 222/88: OJ L 28, 1.2.1988

Proposal for a Council Regulation amending Regulation (EEC) No 1411/71: OJ L 320, 27.11.1991; COM(91) 454; Bull. EC 11-1991, point 1.2.155

Adopted by the Commission on 30 April. Fixes the guideline figure for the 1992/93 milk year as provided for in the present arrangements, while limiting application to 31 December 1993, pending the adoption of the proposal for amendment to the arrangements on imports of standardized whole milk into Ireland and the United Kingdom.

COM(92) 172

1.3.158. The Commission adopted:

Regulation (EEC) No 905/92, 9.4.1991: OJ L 96, 10.4.1992 — STM licences (Spain);
Regulation (EEC) No 1024/92, 24.4.1992: OJ L 108, 24.4.1992 — STM licences (Spain);
Regulation (EEC) No 1037/92, 27.4.1992: OJ L 110, 28.4.1992 — promotion;
Regulation (EEC) No 1116/92, 30.4.1992: OJ L 117, 1.5.1992 — market research measures;

Regulation (EEC) No 1117/92, 30.4.1992: OJ L 117, 1.5.1992 — quality improvement (Spain, Ireland, Northern Ireland and Portugal).

Beef and veal

1.3.159. Council Regulation (EEC) No 1158/92 opening for 1992, as an autonomous measure, a special import quota for high-quality, fresh, chilled or frozen beef and veal falling within CN codes 0201 and 0202 and for products falling within CN codes 0206 10 95 and 0206 29 91.

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

Parliament opinion delivered on 10 April.
OJ C 125, 18.5.1992

Adopted by the Council on 28 April.
OJ L 122, 7.5.1992

1.3.160. Council Regulation (EEC) No 1157/92 authorizing the implementation of management measures relating to imports of live bovine animals.

- **Commission proposal:** COM(92) 101; Bull. EC 3-1992, point 1.2.179

Adopted on 28 April.
OJ L 122, 7.5.1992

1.3.161. The Commission adopted:

Regulation (EEC) No 825/92, 1.4.1992: OJ L 87, 2.4.1992 — intervention sale;
Regulation (EEC) No 847/92, 2.4.1992: OJ L 88, 3.4.1992 — export sale (Russia);
Regulation (EEC) No 859/92, 3.4.1992: OJ L 89, 4.4.1992 — baby beef (Croatia, Slovenia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Macedonia and Montenegro);
Regulation (EEC) No 899/92, 8.4.1992: OJ L 95, 9.4.1992 — export sale (Russia);
Regulation (EEC) No 953/92, 15.4.1992: OJ L 102, 16.4.1992 — sale from intervention;
Regulation (EEC) No 981/92, 21.4.1992: OJ L 104, 22.4.1992 and OJ L 126, 12.5.1992 — import quota;
Regulation (EEC) No 982/92, 21.4.1992: OJ L 104, 22.4.1992 — import quota;
Regulation (EEC) No 1038/92, 27.4.1992: OJ L 110, 28.4.1992 — STM licences (Portugal);
Regulation (EEC) No 1049/92, 28.4.1992: OJ L 111, 29.4.1992 — specific import levy (Austria).

Sheepmeat and goatmeat

1.3.162. The Commission adopted:

Regulation (EEC) No 852/92, 3.4.1992: OJ L 89, 4.4.1992 — reducing coefficients (1991 marketing year);

Regulation (EEC) No 855/92, 3.4.1992: OJ L 89, 4.4.1992 — authorities empowered to issue export licences (Bulgaria);

Regulation (EEC) No 875/92, 7.4.1992: OJ L 93, 8.4.1992 — loss of income and premium (1991 marketing year).

EAGGF Guarantee Section

1.3.163. 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.

- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 64, 13.3.1992; COM(92) 44; Bull. EC 1/2-1992, point 1.3.224

Endorsed by the Economic and Social Committee on 29 April.

State aid

Decisions to raise no objection

Denmark

1.3.164. Commission decision on aid and parafiscal charges for the benefit of insurance funds in the milk and poultry-rearing sectors.

Adopted on 7 April. The scheme involves collective insurance covering the liability of producers and traders, financed from the proceeds of charges levied solely on Danish-manufactured products.

Germany

1.3.165. Commission decision on aid to promote agricultural products from the new *Länder*.

Adopted on 7 April. The German authorities have provided an assurance that the scheme will be applied for 12 months only, complies with Article 30 of the Treaty and is necessary as a result of the special marketing conditions for products from the new Länder.

Spain

1.3.166. Commission decision on an aid scheme for the electrification of rural areas in Extremadura.

Adopted on 7 April. The aid, which may cover 40% of the cost of electrification investments, should help to improve the quality of life in the rural areas concerned and contribute towards the provision of improved public services and the development of the primary sector.

Decision to initiate proceedings

Belgium

1.3.167. Commission decision on aids to, and compulsory contributions levied in, the poultry and small-livestock sector.

Adopted on 7 April. The contributions are also levied on live animals and compound feedstuffs imported from other Member States. Accordingly, although the Commission has no objection as to the aim of the aid, it considers that the aid does not comply with Community provisions because of the way it is financed.

International dimension

1.3.168. Bilateral agricultural agreements in the form of exchanges of letters between the Community and Austria, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland.

• References:

Council agreement on the establishment of the European Economic Area (EEA): Bull. EC 10-1991, point 1.3.1

Agreement on the EEA: point 1.4.1 of this Bulletin

Proposals on conclusion of the agreements adopted by the Commission on 28 April.

Decisions to sign subject to subsequent conclusion adopted by the Council on 30 April. These agreements are part of the establishment of the European Economic Area (EEA), representing the agricultural section. Unlike the EEA Agreement they form six separate bilateral agreements between the Community and the EFTA countries, excepting Liechtenstein.

Fisheries

I

Reform of the common fisheries policy

1.3.169. Conclusions of the Council on the reform of the common fisheries policy.

- **Reference:** Commission report to the Council and Parliament on the common fisheries policy: Bull. EC 12-1991, point 1.2.255

Adopted on 3 April.

'The Council congratulates the Commission on its report on the common fisheries policy, the quality and overall scope of which it greatly appreciates.

The Council notes that the Commission has stressed the inadequacies of the present situation and agrees with the general lines of the analysis in the first part of the report, which sets out the general trends of the current CFP.

In order to ensure the permanence of fishing, the future CFP must be directed towards restoring a balance between resources and fishing effort, including capacity, and towards maintaining the balanced and rational management of resources.

The future CFP must be based on the principle of universality in order to make all its various aspects more consistent and efficient.

The principle of subsidiarity, the importance of which is emphasized, should apply in particular to action to make fishermen more accountable and to monitoring measures.

Certain basic points should be maintained, namely:

- (i) the principle of relative stability (two delegations entered reservations pending the Court of Justice judgment on the matter);
- (ii) the TAC/quota system;
- (iii) derogation from the principle of freedom of access within the 12-mile limit;
- (iv) the arrangement for the Shetland Box.

However, the Council reserves the right to examine, at the initiative of the Commission, whether and to what extent adjustments should be made to one or other of these points.

Greater flexibility and simplicity could be sought in the way in which the TACs and quotas are applied. The Commission is asked to investigate the desirability of certain adjustments, such as multiannual and multispecies TACs and quotas, the introduction of a days-at-sea system or refinements to the geographical definition of stocks and the application of mini-quotas.

In order to ensure the success of the CFP measures, particularly as regards resource management, it would seem desirable to make the various professional organizations in the Member States more accountable according to their respective possibilities.

Biological research should be stepped up and technical research (with particular reference to the selectivity of fishing gear) and economic and sociological research should be developed at Community and national level. Coordination of research should be improved.

Further active steps should be taken on a modulated basis, bearing in mind the complexity of the parameters in question, to reduce excess fishing capacity where it exists.

Technical conservation measures, in particular those to protect juveniles, should be gradually improved and selectivity of fishing gear given priority.

The Commission is invited to study possible economic incentives, for example, making selective fishing more profitable, and to take them into account appropriately in the context of relevant proposals.

Where measures taken under the common fisheries policy to reduce and restructure the fishing sector have obvious negative consequences for certain regions and communities in the Community, it seems necessary to provide for the possibility of certain socio-economic flanking measures, including structural measures for fisheries, in order to mitigate such consequences. Such measures should, in principle, be transitional and economically

reasonable and should not lead to the distortion of the local economic fabric.

Market organization should be simplified to some extent and should also apply to aquaculture products. The crisis mechanisms should apply only in the event of serious disruption. The principle of Community preference must be maintained.

The Council recognizes the growing significance of aquaculture for supplying the market and developing certain coastal areas. However, aquaculture must be developed in harmony with the fishing sector as a whole and must comply with certain criteria regarding environmental protection, hygiene and human and animal health.

With regard to trade policy, a balance must be ensured between the interests of fishermen and those of consumers and the processing sector.

The Council confirms the importance of having an extensive network of balanced fisheries agreements with third countries. It stresses the advantages of the "first generation" agreements but accepts that, in certain cases, it must be possible to resort to "second generation" agreements.

The Council welcomes the continuation of the work under way, which should be intensified, in preparation for the implementation of a common fisheries conservation system in the Mediterranean. The system should apply the principles of the CFP but would take account of the particular nature of those waters and their fisheries and coastal regions.

In order to provide a basis for considering the advisability and details of a possible licensing system to regulate access to resources, the Council requests the Commission to provide it with all the necessary relevant information.'

Fishing in international waters

1.3.170. Commission communication entitled 'Fishing on the high seas, a Community approach'.

Adopted on 1 April. In this communication the Commission proposes a Community approach to the problem of fishing in the waters of non-Community countries and in international waters.

The general extension of the fishing zones of coastal States to 200 miles from the base lines (exclusive economic zones, EEZs) placed 35% of the world ocean under the

jurisdiction of the coastal States concerned, which now undertake the management of almost 95% of existing marine resources, a mere 5% of these resources being covered by the regime of the high seas.

The balance achieved seems satisfactory, and therefore the Community must defend the principles established by the Convention on the Law of the Sea against the tendency of some coastal States to extend their jurisdiction beyond 200 miles ('creeping jurisdiction').

In the same spirit the Commission intends to support the creation of regional fisheries organizations, and the strengthening of existing ones such as NAFO (North Atlantic Fisheries Organization), NEAFC (North East Atlantic Fisheries Commission), Nasco (North Atlantic Salmon Conservation Organization), IBSFC (International Baltic Sea Fishery Commission) or CCAMLR (Convention for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources).

The success of these organizations is an incentive to use them more widely, given that they offer the best guarantee for the conservation and rational exploitation of stocks, which are priorities for the Community both within EEZs and on the high seas.

As regards straddling stocks, consistency in management within the EEZs and in the adjacent areas must be ensured.

Furthermore, the Commission proposes that the Community should actively support the introduction, as appropriate, through international agreements of the same kind of measures for the high seas as have been accepted in Community waters, such as quantitative restrictions, closed areas and closed seasons, licence systems, technical conservation measures and, in case of depleted stocks, the introduction of effort limitation schemes.

It also considers there to be a need for increased enforcement of regulations for fisheries on the high seas, for considering new measures such as placing observers on board fishing vessels or applying modern

technology such as data collection by satellite and for the introduction of joint international inspection schemes such as the one set up under NAFO.

Finally, it suggests that the Community should take the initiative of proposing the creation of dispute-settlement procedures along the lines of the provisions of the Law of the Sea.

Relations with Canada

1.3.171. Council resolution on fisheries relations with Canada.

Adopted on 3 April.

'Since 1989 the Community has pursued a policy with the aim of concluding a global fisheries agreement with Canada and has taken numerous initiatives to that effect.

The Community cannot accept that the poor state of the cod stock in divisions 2J+3KL be presented as a consequence of fishing activities by Community fleets within NAFO. According to the conclusions of Community scientists, Community fisheries can only have a minor impact on the state of that stock when compared with that of other parties, considering that Community catches represent hardly more than 10% of total catches of this stock.

The Council urges the Government of Canada to accept the request made by the Commission to summon immediately an extraordinary meeting of the NAFO Scientific Council in order to evaluate the state of the stock concerned.

Nevertheless, the Council has noted that, whilst pursuing the objective of ensuring the conservation and the rational and equitable management of resources, the Commission will propose to the Council a partial suspension of the Community autonomous quota for cod in NAFO divisions 2J+3KL. The Council considers that this new political gesture should have as its consequence the opening of Canadian ports to Community vessels and the normalization of fisheries relations between the Community and Canada.

The Council invites the Commission to pursue appropriate contacts with the other NAFO contracting parties in order to explain the Community's point of view.'

1.3.172. EEC-Canada meeting in the context of the Transatlantic Declaration (→ point 1.4.18).

II

Resources

Internal aspects

1.3.173. Proposal for a Council Decision amending Decision 89/631/EEC on a Community financial contribution towards expenditure incurred by Member States for the purpose of ensuring compliance with the Community system for the conservation and management of fishery resources.

- **Decision to be amended:** Council Decision 89/631/EEC: OJ L 364, 14.12.1989; Bull. EC 11-1989, point 2.1.166

Adopted by the Commission on 21 April. Provides for continuation beyond 31 December of Community aid granted to Member States of the Mediterranean basin to ensure compliance with Community rules for the conservation and management of fishery resources.

COM(92) 150

Structural measures and assistance

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

Market organization

1.3.175. The Commission adopted:

Regulation (EEC) No 954/92, 15.4.1992: OJ L 102, 16.4.1992 — value of fishery products, 1992 fishing year;

Regulation (EEC) No 992/92, 22.4.1992: OJ L 105, 23.4.1992 — Atlantic salmon;

Regulation (EEC) No 1007/92, 23.4.1992: OJ L 106, 24.4.1992 — compensation in the tuna canning industry.

International cooperation

Agreement on the European Economic Area

1.3.176. Bilateral fisheries agreements in the form of exchanges of letters between the Community and Iceland, Norway and Sweden.

- **References:**

Council agreement on the aspects relating to fisheries in the establishment of the European Economic Area (EEA): Bull. EC 10-1991, point 1.2.161

Agreement on the EEA: point 1.4.1 of this Bulletin

Proposals on conclusion of the agreements adopted by the Commission on 28 April.

Decisions to sign subject to subsequent conclusion adopted by the Council on 30 April. These agreements are part of the establishment of the European Economic Area (EEA), representing the fisheries section. Unlike the EEA agreement, they form three bilateral agreements between the Community and Iceland, Norway and Sweden.

Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (CCAMLR)

1.3.177. Proposal for a Council Regulation amending Regulation (EEC) No 2245/85 laying down certain technical measures for the conservation of fish stocks in the Antarctic.

- **Regulation to be amended:** Council Regulation (EEC) No 2245/85 (OJ L 210, 7.8.1985; Bull. EC 7/8-1985, point 2.1.176), as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 2810/91: OJ L 271, 27.9.1991; Bull. EC 9-1991, point 1.2.114

Adopted by the Commission on 6 April. The purpose of the proposal is to integrate

the latest recommendations of CCAMLR into Community regulations, providing in particular for the fixing of TACs for certain species not covered so far, the establishment of mesh size standards, closed seasons, prohibitions on directed fishing of certain stocks, and catch reporting systems, plus the introduction of procedures for notifying CCAMLR of the intention to develop a new fishery.

COM(92) 134

North Atlantic Salmon Conservation Organization (Nasco)

1.3.178. Council Decision authorizing the Commission to negotiate a Protocol to the Convention for the conservation of North Atlantic salmon.

- Recommendation for a Decision: Bull. EC 3-1992, point 1.2.205

Adopted on 3 April.

Consumer protection

I

Distance selling

1.3.179. Proposal for a Council Directive on the protection of consumers in respect of contracts negotiated at a distance (distance selling), accompanied by a Commission recommendation on the adoption of related codes of practice.

- Reference: Commission communication concerning a three-year action plan on consumer protection in policy in the Community (1990-92): COM(90) 98; Bull. EC 3-1990, point 1.1.93

Adopted by the Commission on 7 April. The purpose of the proposed Directive is to establish a nucleus of general rules to be followed in respect of distance selling,

regardless of the means of communication used (telephone, mail, television, computer, etc.) and the product or service offered.

The provisions mainly govern consumer information and transparency of transactions.

The content of the solicitation and the sales contract should be described clearly and unambiguously (identity of the supplier, price, technical characteristics, terms of payment, cancellation).

As regards transactions, goods and services should be supplied only with the consumer's prior agreement. In general, the consumer will have a minimum period of seven days from receipt of the product or service during which the contract can be cancelled without penalty. Delivery should be effected within 30 days, unless otherwise specified.

The proposal also safeguards the interests of distributors and advertisers, e.g. by exempting certain products and services from the seven-day period.

In its recommendation, the Commission calls on the trade associations concerned to adopt codes of practice covering the dissemination and presentation of solicitations, sales promotion, financial security, right of withdrawal and consumer information; the Commission is to be informed of the content of these codes within one year of adoption of the Directive.

COM(92) 11

II

Consumer information, education and representation

1.3.180. Commission report on a Community system for the rapid exchange of information on dangers arising from the use of consumer products.

- Previous report: COM(90) 172; Bull. EC 5-1990, point 1.2.125

- **Basic Decision:** Council Decision 89/45/EEC: OJ L 17, 21.1.1989; Bull. EC 12-1988, point 2.1.227, last amended by Council Decision 90/352/EEC: OJ L 173, 6.7.1990; Bull. EC 6-1990, point 1.3.129
- **Reference:** Proposal for a Council Directive concerning general product safety: OJ C 156, 27.6.1990; COM(90) 259; Bull. EC 6-1990, point 1.3.130
- **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) 146; Bull. EC 4-1990, point 1.1.162
- **New amended Commission proposal:** OJ C 167, 27.6.1991; COM(91) 111; Bull. EC 5-1991, point 1.2.165
- **Second Parliament opinion (first reading):** OJ C 67, 16.3.1992; Bull. EC 1/2-1992, point 1.3.257

Adopted by the Commission on 7 April. In its report, the Commission looks at the operation of the Community system for the rapid exchange of information since the last report in 1990. This information system, linking the national authorities of the Member States, is designed to provide information and early warnings in respect of dangers arising from the use of products intended for consumers, with the exception of products intended for professional use and those which are covered by other existing Community notification procedures.

The Commission reviews the foodstuffs and non-foodstuffs networks, and addresses the question of incorporating the system into the Directive on general product safety. It considers that the system as a whole is operating satisfactorily, particularly with regard to the transmission of notifications by Member States. It proposes that steps be taken to improve the provision of information for administrative staff at national level in the non-foodstuffs sector and that a computerized system be set up in order to ensure swift reaction and reliable follow-up.

Amended proposal adopted by the Commission on 30 April.

COM(92) 196

1.3.182. Proposal for a Directive amending Directive 89/622/EEC on the approximation of the laws, regulations and administrative provisions of the Member States concerning the labelling of tobacco products.

- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 29, 5.2.1991; COM(90) 538; Bull. EC 11-1990, point 1.3.205
- **Economic and Social Committee opinion:** OJ C 191, 22.7.1991; Bull. EC 5-1991, point 1.2.166
- **Parliament opinion (first reading):** OJ C 240, 16.9.1991; Bull. EC 7/8-1991, point 1.2.288
- **Amended Commission proposal:** OJ C 260, 5.10.1991; COM(91) 336; Bull. EC 9-1991, point 1.2.129
- **Council common position:** Bull. EC 11-1991, point 1.2.195
- **Parliament opinion (second reading):** OJ C 94, 13.4.1992; Bull. EC 3-1992, point 1.2.216

Re-examined proposal adopted by the Commission on 15 April.

A people's Europe

Public health

Cancer

1.3.181. Proposal for a Council Directive on the approximation of Member States' laws, regulations and administrative provisions on advertising for tobacco products.

Measures to help victims of natural disasters

1.3.183. Parliament resolution on the drought in Portugal.

Adopted on 9 April. Parliament urged the Commission to approve without delay the emergency operational programme submit-

ted by the Portuguese Government and to reallocate the available resources as interest rate subsidies for farmers experiencing payment difficulties.

OJ C 125, 18.5.1992

European citizenship

1.3.184. Economic and Social Committee report on a people's Europe.

Adopted on 29 April. The report has three main areas of thrust: a tentative definition of what constitutes a 'people's Europe', an analysis of the various stages needed to achieve it and the socio-economic and legal aspects of the post-Maastricht period.

Audiovisual media, information, communication and culture

I

Introduction of advanced television services in Europe

1.3.185. Proposal for a Decision on an action plan for the introduction of advanced television services in Europe.

• References:

Commission communication to Parliament and the Council on encouraging audiovisual production in the context of the strategy for high-definition television: Bull. EC 7/8-1991, point 1.2.291

Proposal for a Council Directive on the adoption of standards for satellite broadcasting of television signals: OJ C 194, 27.5.1991; COM(91) 242; Bull. EC 7/8-1991, point 1.2.98; amended proposal: OJ C 332, 21.12.1991; COM(91) 530; Bull. EC 12-1991, point 1.2.86

Adopted by the Commission on 14 April. The purpose of the action plan is to stimulate the rapid launching of a significant number of advanced satellite and cable television services, making full use of the new potential offered by the D2-MAC standard — in particular the improved sound and picture quality available with the 16:9 format — and the HD-MAC standard.

To attain this objective the Commission considers that, as backing for the efforts to be made by the industry, and particularly to palliate the extremely high cost of launching such services, the Community will need to provide financial support of ECU 850 million over the five years to the end of 1996. The funding will go to projects providing a complete television service.

The allocation of Community funds will be governed by the principle of double degeneracy: to encourage the early start-up of the targeted advanced services, those projects starting earliest will receive the greatest levels of funding; the funding allocated to projects will be progressively reduced each year the incentive is in place.

The proposed action plan is one of the three inseparable pillars of the strategy which the Commission is implementing to ensure the successful introduction of European HDTV in the Community. The second pillar is the proposal for a Directive on satellite television broadcasting and the third is the memorandum of understanding by means of which firms in the industry will make reciprocal legally binding commitments to develop services and equipment operating on the new standards.

COM(92) 154

New prospects for Community cultural action

1.3.186. Commission communication to the Council, Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee on new prospects for Community cultural action.

• **References:**

Commission communication on Community action in the cultural sector: Supplement 6/77 — Bull. EC

Commission communication on stronger Community action in the cultural sector: Supplement 6/82 — Bull. EC

Commission communication on a fresh boost for culture in the European Community: COM(87) 603; Bull. EC 12-1987, points 1.2.1 to 1.2.5

taking cultural aspects into account in other policies and programmes and by supporting artistic and literary creation;

(iii) to help ensure that the influence of European culture is felt throughout the world by encouraging cooperation with non-member countries.

COM(92) 149

Adopted on 29 April. The aim is to propose, on the basis of past experience and with a view to implementing Article 128 of the Treaty on European Union and achieving the frontier-free area, a general reference framework which will enable the Commission to present proposals and specific programmes together with financial plans as soon as the Maastricht Treaty enters into force.

The reference framework proposed by the Commission is based on two principles: respect for cultural diversity and its specific national, regional and local features, and the principle of subsidiarity.

It has three main objectives:

(i) to preserve Europe's past by helping to conserve and increase awareness of the common cultural heritage in all its forms;

(ii) to generate an environment conducive to the development of culture in Europe by

II

Information and public awareness

1.3.187. Grants awarded by the Commission for the Jean Monnet project.

- **Reference:** Jean Monnet project: Bull. EC 6-1989, point 2.1.107

The Commission has decided to grant financial support enabling 45 new European chairs to be set up, thus bringing their number to 135 in the Community. The European chairs correspond to full-time teaching posts entirely devoted to European integration. The financial support is for 83 permanent compulsory courses, 53 European modules and 9 research projects associated with the establishment of the European chairs. In all, 335 universities and higher education establishments are offering increased opportunities for courses on European and Community subjects.

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
- **Council conclusions:** Bull. EC 1/2-1992, point 1.4.1
- **Parliament resolution:** OJ C 67, 16.3.1992; Bull. EC 1/2-1992, point 1.4.1
- **Commission decision to seek a second opinion from the Court of Justice:** Bull. EC 1/2-1992, point 1.4.1
- **Council conclusions:** Bull. EC 3-1992, point 1.3.2
- **Second opinion of the Court of Justice:** point 1.7.11 of this Bulletin
- **References:**

Agreements in the form of exchanges of letters between the Community and Iceland, Norway and Sweden regarding fisheries: point 1.3.176 of this Bulletin

Bilateral Agreements regarding transit traffic between the Community and Switzerland and the Community and Austria: point 1.3.76 of this Bulletin

Agreement initialled on 14 April.

Proposal for a Council Decision on the conclusion of the Agreement adopted by the Commission on 28 April.

Decision on the signature of the Agreement, subject to its subsequent conclusion, adopted by the Council on 30 April.

Bilateral relations with the EFTA countries

Finland

1.4.2. Accession to the European Economic Community.

- **Request for accession:** Bull. EC 3-1992, point 1.3.1

Initial examination by the Council on 6 April. Having received Finland's application for membership of the European Communities, the Council decided to set in motion the procedure laid down by the Treaties. The Commission was therefore asked to draw up an opinion.

Switzerland

1.4.3. Mr Felber, President and Foreign Minister of the Swiss Confederation, and Mr Delamuraz, Head of its Department of Public Economy, visited the Commission on 28 April.

The members of the Swiss delegation had talks with Mr Delors, with whom they discussed the forthcoming Agreement on a European Economic Area, the issue of enlargement of the Community in general and the possibility of a Swiss application for accession.

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

Independent States of the former Soviet Union

Assistance to the independent States of the former Soviet Union

The International Science and Technology Centre

1.4.4. Council Decision on negotiating directives for an agreement establishing the International Science and Technology Centre (ISTC), accompanied by a statement on Community representation on the governing board of the ISTC.

- **Council agreement on the establishment of the ISTC:** Bull. EC 3-1992, point 1.3.6
- **Commission communication:** Bull. EC 3-1992, point 1.3.7
- **Ministerial meeting:** Bull. EC 3-1992, point 1.3.8
- **Recommendation for a Council Decision:** Bull. EC 3-1992, point 1.3.9
- **Parliament resolution:** Bull. EC 3-1992, point 1.3.10

Adopted by the Council on 13 April. The agreement negotiated will be signed by the Community in its own right. This will enable the ISTC to begin functioning rapidly. The statement adopted by the Council states that the Community should be represented on the Centre's governing board by the presidency and the Commission, in accordance with the procedure proposed.

Bilateral relations

1.4.5. Mr Andriessen visited Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan from 26 April to 1 May.

Mr Andriessen met Mr Akayev, President of Kyrgyzstan, in Bishkek, Mr Nabiyeu, President of Tajikistan, in Dushanbe, and Mr Niyazov, President of Turkmenistan, in Ashkhabad. The talks which took place centred on preparation for new bilateral trade and cooperation agreements with each independent State, to replace the 1989 Agreement between the Community and the former Soviet Union, and on accelerating the implementation of aid programmes. Mr Andriessen also discussed the progress of economic and political reform and the need for assistance in connection with that process, with a view to the forthcoming Lisbon conference.

Mediterranean and Middle East

I

Guidelines for a new partnership with the Maghreb

1.4.6. Commission communication to the Council: 'The future of relations between the Community and the Maghreb'.

• **References:**

Council guidelines for redirecting Mediterranean policy: Bull. EC 12-1990, point 1.4.15

Proposal for a Regulation concerning financial cooperation in respect of all the Mediterranean non-member countries: OJ C 68, 16.3.1991; COM(91) 48; Bull. EC 1/2-1991, point 1.3.22

Commission recommendation on the conclusion of Protocols with Morocco and Tunisia: OJ C 135, 25.5.1991; Bull. EC 5-1991, points 1.3.28 and 1.3.31

Visit by Mr Matutes to Morocco: Bull. EC 3-1992, point 1.3.22

Decision 92/206/EEC on the conclusion of the fourth financial Protocol with Algeria: OJ L 94, 8.4.1992; Bull. EC 3-1992, point 1.3.20

Commission communication to the Council 'From the Single Act to Maastricht and beyond: the means to match our ambitions': COM(92) 2000; Bull. EC 1/2-1992, point 1.2.1; Bull. EC Supplement 1/92

Adopted by the Commission on 29 April. In line with its communication 'From the Single Act to Maastricht and beyond: the means to match our ambitions', the Commission considers it necessary to adopt a new policy on the Maghreb which is equal to the challenges of the region and all that these challenges entail for the Community. The policy introduces a new concept, Euro-Maghreb partnership, in place of the development cooperation policy followed until now; this will be translated into new forms of cooperation in all fields, not just economic and social but also political.

The Commission is initially suggesting broad policy lines intended to guide the new approach and stimulate a debate that will enable the parties concerned to refine its assessment and draft concrete proposals for implementation.

The new approach proposed would be based on the various existing types of cooperation with the Maghreb but would also be marked by the development of new instruments and frameworks capable of boosting cooperation and ensuring that it has an economic, political and psychological impact.

The Commission considers that among existing instruments, particularly those

introduced under the new Mediterranean policy, the financial Protocols should continue to play a special role, as should risk capital; in addition, since support for economic reform is a top priority for the Community, there should be specific technical assistance, financial assistance as a back-up to the economic reforms and an intensive dialogue to be conducted jointly or in parallel with the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank. The horizontal operations provided for under the new Mediterranean policy, such as regional cooperation and environment, fit perfectly into the new partnership framework. The Council's adoption of Commission proposals on this type of operation is therefore needed very quickly.

Of the new instruments, technical assistance of the kind which is already being given to the countries of Central and Eastern Europe should allow certain bottlenecks in the economic systems of the Maghreb to be removed, particularly in the following sectors: creation of stock markets, setting-up of effective and fair taxation systems, restructuring of the public sector, privatization, business administration, training of instructors, etc.

On the other hand, the Community has already contributed, as have the international institutions and the Member States, to the Maghreb countries' efforts to reduce their debt. Further action cannot be ruled out, but it should be taken on an exceptional basis and should be strictly conditional on the recipient country's financial policy.

In addition, the modernization and expansion of the Maghreb countries' productive apparatus and their economic infrastructure should be supported, particularly via the European Investment Bank. It is worth considering setting up a Euro-Maghreb development bank, which would demonstrate the Community's willingness to enter into a true economic partnership with the region.

The Commission suggests that new forms of dialogue and cooperation should be sought in fields such as social affairs, culture and communications and human rights.

The Commission proposes that this new type of partnership should be set up by means of new bilateral agreements with Morocco, Algeria and Tunisia, and remarks that dialogue between the Community and the Arab Maghreb Union, the only institutional forum for Maghreb cooperation, should be strongly intensified.

Initial contacts with Morocco in particular suggest that the Euro-Maghreb agreements could be based on four main components.

First, they would contain an important section on political dialogue; the mediating role that the Maghreb countries have often played in crises affecting the Arab world enhances their role as partners for Europe.

The section on economic, technical and cultural cooperation should be wide-ranging and encourage all forms of cooperation, present and future, with the emphasis on macroeconomic issues, the initiation or continuation of dialogue and cooperation on social issues, sectoral dialogues, investment, the environment, etc.

On trade, the long-term establishment of an open economic area, an area of trade and stability, will be one of the main objectives of the Euro-Maghreb agreements. Over and above the trade benefits of arrangements of this kind, the Maghreb would be offered the clear prospect of being anchored to the Community.

Although the framework for financial cooperation has been established for the next few years by the fourth financial Protocols and by horizontal financial cooperation, the instruments and objectives of financial cooperation could be adapted by the partners to meet any new needs that arise.

II

Mediterranean countries

Bilateral relations

Croatia and Slovenia

1.4.7. Proposal for a Council Regulation (EEC) amending Regulation (EEC)

No 3906/89 in order to extend economic aid to include Croatia and Slovenia.

- **Regulation to be amended:** Council Regulation (EEC) No 3906/89 (OJ L 375, 23.12.1989; Bull. EC 12-1989, point 2.2.25) as last amended by Council Regulation (EEC) No 3800/91: OJ L 357, 28.12.1991; Bull. EC 12-1991, point 1.3.12

Adopted by the Commission on 14 April. In the light of the independence of Croatia and Slovenia, and to ensure that they continue to receive the aid granted to them under the Phare programme since it was extended in September 1990 to Yugoslavia, the Commission proposes to add the two new States to the list of countries qualifying for such aid. At present these are: Albania, Bulgaria, Hungary, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia.

OJ C 120, 12.5.1992; COM(92) 156

Bosnia-Herzegovina

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

- **Reference:** Statement by the Community and its Member States on recognition of Bosnia-Herzegovina: point 1.5.9 of this Bulletin

Adopted by Parliament on 9 April. Concerned at the violent clashes in Bosnia-Herzegovina, and having regard to the efforts of all the peace groups in the various republics formerly belonging to Yugoslavia to protect the integrity of Bosnia-Herzegovina, Parliament endorsed the recognition of Bosnia-Herzegovina by the European Community and its Member States. It urged that everything possible be done to have the existing borders recognized as defined by the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, to allow United Nations troops to intervene to avert war in Bosnia-Herzegovina, to safeguard the republic's political cohesion and to safeguard the rights of minorities within it.

OJ C 125, 18.5.1992

Croatia

1.4.9. Visit to the Commission by Mr F. Greguric, Prime Minister of the Republic of Croatia.

Mr Greguric met Mr Matutes, who pointed out that from now on the Community's relations with Croatia would depend on the political situation in the country and the region.

Mr Greguric stressed the destabilizing effects of the arrival in Croatia of some 200 000 refugees from Bosnia-Herzegovina, and sought Community support in the form of humanitarian aid and emergency financial aid. In reply to the request, Mr Matutes said that continued aid to Croatia depended on compliance with the undertakings given at the peace conference and that the Community, which had already made exceptional provision in the form of humanitarian aid, was prepared to study fresh requests. In addition, it would soon examine prospects for a cooperation agreement with Croatia.

Malta

1.4.10. Association Council.

- **References:**
EEC-Malta Association Agreement: OJ L 61, 14.3.1971
Decision 89/378/EEC concerning the conclusion of the third financial Protocol: OJ L 180, 27.6.1989; Bull. EC 6-1989, point 2.2.21
Accession request by Malta: Bull. EC 7/8-1990, point 1.4.25
- **Previous meeting:** Bull. EC 7/8-1990, point 1.4.28

Community position adopted by the Council on 6 April.

Seventh meeting, held in Luxembourg on 6 April. The meeting was chaired by Mr João de Deus Pinheiro, President of the Council of the European Communities. Malta's delegation was led by Mr Guido de Marco, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs; the Commission was represented by Mr Matutes, and the European Investment Bank by Mr Alain Prate, Vice-President. The Association Council welcomed the progress made in trade relations, with the Community consolidating its position as Malta's main trading partner, and noted that the Community would reply as

quickly as possible to Malta's suggestion of additional reciprocal concessions. The Council also welcomed the significant contribution to modernizing Malta's infrastructure made by the funds provided under the financial Protocols, and expressed satisfaction with the overall rate of commitment of the funds available under the third financial Protocol covering the period 1988 to 1993. The Association Council also discussed the question of Malta's participation in the Community's programmes for cooperation in the field of scientific and technological development and its application to accede to the Community.

San Marino

1.4.11. Proposal for a Council Decision on the conclusion of an interim Agreement on trade and customs union between the European Economic Community and the Republic of San Marino.

- Reference: Agreement on customs union and cooperation: Bull. EC 12-1991, point 1.3.23

Adopted by the Commission on 3 April. Given the joint nature of the Agreement on customs union and cooperation signed on 16 December 1991 and the need for a protracted procedure of ratification by national parliaments, the Commission proposes that an interim agreement be concluded to ensure the rapid implementation of the trade provisions of the Agreement.

OJ C 114, 5.5.1992; COM(92) 114

1.4.12. Parliament resolution on the earthquake in Erzincan, Turkey.

Adopted by Parliament on 9 April. Noting that Turkey is in a high-risk region where earthquakes are a regular occurrence, Parliament called on the Commission and the Member States to help Turkey rebuild the town and the surrounding area and set up a specialized unit to limit the effects of any future earthquakes.

OJ C 125, 18.5.1992

Middle East

Bilateral relations

Iran

1.4.13. Visit to the Commission by Mr Nematzadeh, Iran's Minister of Industries, on 28 April.

Mr Nematzadeh saw Mr Matutes and expressed Iran's concern to improve its economic position following the Gulf War. He pointed out to Mr Matutes that the economic organization which had linked Iran with Turkey and Pakistan since the 1970s had been expanded to include the independent Islamic republics of the former Soviet Union and that Iran was one of the main economic powers in this organization, which gave Iran the chance of improving its economy by increasing production and exports. In response to Mr Nematzadeh's question as to a future cooperation agreement, Mr Matutes stated that the Commission was examining the scope for a future agreement and wished to place its relations with Iran on a more formal footing.

Libya

1.4.14. Council Regulation (EEC) No 945/92 preventing the supply of certain goods and services to Libya.

- Reference: Statement by the Community and its Member States: point 1.5.3 of this Bulletin

Proposal adopted by the Commission on 7 April.

COM(92) 142

Adopted by the Council on 14 April. Adopted to implement Resolution 748 of the United Nations Security Council, dated 31 March 1992, the Regulation forbids the sale to Libya of aircraft or aircraft components, services such as airworthiness certification, payment of new claims against

existing insurance contracts or new direct insurance contracts, and the supply of engineering or maintenance services. It also forbids air transport services to or from Libya unless the flight has been approved on humanitarian grounds by the Committee set up by Resolution 748, and prohibits the activities and operation of all Libyan Arab Airlines offices.

OJ L 101, 15.4.1992

General

1.4.15. Parliament resolution on the peace process in the Middle East.

Adopted by Parliament on 9 April. Concerned at the renewed violence in the Middle East, against the background of the ongoing dialogue on peace, Parliament reiterated its condemnation of all forms of terrorism and violence and stressed the importance of close cooperation between all democratic governments in combating terrorism. It confirmed its belief in the need to seek a just and lasting peace by negotiation, as the best political response to all acts of violence.

OJ C 125, 18.5.1992

United States, Japan and other industrialized countries

United States

1.4.16. EEC-US meeting in the context of the Transatlantic Declaration.

- **Reference:** Declaration on relations between the European Community and the United States: Bull. EC 11-1990, point 1.5.3
- **Previous meeting:** Bull. EC 11-1991, point 1.3.39

Meeting in Washington, 22 April. Present at the meeting were the US President, Mr George Bush, the Secretary of State, Mr James Baker, the Portuguese Prime Minis-

ter, Mr Aníbal Cavaco Silva, in his capacity as President of the Council, and Mr Delors and Mr Andriessen from the Commission.

The discussions focused on the Uruguay Round negotiations. At the end of the meeting, the Community and the United States reiterated their commitment to bringing these talks to a successful conclusion as soon as possible, with a fresh injection of political impetus. They agreed to examine new ideas from both sides, particularly in the field of agriculture.

The parties also discussed international affairs of common interest, such as the situation in Yugoslavia and — with the Lisbon conference scheduled for May in mind — aid to the former Soviet republics. They also touched on the Middle East peace process, the situation in the Maghreb and the preparations for the Rio Earth Summit.

1.4.17. Community 1992 report on US trade and investment barriers.

- **References:**
 Joint Declaration: Bull. EC 11-1990, point 1.5.3
 1991 report: Bull. EC 4-1991, point 1.3.30

Published by the Commission on 9 April. This report enables the Commission to keep track of trade and investment barriers and other unfair practices encountered by European Community firms on the United States market. This year's publication shows that despite a real increase in the number of obstacles observed, transatlantic trade remains substantial. Community merchandise exports to the United States totalled USD 86.5 billion in 1991, a fall of only 5.9% against the previous year's figure and one that the Commission attributes to the recession rather than to the introduction of new barriers. However, the Commission notes a number of new barriers as regards car tax, ship classification and aircraft maintenance certification. The Community remains committed to the principle that divergences should be eliminated both through multilateral negotiations in international forums such as GATT and the

OECD, and — given that many barriers to trade result from divergent economic regulations among the trading partners concerned rather than from explicitly protectionist measures — through in-depth bilateral dialogue of the type envisaged by the Transatlantic Declaration.

Copies of the report can be obtained from the Commission's Directorate-General for External Relations.

Canada

1.4.18. EEC-Canada meeting in the context of the Transatlantic Declaration.

- Reference: Joint Declaration: Bull. EC 11-1990, point 1.5.4
- Previous meeting: Bull. EC 11-1991, point 1.3.41
- EEC-US meeting: point 1.4.16 of this Bulletin
- Council resolution on relations with Canada: point 1.3.171 of this Bulletin

Meeting in Ottawa, 23 April. The latest biannual meeting was attended by Mr Aníbal Cavaco Silva, Portuguese Prime Minister, Mr Delors and Mr Brian Mulroney, the Canadian Prime Minister, who was accompanied by several members of his government. The discussions focused on the Uruguay Round and the Canadians expressed their hope that the new ideas put forward by the United States and the Community would unblock the talks. There was broad agreement on international questions of common interest, such as the situation in Yugoslavia, the Middle East peace process and the preparations for the Rio Earth Summit. Bilateral relations were also discussed: these were deemed to be highly satisfactory in general, with the exception of a difference of opinion as regards fisheries, specifically as regards fishing in international waters off the coast of Newfoundland. On behalf of the Community, Mr Delors welcomed Canada's agreement to a meeting of the North Atlantic Fisheries Organization (NAFO) Scientific Committee to examine the state of cod stocks.

Asia and Latin America

Asia

Asean

1.4.19. Parliament resolution on economic and trade relations between the European Community and Asean.

- References:
 - EEC-Asean Cooperation Agreement: OJ L 144, 10.6.1980
 - Community-Asean ministerial meeting: Bull. EC 5-1991, point 1.3.46

Adopted by Parliament on 10 April. In view of the strong growth in trade between the Community and Asean in recent years and the rapid development of their political and economic ties, Parliament considered it necessary to map out a strategy up to the year 2000. It welcomed the decision taken at the last ministerial meeting to broaden the scope of the current Agreement to include new areas of cooperation and would like to see closer political cooperation. Given the economic disparities between Asean countries it called for separate protocols to be signed with individual countries in specific areas of cooperation. It also advocated a simplification of the generalized preferences system to make it more attractive to Asean countries and called for promotion of Community investment in these countries.

It also pointed to more specific areas such as development cooperation, services, intellectual property, the environment and human rights.

OJ C 125, 18.5.1992

Bilateral relations

Macao

1.4.20. Council Decision authorizing the Commission to negotiate a trade and cooperation agreement with Macao.

Adopted by the Council on 28 April. The Council adopted the negotiating directives for a trade agreement with Macao on the Commission's recommendation. This agreement, which will be of a non-preferential nature and contains a future developments clause, will run for five years, with the possibility of being tacitly renewed each year. Particular reference will be made in the agreement to respect for democratic principles and human rights as the basis for cooperation and the agreement's implementation. Macao, which will be handed back to China on 20 December 1999 but will become a separate customs area and retain its present economic and social system for 50 years, attaches considerable importance to closer links with the Community. It is particularly interested in cooperation because it is aware of the need to improve and diversify its economic, technical and social structures and feels the Community can help it to do so smoothly.

Latin America

Brazil

1.4.21. Framework cooperation Agreement between the European Economic Community and Brazil.

- **Commission recommendation:** Bull. EC 1/2-1992, point 1.4.44
- **Council Decision:** Bull. EC 3-1992, point 1.3.37

Initialled in Brussels on 15 April.

Venezuela

1.4.22. Visit by Mr Matutes on 20 and 21 April.

Mr Matutes met Mr Pérez, President of the Republic, and several members of the government. He assured them of the Community's support for democratic institutions in Venezuela in the wake of the failed coup on 4 February. Peru's suspension from the Rio Group and the implications

this will have for the Andean Pact were also discussed. The meeting also provided an opportunity to take stock of cooperation between Venezuela and the European Community.

Cooperation with the countries of Asia and Latin America

Financing

1.4.23. Commission decisions granting aid.

- **Basic Regulation:** 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

Adopted by the Commission on 27 April. Aid was allocated for the following projects:

Peru: ECU 7.8 million for a project to provide drinking water for the 'pueblos jovenes' in Lima;

Colombia: ECU 8 million for a programme to develop silkworm farming;

China: ECU 3.8 million to bring waste land in the Ningxia Hui region into cultivation.

ACP countries and OCTs

Stabex and Sysmin

1.4.24. Report from the Commission on the operation in 1991 of the export earnings stabilization system under the fourth Lomé Convention.

- **Reference:** Fourth Lomé Convention: Bull. EC 9-1991, point 1.3.38
- **Previous report:** Bull. EC 4-1991, point 1.3.44

Adopted by the Commission on 21 April. The Commission approved, for the 1990 application year, 67 transfers for 33 ACP States totalling ECU 483.67 million. This

amount was met out of the system's ordinary resources supplemented by an additional ECU 100 million voted by the ACP-EEC Committee of Ambassadors. As a result of this decision just under 40% of the eligible earnings losses was covered, although in absolute terms the ECU 483.67 million allocation for this year was a record.

The fall in earnings from coffee and, to a lesser extent, from cocoa accounted for the major share of transfers, with the prices for

these commodities continuing to fall in the 1990 application year.

Financial and technical cooperation

1.4.25. Financing of projects.

Commission decisions allocating a total of ECU 213 567 000 from the fifth, sixth and seventh EDFs (see Table 12).

Table 12 — *Financing of operations under the fifth, sixth and seventh EDFs*

(million ECU)

Country	Project	Amount	
		Grant	Special loan
	<i>Economic infrastructure</i>		
Rwanda	Road	30.600	10.600
Angola/Namibia	Rehabilitation of main trunk roads in south-west	12.500	
Senegal	Aid for sectoral (transport) structural adjustment programme	70.000	
Central and West Africa	Telecommunications project (satellite)	38.500	
	<i>Social development</i>		
Djibouti	Urban development	8.750	
Niger	Health	3.150	
Uganda	Health	1.129	
	<i>Rural production</i>		
Madagascar	Development of stock farming	5.700	
	<i>Trade promotion</i>		
Zimbabwe	Development of external trade	10.200	
All ACP	Assistance to ACP-EEC trade organizations	5.938	
	<i>Other</i>		
Niger	Aid for development of private sector	12.000	
Guyana	General import programme	4.500	
	Total	202.967	10.600

General development cooperation

I

Fight against famine

1.4.26. Commission communication relating to a special food aid programme for 1992.

- **Reference:** 1991 special food aid programme for Africa: Bull. EC 4-1991, point 1.3.52

Adopted by the Commission on 1 April. The aim of the programme is to provide an appropriate Community response to the threat of famine in some of the developing countries. The Commission estimates food requirements in the most threatened areas (Horn of Africa, southern Africa, Peru, El Salvador, Cambodia, Bangladesh, Afghanistan) and for the Kurds at 6.5 million tonnes of food, essentially cereals. In the light of the success of the 1991 special programme, the Commission proposes carrying out a new special food aid programme to provide 800 000 tonnes of cereal equivalent at an estimated total cost of ECU 220 million. The programme will supplement the 1.4 million tonne standard food aid package for 1992 and should cover approximately a third of the total needs of the 60 million people at risk.

Agreed by the Council on 6 April.

1.4.27. Parliament resolution on famine in Africa and Sudan.

Adopted by Parliament on 9 April. Parliament supported the special programme presented by the Commission, but noted that total Community aid would cover only a third of requirements and appealed to the international community and the Member States to respond to this critical situation. It called on the Commission and the Member States to give preference wherever possible

to triangular aid. It also called on the Sudanese Government to facilitate the work of international organizations, to halt the forced relocation of the population and comply with international undertakings on human rights.

OJ C 125, 18.5.1992

II

Commodities and world agreements

Cocoa

1.4.28. Council Decision establishing directives with a view to negotiating a fifth international cocoa agreement.

- **Reference:** Meeting of the International Cocoa Council: Bull. EC 1/2-1992, point 1.4.62

Recommendation adopted by the Commission.

Adopted by the Council on 21 April.

Coffee

- **Reference:** Council Decision 87/485/EEC approving the 1983 International Coffee Agreement: OJ L 276, 29.9.1987; Bull. EC 9-1987, point 2.2.28

1.4.29. Proposal for a Council Decision concerning notification of the acceptance by the Community of the International Coffee Agreement 1983, as extended to 30 September 1993.

Adopted by the Commission on 1 April.

COM(92) 116

1.4.30. Meeting of the International Coffee Council.

- **Previous meeting:** Bull. EC 9-1991, point 1.3.49

Fifty-eighth meeting, held in London from 6 to 10 April. The Council agreed to resume negotiations with a view to the conclusion of a new agreement to replace the one dating from 1983.

Humanitarian aid

Emergency aid

1.4.31. Commission decisions: see Table 13.

Table 13 — *Emergency aid*

		<i>(million ECU)</i>
Country/region	Purpose	Amount
Afghanistan	Fighting	0.5
Bosnia-Herzegovina	Fighting	1.5
Nagorno-Karabakh	Fighting	0.5
Iraq	Kurdish population	5.0
Nicaragua	Volcanic eruption	0.25
New Caledonia, Wallis and Futuna	Cyclone	0.325
Rwanda	Displaced persons	1.0
Somalia (city of Mogadishu)	Fighting	0.35
Somalia	Fighting	4.0
Sudan	Fighting: displaced persons	1.0

Cooperation via non-governmental organizations

1.4.32. Annual General Assembly of European non-governmental organizations active in the development field.

- Previous meeting: Bull. EC 4-1991, point 1.3.56

Eighteenth meeting held in Brussels from 7 to 9 April. The General Assembly was opened by Mr Marin, Commission Vice-President.

Its main theme was sustainable development. NGO and Commission representatives reviewed their cooperation. In 1991, the Community contribution to NGO operations amounted to ECU 480 million, a considerable increase over the figure for 1990 (ECU 318.5 million, i.e. a 50% rise). The main areas of cooperation were food aid (ECU 185.1 million), cofinancing of small-scale development projects (ECU 93.8 million) and emergency aid (ECU 79.7 million).

1.4.33. Projects in developing countries.

Commission cofinancing: commitment of ECU 2.5 million for seven operations presented by five NGOs.

1.4.34. Campaigns to raise public awareness of development issues.

Commission contribution: ECU 0.68 million for seven operations.

Aid for refugees

1.4.35. Mr I. Türkmen, Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (Unrwa), visited the Commission.

Mr Türkmen met Mr Matutes, with whom he discussed Unrwa's role in the peace process, the forthcoming EEC-Unrwa convention, accommodation and food for refugees and environmental issues in the Gaza Strip.

Commercial policy

General matters

Commercial policy instruments

Trade protection

Council anti-dumping measures

1.4.36. Proposal for a Council Regulation amending Regulation (EEC) No 1768/89 relating to a definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of video cassettes originating in Hong Kong.

- **Regulation to be amended:** Council Regulation (EEC) No 1768/89: OJ L 174, 22.6.1989; Bull. EC 6-1989, point 2.2.3
- **Reference:** Initiation of the review: OJ C 7, 11.1.1991; Bull. EC 1/2-1991, point 1.3.80

Adopted by the Commission on 28 April.
COM(92) 157

Commission anti-dumping measures

1.4.37. Anti-dumping proceeding concerning imports into Spain of Portland cement originating in Turkey, Romania and Tunisia.

Notice of initiation published on 14 April.
OJ C 100, 22.4.1992

1.4.38. Anti-dumping proceeding concerning imports of fluorspar originating in the People's Republic of China.

Notice of initiation published on 21 April.
OJ C 105, 25.4.1992

1.4.39. Extension of the anti-dumping proceeding concerning imports of certain models of electronic weighing scales originating in Singapore to include imports of these products originating in the Republic of Korea.

- **Reference:** Notice of initiation: OJ C 6, 10.1.1992; Bull. EC 1/2-1992, point 1.4.90

Notice published on 3 April.

OJ C 84, 4.4.1992

1.4.40. Commission Regulation (EEC) No 1031/92 imposing a provisional anti-dumping duty on imports of potassium chloride (potash) originating in Belarus, Russia or Ukraine.

- **Reference:** Notice of initiation: OJ C 274, 31.10.1990; Bull. EC 10-1990, point 1.4.48

Adopted by the Commission on 23 April.
OJ L 110, 28.4.1992

1.4.41. Review of anti-dumping measures applicable to certain imports of video cassettes originating in Hong Kong.

- **Reference:** Definitive duty: OJ L 174, 22.6.1989; Bull. EC 6-1989, point 2.2.3

Notice of initiation published on 2 April.
OJ C 87, 8.4.1992

1.4.42. Review of anti-dumping/anti-subsidy measures concerning imports of binder and baler twine originating in Brazil and Mexico.

- **Reference:** Definitive duty: OJ L 34, 5.2.1987; Bull. EC 2-1987, point 2.2.5

Notice of initiation published on 27 April.
OJ C 111, 30.4.1992

1.4.43. Review of anti-dumping measures concerning imports of ferro-silicon originating in the USSR, Iceland, Norway, Sweden, Venezuela, Yugoslavia and Brazil.

- **References:**
Undertaking (USSR): OJ L 219, 8.8.1987; Bull. EC 7/8-1987, point 2.2.6
Definitive duties: OJ L 38, 10.2.1990; Bull. EC 1/2-1990, point 1.2.72 (Iceland, Norway, Sweden, Venezuela and Yugoslavia); OJ L 111, 3.5.1991 (Brazil)

Notice of initiation published on 28 April.
OJ C 115, 6.5.1992

1.4.44. Anti-dumping review concerning imports of certain types of ballbearings originating in Singapore.

• **References:**

- Definitive duty: OJ L 193, 21.7.1984; Bull. EC 7/8-1984, point 2.2.6
- Notice of impending expiry: OJ C 74, 22.3.1989; Bull. EC 3-1989, point 2.2.3
- Notice of initiation of review: OJ C 240, 20.9.1989; Bull. EC 9-1989, point 2.2.2

Notice with regard to the updating of information in the proceeding published on 14 April.

OJ C 100, 22.4.1992

Community surveillance

1.4.45. Commission Regulation (EEC) No 958/92 introducing prior and retrospective Community surveillance of imports of unwrought aluminium falling within CN code 7601 and originating in the independent States resulting from the former Soviet Union.

Adopted by the Commission on 14 April.

OJ L 102, 16.4.1992

**Treaties and trade agreements:
extension or automatic renewal**

1.4.46. Council Decision 92/239/EEC authorizing extension or tacit renewal of certain trade agreements concluded between Member States and third countries.

- **Commission proposal:** COM(92) 86; Bull. EC 3-1992, point 1.3.69

Adopted by the Council on 28 April.

OJ L 122, 7.5.1992

1.4.47. Council Decision 92/234/EEC authorizing the automatic renewal or maintenance in force of provisions governing matters covered by the common commercial policy contained in the friendship, trade and navigation treaties and similar agreements concluded between Member States and third countries.

- **Commission proposal:** COM(92) 85; Bull. EC 3-1992, point 1.3.70

Adopted by the Council on 28 April.

OJ L 120, 5.5.1992

Individual sectors

Textiles

1.4.48. Council Decision on negotiating directives with a view to concluding bilateral agreements on trade in textile products with Albania and the Republics of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania.

- **Recommendation for a Decision:** Bull. EC 3-1992, point 1.3.73

Adopted by the Council on 6 April.

1.4.49. Council Regulation (EEC) No 1155/92 amending Regulation (EEC) No 3301/91 on the arrangements for imports of certain textile products originating in Yugoslavia.

- **Commission proposal:** COM(92) 75; Bull. EC 3-1992, point 1.3.74

Adopted by the Council on 28 April.

OJ L 122, 7.5.1992

1.4.50. Council Decision 92/233/EEC on the conclusion of the Agreement in the form of an exchange of letters amending the Agreement between the Community and Brazil on trade in textile products.

- **Commission proposal:** COM(92) 118; Bull. EC 3-1992, point 1.3.75

Adopted by the Council on 6 April.

OJ L 111, 29.4.1992

1.4.51. Proposal for a Council Regulation amending Regulation (EEC) No 4136/86 on common rules for imports of certain textile products originating in third countries.

- **Regulation to be amended:** Council Regulation (EEC) No 4136/86 (OJ L 387, 31.12.1986), as last amended by Council Regulation (EEC) No 369/92: OJ L 45, 20.2.1992
- **Reference:** Agreement between the European Economic Community and Brazil on trade in textile products: point 1.4.50 of this Bulletin.

Adopted by the Commission on 29 April.

In view of the extension of the Agreement between the Community and Brazil on textile products, the scope of Regulation (EEC)

No 4136/86 needs to be extended to cover Brazil.

COM(92) 163

International organizations and conferences

General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade

1.4.52. Commission position on common rules for bananas.

Adopted by the Commission on 7 April. The Commission wished to reconcile the following objectives: the opening of the internal Community market in bananas as from 1 January 1993; the sale on this market of bananas produced in the Community and ACP countries; reasonable prices for consumers; and a contribution to finding a solution in the GATT context. It therefore came out in favour of the adoption of a minimum quota, bound in GATT, with a customs duty of 20%. Beyond this quota the Community would make no commitments as regards tariffs, but it would undertake to review the whole question at a later date.

European Bank for Reconstruction and Development

- Reference: Strasbourg European Council: Bull. EC 12-1989, point 1.1.14

General

1.4.53. Annual general meeting.

First meeting in Budapest, 13 and 14 April. The meeting was well attended, with most EBRD governors taking part, together with large numbers of journalists and businessmen. The meeting confirmed the founder members' commitment to the Bank and the recipient countries' expectations of its activities. For the first time, the new republics born of the dissolution of the Soviet

Union were represented. In one year, the number of recipient countries had increased from 7 to 22.

The governors discussed the problems linked with restructuring and with the privatization of State-owned enterprises. They agreed on the vital importance of privatization in the transition to a market economy, and authorized the Bank to assess the possibility of setting up a specific programme in this field.

Operations by the Bank

1.4.54. Meeting on 27 April, the Board of Directors approved four financing projects.

Hungary

1.4.55. The Bank will take a stake of ECU 3.2 million in a US-Hungarian joint venture, Fusion Investment Company. The company already operates two fast food outlets in Budapest under franchise to the Burger King chain, and plans to expand in Hungary and Czechoslovakia.

1.4.56. A loan of ECU 8.1 million was granted to Westel Radiotelefon KFT, a US-Hungarian joint venture, to develop a nationwide cellphone network in Hungary. The recipient is operating under a 15-year licence from the Hungarian telecommunications company.

Poland

1.4.57. The Bank granted a loan of ECU 5.4 million to Wroclaw ABB Dolmel, a joint venture between Asea Brown Boveri (ABB) and a local State-owned company, Dolmel Polska. The loan will be used to finance part of an investment programme for a factory manufacturing energy equipment, much of it for export.

1.4.58. A loan of ECU 5.6 million was granted to finance a programme in Bydgoszcg to build and equip a non-alcoholic beverages plant, plus warehousing facilities and delivery trucks. The recipient,

Ringnes Pubrex (BCCT), is a joint venture between the Norwegian agri-foodstuffs company Ringnes, and the Polish State-owned company Pubrex. The joint venture has a franchise to produce and distribute Coca-Cola products.

Human rights in the world

South Africa

1.4.59. Parliament resolution on the results of the referendum, and human rights violations in South Africa.

Adopted on 9 April. Although welcoming the progress made by South African society towards a non-racial and pluralist democracy, Parliament considered that South Africa would remain an undemocratic country until the universally recognized principle of 'one man, one vote' was applied and for as long as the rights of the black population were flouted. It again called on the Council to refrain from taking any further initiative with regard to sanctions before the results of the Codesa deliberations were known.

OJ C 125, 18.5.1992

Myanmar (Burma)

1.4.60. Parliament resolution on the need to take international action against the Slorc.

Adopted on 9 April. Appalled by the reports on the persecution of minorities in Myanmar (Burma), which had driven tens of thousands of Rohingya (Burmese Muslims from Arakan) to seek refuge in Bangladesh and several hundred Naga to flee to India, and by the massive military offensive against the Karen minority near the Thai border, Parliament called on the Community and its Member States to take the lead by imposing sanctions and on Member States which are members of the UN Security Council to propose a mandatory embargo on the supply of arms to Myan-

mar. It called on the Foreign Ministers meeting within the framework of European political cooperation to consider with the Bangladeshi Government the desirability of establishing 'safe havens' for the Rohingya in Bangladesh and stressed the importance of the Community and its Member States providing all possible assistance to the democratically elected Bangladeshi Government in its efforts to help these refugees. It also called on the Foreign Ministers to seek the cooperation of Asean and its member countries and Japan in ending the import of tropical woods from Myanmar, which had potentially devastating effects on the global environment and provided the Slorc with the wherewithal to purchase arms. It called on Thailand to refrain from repatriating Burmese fleeing to its territory and on the international community to help the Thai authorities in the reception of refugees.

OJ C 125, 18.5.1992

Bulgaria

1.4.61. Parliament resolution on the risk that authors of war crimes and crimes against humanity may be rehabilitated in Bulgaria.

Adopted on 9 April. Parliament called on the Bulgarian authorities to withdraw the bill drafted by the presidential majority to repeal the decree aimed at bringing before a people's court those responsible for Bulgaria's involvement in the Second World War against the Allies and for crimes against humanity. It also called for a solemn undertaking that Bulgaria would respect the principle of non-applicability of statutory limitation to war crimes and crimes against humanity, as guaranteed by the 1968 Convention, to which it was a party.

OJ C 125, 18.5.1992

Guatemala

1.4.62. Parliament resolution on the plight of street children in Guatemala.

Adopted on 9 April. Horrified at the frequent murders and torture of children living

on the streets of Guatemala by police or private security guards, Parliament called on the Commission and the Council to do all in their power to support the struggle against these terrible crimes and help NGOs seeking to protect these children. It also called on the Ministers meeting in European political cooperation to develop a common policy towards countries where police and security guards habitually murdered or persecuted street children.

OJ C 125, 18.5.1992

Haiti

1.4.63. Parliament resolution on the return to democracy in Haiti.

- **Reference:** Parliament resolution of 13 February 1992: OJ C 67, 16.3.1992; Bull. EC 1/2-1992, point 1.4.114

Adopted on 9 April. Parliament asked the Commission and the Council to maintain the embargo, with the exception of humanitarian aid, and the block on funds imposed on Haiti until the protocol of agreement was effectively implemented. It backed the protocol of agreement signed in Washington on 23 February by the representatives of various Haitian authorities with a view to a return to democracy and constitutional order in Haiti and called on the international authorities, including the European Community through the medium of European political cooperation, to send an international monitoring force to enforce the agreement.

OJ C 125, 18.5.1992

Malawi

1.4.64. Parliament resolution on human rights in Malawi.

Adopted on 9 April. Parliament welcomed the courageous attitude of Malawi's Catholic bishops and all those who — whether belonging to a church or not — made public their criticism of current political trends in the country. It appealed to the Malawian Government to exercise tolerance in the face of constructive public criticism and permit

the Catholic bishops to express their opinions. It called on the Ministers meeting in European political cooperation to condemn systematic human rights violations in Malawi and continue to intercede in defence of the bishops.

OJ C 125, 18.5.1992

Peru

1.4.65. Parliament resolution on Peru.

Adopted on 9 April. Parliament condemned the Peruvian President's unilateral decision to suspend constitutional safeguards and the rule of law and called for the immediate restoration of the rule of law and the release of those detained during the *coup d'état*. It roundly condemned Sendero Luminoso's acts of terrorism against democracy, in which thousands of prominent politicians and civilians had been killed and infrastructure destroyed. It called on the Commission, the Council and the Member States to review cooperation arrangements with the Peruvian Government in the light of the new situation.

OJ C 125, 18.5.1992

Philippines

1.4.66. Parliament resolution on the forthcoming general elections in the Philippines.

- **Reference:** Parliament resolution of 12 July 1990: OJ C 231, 17.9.1990; Bull. EC 7/8-1990, point 1.4.123

Adopted on 9 April. Parliament expressed the hope that the presidential elections of 11 May would not be marred by any further violence and that all voters would have the opportunity to vote freely. It was, however, concerned by reports that the paramilitary Cagtu (Citizens' Armed Forces Geographical Units), which were believed responsible for many of the country's human rights violations, had been entrusted with responsibility for supervising the elections. It called on the Commission and the Council to maintain the position that respect for

human rights was the key to policy on relations with the Philippines.

OJ C 125, 19.5.1992

Turkey

1.4.67. Parliament resolution on the situation of Kurds in Turkey.

Adopted 8 April. Parliament deplored the violence which had caused many deaths in south-east Turkey following celebration of the Kurdish New Year and called on the government not to use military force on its own territory. It condemned the behaviour of the armed forces and acts of terrorism by the PKK and Dev Sol and called for an international inquiry to establish who was responsible for the violent clashes between the army, police and demonstrators. It called on the Turkish Government to do everything in its power to restore a climate of confidence between the State and the citizens of the region and to reach a settlement showing due regard for the rights of all the communities concerned.

OJ C 125, 18.5.1992

Yugoslavia

1.4.68. Parliament resolution on the crisis in Kosovo.

Adopted on 9 April. Parliament again condemned the brutal and racist persecution of the Albanians in Kosovo and called for an end to the state of emergency, the withdrawal of all military and paramilitary forces and the holding of free elections. It also called on the Foreign Ministers meeting within the framework of European political cooperation to express concern at the human rights situation of the people of Kosovo and Albanians living in other Yugoslav republics, principally Serbia, Macedonia and Montenegro.

OJ C 125, 18.5.1992

Diplomatic relations

1.4.69. The Government of the Republic of Slovenia announced that it was opening a mission to the European Communities from 24 April and designated Mr Lojze Socan, minister plenipotentiary, as Chargé d'Affaires, pending the accreditation of an ambassador. This brought the number of diplomatic missions to 149.

5. Intergovernmental cooperation

European political cooperation

1.5.1. The joint statements adopted and published in April are reproduced below in chronological order.

South Africa

1.5.2. The following joint statement was published in Lisbon, Luxembourg and Brussels on 7 April:

- **References:**

Joint statement of 20 February 1990 on the code of conduct for Community companies with subsidiaries in South Africa: Bull. EC 1/2-1990, point 1.3.10

Rome European Council meeting, December 1990: Bull. EC 12-1990, point 1.29

Luxembourg European Council meeting, June 1991: Bull. EC 6-1991, point I.44

'The Community and its Member States, which have been following very closely the positive developments taking place in the framework of the Convention for a democratic South Africa, reaffirm their commitment to the creation of a democratic and non-racial South Africa and the well-being of all its people.

Recalling the Rome European Council decision of December 1990 of gradually reviewing restrictive measures adopted towards South Africa, the Community and its Member States have decided to lift the oil embargo in effect since 1985.

The Community and its Member States, recalling the declarations issued by the ministerial meeting of 20 February 1990 and the European Council of Luxembourg of June 1991, have also decided to lift the restrictive measures in the cultural, scientific and sporting fields.

The Community and its Member States express their willingness to continue to support the positive measures programme put in place in 1985 to help the victims of apartheid.

The Community and its Member States hope that these measures will encourage positive developments in South Africa, in particular the establishment of an interim government.'

Libya

1.5.3. The following joint statement was published in Lisbon, Luxembourg and Brussels on 7 April:

'The Community and its Member States urge Libya to comply unconditionally with UN Security Council Resolutions 731 and 748, which will be scrupulously implemented by the Community and its Member States.

The Community and its Member States condemn the acts of violence perpetrated on 2 April against foreign embassies. They call upon the Libyan authorities to implement the assurances with regard to the protection of diplomatic missions and the guarantees concerning free movement of foreign nationals.

They expect Libya to fully abide by international law as well as the rights and fundamental freedoms of all those living on its territory.'

Yugoslavia

1.5.4. The following joint statement was published in Lisbon, Luxembourg and Brussels on 7 April:

'The Community and its Member States have decided to recognize as from 7 April 1992 the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina. The measures implementing this decision will be taken nationally in accordance with international practice.

The Community and its Member States have also decided to extend to the Republic of Serbia the benefit of positive measures similar to those granted to the other republics of 2 December 1991 and 10 January 1992. The Presidency, the Commission and the Chairman of the Conference on Yugoslavia are asked to discuss with the authorities of Serbia the modalities for the implementation of this decision, in accordance with principles agreed among the Community and its Member States.

The Community and its Member States also heard a report from the Presidency about its efforts to reach a solution on the issue of the recognition of another republic. They expect these efforts to produce results soon.'

Zaire

1.5.5. The following joint statement was published in Lisbon, Luxembourg and Brussels on 7 April:

'The Community and its Member States have taken note of the decision of the President of the Republic to resume the work of the "National Sovereign Conference" which was unilaterally suspended last January. They hope that this measure

will put an end to the political, economic and social deadlock that Zaire has known for several months.

The Community and its Member States reaffirm the indispensable character of the resumption of the National Conference and the formation of a neutral, transitional government which will be in a position to carry forward the process of democratization and to establish an electoral calendar. They ask the President of the Republic, the Government, the Bureau of the National Sovereign Conference and all segments of Zairean society to do their utmost to allow for the country's definitive reconciliation and for the creation of a climate of consensus and tolerance.

Only these conditions will permit the economic and social recovery of Zaire which will finally render possible the improvement of the living conditions of the people.'

Haiti

1.5.6. The following joint statement was published in Lisbon and Brussels on 7 April:

'The Community and its Member States reaffirm their conviction that the two Washington Protocols of 23 and 25 February last between representative Haitian partners remain an important step on the path towards the re-establishment of the rule of law in Haiti.

They deplore the fact that the Protocol of 23 February has not been ratified by the Haitian Parliament and that the *de facto* authorities believed it necessary to have the constitutionality of that agreement verified.

They urge all Haitian parties to make a combined effort, in accordance with the verdict of the elections and with the constitution, to remove the obstacles to the settlement of the Haitian crisis as elaborated in Washington.

They recall that once again it is the Haitian people who are the victims of these delays and dilatory schemes.

The Community and its Member States reiterate their intention to resume cooperation once a democratic regime has been reinstated in Haiti.'

Peru

1.5.7. The following joint statement was published in Lisbon and Brussels on 8 April:

'The Community and its Member States express their deep concern about the decision of President

Fujimori, on 5 April 1992, to break off constitutional order and, in particular, to dissolve Parliament and to suspend the functioning of the judiciary, measures which cannot be justified. The Community and its Member States also express their disquiet about the interference with individual liberties, which have been noted.

The Community and its Member States urge President Fujimori to re-establish, as soon as possible, the democratic institutions with the full participation of the political parties, and the respect of human rights in the framework of the rule of law with a view to resolving the grave problems which Peru faces.'

Moldova

1.5.8. The following joint statement was published in Lisbon and Brussels on 10 April:

'The Community and its Member States welcome the comprehensive cease-fire, brokered through the good offices of the Foreign Ministers of Moldova, Ukraine, Russia and Romania at their meeting on 6 April. They also welcome their declaration proposing steps towards a peaceful settlement to the problem, such as the creation of a mixed commission to monitor the cease-fire and process of disarmament.

The Community and its Member States attach great importance to the commitment of Moldova, Ukraine, Russia and Romania to make a coordinated effort to find a peaceful solution, and welcome the statement that parties will begin a dialogue to that end.

The Community and its Member States urge all parties to adhere to the cease-fire and negotiate constructively, and call upon them to resolve the dispute without further bloodshed and in accordance with international law and the CSCE principles.'

Bosnia-Herzegovina

1.5.9. The following joint statement was published in Lisbon and Brussels on 11 April:

'The Community and its Member States wish to express their deepest concern about the security situation in Bosnia-Herzegovina and appeal to all parties for an immediate cease-fire. They reiterate the absolute need for all parties to abide by the statement of principles agreed in Sarajevo on 18 March 1992, and call upon them to reach a peaceful and negotiated solution within the framework

of the talks on constitutional arrangements for Bosnia-Herzegovina held under the auspices of the EC Peace Conference.

The Community and its Member States reaffirm that they strongly uphold the principle of the territorial integrity of the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina as the unquestionable foundation of any constitutional order. They wish to make clear that violations of this principle will not be tolerated and will certainly affect the future relations of those responsible with the Community.

The Community and its Member States urge all military and paramilitary forces operating in Bosnia-Herzegovina to refrain from any actions which violate the sovereignty of the Republic or undermine the ongoing peace process. In this respect, they specifically call upon Serbian and Croatian Governments to exercise all their undoubted influence to end the interference in the affairs of an independent Republic and to condemn publicly and unreservedly the use of force in Bosnia-Herzegovina.'

Albania

1.5.10. The following joint statement was published in Lisbon and Brussels on 14 April:

'The Community and its Member States welcome the election of Mr Sali Berisha as President of the Republic as a further positive step by Albania in the process of democratization.

They express the hope that this step will be followed by other necessary political and economic reforms, and call upon all political parties in Albania to work towards the establishment of a just and democratic society, based on the rule of law and due respect for human and minority rights, meeting the aspirations of all the Albanian people.

The Community and its Member States are ready to consider assisting the Albanian Government in its efforts toward achieving this goal.'

Equatorial Guinea

1.5.11. The following joint statement was published in Lisbon and Brussels on 15 April:

- **Reference:** Resolution of the Council and the Member States meeting in the Council on human rights, democracy and development (28 November 1991): Bull. EC 11-1991, point 2.3.1

'The Community and its Member States are concerned at the continuing violations of human rights in Equatorial Guinea, which risk endangering the democratization process initiated with the recent review of the Constitution.

They express their strong disquiet at recent developments and in particular regarding arrests and arbitrary detention during which those concerned were subjected to brutality.

The Community and its Member States wish to reaffirm the great importance they attach to the respect of human rights in accordance with Article 5 of the Fourth ACP-EEC Lomé Convention and with the Resolution of the Council of Ministers of 28 November 1991 on human rights, democracy and development.

They consider that the development of Equatorial Guinea cannot be guaranteed without the largest participation of all segments of the population. To this effect, they invite the government to establish a constructive dialogue with all political and social forces of the country, with a view to promoting the regime's democratization. In order to allow for an effective participation of all nationals of Equatorial Guinea in this process, all exiled people who so wish should be allowed to return to the country.

In this context, the Community and its Member States will continue to follow with particular care developments with regard to the situation of human rights in Equatorial Guinea as well as the evolution of the democratization process.'

Myanmar (formerly Burma)

1.5.12. The following joint statement was published in Lisbon and Brussels on 15 April:

- **References:**
Joint statement of 29 July 1991: Bull. EC 7/8-1991, point 1.4.10
Joint statement of 20 March 1992: Bull. EC 3-1992, point 1.4.8

'The Community and its Member States recall their statement of 20 March 1992 expressing great concern at the actions taken by the Burmese authorities against minorities, stressing the plight of Muslim Rohingyas that fled into Bangladesh — currently estimated to number about 200 000.

They also regard with great apprehension the military offensive against Karens which has led to the influx of Karen refugees into Thailand.

In this context the Community and its Member States recall their decision taken on 29 July 1991

to refuse the sale of any military equipment to Myanmar and call again on all other countries to take similar action.

The Community and its Member States welcome the visit of the UN Secretary-General's Representative, Mr Jan Eliasson, to Bangladesh and Myanmar as part of the ongoing effort to find solutions to a situation which is seriously threatening regional stability and worrying the international community.

The Community and its Member States urge the Myanmar Government on strictly humanitarian grounds to refrain from further military and any other repressive action against minorities in Myanmar. They also urge Myanmar to cooperate with neighbouring countries, the UNHCR and NGOs to resolve existing refugee problems on the Bangladesh and Thai borders by facilitating the return of refugees through appropriate assurances that their civil and human rights will be respected.'

Afghanistan

1.5.13. The following joint statement was published in Lisbon and Brussels on 16 April:

'The Community and its Member States welcome the UN Secretary-General's statement of 10 April and fully support the UN plan which provides the basis for a peaceful solution of the Afghan issue through a transitional mechanism leading to the creation of an interim government and the holding of free and fair elections.

The Community and its Member States attach considerable importance to an early transfer of power so as to safeguard the unity and territorial integrity of Afghanistan which has received the support of all governments concerned. They particularly commend the efforts of the UN Secretary-General's Special Representative, Mr Benon Sevan, towards a political settlement in Afghanistan.

The Community and its Member States fully support the implementation of the UN peace plan and urge all parties concerned to refrain from any action which might jeopardize the positive efforts now under way. They hope there will be an end to the hostilities and that the declaration of a general amnesty will come into force after President Najibullah hands over power.

The Community and its Member States wish to point out that in addition to the recent food aid to Afghan refugees in Pakistan, a further positive response to Mr Boutros Ghali's urgent appeal for food aid is at present being considered.'

Bosnia-Herzegovina

1.5.14. The following joint statement was published in Lisbon and Brussels on 16 April:

- Reference: Joint statement by the Community and its Member States: point 1.5.9 of this Bulletin

'The Community and its Member States, recalling their statement of 11 April, strongly condemn the violence that is now spreading in Bosnia-Herzegovina at the hands of various armed elements with the support of regular forces, and in particular of the JNA. They call upon all parties concerned to abide strictly by the cease-fire agreed upon. All sides should refrain from any move such as the sending of military reinforcements into Bosnia-Herzegovina that can only exacerbate the situation. In particular they urge the Belgrade authorities to do all in their power to prevent violent activities by Serbian irregulars.

The Community and its Member States, while recalling that they will never accept a *de facto* situation created by violence, condemn the use of force, intimidation and provocations perpetrated by nationalist extremists as well as any attempts from outside to destabilize Bosnia-Herzegovina. Parties responsible for such actions will be internationally held accountable for their acts.

They support the Bosnian Government in its efforts to bring about a peaceful solution respecting the rights of all ethnic and national groups in the Republic and expect all parties to pursue without delay the negotiations on the future constitutional arrangements under the auspices of the Peace Conference.

The Community and its Member States call on all parties concerned and on all republics — in particular on Serbia and Croatia — to support fully the mission of the personal envoy of the UN Secretary-General, Mr Cyrus Vance, in the area. They demand the reopening of the airport of Sarajevo for humanitarian relief. They expect all sides to allow safe and unrestricted access of the ECMM in the dispatch of its duty.

The Community and its Member States, while reaffirming their wish for the Security Council of the United Nations to remain involved in this question, have brought the situation in Bosnia-Herzegovina before the CSCE in collaboration with other members of that Conference.'

Afghanistan

1.5.15. The following joint statement was published in Lisbon and Brussels on 30 April:

- **Reference:** Joint statement of 16 April: point 1.5.13 of this Bulletin

'The Community and its Member States recall their statement on Afghanistan of 16 April 1992, particularly as regards the need for the implementation of a political solution and the guarantee of the unity and territorial integrity of the country.'

The Community and its Member States welcome the formation of a transitional ruling council in

Kabul under the leadership of Professor Sibghatullah Mojaddedi and his proclamation of a general amnesty on 28 April 1992.

The Community and its Member States hope that the council will be able to achieve a lasting political settlement and lay down the foundations for a freely elected government. They urge all parties involved to refrain from further military action and adhere to the transitional council's call for a cease-fire.'

6. Financing Community activities

Budgets

General budget

Budgetary procedures

1993 financial year

1.6.1. Parliament resolution on the guidelines for the preparation of the 1993 budget.

- **Reference:** Signature at Maastricht of the Treaty on European Union: Bull. EC 1/2-1992, point 1.1.1

Adopted on 9 April. In this resolution Parliament sets out its views on the budgetary implications of the Maastricht Treaty.

As regards the Community's internal policies, it emphasized the doubling in real terms of the structural Funds, the setting-up of the Cohesion Fund and the need to provide sufficient resources to counteract the economic and social effects of reducing and restructuring Community fishing fleets. The measures introduced in the field of vocational training and further training should also be stepped up and a new programme to resolve the regional labour market problems resulting from increasing disarmament are essential.

Parliament called on the institutions to link up environment, energy and transport policies and introduce a policy to respond to the new challenges of migration.

It also called for an agricultural guideline to be fixed in accordance with the decision on budgetary discipline.

As regards the Community's external policy, Parliament recommended an increase in the appropriations for the common foreign and security policy and the inclusion of the European Development Funds in the general budget.

As regards administrative expenditure and interinstitutional relations, Parliament expected the Commission to submit a list of criteria for the recruitment of external staff and to produce a multiannual staff plan and a description of further training schemes for Community staff. It called on all the institutions to proceed with a reorganization of their departments to prevent significant increases in their establishment plans. Finally, it considered it necessary to set up an Interinstitutional Office in 1993 to centralize a number of operations common to all the institutions and called on the Commission to submit concrete proposals for the interinstitutional buildings policy.

OJ C 125, 18.5.1992

Discharge procedures

1989 financial year

1.6.2. Parliament resolution on the measures taken by the Commission in the light of the comments contained in the resolution accompanying the decision giving discharge in respect of the implementation of the general budget of the European Communities for the 1989 financial year.

- Reference: Parliament resolution of 16 April 1991 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 on 8 April. Parliament stressed in particular the need for measures to evaluate expenditure and analyse the reliability of forecasts compared with the actual outcome, especially in a field as important as EAGGF Guarantee, and repeated its request for a semi-independent development aid inspectorate. It also invited the Commission to examine ways of setting up an 'early warning system' highlighting discrepancies between real and forecast expenditure for the operating chapters of the general budget. Finally, it asked the Commission to include in its future reports sections on the measures taken in response to discharge resolutions in respect of all other bodies (EDF, ECSC, the Berlin Centre and the Dublin Foundation).

OJ C 125, 18.5.1992

1990 financial year

Discharge in respect of the general budget

1.6.3. Parliament resolution on postponement of the discharge to be granted to the Commission in respect of the implementation of the budget of the European Communities for the 1990 financial year.

• References:

Council recommendation concerning the discharge in respect of the 1990 financial year: Bull. EC 3-1992, point 1.5.4

General budget of the European Communities for 1990: OJ C 15, 22.1.1990; Bull. EC 12-1989, point 2.5.1

Council Decision 88/377/EEC concerning budgetary discipline: OJ L 185, 15.7.1988; Bull. EC 6-1988, point 2.3.8

Adopted on 8 April. Parliament reserved its discharge decision until such time as the Commission could provide more satisfactory assurances in respect of the comments which should form part of the decision, in particular those where Parliament calls for:

(i) withholding of approval by the Financial Controller of operations which breach the Financial Regulation;

(ii) implementation of the rules relating to own resources in a manner compatible with the goal of Community financial autonomy and with the full exercise of Parliament's budgetary and control powers;

(iii) strict fulfilment by the Commission of its obligations under Article 6 of the Council Decision of 24 June 1988 concerning budgetary discipline.

OJ C 125, 18.5.1992

Budget discharge for Parliament

1.6.4. Parliament decision in respect of the implementation of its budget for 1990.

Adopted on 8 April.

OJ C 125, 18.5.1992

Discharge to the European Foundation for the Improvement of Living and Working Conditions in respect of the implementation of its budget for the 1990 financial year

1.6.5. Parliament decision.

Adopted on 8 April.

OJ C 125, 18.5.1992

Discharge to the European Centre for the Development of Vocational Training in respect of the implementation of its budget

1.6.6. Parliament decision.

Adopted on 8 April.

OJ C 125, 18.5.1992

Discharge in respect of the implementation of EDF operations

1.6.7. Parliament decisions giving discharge to the Commission in respect of the financial management of the fourth, fifth and sixth European Development Funds for the 1990 financial year. Parliament resolution containing the comments which form part of the decisions giving discharge to the Commission in respect of the financial management of the fourth, fifth and sixth European Development Funds for the 1990 financial year.

- Council recommendations: OJ L 75, 21.3.1992; Bull. EC 3-1992, points 1.5.5 to 1.5.7

Adopted on 8 April. After pointing out the importance which it attaches to development policy, Parliament expressed its concern with the slowness of implementation of the fifth and sixth EDFs.

It congratulated the Commission on the improvements to the operation of Sysmin and stressed the value of including the EDFs in the budget which, in its view, would lead to more financial transparency.

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ECSC operating budget

Discharge procedure in respect of implementation of the budget

1990 financial year

1.6.8. Parliament decision granting a discharge to the Commission in respect of the ECSC accounts for the 1990 financial year.

Adopted on 8 April.

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1.6.9. Parliament resolution on the report of the Court of Auditors on the accounts of the European Coal and Steel Community at 31 December 1990 and on the report (annexed to the 1990 ECSC annual report) of the Court of Auditors on the management of the accounts and the financial management of the ECSC.

- **References:**

Report of the Court of Auditors on the accounts of the ECSC at 31 December 1990 and the annex containing the report on the management of the accounts and the financial management of the European Coal and Steel Community: OJ C 223, 28.8.1991

Discharge decision: point 1.6.8

Adopted on 8 April. After examination of the balance sheet ratios, Parliament requested a statement from the Commission explaining in detail its balance sheet management policies for the ECSC, and in particular why these ratios were so high in relation to the ranges recommended by the Court of Auditors.

It also regretted the stagnation in the overall level of lending of the ECSC over recent years, in spite of the availability of greater resources, and called on the Commission to increase the level of lending, particularly on social readaptation measures.

It underlined the necessity for improved coordination between ECSC instruments and Community structural policies, with a view to the integration of the former within the latter, upon expiry of the ECSC Treaty in 2002.

It urged the Commission to greater efforts in the promotion and publicizing of ECSC instruments, in conjunction with its promotion of measures under Community structural policy, in order to increase public awareness of the opportunities available.

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Financial operations

Loans raised

1.6.10. In April the Commission made:

- (i) for the ECSC: a private placing in dollars for the equivalent of ECU 15.7 million;
- (ii) and for the EEC: an ECU 185 million five-year public issue at 9.25% with an issue price of 101.836%; the proceeds of the loan were swapped for floating rates.

Loans granted

1.6.11. Acting under Articles 54 and 56 of the ECSC Treaty, the Commission granted loans in April totalling ECU 464.7 million.

Industrial loans

1.6.12. Industrial loans (Article 54) totalling ECU 416.1 million were made to Germany, Belgium, France, Italy, Denmark and Spain.

Conversion loans

1.6.13. Conversion loans (Article 56) totalling ECU 47.8 million were made to Germany and Italy.

Workers' housing

1.6.14. Loans totalling ECU 0.8 million were granted for steelworkers and mine-workers in Germany, France, the United Kingdom, Ireland and Luxembourg.

European Investment Bank

Funding

1.6.15. In April the European Investment Bank, the European Community's financial institution, granted loans totalling ECU

690.3 million, of which ECU 3.1 million went outside the Community.

Community

Links with Community policies

1.6.16. Loans were made for the following measures:

- (i) ECU 501.4 million for the economic development of disadvantaged regions;
- (ii) ECU 298.7 million for the improvement of transport and telecommunications infrastructures of benefit to the Community;
- (iii) ECU 90.7 million for the protection of the environment and the improvement of the quality of life;
- (iv) ECU 143.4 million for the pursuit of Community objectives in the field of energy;
- (v) ECU 15.5 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 542.6 million has been granted in global loans).

Individual loans often come under several Community policies; some are therefore counted more than once in the above amounts.

Geographical breakdown

Germany

1.6.17. ECU 14.7 million was granted for the extension and modernization of a sewage plant in Cologne, one of the largest in Germany, and ECU 12.1 million in the form of global loans to finance small and medium-scale projects.

Spain

1.6.18. ECU 201.3 million went towards the modernization and development of telecommunications infrastructures on the mainland and on the Balearic Islands and the Canary Islands. ECU 123.9 million was provided for the modernization and extension of the high-voltage grid and distribution networks in Catalonia and ECU 15.5 million for the construction of an air separation plant for the production of liquid natural gas near Tarragona.

Italy

1.6.19. ECU 97.3 million was provided for the extension and modernization of telecommunications. ECU 92.3 million was granted in the form of global loans to finance small and medium-scale projects. ECU 47.4 million went towards the modernization of an oil refinery on Sardinia, the installation of environmental protection equipment at this refinery and assistance for the paper industry in Lazio, the chemical

industry in Piedmont and food production in the Centre-North. ECU 47.3 million was provided for water supply, collection and treatment infrastructure in Lazio and Veneto. ECU 19.5 million was granted for the distribution of natural gas in the Mezzogiorno and ECU 3.9 million for town planning measures at Macerata.

Luxembourg

1.6.20. ECU 11.9 million was granted for the construction of an audio and video cassette plant.

*Community development cooperation policy**ACP countries**Angola*

1.6.21. ECU 3.1 million was granted from risk capital for the exploitation of a granite quarry in southern Angola.

7. Community institutions

Parliament

Strasbourg: 6 to 10 April

1.7.1. During this part-session, major debates were devoted to the Maastricht Treaty on European Union and budgetary matters, and the debate on the reform of the common agricultural policy was concluded.

The debate on the Treaty on European Union showed that the outcome of Maastricht was considered positive but fell short of expectations, especially as regards the social aspects and the democratic operation of Community institutions. Members were particularly critical of the existence of seven different legislative procedures, the Council's practice of going into restricted session when voting on legislation, and the excessive application of unanimity voting; they ruled out any further enlargement without a change in these practices.

Mr Martins, the President of the Council, underlined the effect of Parliament's work on the measures adopted at Maastricht. In particular he emphasized the extension of the Union's powers in the new Treaty, the areas opened up to qualified majority voting and the progress as regards democratic control represented by the new Article 189b.

Mr Delors observed that the Commission shared the views expressed by most members. He called for more democracy, more transparency and a more open attitude by the Community and stressed the need to give thought to subsidiarity. He reaffirmed the need for a stronger Community and stressed the importance of the Delors II package in this connection.

In conclusion, Parliament adopted a resolution to the effect that the Treaty on European Union should be ratified forthwith, but that at the time of ratification Parliament and the national parliaments should insist on significant progress towards union (→ point 1.1.1).

Prior to the budgetary debate Mr Angioi, President of the Court of Auditors, in a new departure reflecting the Court's new status as an institution as determined by the Maastricht Treaty, presented the Court's annual report on 1990.

The House decided to postpone giving a discharge decision to the Commission in respect of the implementation of the budget for 1990 pending assurances on the three following questions: the role of the Financial Controller with respect to operations which infringe the Financial Regulation, the implementation of rules regarding own resources in a manner compatible with the Community's financial autonomy, and respect for budgetary discipline, especially the containment of agricultural expenditure (→ point 1.6.3). Mr Schmidhuber, Member of the Commission, pointed out that countless efforts had been made to align the Commission's and Parliament's positions and regretted that the discharge procedure should be used as a lever in interinstitutional discussions on the financial constitution and the appropriations to be assigned to the Community in the future. On the other hand, there was no difficulty in giving discharges for the other budgets (ECSC, fourth, fifth and sixth EDFs, Cedefop and the European Foundation for the Improvement of Living and Working Conditions) (→ points 1.6.4 to 1.6.8). Parliament also discussed guidelines for drawing up the 1993 budget; it drew attention to the problems that would arise in the absence of an interinstitutional agreement for 1993 and the need to earmark adequate appropriations for the new tasks arising as a result of Maastricht and to make provision in the preliminary draft budget for amounts sufficient to cover all requirements (→ point 1.6.1). Mr Schmidhuber welcomed the debate, which starts the budgetary procedure for 1993, and pinpointed certain priorities of Parliament which were mainly in accord with those laid down in the Delors II package.

The House delivered an opinion on two aspects of the reform of the common agri-

cultural policy on which it had not reached agreement at the March part-session, namely the common organization of the market in cereals and milk products. Members limited the reduction in price levels for cereals to 20% for the forthcoming year as against the Commission proposal of 35%, but left open the question of assessing this reduction in the next two years. In the case of milk products, besides a price increase members called for elimination of the co-responsibility levy and urged more flexibility as regards set-aside (→ points 1.3.122 and 1.3.123).

This part-session was almost entirely devoted to internal matters concerning the Community, and external relations were hardly touched on, with the exception of relations with Turkey in connection with the Kurdish problem (→ point 1.4.67), the Middle East peace process (→ point 1.4.15) and relations with Asean (→ point 1.4.19).

In the topical and urgent debate, several resolutions were adopted concerning human rights violations, in particular in South Africa (→ point 1.4.59), the persecution of minorities in Myanmar (→ point 1.4.60), Bulgaria (→ point 1.4.61) and Peru (→ point 1.4.65), the plight of street children in Guatemala (→ point 1.4.62) and the return to democracy in Haiti (→ point 1.4.63). Parliament also delivered an opinion on the forthcoming elections in the Philippines (→ point 1.4.66), the crisis in Kosovo (→ point 1.4.68) and human rights in Malawi (→ point 1.4.64). It also examined the situation in Bosnia-Herzegovina (→ point 1.4.8).

In an emergency debate Parliament also asked the Community to come to the help of countries affected by natural disasters of various kinds: famine in Africa and Sudan (→ point 1.4.27), water pollution of the Meuse in Belgium (→ point 1.3.118), the drought in Portugal (→ point 1.3.183) and the earthquake in Erzincan, Turkey (→ point 1.4.12).

On the legislative front, owing to the very heavy agenda and absences due to elections

in a number of Member States, several measures were held over to May or referred back to committee. Owing to the lack of a quorum on proposals based on the Single Act, a number were sent back at second reading and a number of common positions were adopted without amendment.

In connection with the cooperation procedure, 10 opinions were adopted at first reading relating respectively to the freedom of movement for doctors (→ point 1.3.24), contaminants in foodstuffs (→ point 1.3.21), protective systems for explosive atmospheres (→ point 1.3.14), award of public service contracts (→ point 1.3.22), fertilizers (→ point 1.3.19), indication by labelling of energy consumption of household appliances (→ point 1.3.81), use of the CE mark of conformity on industrial products (→ point 1.3.11), permissible sound level and the exhaust system of motor vehicles (→ point 1.3.17), manufacture of certain substances used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances (→ point 1.3.18) and the promotion of employee participation in profits and enterprise results (→ point 1.3.90).

Of the proposals presented at first reading, only one was the subject of controversy — on biotechnological inventions — and was referred back to committee.

At second reading, Parliament expressed its views regarding the adoption of a Decision on the dissemination and exploitation of knowledge resulting from the specific programmes of research and technological development of the Community (→ point 1.3.73) and a Decision adopting specific research and technological development programmes to be carried out by the Joint Research Centre for the European Economic Community 1992-94 (→ point 1.3.65).

Finally, under the consultation procedure Parliament adopted decisions on proposals relating to air transport (→ point 1.3.75) and African horse sickness (→ point 1.3.130). It held debates and adopted resolutions relating respectively to Sunday and night working (→ point 1.3.95), nuclear safety in Central and Eastern Europe and

the former Soviet Union (→ point 1.3.120) and implementation of environmental legislation (→ point 1.3.113).

Report of proceedings: OJ Annex 3-417
Full text of opinions and resolutions:
OJ C 125, 18.5.1992

Council

1565th meeting

1.7.2. Fisheries (Luxembourg, 3 April).

- Previous meeting: Bull. EC 12-1991, point 1.7.10

President: Mr de Azevedo Soares, Portuguese Minister for Maritime Affairs.

Commission: Mr Marín.

Main items

Reform of the common fisheries policy: conclusions adopted on Commission report (→ point 1.3.169).

Fisheries relations with Canada: resolution adopted (→ point 1.3.171).

Other business

Common fisheries system in the Mediterranean: Commission communication presented.

Quality policy for fishery products: Commission communication presented.

Monitoring application of the common fisheries policy: Commission report presented.

Discard practice in Community waters: Commission report presented.

Common organization of the market in fisheries products: exchange of views.

Opening of negotiations for fisheries agreements with the Baltic countries: Commission intention to submit draft directives noted.

Morocco: progress of negotiations reviewed.

Whiting fishing in the North Sea: discussed.

1566th meeting

1.7.3. General affairs and political cooperation (Luxembourg, 6 April).

- Previous meeting: Bull. EC 3-1992, point 1.6.2

President: Mr Pinheiro, Portuguese Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Commission: Mr Delors, Mr Andriessen, Mr Matutes and Mr Schmidhuber.

Main items

EEC-Malta relations: Community position adopted (→ point 1.4.10).

Application from Finland for membership of the Communities: initial examination (→ point 1.4.2).

Special food aid programme for 1992: agreed (→ point 1.4.26).

Other business

Economic and political partnership with Morocco: Commission report considered and detailed discussions held.

Delors II package: initial examination of Commission communications.

Relations with the independent States of the former Soviet Union: exchange of views.

Relations with Romania and Bulgaria: exchange of views.

Redirected Mediterranean policy: disagreement noted.

Uruguay Round: situation reviewed.

Relations with the Gulf Cooperation Council: Commission request for information presented.

1568th meeting

1.7.4. Agriculture (Luxembourg, 28 and 29 April).

- **Previous meeting:** Bull. EC 3-1992, point 1.6.7

President: Mr Cunha, Portuguese Minister for Agriculture.

Commission: Mr Mac Sharry.

Main items

Table olives: broadly favourable position reached (→ point 1.3.138).

Marketing of young vegetable plants and fruit plants: two Directives adopted (→ point 1.3.131).

Other business

Development and future of the common agricultural policy: exchange of views.

Fixing of prices for agricultural products and related measures (1992/93): examination of proposals continued.

Uruguay Round — agricultural aspects: progress of negotiations reviewed.

Quality of foodstuffs: examination of Commission proposals continued.

Transitional national compensation for farmers in Germany: initial exchange of views.

1569th meeting

1.7.5. Research (Luxembourg, 29 April).

- **Previous meeting:** Bull. EC 10-1991, point 1.7.12

President: Mr Valente de Oliveria, Portuguese Minister for Territorial Planning and Administration.

Commission: Mr Pandolfi.

Main item

Future guidelines for Community policy on research and technological development: conclusions adopted (→ point 1.3.69).

Other business

Research policy and economic and social cohesion: exchange of views.

Scientific and technical cooperation with the developing countries: Commission communication presented.

1570th meeting

1.7.6. Labour and social affairs (Luxembourg, 30 April).

- **Previous meeting:** Bull. EC 12-1991, point 1.7.3

President: Mr da Silva Peneda, Portuguese Minister for Employment and Social Security.

Commission: Ms Papandreou.

Main items

Collective redundancies: proposal for a Directive agreed (→ point 1.3.84).

Extractive industries: common position adopted (→ point 1.3.92).

Other business

Organization of working time: debate leading to broad agreement.

Commission**Monitoring the application of Community law**

1.7.7. Parliament resolution on the eighth annual report on Commission monitoring of the application of Community law (1990).

- **Reference:** Eighth annual report on Commission monitoring of the application of Community law: Bull. EC 7/8-1991, point 1.7.8

Adopted on 8 April. In its overall assessment of the eighth report, Parliament noted the significant improvement represented by the addition of a new section on the implementation of environmental directives but felt that the report should also analyse the reasons for moving on from letter of formal notice to reasoned opinion and from there to referral to the Court of Justice, and that it should include a reference to the petitions addressed to Parliament as well as more information on individual complaints, requests for preliminary rulings and failure to comply with Court judgments. Parliament shares the Commission's concern at the problems encountered by the Member States in the transposal of the most recent internal market directives. From the information provided by the national parliaments, which have been duly consulted on this point, it would appear that the main causes for the delay are technical problems of terminology, late referral by governments to their respective parliaments, lack of inter-ministerial coordination, further delays where directives have to be transposed by regions, *Länder*, autonomous provinces or similar authorities, as well as the use of transposition to make substantial amendments to texts of national law and the lack of coordination between the processes of negotiating and transposing directives. Parliament plans to establish contact not only with national parliaments but also with national governments and magistrates' and lawyers' associations and, with this in mind, puts forward a number of proposals to eradicate the causes of the delay by ensuring that the national ministries concerned are better informed and their work more closely coordinated.

On the question of the interpretation and application of Community law, Parliament shares the Commission's view that implementation is made more difficult by the fragmentation of texts resulting from the way in which legislative drafting is organized. Hence its insistence on the urgent

need for a policy of simplification and consolidation and its request to the Commission to produce a multiannual consolidation programme and to undertake a periodic recasting of texts which have been amended several times whenever a substantial amendment is planned and, in any event, before the fifth amendment. In return it undertakes not to amend provisions which have already been adopted.

Finally, Parliament emphasized the need for increased awareness of and training in Community law for the legal profession in general and magistrates and lawyers in particular, as well as in universities in the Member States.

OJ C 125, 18.5.1992

Proposals adopted

1.7.8. The Commission adopted proposals for Directives on the protection of consumers in respect of contracts negotiated at a distance (→ point 1.3.179) and measures to be taken in the event of oil supply problems (→ point 1.3.78; as well as a proposal for a Decision on an action plan for the introduction of advanced television services in Europe (→ point 1.3.185).

Communications, green papers and reports

1.7.9. The Commission adopted two communications on research, one on action after Maastricht (→ point 1.3.60) and the other on cooperation with developing countries (→ point 1.3.63).

It also adopted two communications on the aircraft and motor vehicle industries (→ points 1.3.55 and 1.3.56), a communication on the oil market and the refining industry (→ point 1.3.77) and a communication on new prospects for Community cultural action (→ point 1.3.186).

On the external relations front the Commission adopted communications on fishing on the high seas (→ point 1.3.170), a special food aid programme for 1992 (→ point

1.4.26) and the future of relations between the Community and the Maghreb (→ point 1.4.6).

The Commission also adopted the Twenty-first Report on Competition Policy (→ point 1.3.27).

Other activities

1.7.10. The Commission adopted guidelines on the opening of the internal market in bananas and common rules for banana imports (→ point 1.4.52).

Community lawcourts

Opinion of the Court of Justice on the creation of the European Economic Area

1.7.11. Opinion No 1/92 of 10 April 1992 — Draft agreement between the Community and the countries of the European Free Trade Association relating to the creation of the European Economic Area.

The following are compatible with the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community:

- (i) The provisions of the agreement which deal with the settlement of disputes, as long as the principle that decisions taken by the Joint Committee are not to affect the case-law of the Court of Justice is laid down in a form binding on the Contracting Parties;
- (ii) Article 56 of the agreement, dealing with the sharing of competences in the field of competition.

Court of Justice

1.7.12. Decisions given by the courts are covered in the Bulletin for the month in which they are reported in the Official Journal. The operative part of the main decisions is reproduced; other decisions are simply listed by field and legal basis.

Decisions in disputes between the Community and its staff are not reported.

Main decisions

Free movement of goods

Article 177 of the EEC Treaty

11.3.1992: Joined Cases C-78/90, C-79/90, C-80/90, C-81/90, C-82/90 and C-83/90 *Compagnie commerciale de l'ouest and Others v Receveur principal des douanes de La Pallice-Port*

1. A parafiscal charge applied under the same conditions as regards its collection to both national and imported products, the revenue from which goes to benefit solely national products so that the advantages accruing from it wholly compensate for the charge imposed on those products, constitutes a charge having an effect equivalent to customs duties prohibited by Article 12 of the EEC Treaty. If those advantages compensate only in part for the charge imposed on national products, however, the charge in question constitutes discriminatory taxation prohibited by Article 95 of the Treaty.

2. Such a parafiscal charge may, depending on the purpose to which the revenue it produces is put, constitute State aid incompatible with the common market if the conditions for the application of Article 92 of the Treaty are met; whether those conditions are satisfied must be determined by means of the procedure provided for that purpose in Article 93 of the Treaty.

3. Such a parafiscal charge is governed by Article 12 *et seq.* or Article 95 of the Treaty, and is therefore not subject to the provisions in Article 30.

4. Article 37 of the Treaty does not prohibit the introduction of a parafiscal charge which is created independently of the rules governing the importation and marketing of petroleum products in a Member State and which is independent of the exercise of exclusive rights provided for by those rules.

OJ C 81, 1.4.1992

Budget

Article 173 of the EEC Treaty

31.3.1992: Case C-284/90 *Council v Parliament*

1. The President of the European Parliament's declaration of 11 July 1990 that amending and supplementary budget No 2 of the European Communities for 1990 had been finally adopted is declared void.

2. The annulment of the President of Parliament's declaration of 11 July 1990 does not affect the validity of the transactions of payment or commitment or relating to the call for and levy of own resources, before the present judgment was delivered, in implementation of amending and supplementary budget No 2, as published in the *Official Journal of the European Communities*.

OJ C 109, 29.4.1992

External relations

Second subparagraph of Article 228(1) of the EEC Treaty

14.12.1991: Opinion 1/91 — Draft agreement between the Community and the countries of the European Free Trade Association relating to the creation of the European Economic Area.

The system of judicial supervision which the agreement proposes to set up is incompatible with the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community (but see further Opinion 1/92, point 1.7.11 of this Bulletin).

OJ C 110, 29.4.1992

Other decisions

Customs union

Article 177 of the EEC Treaty

31.3.1992: Case C-338/90 *Hamlin Electronics v HZA Darmstadt*

OJ C 107, 28.4.1992

Agriculture

Article 177 of the EEC Treaty

10.3.1992: Joined Cases C-38/90 and C-151/90 *Criminal proceedings against Lomas (Case C-38/90), Fletcher, Pritchard and North Riding Lamb (Case C-151/90)*

OJ C 81, 1.4.1992

19.3.1992: Case C-84/90 *Regina v Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food*

OJ C 97, 16.4.1992

19.3.1992: Case C-311/90 *Hierl v HZA Regensburg*

OJ C 97, 16.4.1992

Articles 178 and 215 of the EEC Treaty

13.3.1992: Case C-282/90 *Industrie- en Handelonderneming Vreugdenhil v Commission*

OJ C 86, 7.4.1992

Freedom of establishment and freedom to provide services

Article 177 of the EEC Treaty

4.2.1992: Case C-170/90 *Ladopoulos v Organismos Oikonomikis Anasygkrotisis Epicheiriseon*

OJ C 86, 7.4.1992

19.3.1992: Case C-60/90 *Criminal proceedings against Batista Morais*

OJ C 97, 16.4.1992

Free movement of workers and social policy

Article 177 of the EEC Treaty

10.3.1992: Case C-215/90 *Chief Adjudication Officer v Twomey*

OJ C 81, 1.4.1992

19.3.1992: Case C-188/90 *Doriguzzi-Zordanin v Landesversicherungsanstalt Schwaben*

OJ C 90, 10.4.1992

Transport

Article 173 of the EEC Treaty

13.2.1992: Case C-136/89 *Hyundai Merchant Marine v Council*

OJ C 81, 1.4.1992

Taxation*Article 177 of the EEC Treaty*

31.2.1992: Case C-200/90 *Dansk Denkavit and P. Poulsen Trading v Skatteministeriet*
OJ C 107, 28.4.1992

Commercial policy and dumping*Article 173 of the EEC Treaty*

4.2.1992: Case C-193/89 *Nitroven and Pequiven v Council*
OJ C 81, 1.4.1992

10.3.1992: Cases C-171/87, C-172/87, C-174/87, C-175/87, C-176/87, C-177/87, C-178/87 and C-179/87 *Canon, Mita Industrial, Ricoh, Matsushita Electric Industrial and Matsushita Electric Trading, Konishiroku Photo Industry, Sanyo Electric, Minolta Camera and Sharp v Council*
OJ C 90, 10.4.1992

10.3.1992: Case C-188/88 *NMB (Deutschland), NMB Italia and NMB (UK) v Commission*
OJ C 81, 1.4.1992

Company law*Article 177 of the EEC Treaty*

24.3.1992: Case C-381/89 *Syndesmos Melontis Eleftheras Evangelikis Ekklissias and Others v Greek State and Others*
OJ C 103, 23.4.1992

Convention on Jurisdiction and the Enforcement of Judgments in Civil and Commercial Matters*Protocol of 3 June 1971*

10.3.1992: Case C-214/89 *Powell Duffryn v Petereit*
OJ C 109, 29.4.1992

26.3.1992: Case C-261/90 *Reichert and Others v Dresdner Bank*
OJ C 103, 23.4.1992

Infringements*Article 169 of the EEC Treaty*

25.2.1992: Case C-314/88 *Commission v Italy*
OJ C 103, 23.4.1992

25.2.1992: Case C-299/89 *Commission v Greece*
OJ C 90, 10.4.1992

11.3.1992: Case C-323/90 *Commission v Portugal*
OJ C 81, 1.4.1992

13.3.1992: Case C-43/90 *Commission v Germany*
OJ C 86, 7.4.1992

18.3.1992: Case C-29/90 *Commission v Greece*
OJ C 90, 10.4.1992

18.3.1992: Case C-24/91 *Commission v Spain*
OJ C 90, 10.4.1992

31.3.1992: Case C-52/90 *Commission v Denmark*
OJ C 107, 28.4.1992

31.3.1992: Case C-362/90 *Commission v Italy*
OJ C 107, 28.4.1992

Court of First Instance**Competition***Article 173 of the EEC Treaty*

27.2.1992: Case T-19/91 *Société d'hygiène dermatologique de Vichy v Commission*
OJ C 90, 10.4.1992

10.3.1992: Cases T-9/89, T-10/89, T-11/89, T-12/89, T-13/89, T-14/89 and T-15/89 *Hüls, Hoechst, Shell International Chemical, Solvay, ICI, Montedipe and Linz v Commission*

OJ C 90, 10.4.1992

10.3.1992: Joined Cases T-68/89, T-77/89 and T-78/89 *Società Italiana Vetro and Others v Commission*

OJ C 107, 28.4.1992

Articles 185 and 186 of the EEC Treaty

23.3.1992: Cases T-10/92R, T-11/92R, T-12/2R, T-14/92R and T-15/92R *Cimenteries CBR, Blue Circle Industries, SNFCC, Eerste Nederlandse Cement-Industrie and FIC v Commission*

OJ C 97, 16.4.1992

Court of Auditors

1.7.13. Report on the accounts of the Euratom Supply Agency in respect of the 1991 financial year.

Adopted by the Court of Auditors on 9 April.

Economic and Social Committee

296th plenary session

1.7.14. The Economic and Social Committee held its 296th plenary session on 29 and 30 April, chaired by Mr Kazazis and Mr Geuenich.

1.7.15. The Committee debated and adopted opinions on the following:

the Delors II package: 'From the Single Act to Maastricht and beyond: the means to match our ambitions' (→ point 1.2.1);

liberalization of road cabotage (→ point 1.3.74);

health and safety of mine workers (→ point 1.3.23);

the setting of agricultural prices for 1992/93 (→ point 1.3.133).

1.7.16. The Committee adopted opinions on the following without debate:

freedom of management and investment of funds held by institutions for retirement provision (→ point 1.3.23);

approximation of national regulations and legislation on the use of fertilizers (→ point 1.3.19);

the application of Articles 85(3) of the Treaty to certain categories of agreements and concerted practices in the air transport sector (→ point 1.3.30);

the role of mutual guarantee systems in the financing of SMEs (→ point 1.3.57);

licensing of air carriers, access for air carriers to intra-Community routes and fares and rates for air services (→ point 1.3.75);

minimum health and safety requirements for work on board fishing vessels (→ point 1.3.94);

European Agency for Health and Safety at Work (→ point 1.3.91);

the organization of the European Year of the Elderly and of Solidarity between Generations, 1993 (→ point 1.3.97);

regions heavily dependent on the textiles and clothing sector (Retex) (→ point 1.3.108);

control rules and measures to combat African horse sickness (→ point 1.3.130);

definition, description and presentation of aromatized wines, aromatized wine-based drinks and aromatized wine-product cocktails (→ point 1.3.150);

permanent abandonment premiums in respect of wine-growing areas (→ point 1.3.163).

ECSC Consultative Committee

298th meeting (regular)

1.7.17. Luxembourg, 3 April.

Chairman: Mr Cimenti.

Items discussed

1992 steel research programme: consultation (→ point 1.3.68).

1992 coal research programme: consultation (→ point 1.3.83).

Draft resolution on a Community strategy to limit carbon dioxide emissions and to improve energy efficiency: resolution (→ point 1.3.80).

The market for solid fuels in the Community in 1991 and the outlook for 1992: consultation (→ point 1.3.82).

Draft resolution on ECSC social policy: examined.

Report on the written consultation on the draft decisions concerning the procedures for implementing the safeguard and trade protection measures provided for in the interim Association Agreements with Hungary, Poland and Czechoslovakia.

PART TWO

DOCUMENTATION

1. The ecu

Values in national currencies of ECU 1

April 1992 ¹		
BFR/ LFR	Belgian franc and Luxembourg franc	42.1315
DKR	Danish krone	7.93462
DM	German mark	2.04770
DR	Greek drachma	239.401
ESC	Portuguese escudo	174.978
FF	French franc	6.92562
HFL	Dutch guilder	2.30512
IRL	Irish pound	0.768215
LIT	Italian lira	1 541.95
PTA	Spanish peseta	128.956
UKL	Pound sterling	0.707337
AUD	Australian dollar	1.62947
CAD	Canadian dollar	1.47639
FMK	Finnish markka	5.58863
ISK	Icelandic króna	73.5495
NKR	Norwegian krone	8.02243
NZD	New Zealand dollar	2.29327
OS	Austrian schilling	14.4115
SFR	Swiss franc	1.88401
SKR	Swedish krona	7.41072
USD	United States dollar	1.24240
YEN	Japanese yen	165.792

¹ Average for the month; OJ C 113, 1.5.1992.

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

April 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	48.5563	LIT	Italian lira All products	1 761.45
DKR	Danish krone All products	8.97989	PTA	Spanish peseta Cereals, sugar Eggs and poultrymeat, fishery products	153.498 151.660
DM	German mark All products	2.35418		Pigmeat	147.585
DR	Greek drachma Pigmeat Other products	269.738 252.121		Olve oil, wine Other products Tobacco, oilseeds, sheep- meat and goatmeat, rice	149.813 154.138 150.828
ESC	Portuguese escudo Pigmeat Other products	202.670 208.676		Other crop products	154.213
FF	Frenc franc All products	7.89563	UKL	Pound sterling Pigmeat	0.817853 0.813436 on
HFL	Dutch guilder All products	2.65256			20.4.1992 0.805396 on
IRL	Irish pound All products	0.878776		Other products	27.4.1992 0.795423

2. Infringement proceedings

Reasoned opinions

Failure to communicate any measures incorporating Directives into national law

2.2.1. In April the Commission delivered reasoned opinions in the following cases:

Employment, industrial relations and social affairs

Directive 88/364/EEC (OJ L 179, 9.7.1988)
Ban on a number of specific agents and/or activities
Luxembourg

Environment, nuclear safety and civil protection

Directive 86/280/EEC (OJ L 181, 4.7.1986)
Dangerous substances — discharge limits
Ireland

Consumers

Directive 87/102/EEC (OJ L 42, 12.2.1987)
Consumer credit
Spain, Luxembourg

Directive 88/314/EEC (OJ L 142, 9.6.1988)
Indication of the prices of non-food products
Spain

Directive 88/315/EEC (OJ L 142, 9.6.1988)
Indication of the prices of foodstuffs
Spain

Directive 90/121/EEC (OJ L 71, 17.3.1990)
Approximation of laws relating to cosmetic products
Belgium

Failure properly to incorporate Directives into national law

2.2.2. In April the Commission delivered a reasoned opinion in the following case:

Internal market and industrial affairs

Directive 85/384/EEC (OJ L 223, 21.8.1985),
Directive 85/614/EEC (OJ L 376, 31.12.1985),

Directive 86/17/EEC (OJ L 27, 1.2.1986) and
Article 59 of the EEC Treaty
Architects — mutual recognition of diplomas
Spain

Infringement of the Treaties or of Regulations; failure properly to apply Directives in practice

2.2.3. In April the Commission delivered a reasoned opinion in the following cases:

Internal market and industrial affairs

Articles 30 and 36 of the EEC Treaty
Public procurement
Italy

Directive 71/305/EEC (OJ L 185, 16.8.1971)
Construction of a waste-treatment plant
Netherlands

Directive 88/295/EEC (OJ L 127, 20.5.1988)
Public supply contracts — non-compliance with rules on advance information
Netherlands

Employment, industrial relations and social affairs

Directive 88/182/EEC (OJ L 81, 26.3.1988)
Technical standards — imports of rabbit, goat and game meat
Greece

Directive 88/182/EEC (OJ L 81, 26.3.1988)
Technical standards — residue levels in fishery products
Portugal

Directive 77/93/EEC (OJ L 26, 31.1.1977) and
Articles 30 and 171 of the EEC Treaty
Import controls and reduction in the number of points of entry for grapefruit
Italy

Proceedings terminated

2.2.4. In April the Commission decided not to continue the following infringement proceedings:

*Employment, industrial relations
and social affairs*

Article 7 of the EEC Treaty and Regulation (EEC)
No 1408/71 (OJ L 149, 5.7.1971)
Refusal to grant moneys from a national solidarity
fund to an EC national who is not a French citizen
France
Reasoned opinion delivered on 14 October 1987

**Cases referred to the Court
of Justice**

*Infringement of the Treaties
or of Regulations; failure properly
to apply Directives in practice*

2.2.5. In April the Commission referred
the following cases to the Court of Justice:

Internal market and industrial affairs

Directive 71/305/EEC (OJ L 185, 16.8.1971)
Environmental impact — failure to publish in the
Official Journal
Italy

*Employment, industrial relations
and social affairs*

Article 48 of the EEC Treaty and Regulation (EEC)
No 1612/68 (OJ L 257, 19.10.1968)
Discrimination on grounds of nationality
Luxembourg

Customs union and indirect taxation

Articles 7, 30, 34 and 59 of the EEC Treaty, Regu-
lation (EEC) No 3632/85 (OJ L 350, 27.12.1985)
and Regulation (EEC) No 222/77 (OJ L 38,
9.2.1977)
Customs agents' monopoly and fees
Italy

3. Additional references in the Official Journal

2.3.1. 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 10-1991

Point 1.2.10

Amended proposal for a Council Directive on assistance to the Commission and cooperation by the Member States in the scientific examination of questions relating to food
OJ C 107, 28.4.1992

Bull. EC 11-1991

Point 1.2.11

Proposal for a Council resolution on the marketing practices for breast-milk substitutes in developing countries by Community-based manufacturers

Proposal for a Council Directive on infant formulae and follow-on formulae intended for export to third countries
OJ C 124, 16.5.1992

Bull. EC 12-1991

Point 1.2.73

Proposal for a Council Regulation (EEC) on the statute for a European association

Proposal for a Council Directive supplementing the statute for a European association with regard to the involvement of employees

Proposal for a Council Regulation (EEC) on the statute for a European cooperative society

Proposal for a Council Directive supplementing the statute for a European cooperative society with regard to the involvement of employees

Proposal for a Council Regulation (EEC) on the statute for a European mutual society

Proposal for a Council Directive supplementing the statute for a European mutual society with regard to the involvement of employees
OJ C 99, 21.4.1992

Bull. EC 1/2-1992

Point 1.3.8

Amended 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
OJ C 93, 13.4.1992

Point 1.3.13

Proposal for a Council Directive harmonizing the term of protection of copyright and certain related rights
OJ C 92, 11.4.1992

Point 1.3.29

Proposal for a Council Regulation (EEC) on the braking of two- and three-wheel motor vehicles
OJ C 93, 13.4.1992

Point 1.3.30

Proposal for a Council Regulation (EEC) on the maximum design speed, maximum torque and maximum net engine power of two- or three-wheel motor vehicles
OJ C 93, 13.4.1992

Point 1.3.121

Proposal for a Council Directive on the protection of young people at work
OJ C 84, 4.4.1992

Point 1.4.9

Council Decision 92/228/EEC of 25 February 1992 on the conclusion by the European Economic Community of the Interim Agreement between the European Economic Community and the European Coal and Steel Community, of the one part, and the Republic of Poland, of the other part, on trade and trade-related matters
OJ L 114, 30.4.1992

Council Decision 92/229/EEC of 25 February 1992 on the conclusion by the European Economic Community of the Interim Agreement between the European Economic Community and the European Coal and Steel Community, of the one part, and the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic, of the other part, on trade and trade-related matters
OJ L 115, 30.4.1992

Council Decision 92/230/EEC of 25 February 1992 on the conclusion by the European Economic Community of the Interim Agreement between the European Economic Community and the European Coal and Steel Community, of the one part, and the Republic of Hungary, of the other part, on trade and trade-related matters
OJ L 116, 30.4.1992

Bull. EC 3-1992

Point 1.2.2

Proposal for a Council Regulation (EEC) on transit statistics and storage statistics relating to the trading of goods between Member States
OJ C 107, 28.4.1992

Point 1.2.9

Council Directive 92/22/EEC of 31 March 1992 on safety glazing and glazing materials on motor vehicles and their trailers
OJ L 129, 14.5.1992

Point 1.2.10

Council Directive 92/21/EEC of 31 March 1992 on the masses and dimensions of motor vehicles of category M₁
OJ L 129, 14.5.1992

Point 1.2.11

Council Directive 92/23/EEC of 31 March 1992 relating to tyres for motor vehicles and their trailers and to their fitting
OJ L 129, 14.5.1992

Point 1.2.16

Council Directive 92/24/EEC of 31 March 1992 relating to speed limitation devices or similar speed limitation on-board systems of certain categories of motor vehicles
OJ L 129, 14.5.1992

Bull. EC 4-1992

Point 1.2.40

Commission Decision 92/212/EEC of 25 March 1992 relating to a proceeding pursuant to Article 85 of the EEC Treaty
OJ 95, 9.4.1992

Point 1.2.60

Council Decision 92/218/EEC of 26 March 1992 adopting a specific research and technological development programme in the field of biotechnology (1990 to 1994)
OJ L 107, 24.4.1992

Point 1.2.61

Council Decision 92/217/EEC of 16 March 1992 on a specific research and technological development programme in the field of human capital and mobility (1990 to 1994)
OJ L 107, 24.4.1992

Point 1.2.80

Proposal for a Council Regulation (EEC) on the transfer of controls in the field of road and inland waterway transport to the Community's external frontiers
OJ C 103, 23.4.1992

Point 1.2.93

Amended proposal for a Council Regulation (EEC) amending Part II of Regulation (EEC) No 1612/68 on freedom of movement for workers within the Community
OJ C 107, 28.4.1992

Point 1.2.105

Commission Decision 92/223/EEC of 31 March 1992 on the establishment of an addendum to the Community support framework for Community structural assistance in France (overseas departments) on the improvement of the conditions under which agricultural products are processed and marketed
OJ L 108, 25.4.1992

Point 1.2.113

Proposal for a Council Regulation (EEC) temporarily suspending autonomous Common Customs Tariff duties, subject to a specific ceiling, on imports into the Canary Islands of certain tobaccos falling within CN headings 2402 and 2403

Proposal for a Council Regulation (EEC) temporarily suspending the autonomous Common Customs Tariff duties on imports of certain industrial products into the Canary Islands

Draft Decision of the Representatives of the Governments of the Member States of the European Coal and Steel Community, meeting within the Council temporarily suspending the customs duty applying to the import into the Canary Islands of a product covered by the ECSC Treaty
OJ C 100, 22.4.1992

Point 1.2.119

Amended proposal for a Council Directive relating to the sulphur content of gasoil
OJ C 120, 12.5.1992

Point 1.2.122

Proposal for a Council Decision concerning the conclusion, on behalf of the Community, of the convention on environmental impact assessment in a transboundary context
OJ C 104, 24.4.1992

Point 1.2.137

Proposal for a Council Directive amending Directive 70/220/EEC on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to measures to be taken against air pollution by emission from motor vehicles
OJ C 100, 22.4.1992

Point 1.2.141

Commission proposals on the prices for agricultural products and on related measures (1992/93)
OJ C 119, 11.5.1992

Point 1.2.173

Council Decision 92/221/EEC of 30 March 1992 amending seventh Decision 85/355/EEC on the equivalence of field inspections carried out in third countries on seed-producing crops and seventh Decision 85/356/EEC on the equivalence of seed produced in third countries
OJ L 107, 24.4.1992

Point 1.2.201

Council Decision 92/220/EEC of 30 March 1992 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 from 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

OJ L 107, 24.4.1992

Point 1.2.203

Council Decision 92/219/EEC of 30 March 1992 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 from 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

OJ L 107, 24.4.1992

Point 1.2.213

Council Decision 92/242/EEC of 31 March 1992 in the field of security of information systems

OJ L 123, 8.5.1992

Point 1.3.71

Council Regulation (EEC) No 848/92 of 31 March 1992 amending Regulations (EEC) No 288/82, No 1765/82 and (EEC) No 3420/83 in order to establish the import arrangements for products originating in the independent States resulting from the former Soviet Union and suspend the application of certain quantitative restrictions to the Yugoslav Republic of Montenegro

OJ L 89, 4.4.1992

Point 1.6.27

Special Report No 2/92 on the audit of export refunds paid to selected major traders in the milk products sector accompanied by the replies of the Commission

OJ C 101, 22.4.1992

Points 1.6.29 and 1.6.30

Opinions delivered by the Economic and Social Committee during its 295th session on 25 March 1992

OJ C 106, 27.4.1992

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