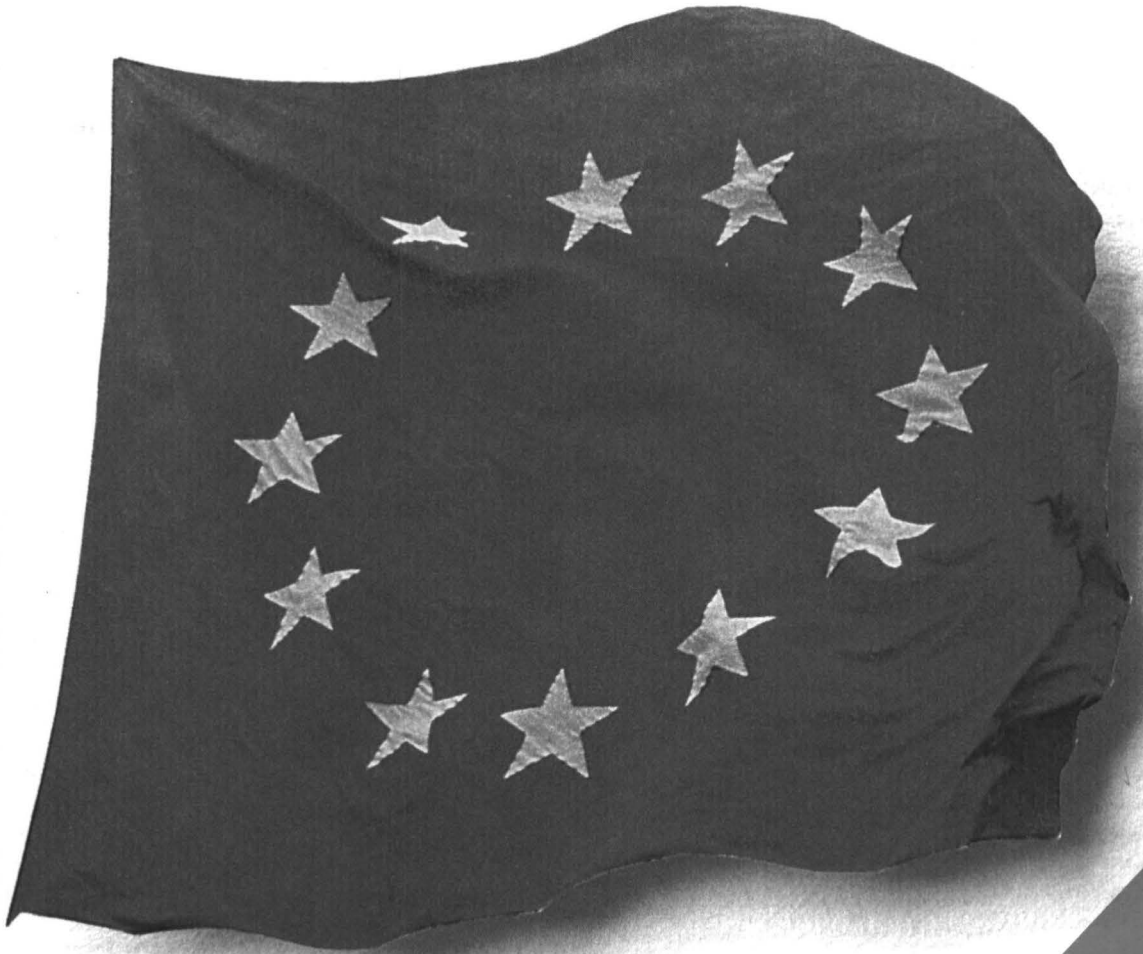


European Commission

Bulletin of the European Union



1/2 • 1995

INCLUDING 1994
ANNUAL
INDEX

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Commission

1/2 • 1995

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References in the text

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

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

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PART ONE

**ACTIVITIES
IN JANUARY/
FEBRUARY 1995**

News in brief

On 1 January Austria, Finland and Sweden become members of the European Union, accepting all the provisions of the Treaty on European Union and the *acquis communautaire* in its entirety. This enlargement, which marks a significant step forward in the history of European integration, brings the number of Member States of the European Union to 15 and the number of European citizens to 368 million.

Community economic and social area

Economic and social cohesion

- The Commission lays down guidelines for an initiative in the framework of the special support programme for peace and reconciliation in Northern Ireland and the border counties of Ireland (→ point 1.3.75).
- The Commission approves single programming documents for Belgium, Germany and France under Objective 5a (→ point 1.3.72) and for Belgium, Germany, France, Italy and the United Kingdom under Objective 5b (→ point 1.3.74).

Energy

- The Commission adopts a Green Paper on a European Union energy policy (→ point 1.3.85).

The information society and telecommunications

- The G7 holds a ministerial conference on the information society (→ point 1.3.97).
- The Commission adopts a Green Paper on the liberalization of telecommunications infrastructure and cable television networks (Part Two) (→ point 1.3.101).
- The Commission adopts a new proposal for a Directive concerning the application of open network provision to voice telephony (→ point 1.3.102).

Agriculture

- The Commission adopts its agricultural price proposals for 1995 (→ point 1.3.120).
- The Council adopts a Regulation adjusting the current agrimonetary arrangements (→ point 1.3.121).

Environment

- The Commission adopts a proposal for a Directive on the quality of drinking water (→ point 1.3.107).
- The Commission adopts a proposal for a Regulation on shipments to certain non-OECD countries of certain types of waste (→ point 1.3.106).

Employment and social policy

- Implementation of the Protocol on social policy: the Commission initiates the procedure for consulting the social partners on the issue of reconciling work and family life (→ point 1.3.159).

Information, communication and audiovisual media

- The Commission adopts a communication on the Media II programme (→ point 1.3.170).

Role of the Union in the world

Humanitarian aid

- The Commission adopts its 1994 annual report on humanitarian aid (→ point 1.4.68).

Central and Eastern Europe, Baltic States

- The Europe Association Agreements enter into force (→ points 1.4.74 to 1.4.77).

Latin America

- The Commission adopts a communication on closer relations between the European Union and Mexico (→ point 1.4.107).

Financing Community activities

Measures to combat fraud

- The Commission adopts its work programme for 1995 (→ point 1.5.13).

Community institutions

Commission

- The new Commission takes up office (→ points I.1 to I.5).

I — New Commission

Appointment of Members

Reference: Decision of the representatives of the governments of the Member States of the European Communities nominating the persons they intend to appoint as Members of the Commission of the European Communities: Bull. 10-1994, point 1.7.9

I.1. Decision 95/3/EC, Euratom, ECSC of the representatives of the governments of the Member States of the European Communities appointing Members of the Commission.

Adopted on 1 January. Following the accession of Austria, Finland and Sweden, Franz Fischler, Erkki Liikanen and Anita Gradin were appointed Members of the Commission from 1 January 1995 until the expiry of its term of office.

OJ L 1, 1.1.1995

I.2. Parliament decision approving the Commission as nominated.

Adopted on 18 January.

OJ C 43, 20.2.1995

I.3. Decision 95/12/EC, Euratom, ECSC of the representatives of the governments of the Member States of the European Communities appointing the President and the Members of the Commission of the European Communities.

Adopted on 23 January. Following the vote of approval by Parliament, the representatives of the governments of the Member States appointed the President and Members of the Commission for a period of five years beginning on 23 January 1995.

The list of Members of the new Commission is given below (→ point I.6).

OJ L 19, 27.1.1995

I.4. Solemn undertaking by the new Commission.

Given in Luxembourg before the Court of Justice on 24 January. The new Members of the

Commission gave a solemn undertaking, in the general interest of the Communities, to be completely independent in the performance of their duties, neither to seek nor to take instructions from any government or from any other body, and to refrain from any action incompatible with their duties.

I.5. Appointment of Vice-Presidents.

On 1 February the Commission appointed Sir Leon Brittan and Mr Manuel Marín Vice-Presidents in accordance with Article 161 of the EC Treaty.

Allocation of portfolios

I.6. At its first meeting on 25 January the new Commission confirmed the allocation of portfolios which had been agreed at informal meetings on 29 October and 16 December 1994.

Jacques Santer President

Secretariat-General
Legal Service
Security Office
Forward Studies Unit
Inspectorate-General
Joint Interpreting and
Conference Service
Spokesman's Service
Monetary matters (with
Mr de Silguy)
Common foreign and
security policy and
human rights (with
Mr Van den Broek)
Institutional matters and
Intergovernmental Conference (with Mr Oreja)

Sir Leon Brittan Vice-President

External relations with
North America, Australia,
New Zealand,
Japan, China, Korea,
Hong Kong, Macao,
and Taiwan

	Common commercial policy Relations with OECD and WTO	Marcelino Oreja	Relations with the European Parliament Relations with Member States (transparency, communication and information) Culture and audiovisual policy Publications Office Institutional matters and preparations for the 1996 Intergovernmental Conference (in agreement with the President)
Manuel Marín Vice-President	External relations with southern Mediterranean countries, the Middle East, Latin America and Asia (except Japan, China, Korea, Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan), including development aid		
Martin Bangemann	Industrial affairs Information and telecommunications technologies	Anita Gradin	Immigration, justice and home affairs Relations with the Ombudsman Financial control Fraud prevention
Karel Van Miert	Competition		
Hans van den Broek	External relations with the countries of Central and Eastern Europe, the former Soviet Union, Mongolia, Turkey, Cyprus, Malta and other European countries Common foreign and security policy and human rights (in agreement with the President) External diplomatic missions	Édith Cresson	Science, research and development Joint Research Centre Human resources, education, training and youth
		Ritt Bjerregaard	Environment Nuclear safety
		Monika Wulf-Mathies	Regional policies Relations with the Committee of the Regions Cohesion Fund (in agreement with Mr Kinnock and Ms Bjerregaard)
João de Deus Pinheiro	External relations with African, Caribbean and Pacific countries and South Africa, including development aid Lomé Convention	Neil Kinnock	Transport (including trans-European networks)
Pádraig Flynn	Employment and social affairs Relations with the Economic and Social Committee	Mario Monti	Internal market Financial services and financial integration Customs Taxation

Franz Fischler Agriculture and rural
development

Emma Bonino Fisheries
Consumer policy
European Community
Humanitarian Office

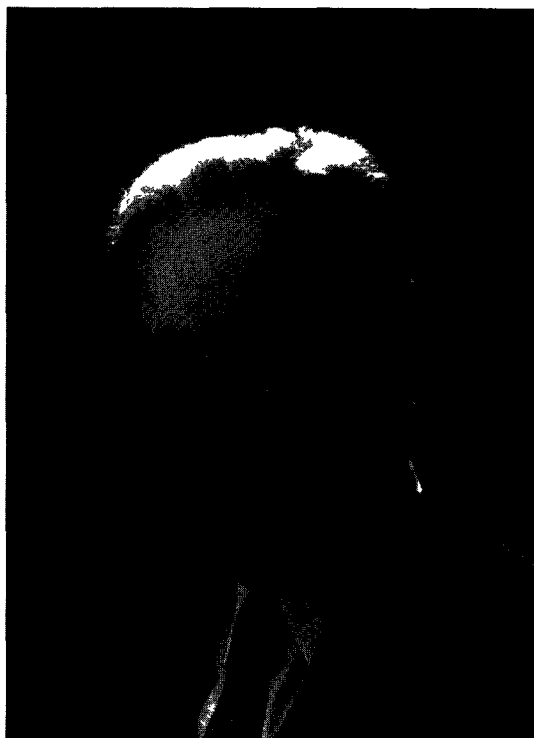
**Yves-Thibault
de Silguy** Economic and finan-
cial affairs
Monetary matters (in
agreement with the
President)
Credit and investments
Statistical Office

Erkki Liikanen Budget
Personnel and adminis-
tration
Translation and in-
house computer ser-
vices

Christos Papoutsis Energy and Euratom
Supply Agency
Small and medium-
sized enterprises
Tourism

Biographical notes

1.7. Biographical details on the Members of the new Commission are set out below.



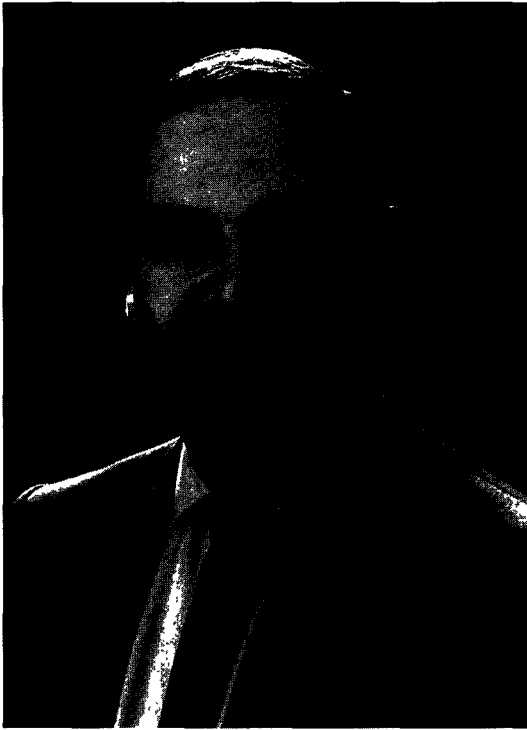
Jacques Santer

Born at Wasserbillig, Luxembourg, on 18 May 1937. Married, two sons

Doctor of Law and Certificate of the Institut d'études politiques, Paris

- 1961-65* Barrister at the Court of Appeal, Luxembourg
- 1963-65* Attaché to the Minister of Labour and Social Security
- 1965-66* Government attaché
- 1966-72* Parliamentary Secretary of the Christian Social Party

- 1972-74* State Secretary for Cultural and Social Affairs
- 1972-74* Secretary-General of the Christian Social Party
- 1974-82* Chairman of the Christian Social Party
- 1974-79* Member of Parliament
- 1975-79* Member of the European Parliament (1975-77: Vice-President)
- 1976-79* Alderman of the City of Luxembourg
- 1979-84* Minister for Finance, Labour and Social Security
- 1984-89* Prime Minister, Minister of State, Minister for Finance
- 1984-89* Governor of the World Bank
- 1987-90* Chairman of the European People's Party
- 1989-94* Prime Minister, Minister of State, Minister of the Treasury, Minister for Cultural Affairs
- 1989-95* Governor of the International Monetary Fund
- 1991-95* Governor of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
- July-December 1985 and January-June 1991* President of the European Council



Rt. Hon. Sir Leon Brittan, QC

Born in London, on 25 September 1939

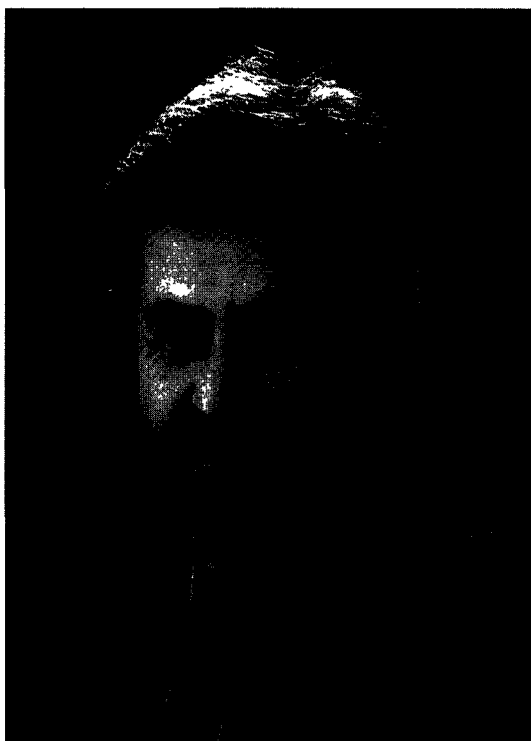
Married, two stepdaughters

Trinity College, Cambridge (MA)

Yale University (Henry Fellow)

- 1962 Called to Bar, Inner Temple
- 1966 and 1970 Conservative candidate for North Kensington in the general election
- 1974-83 MP (Conservative) for Cleveland and Whitby

- 1983-88 MP (Conservative) for Richmond, North Yorkshire
- 1974-76 Vice-Chairman, Employment Committee of Parliamentary Conservative Party
- 1976-78 Opposition Spokesman on devolution and House of Commons affairs
- 1978 Queen's Counsel
- 1978-79 Opposition Spokesman on devolution and employment
- 1979-81 Minister of State, Home Office
- 1981 Privy Councillor
- 1981-83 Chief Secretary to the Treasury
- 1983-85 Home Secretary
- 1985-86 Secretary of State for Trade and Industry
- 1988 Distinguished Visiting Fellow at Policy Studies Institute
- 1989-92 Vice-President of the European Commission, responsible for competition policy and financial institutions
- 1993-94 Member of the European Commission, responsible for external economic affairs and trade policy



Manuel Marín

Born in Ciudad Real, Spain, on 21 October 1949

Married, two children

Degree in law, University of Madrid; Diploma in European Community law, University of Nancy; Certificate of Advanced European Studies, College of Europe, Bruges

1974 Member of the Spanish Socialist Party (PSOE)

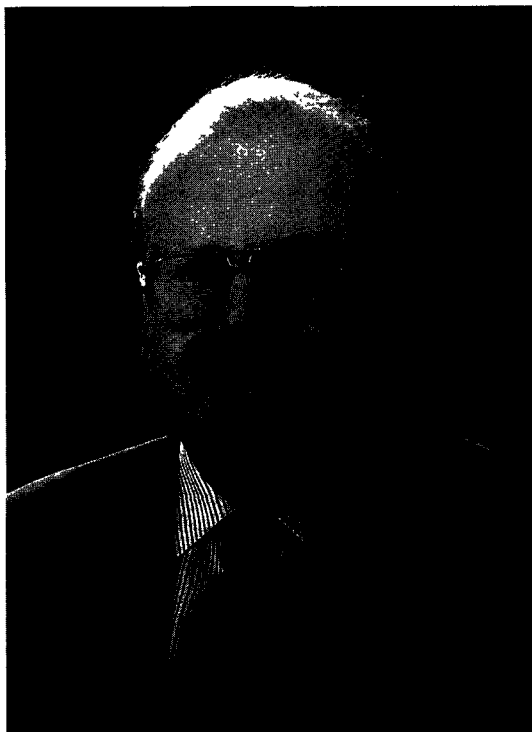
1977 Member of Parliament. Re-elected in 1979 and 1982. Member of the Defence and Foreign Affairs Committees of the Congress of Deputies; Spokesman for PSOE in the Foreign Affairs Committee. Vice-Chairman of the Union of Socialist Parties of the European Community. Member of the Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe. Member of the European Parliament/Spanish Cortes Joint Committee

1982-85 State Secretary for Relations with the European Communities, responsible for the negotiations for Spain's accession to the EC

1986-88 Vice-President of the European Commission, responsible for social affairs, education and employment

1989-92 Vice-President of the European Commission, responsible for development cooperation and the common fisheries policy

1993-94 Vice-President of the European Commission, responsible for development cooperation, external economic relations with the Mediterranean countries, Latin America, Asia and the ACP countries, and humanitarian aid

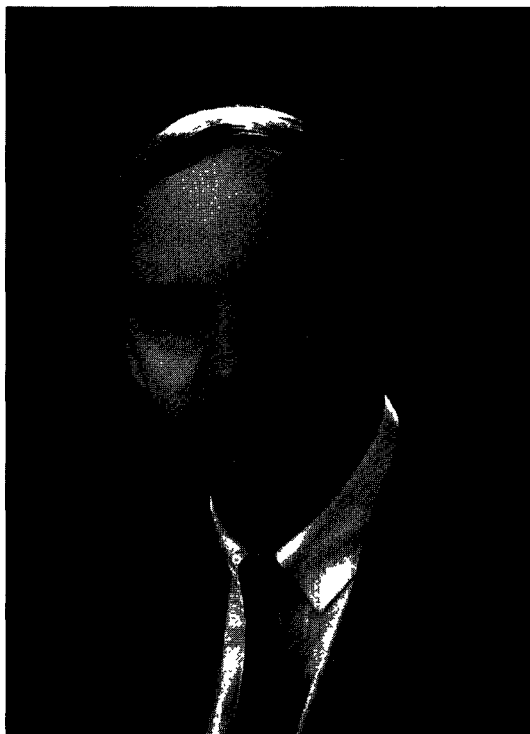


Martin Bangemann

Born in Wanzleben, Germany, on 15 November 1934

Married, five children
Doctor of Law, Munich

- 1964* Lawyer
- 1972-78* Member of the Bundestag
- 1974-78* Chairman of the Baden-Württemberg FDP
- 1974-75* Secretary-General of the national FDP
- 1985-88* Chairman of the FDP
- 1973-84* Member of the European Parliament
- 1979-84* Chairman of the Liberal and Democratic Group in the European Parliament
- 1984-88* Federal Minister for Economic Affairs
- 1986-89* Member of the Bundestag
- 1989-92* Vice-President of the European Commission, responsible for the internal market, industrial affairs and relations with the European Parliament
- 1993-94* Member of the European Commission, responsible for industrial affairs and information and telecommunications technologies



Karel Van Miert

Born in Oud-Turnhout, Belgium, on 17 January 1942

Degree in diplomatic sciences, University of Ghent; postgraduate course at the European University Centre of Nancy

- 1968-70 National Scientific Research Fund (Nationaal Fonds voor Wetenschappelijk Onderzoek)
- 1968-69 Assistant to Sicco Mansholt
- 1971-73 Assistant in International Law at the Vrije Universiteit Brussel

- 1973-75 Member of the Private Office of Henri Simonet, Vice-President of the European Commission
- 1976 International Secretary of the Belgian Socialist Party (BSP/PSB)
- 1977 Head of the Private Office of Willy Claes, Minister for Economic Affairs
- 1978-94 Part-time lecturer on the European institutions at the Vrije Universiteit Brussel
- 1978-88 Chairman of the Socialistische Partij
- 1978-80 Vice-Chairman of the Union of Socialist Parties of the European Community
- 1979-85 Member of the European Parliament
- 1985-88 Member of the Belgian Chamber of Representatives
- 1986-92 Vice-President of the Socialist International
- 1989-92 Member of the European Commission, responsible for transport, credit and investment and consumer policy
- July 1992 Also responsible for the environment (*ad interim*)
- 1993-94 Member of the European Commission, responsible for competition policy, personnel and administration, translation and in-house computer services



Hans van den Broek

Born in Paris, France, on 11 December 1936

Married, two daughters

Doctor of Law, Utrecht; postgraduate course in senior management at 'De Baak', Noordwijk

- 1965-68* Lawyer
- 1969-73* Secretary to the Board of ENKA BV, Arnhem
- 1970-74* Member of Rheden municipal council
- 1973-76* Commercial manager of ENKA BV
- 1976-81* Member of the Lower House of Parliament
- 1978* Member of the executive of the Christian Democratic Appeal
- 1981-82* State Secretary for Foreign Affairs
- 1982* Minister for Foreign Affairs (reappointed in 1986 and 1989)
- 1993-94* Member of the European Commission, responsible for external political relations, common foreign and security policy and enlargement negotiations



**João de Deus
Rogado Salvador Pinheiro**

Born in Lisbon, Portugal, on 11 July 1945

Married, four children

Ph.D. in chemical engineering, Birmingham, 1976

D.Sc. (with honours) in engineering sciences, 1979 (national degree)

1981-82 State Secretary for Education and School Administration

1983-84 Consultant on science policy at Unesco and OECD; Vice-Chairman of the National Board for Scientific and Technological Research

1983-84 Vice-Rector of the University of Minho

1984-85 Rector of the University of Minho

1985-87 Minister for Education and Culture

1987-92 Minister for Foreign Affairs

1993-94 Member of the European Commission, responsible for relations with the European Parliament and with Member States (transparency, communication and information), culture and audiovisual policy



Pádraig Flynn

Born in Castlebar, Co. Mayo, Ireland, on 9 May 1939

Married, four children

St Patrick's Teachers' Training College, Drumcondra, Dublin

Formerly national school teacher, businessman

1967-87 Member, Mayo County Council

1975-77 Vice-Chairman, Mayo County Council

1977 Elected to Dáil Éireann

1980-81 Minister of State, Department of Transport and Power

1982 Minister for the Gaeltacht
Minister for Trade, Commerce and Tourism

1982-87 Fianna Fáil Spokesman on Trade, Commerce and Tourism

1987-91 Minister for the Environment

1992 Minister for Justice
Minister for Industry and Commerce

1993-94 Member of the European Commission, responsible for social affairs and employment, immigration, home affairs and justice



Marcelino Oreja Aguirre

Born in Madrid, Spain, on 13 February 1935

Married, two children

Doctor of Law, Madrid

- | | | | |
|--|---|---|--|
| <p>1960</p> <p>1962-70</p> <p>1962</p> <p>1968</p> | <p>Entered the diplomatic service, appointed to the Foreign Minister's Office</p> <p>Head of Foreign Minister's Office</p> <p>Appointed to the staff of the Diplomatic School, Madrid</p> <p>Deputy Head of the Diplomatic School</p> | <p>1970</p> <p>1974</p> <p>1975</p> <p>1976-80</p> <p>1977</p> <p>1979</p> <p>1980</p> <p>1982</p> <p>1984-89</p> <p>1989</p> | <p>Head, international services, Bank of Spain</p> <p>State Secretary, Ministry of Information and Tourism</p> <p>State Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs</p> <p>Minister of Foreign Affairs</p> <p>Senator by royal appointment</p> <p>Elected to Congress as Member for Guipúzcoa Province</p> <p>Appointed representative of central government to the autonomous community of the Basque country with the rank of Minister</p> <p>Elected to Congress as Member for Álava Province</p> <p>Secretary-General of the Council of Europe</p> <p>Elected Member of the European Parliament for the European People's Party; Chairman of the Committee on Institutional Affairs, and Vice-Chairman of the European People's Party Group</p> |
| | | <p>1991</p> <p>1992</p> <p>1993</p> <p>1994</p> | <p>Chairman of the European Commission's Group of Advisers on the Ethical Implications of Biotechnology</p> <p>Drafted a blueprint for a European Constitution at the request of the Committee on Institutional Affairs of the EP (formally presented to the Commission in April 1993)</p> <p>Re-elected to Congress as Member for Álava Province</p> <p>Member of the European Commission, responsible for energy, the Euratom Supply Agency and transport</p> |



Anita Gradin

Born in Hörnefors, Västerbotten, Sweden, on 12 August 1933

Married, one child

Degree in social work and public administration, Stockholm

- | | | |
|---------|---------|---|
| | 1963-67 | Employed by the Social Welfare Planning Committee in Stockholm |
| | 1967-68 | Adviser in the Cabinet Office |
| | 1968-92 | Member of Parliament, member of the parliamentary Standing Committees on Education and on Finance, delegate to the Council of Europe |
| | 1968-82 | Chair of the District Branch of the Federation of Social Democratic Women, Stockholm
For 10 years, Chair of the Swedish Union of Graduates in Social Work and Public Administration |
| | 1973-80 | Chair of the National Board for Intercountry Adoptions |
| | 1975-92 | Vice-Chair of the National Federation of Social Democratic Women in Sweden |
| | 1978-82 | Chair of the Council of Europe's Committee on Migration, Refugees and Demography.
Special assignment: cooperation with the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees; Helsinki Final Act: reports on the situation of the Jews in the Soviet Union |
| 1950 | | Journalist, <i>Västerbottens folkblad</i> |
| 1952 | | Employed by the Swedish Union of Forest Workers and Log Drivers |
| 1956-68 | | Journalist, <i>Arbetarbladet</i> , Gävle |
| 1960-63 | | Journalist, the Central Organization of Salaried Employees' journal |
| | 1982-86 | Minister with responsibility for Immigrant and Equality Affairs at the Ministry of Labour |
| | 1986-91 | Minister with responsibility for Foreign Trade at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs |
| | 1992-94 | Ambassador of Sweden to Austria and Slovenia and to IAEA and UN in Vienna |



Édith Cresson

Born in Boulogne-Billancourt, France, on 27 January 1934

Married, two children

Graduate of the École des hautes études commerciales; Doctorate in demography

- 1958-60 Researcher at the Compagnie française des pétroles
- 1966 Responsible for agricultural matters in the Convention des institutions républicaines
- 1968-74 Director of studies in private economic research institutes

- 1974-90 Member of Steering Committee of the Socialist Party
- 1974 National Secretary to the Socialist Party, responsible for youth and student affairs
- 1977 Elected mayor of Thuré in Vienne
- 1979 Member of the European Parliament
Member of the Agriculture Committee
- 1981 Elected Member of the Assemblée Nationale for Vienne (re-elected in 1986 and 1988)
- 1981-83 Minister of Agriculture
- 1982 Member of the Vienne Conseil Général
- 1983 Elected mayor of Châtelleraut
Minister for Foreign Trade and Tourism
- 1984-86 Minister for Industrial Redeployment and Foreign Trade
- 1986-88 National Secretary to the Socialist Party, with responsibility for industry
- 1986-91 Chair of the Democratic Association of French Nationals Abroad
- 1988-90 Minister for European Affairs
- 1990-91 Chair and managing director of Schneider Industries Services International
- 1991-92 Prime Minister
- 1992 Chair and managing director of Services Industries Stratégies Internationales Environnement
Chair of the Institute of European Studies, University of Paris - St Denis



Ritt Bjerregaard

Born in Copenhagen, Denmark, on 19 May 1941
Graduate, Teachers' Training College, Odense

1971 Member of Parliament for the
Social Democratic Party

- 1973 Minister for Education
- 1975-78 Minister for Education
- 1979-81 Minister for Social Affairs
- 1981-82 Leader of the Parliamentary
Social Democratic Party
- 1982 Member of parliamentary Com-
mittees on Foreign Affairs,
European Affairs, Environment,
Budget, Public Accounts, etc.
- 1982-87 Deputy Leader of the Parlia-
mentary Social Democratic
Party
- 1987-92 Leader of the Parliamentary
Social Democratic Party
- 1990-94 Chair of the parliamentary Pub-
lic Accounts Inspection Com-
mittee
- 1990-94 Member of the Parliamentary
Assembly of the Council of Eu-
rope
- 1992-94 President of the Danish Euro-
pean Movement
- 1992-94 Vice-President of the Parlia-
mentary Assembly of the
Conference on Security and
Cooperation in Europe
- 1992 Vice-President of Socialist
International Women



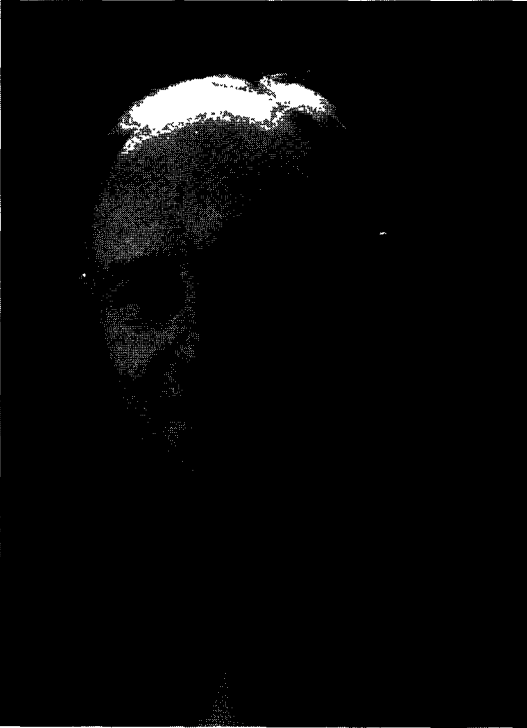
Monika Wulf-Mathies

Born at Wernigerode (Harz), Germany, on
17 March 1942

Married

Studied history, German and economics at the
Universities of Hamburg and Freiburg; Ph.D.

- 1968-71* Head of Division in the Federal
Ministry of Economic Affairs
- 1971-76* Federal Chancellery, becoming
Head of Social Policy Division
- 1976* Elected to Executive Committee
of ÖTV (public service and
transport union)
- 1978* Member of the Supervisory
Board of Deutsche Lufthansa
AG
- 1981* Re-elected to Executive Com-
mittee of ÖTV
- 1982-84* Chair of ÖTV
- 1988* Deputy Chair of the Supervisory
Board of Deutsche Lufthansa
AG
- 1989* Member of the Supervisory
Board of VEBA
President of Public Services
International



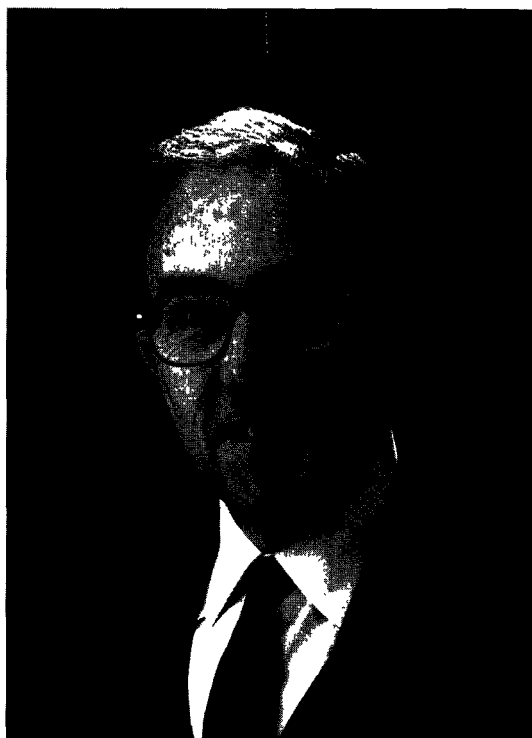
Rt. Hon. Neil Kinnock

Born in Tredegar, United Kingdom, on 28 March 1942

Married, two children

BA in industrial relations and history (Cardiff);
postgraduate Diploma in Education

- 1966-70* Tutor, Organizer in industrial and trade union studies for the Workers' Educational Association
- 1970* Labour Member of Parliament for Bedwellty and Islwyn in South Wales
- 1970-79* Various member of the House of Commons Public Expenditure Select Committee, Nationalized Industries Select Committee and European Legislation Select Committee
- 1974-75* Parliamentary Private Secretary to the Secretary of State for Employment
- 1979* Labour's Chief Opposition Spokesperson on Education
- 1980* Elected member of Labour's Shadow Cabinet
- 1978-94* Member of the National Executive Committee of the Labour Party
- 1988* Chairman of the National Executive Committee
- 1983* Privy Councillor
- 1983-92* Leader of the Labour Party
Vice-President of the Socialist International



Mario Monti

Born in Varese, Lombardy, Italy, on 19 March 1943

Married, two children

Degree in economics and management, Bocconi University, Milan

Graduate studies at Yale University, USA

1965-69 Assistant at Bocconi University

1969-70 Associate professor at the University of Trento

1970-79 Professor at the University of Turin

1971-85 Professor of Monetary Theory and Policy at Bocconi University

1978-94 Economic commentator of *Corriere della Sera*

1979-94 Member of various company boards

1981 Rapporteur of the Treasury Committee on Savings Protection

1981-82 Chairman of the Treasury Committee on the Banking and Financial System

1982-85 President of the Société universitaire européenne de recherches financières (European financial research institute) (SUERF)

1985-86 Member of the Macroeconomic Policy Group set up by the European Commission and CEPS

1985-94 Professor of Economics and Director of the Institute of Economics at Bocconi University

1985 Founder of the Paolo Baffi Centre for Monetary and Financial Economics at Bocconi University

1987-88 Member of the Competition Act drafting committee

1988-89 Member of the Treasury Committee on Debt Management

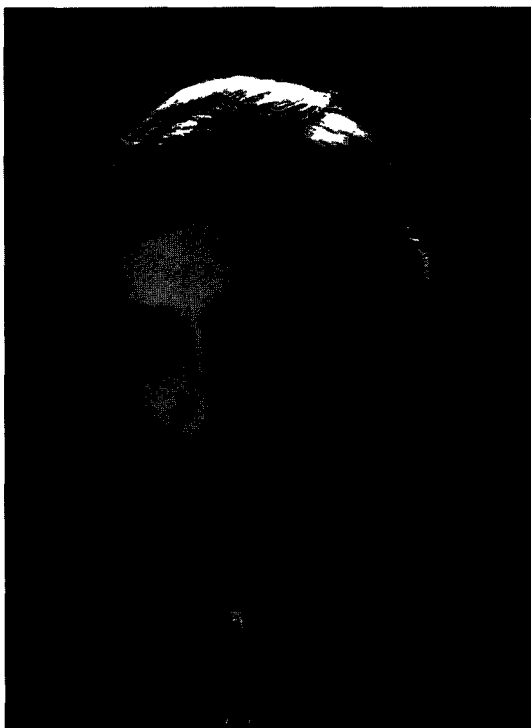
1988-90 Chairman of the working party preparing Italy for the single market

1989 Founds the Innocenzo Gasparini Institute of Economic Research at Bocconi University, in cooperation with CEPR (London) and NBER (Cambridge, Mass.)

1989-91 Member of the Treasury Committee on Banking Law Reform

1989-94 Rector of Bocconi University

1994 President of Bocconi University



Franz Fischler

Born in Absam, Tyrol, Austria, on 23 September 1946, into a farming family

Married, four children

University of Vienna, Faculty of Agricultural Studies, Doctorate in natural and economic science

Practical experience while at university on market-gardening and pig-breeding farm in Austria and two months on a dairy farm in Nyköping, Sweden

1973-79 University assistant in the Department of Regional Agricultural Planning at the Institute for Farm Management in Vienna

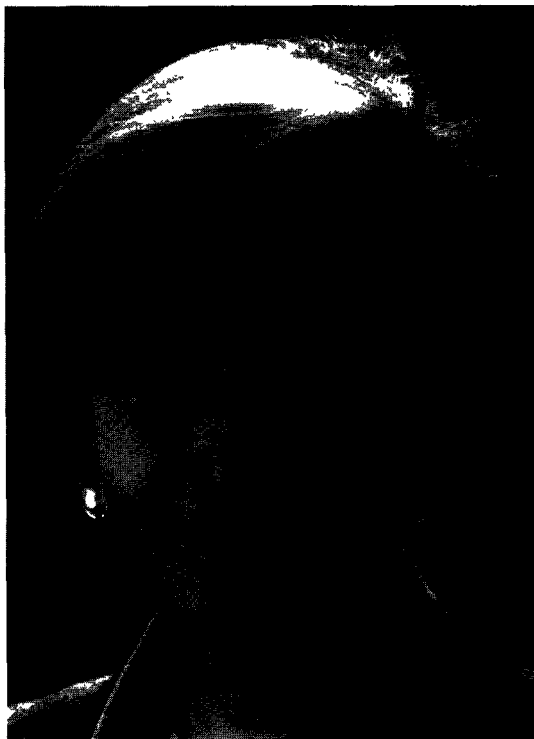
Scientific leader on several research projects, worked on university training farms and was a member of various official working parties

1979-89 Tyrol Chamber of Agriculture — responsible *inter alia* for culture and education, land-use planning and environmental protection

1985 Appointed Director of the Chamber of Agriculture

1989-94 Federal Minister of Agriculture and Forestry

1990-94 Member of the Austrian National Council



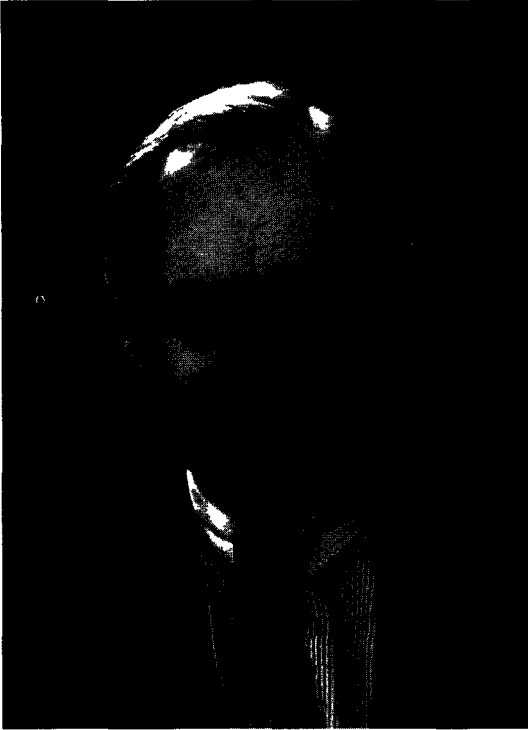
Emma Bonino

Born in Bra, Cuneo, Italy, on 9 March 1948

Degree in foreign languages and literature from the Bocconi University of Milan (1972)

1975 Founder of the CISA (Centro informazione, sterilizzazione e aborto), which provides women with medical assistance

- 1976 Elected to the Italian Chamber of Deputies; re-elected at every subsequent election (1979, 1983, 1987, 1992, 1994). Has held various offices such as that of chair of the parliamentary group of the Radical Party and member of the Bureau of Parliament
- 1978 Prime mover of a referendum against nuclear energy, which resulted in the blocking of civil nuclear power in Italy
- 1979 Elected to the European Parliament; re-elected in 1984
- 1981 Founder member and then secretary of Food and Disarmament International
- 1987 Promoter of international human, civil and political rights campaigns in the countries of Eastern Europe
- 1991 Active supporter of an anti-prohibition policy on drugs through parliamentary, referendum and civil disobedience campaigns
- 1991-93 Chair of the Radical Party
- 1993-94 Elected Secretary of the Party
Promoter of international campaigns for the establishment of the Yugoslav War Crimes Tribunal, for the setting-up of an international criminal court and for a moratorium on the death penalty



Yves-Thibault de Silgy

Born in Rennes, France, on 22 July 1948

Married, two children

Degree in law (Rennes); Master's in public law (Paris I) and Diploma from the Institut d'études politiques, Paris; graduate of École nationale d'administration; prizewinner in public law, economics and civil law

1976-81 Ministry of Foreign Affairs (international economic affairs and Community agricultural and fisheries matters)

1981-84 Adviser, then Deputy Chef de cabinet, to Mr Ortoli, Vice-President of the Commission with responsibility for economic and monetary affairs

1985-86 French Embassy in Washington: Counsellor (economic affairs)

1986-88 Prime Minister's Office: adviser with responsibility for European affairs and international economic and financial affairs

1988-93 Usinor Sacilor: Director for International Affairs
Delegate of the French Iron and Steel Federation
President of the Special Steels Producers' Union
Chairman of the Finance Committee of Eurofer (European Confederation of Iron and Steel Producers)
Vice-Chairman of the CNPF (Conseil National du Patronat International Committee
Member of the Board of AFNOR (French Association for Standardization)
Member of the ECSC Consultative Committee

1993 Secretary-General of the Inter-departmental Committee for Questions of Economic Cooperation in Europe
Adviser on European affairs to the Prime Minister, assisting in the preparation of summits of the industrialized countries

1994 Minister Plenipotentiary



Erkki Antero Liikanen

Born in Mikkeli, Finland, on 19 September 1950
Married, two children

Master's degree in political science (economics), University of Helsinki

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|----------------|--|
| <i>1972-90</i> | Member of Parliament; member of Cultural Affairs Committee (1972-75), Agriculture and Forestry Committee (Vice-Chairman) (1977-79), Foreign Affairs Committee (member 1975-82; Chairman 1983-87) |
|----------------|--|

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|-------------------------|--|
| <i>1973-84</i> | Member of Mikkeli Town Council |
| <i>1978, 1982, 1988</i> | Elector of the President of the Republic |
| <i>1979-86</i> | Vice-Chairman then Chairman, Regional Policy Council |
| <i>1979-87</i> | Member of Nordic Council |
| <i>1980-89</i> | Member then Chairman of Supervisory Board of Outokumpu |
| <i>1981-87</i> | Secretary-General of the Social Democratic Party |
| <i>1983-87</i> | Parliamentary Commissioner to the Bank of Finland (Vice-Chairman)
Speaker's Council |
| <i>1987-90</i> | Minister for Finance |
| <i>1987-90</i> | Minister in the Ministry of the Interior, with responsibility for regional policy; member of Foreign Affairs Committee, Finance Committee and Economic and Budgetary Policy Committee; Chairman of Regional Policy and Tax Reform Committees |
| <i>1990</i> | Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Head of Finnish Mission to the European Union |



Christos Papoutsis

Born in Larissa, Greece, on 11 April 1953

Economist

- 1977* Member of Central Committee of PASOK, subsequently Member of Executive Bureau and International Secretary
- 1978-80* President of the Greek National Union of Students
- 1981-84* Special Adviser on public administration affairs in the Prime Minister's Department
- 1984-94* Member of the European Parliament; Leader of the PASOK delegation; member of the Committee on Budgets and the Committee on Foreign Affairs, Security and Defence Policy
- 1984-89* Vice-Chairman of the EEC-Canada interparliamentary delegation
- 1987-94* Vice-Chairman of the Party of European Socialists at the European Parliament
- 1988-94* Member of the Bureau of the Party of European Socialists
- 1989-94* Member of the EEC-USA interparliamentary delegation

1. Union citizenship

Freedom of movement and right of residence

Non-Community nationals

1.1.1. Proposal for a Council Regulation laying down a uniform format for visas.

Commission proposal: OJ C 238, 26.8.1994; COM(94) 287; Bull. 7/8-1994, point 1.1.1

Endorsed by Parliament on 16 January. Parliament approved the Commission proposal to facilitate the free movement of persons within the European Union but would like visas to be valid for short stays only and data protection to be increased.

OJ C 43, 20.2.1995

2. Human rights

European Union countries

1.2.1. Parliament resolution on racist murders in Austria.

Adopted on 16 February. Condemning the murder of four gypsies on 5 February in Oberwart, Parliament urged all Austrians and political, civil, economic, religious and cultural organizations to continue their efforts to combat all acts and behaviour of a racist, xenophobic, Nazi or fascist nature. It pressed the Austrian authorities to do all in their power to bring those guilty to justice and called on the Ministers for Justice and Home Affairs to set up a special working party to monitor and fight terrorist and racist groups.

OJ C 56, 6.3.1995

1.2.2. Parliament resolution on the assassination of the Basque MP, Gregorio Ordóñez.

Adopted on 16 February. Parliament joined other democratic forces in roundly condemning the murder of Gregorio Ordóñez on 23 January by the terrorist group, ETA. It urged the Basque people, Union institutions, national governments and ordinary citizens to be steadfast in their fight against terrorism.

OJ C 56, 6.3.1995

Human rights outside the European Union

Bahrain

1.2.3. Parliament resolution on the continued human rights violations in Bahrain.

Adopted on 16 February. Parliament expressed its full support for the people of Bahrain, who have been demonstrating since 5 December 1994 for their political, economic and social rights. It condemned the response of the security forces to the demonstrations and called on the government to free all political prisoners, restore

the constitution suspended in 1975, organize free and fair general elections, and abolish the State Security Law and other legal provisions which restrict liberties and human rights.

OJ C 56, 6.3.1995

Burma (Myanmar)

1.2.4. Parliament resolution on the continued violation of human rights in Burma.

Reference: Parliament resolution on the continued violation of human rights in Burma: OJ C 305, 31.10.1994; Bull. 9-1994, point 1.3.68

Adopted on 16 February. Parliament strongly condemned the State Council's policy of restoring law and order, putting down the aspirations of the Karen minority for greater autonomy and its total contempt for the legitimate rights of other minorities. It called for the revision of the 1982 citizenship Law, which oppresses minorities, especially the Muslims of Rakhine State, and for an end to forced labour. It solemnly repeated its call for the immediate and unconditional release of the Sakharov prizewinner and 1991 Nobel laureate, Aung San Suu Kyi. It voiced concern at ASEAN's policy of 'constructive engagement' towards Myanmar, which could be construed as offering support for the existing regime.

OJ C 56, 6.3.1995

United States

1.2.5. Parliament resolution on judicial murder in Texas.

Adopted on 19 January. Shocked at the execution on 4 January of innocent Jesse Dewayne Jacobs at the Huntsville penitentiary in Texas for a murder of which his sister has been found guilty, Parliament expressed deep regret at the US Supreme Court's failure to uphold its own tradition of defending the rights of US citizens. Irrespective of the rights and wrongs of capital punishment, it believed that the execution of an

individual for a crime he or she had not committed was repugnant.

OJ C 43, 20.2.1995

Mexico

Reference: Parliament resolution on the peasant uprising in the Mexican State of Chiapas: OJ C 44, 14.2.1994; Bull. 1/2-1994, point 1.3.77

1.2.6. Parliament resolution on the situation in the State of Chiapas

Adopted on 19 January. Parliament welcomed the first positive contacts between the new government and the Zapatist National Liberation Army and appealed for the parties to engage in dialogue and *détente* to help prevent fresh outbreaks of fighting. It called on President Ernesto Zedillo to fulfil his undertakings regarding electoral law and justice, in order to fight corruption, create a democratic society, implement agrarian reform and promote respect for human rights.

OJ C 43, 20.2.1995

1.2.7. Parliament resolution on the situation in the State of Chiapas.

Adopted on 16 February. Parliament took note of the replacement of the governor of Chiapas and welcomed the end of military operations. It condemned all acts of violence and repression whatever their origin and voiced concern at the build-up of weapons in the country. It undertook to support any initiative to re-establish respect for human rights and democratic coexistence in the region.

OJ C 56, 6.3.1995

Nigeria

1.2.8. Parliament resolution on human rights violations in Nigeria.

Adopted on 16 February. Concerned about the retention of power by the Nigerian military regime and grave human rights violations by the security forces in Ogoniland, Parliament called for the release both of political and union leaders imprisoned in their fight for justice and democracy and of any other person imprisoned on political grounds. It also called on the authorities to recognize the results of the elections of 12 June 1993, establish democratic rule, respect fully their international human rights obligations

and to find a way of safeguarding the Ogoni people's rights and culture.

OJ C 56, 6.3.1995

Peru

1.2.9. Parliament resolution on the arrest of Maria Gabriella Guarino.

Adopted by Parliament on 16 February. Parliament called for humanitarian intervention by the Peruvian President, Alberto Fujimori, to grant Mrs Guarino a pardon or have her deported. Mrs Guarino, an Italian citizen, was sentenced to 20 years in prison and fined USD 25 000 after her arrest on 8 March last year in northern Peru, where she lived with her daughter and partner, who belonged to the Tupac and Amaru Revolutionary Movement (MRTA). Parliament expressed the hope that when the appeal was heard the Supreme Court would clear her or at least reduce her sentence substantially. It called for immediate moves to make the physical and psychological conditions of her detention more humane, in particular by allowing her to read and write.

OJ C 56, 6.3.1995

Russian Federation

1.2.10. Parliament resolution on the humanitarian situation in Chechnya and the neighbouring republics of Ingushetia, Dagestan and Northern Ossetia.

Adopted on 16 February. Parliament urged the Russian and Chechen sides to call an immediate humanitarian cease-fire so that the dead and wounded could be brought out and corridors and safety zones established to facilitate aid shipments. It asked the European Union and Member States to provide the necessary material and logistical aid in the crisis region and the affected neighbouring republics through international aid organizations such as the UNHCR and the ICRC.

OJ C 56, 6.3.1995

Sudan

1.2.11. Parliament resolution on Sudan.

Adopted on 16 February. Parliament called on the Sudanese Government to allow into the

country human rights observers and asked the European Union to devise ways in which it could help any such observers carry out impartial inquiries into accusations of torture, extrajudicial executions and arbitrary murders. It called for the unconditional release of all political prisoners and the repeal of legislative and constitutional measures allowing administrative detention without charge or trial as well as cruel, inhuman or degrading punishment. It also appealed to the international community to step up sanctions against the Khartoum regime and bring pressure to bear on it to stop the massacres in the south of the country and to respect human rights throughout the country.

OJ C 56, 6.3.1995

Turkey

1.2.12. Parliament resolution on human rights in Turkey and charges brought against the author, Yashar Kemal, by the State Security Court in Istanbul in connection with 'separatist propaganda'.

Adopted on 16 February. Parliament vigorously denounced the charging of Yashar Kemal for 'separatist propaganda' following publication of an article on 2 January in the German weekly *Der Spiegel*, in which he condemned Ankara's crackdown on Turkey's Kurdish minority and criticized the inconsistency between the government's conciliatory tone towards the West and its ruthlessness within Turkey. It did not believe the article gave any objective grounds for such a charge and accordingly felt that the trial was a political one, constituting a serious breach of human rights and free expression. It called on the Council and Commission to make representations to Turkey to encourage more respect for human rights there and to ensure that all proceedings against Yashar Kemal are dropped.

OJ C 56, 6.3.1995

Viet Nam

1.2.13. Parliament resolution on the human rights situation in Viet Nam.

Adopted on 19 January. Concerned about the Vietnamese Government's policy towards the Unified Buddhist Church and the treatment of some leading figures belonging to other religious communities and of a number of writers,

artists and intellectuals seen as a risk to national integrity or public order, Parliament asked the Council and the Commission to broach the issue of human rights with the Vietnamese authorities. It welcomed the Vietnamese Government's decision to accept a human rights clause in the Cooperation Agreement currently being negotiated with the Community.

OJ C 43, 20.2.1995

Former Yugoslavia

1.2.14. Parliament resolution on the position of the independent media in the succession States of the former Yugoslavia.

Reference: Parliament resolution on the survival of the Belgrade newspaper, *Borba*: OJ C 23, 21.1.1995; Bull. 12-1994, point 1.3.167

Adopted on 19 January. Aware of the key role played by the independent media in informing the people and countering prejudice, Parliament again called on the Council and Commission to use political and financial means to help the independent media at risk in the succession States of the former Yugoslavia. It stressed that if sanctions on the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) were to be relaxed, one of the explicit conditions had to be the freedom of the independent media to continue operating. However, it also believed that consideration should be given to a relaxation of sanctions on newsprint and television equipment provided that it was channelled through NGOs and not through government authorities.

OJ C 43, 20.2.1995

Indigenous peoples

1.2.15. Parliament resolution on the international Decade of Indigenous Peoples

Adopted on 19 January. Parliament welcomed the Decade of Indigenous Peoples proclaimed by the UN as a symbol of international recognition of their rights. It called on the Council and Commission to develop a coherent policy for the Decade and to draw up a communication and a multiannual action programme focusing on support for the autonomy of indigenous communities. It also invited them to come up with measures to ensure that such communities were consulted on, and involved in, any decisions to finance development projects of relevance to

them and to include specific paragraphs to safeguard their rights in future trade and cooperation agreements between the EU and non-member countries. It asked the Council to take a common position on indigenous peoples to be included in the conclusions of the Social Development Summit and to promote the adoption of a UN declaration on the rights of indigenous peoples.

OJ C 43, 20.2.1995

Repressive technologies

1.2.16. Parliament resolution on repressive technologies.

Adopted on 19 January. Disturbed at recent revelations that repressive technologies (such as electric-shock equipment) are being produced in three Member States and exported with government complicity, Parliament called for the governments concerned to respond to these accusations and to back Amnesty International's appeal for a thorough investigation into the extent of such trade within the EU. It also asked the Commission to present proposals for bring-

ing these technologies under arms export controls.

OJ C 43, 20.2.1995

Financing

1.2.17. Financing for activities to promote democracy and human rights (see Table 1).

Table 1 — *Activities to promote democracy and human rights*

<i>(ECU)</i>	
Activity	Amount
Support for the independent Serb newspaper <i>Borba</i>	105 500
Ten schemes to support democracy and human rights in Latin America	1 550 737
Eight schemes to support democracy and human rights in developing countries	990 100

3. The Community economic and social area

Implementation of the White Paper on growth, competitiveness and employment

1.3.1. Commission Green Paper on the liberalization of telecommunications infrastructure and cable television networks (Part Two) (→ point 1.3.101).

Economic and monetary policy

Economic and monetary union

European Monetary System (EMS)

1.3.2. Entry of the Austrian schilling into the EMS.

Decision taken on 7 January by the ministers for economic affairs and finance and the central bank governors. Following the Austrian Government's decision to join the exchange-rate mechanism of the EMS, the ministers and the governors of the Member States' central banks decided on the terms on which the schilling was to take part in the European Monetary System from 9 January. The central rate for the schilling was set at ECU 13.7167.

Wider use of the ecu

1.3.3. Proposal for a Council Regulation concerning harmonized consumer price indices (→ point 1.6.1).

Internal market

Free movement of goods

Technical aspects

Motor vehicles

1.3.4. Parliament and Council Directive 95/1/EC on the maximum design speed, maximum torque and maximum net engine power of two- or three-wheeled motor vehicles.

Commission proposal: OJ C 93, 13.4.1992; COM(91) 497; Bull. 1/2-1992, point 1.3.30

Economic and Social Committee opinion: OJ C 313, 30.11.1992; Bull. 9-1992, point 1.2.17

Parliament opinion (first reading): OJ C 72, 15.3.1993; Bull. 1/2-1993, point 1.2.2

Council common position: Bull. 6-1993, point 1.2.7

Parliament opinion (second reading): OJ C 315, 22.11.1993; Bull. 10-1993, point 1.2.5

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

Parliament declaration of intention to reject the common position: OJ C 61, 28.2.1994; Bull. 1/2-1994, point 1.2.9

Conciliation Committee meeting: Bull. 3-1994, point 1.2.10

Parliament amendments (second reading): OJ C 205, 25.7.1994; Bull. 5-1994, point 1.2.10

Commission opinion: COM(94) 321; Bull. 7/8-1994, point 1.2.3

Conciliation Committee meeting: Bull. 10-1994, point 1.2.7

Joint text: Bull. 12-1994, point 1.2.8

Joint text approved by Parliament on 18 January.

OJ C 43, 20.2.1995

Joint text approved by the Council on 23 January.

Signed by Parliament and the Council on 2 February. This Directive sets out to harmonize the

methods of measuring power, speed and torque on two- or three-wheeled motor vehicles. Within two years, the Commission will make a study on the link between engine power and safety, and propose any amendments which prove necessary; in the meantime, Member States remain free to maintain or introduce provisions prohibiting the registration of vehicles with an engine power in excess of 74 kW.

OJ L 52, 8.3.1995

Industrial products

1.3.5. Proposal for a Parliament and Council Directive on textile names.

Commission proposal: OJ C 96, 6.4.1994; COM (93) 712; Bull. 1/2-1994, point 1.2.13

Economic and Social Committee opinion: OJ C 195, 18.7.1994; Bull. 4-1994, point 1.2.18

Endorsed by Parliament (first reading) on 15 February.

OJ C 56, 6.3.1995

1.3.6. Proposal for a Parliament and Council Directive on certain methods for the quantitative analysis of binary textile fabric mixtures.

Commission proposal: OJ C 96, 6.4.1994; COM (93) 713; Bull. 1/2-1994, point 1.2.12

Economic and Social Committee opinion: OJ C 195, 18.7.1994; Bull. 4-1994, point 1.2.19

Endorsed by Parliament (first reading) on 15 February.

OJ C 56, 6.3.1995

Pharmaceutical products

1.3.7. Council Regulation (EC) No 297/95 on fees payable to the European Agency for the Evaluation of Medicinal Products.

Basic Regulation: Council Regulation (EEC) No 2309/93 laying down Community procedures for the authorization and supervision of medicinal products for human and veterinary use and establishing a European Agency for the Evaluation of Medicinal Products: OJ L 214, 24.8.1993; Bull. 7/8-1993, point 1.2.3

Commission proposal: COM(94) 167; Bull. 5-1994, point 1.2.14

Endorsed by Parliament on 19 January, subject to amendments concerning, inter alia, revenue forecasts and surpluses.

OJ C 43, 20.2.1995

Amended proposal adopted by the Commission on 3 February.

COM(95) 27

Adopted by the Council on 10 February. This Regulation determines the structures and amounts of fees to be paid by firms to obtain and maintain Community marketing authorizations for medicinal products for human and veterinary use and for all the other services provided by the Agency.

OJ L 35, 15.2.1995

Foodstuffs

1.3.8. Parliament and Council Directive 95/2/EC on food additives other than colours and sweeteners.

Commission proposal: OJ C 206, 13.8.1992; COM(92) 255; Bull. 6-1992, point 1.3.22

Economic and Social Committee opinion: OJ C 108, 19.4.1993; Bull. 1/2-1993, point 1.2.12

Parliament opinion (first reading): OJ C 176, 28.6.1993; Bull. 5-1993, point 1.2.8

Amended Commission proposal: OJ C 189, 13.7.1993; COM(93) 290; Bull. 6-1993, point 1.2.16

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

Council agreement on a common position: Bull. 12-1993, point 1.2.13

Council common position: OJ C 172, 24.6.1994; Bull. 3-1994, point 1.2.21

Parliament amendments (second reading): OJ C 341, 5.12.1994; Bull. 11-1994, point 1.2.15

Commission opinion incorporating an amended proposal: COM(94) 563; Bull. 12-1994, point 1.2.19

Council approval: Bull. 12-1994, point 1.2.19

Signed by Parliament and the Council on 20 February. This Directive establishes the list of additives other than colours and sweeteners which are authorized on the Community market and specifies the conditions for their use in foodstuffs, in particular their maximum permitted levels.

OJ L 61, 18.3.1995

1.3.9. Proposal for a Parliament and Council Directive amending Council Directive 80/777/EEC on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to the exploitation and marketing of natural mineral waters.

Commission proposal: OJ C 314, 11.11.1994; COM(94) 423; Bull. 10-1994, point 1.2.10

Endorsed by the Economic and Social Committee on 23 February. The Committee insisted on a high level of consumer protection and the need to clarify the distinctions between different types of water, particularly in labelling.

Animal and plant health

General

1.3.10. Draft agreements between the European Community and third countries concerning sanitary and phytosanitary measures to protect public, animal and plant health applicable to trade in animals and products of animal origin, fish and fishery products, live bivalve molluscs, plants and plant products and other objects.

Reference: Council Decision 94/800/EC concerning the conclusion on behalf of the European Community, as regards matters within its competence, of the agreements reached in the Uruguay Round multilateral negotiations (1986-94): OJ L 336, 23.12.1994; Bull. 12-1994, point 1.3.98

Negotiating directives issued by the Council on 20 February. Under the GATT agreements, bilateral trade in animals and products of animal origin, fish and fishery products, live bivalve molluscs, plants and plant products and other objects is to be facilitated whilst still protecting public, animal and plant health.

Animal health

1.3.11. Proposal for a Council Regulation on the certification of animals and animal products.

Commission proposal: OJ C 373, 29.12.1994; COM(94) 561; Bull. 12-1994, point 1.2.23

Endorsed by Parliament on 17 February.
OJ C 56, 6.3.1995

1.3.12. Parliament resolution on livestock welfare.

References:

Parliament resolution on the Commission communication to the Council and Parliament on the protection of animals: OJ C 20, 24.1.1994; Bull. 12-1993, point 1.2.18

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

Proposal for a Council Directive amending Directive 64/433/EEC on health conditions for

the production and marketing of fresh meat: OJ C 224, 12.8.1994; COM(94) 315; Bull. 7/8-1994, point 1.2.9

Parliament resolution on the protection of animals in transport: OJ C 305, 31.10.1994; Bull. 9-1994, point 1.2.19

Adopted by Parliament on 15 February. Parliament would like to see the duration of animal transportation journeys limited to eight hours. It called on the Council to take an immediate decision on uniform rules for such transport in the European Union and to make the granting of refunds for exports of live animals dependent on strict compliance with provisions concerning animal welfare and veterinary control. It also called on the Commission to submit to Parliament and the Council proposals aimed at reducing or indeed stopping exports of live animals for slaughter and at banning the rearing of calves in crates in all the Member States after a transitional period.

OJ C 56, 6.3.1995

Animal feed

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

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

Parliament opinion: OJ C 305, 31.10.1994; Bull. 9-1994, point 1.2.26

Endorsed by the Economic and Social Committee on 25 January. The Committee considered, however, that the Commission should take account of the need to reduce administrative costs in the European Union in order to make it more competitive internationally.

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

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

Parliament opinion: OJ C 305, 31.10.1994; Bull. 9-1994, point 1.2.27

Endorsed by the Economic and Social Committee on 25 January, subject to amendments involving terminology.

Free movement of services

Financial services

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

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

Economic and Social Committee opinion: Bull. 9-1994, point 1.2.28

Endorsed by Parliament (first reading) on 16 February, subject to amendments of a technical nature.

OJ C 56, 6.3.1995

Media

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

References:

Economic and Social Committee opinion on the Green Paper: OJ C 304, 10.11.1993; Bull. 9-1993, point 1.2.18

Commission communication: COM(94) 353; Bull. 10-1994, point 1.2.13

Adopted by the Economic and Social Committee on 23 February. The Committee welcomed a Community initiative to guarantee an equivalent level of pluralism in the Member States and considered it necessary to the proper functioning of the single market. It recommended that the Commission cut short the fresh round of consultation it had launched on media concentration and asked it to adopt a precise timetable for drawing up its proposal. The Committee also repeated the various specific requests contained in its opinion of 22 September 1993, in particular those concerning the programmes of public broadcasting organizations, the obligations of commercial television and radio channels to respect the diversity of opinions and pluralism, the creation of a European Media Council, and the drawing-up of a European media code.

Indirect taxation

1.3.17. Proposal for a Council Directive on taxes other than turnover taxes which affect the consumption of manufactured tobacco (consolidated text).

Commission proposal: COM(94) 355; Bull. 10-1994, point 1.2.16

Endorsed by Parliament on 17 February.

OJ C 56, 6.3.1995

Intellectual property

1.3.18. Proposal for a Parliament and Council Directive on the legal protection of biotechnological inventions.

Commission proposal: OJ C 10, 13.1.1989; COM(88) 496; Bull. 10-1988, point 2.1.17

Economic and Social Committee opinion: OJ C 159, 26.6.1989; Bull. 4-1989, point 2.1.44

Parliament opinion (first reading): OJ C 305, 23.11.1992; Bull. 10-1992, point 1.3.44

Amended Commission proposal: OJ C 44, 16.2.1993; COM(92) 589; Bull. 12-1992, point 1.3.50

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

Council agreement on a common position: Bull. 12-1993, point 1.2.40

Council common position: OJ C 101, 9.4.1994; Bull. 1/2-1994, point 1.2.36

Parliament amendments (second reading): OJ C 205, 25.7.1994; Bull. 5-1994, point 1.2.20

Commission opinion incorporating an amended proposal: COM(94) 245; Bull. 6-1994, point 1.2.38

Conciliation Committee meeting: Bull. 11-1994, point 1.2.26

Joint text adopted by the Conciliation Committee on 23 January. This lays down a series of definitions determining what is and is not patentable, in particular as regards parts of the human body.

1.3.19. Proposal for a Parliament and Council Regulation on the Community design; proposal for a Parliament and Council Regulation on the legal protection of designs.

Commission proposals: OJ C 345, 23.12.1993 and OJ C 29, 31.1.1994; COM(93) 342 and 344; Bull. 12-1993, point 1.2.39

Economic and Social Committee opinion: OJ C 388, 31.12.1994; Bull. 7/8-1994, point 1.2.18

Additional opinion adopted by the Economic and Social Committee on 22 February. The Committee endorsed the proposal, although it suggested that the date on which a design is considered to be made available to the public should

be better defined and that a supplementary provision should be inserted allowing the holder of a design to initiate an action to seek information on the source of a copy.

Data protection

1.3.20. Proposal for a Parliament and Council Directive on the protection of individuals with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data.

Commission proposal: OJ C 277, 5.11.1990; COM(90) 314; Bull. 7/8-1990, point 1.3.310

Economic and Social Committee opinion: OJ C 159, 17.6.1991; Bull. 4-1991, point 1.2.140

Parliament opinion (first reading): OJ C 94, 13.4.1992; Bull. 3-1992, point 1.2.214

Amended Commission proposal: OJ C 311, 27.11.1992; COM(92) 422; Bull. 10-1992, point 1.3.177

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

Council agreement on a common position: Bull. 12-1994, point 1.1.3

Common position formally adopted by the Council on 20 February.

Public procurement

1.3.21. Draft agreement in the form of an exchange of letters between the European Community and the United States of America on government procurement.

Reference: Opinion 1/94 of the Court of Justice of 15 November 1994 on the powers of the European Community to conclude the agreements resulting from the Uruguay Round: Bull. 12-1994, point 1.7.23

Commission proposal concerning the conclusion of the agreement: OJ C 291, 19.10.1994; COM(94) 251; Bull. 6-1994, point 1.2.42

Amended proposal adopted by the Commission on 7 February. This proposal modifies the scope of the agreement by extending it to the three new Member States, widening its legal basis in the light of Opinion 1/94 of the Court of Justice, and requiring the assent of Parliament to be obtained.

OJ C 48, 25.2.1995; COM(95) 18

Competition

Rules applying to businesses

General rules

1.3.22. Draft Commission Regulation on the application of Article 85(3) of the Treaty to certain categories of technology transfer agreements.

References:

Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2349/84 on the application of Article 85(3) of the Treaty to certain categories of patent licensing agreements: OJ L 219, 16.8.1984

Commission Regulation (EEC) No 556/89 on the application of Article 85(3) of the Treaty to certain categories of know-how licensing agreements: OJ L 61, 4.3.1989

Commission draft: OJ C 178, 30.6.1994

Economic and Social Committee opinion delivered on 25 January. The Committee commends the initiative taken by the Commission in formulating plans to merge into one instrument the patent licensing Regulation and the know-how Regulation. However, it proposes changes relating, in particular, to the market share threshold and the term of protection, which it argues should begin to run when the first licensee puts the goods on the market.

1.3.23. Commission Regulation (EC) No 70/95 amending Regulation (EEC) No 2349/84 on the application of Article 85(3) of the Treaty to certain categories of patent licensing agreements.

Reference: Draft Commission Regulation on the application of Article 85(3) of the Treaty to certain categories of technology transfer agreements: OJ C 178, 30.6.1994; point 1.3.22 of this Bulletin
Regulation extended: Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2349/84 (OJ L 219, 16.8.1984), as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 151/93: OJ L 21, 29.1.1993; Bull. 12-1992, point 1.3.52

Adopted on 17 January. The Regulation extends the existing block exemption for patent licensing agreements for six months, pending the adoption of the block exemption for technology transfer agreements which is currently under consideration.

OJ L 12, 18.1.1995

Prohibited horizontal agreements

COAPI

1.3.24. Commission decision adopted on 30 January. COAPI (Colegio Oficial de Agentes de la Propiedad Industrial) is the professional association of industrial property agents in Spain; the decision requires it to put an end to internal rules giving its general meeting power to fix compulsory minimum scales of fees, and to the annual decisions which the general meeting has taken in the exercise of that power.

All members of the profession are members of COAPI under general legislation governing professional associations of this kind (colegios), which are legal persons recognized by the State and protected by the law; the legislation empowers them to set minimum scales of fees for the profession.

The Court of Justice has consistently held that the term 'undertaking' in Article 85 of the EC Treaty includes any entity engaged in an economic activity, irrespective of its legal form and the way in which it is financed, and the decision accordingly finds that COAPI's members are undertakings and that COAPI itself is an association of undertakings within the meaning of that provision.

The infringements the Commission has identified are concerned with the minimum scales of fees for services rendered by members of COAPI to non-resident customers seeking an industrial property right in Spain, and the minimum scales of fees for services rendered abroad to customers resident in Spain.

The Commission considers that, while it is true that quality of service is an essential feature of competition between members of the professions, it must not be coupled with a prohibition on price competition.

The decision illustrates the point that the professions do not stand outside the competition rules laid down by the Treaty, even when domestic law allows them to engage in restrictive conduct. The Court of Justice has confirmed on several occasions that the legal basis of an agreement is irrelevant to the application of Article 85.

Permissible forms of cooperation

Commission decisions not to apply Article 85 of the EC Treaty

1.3.25. Adopted on 25 January. The Commission here authorizes an agreement on German television broadcasting of French horse races, concluded between Pari mutuel urbain (PMU), which is an economic interest grouping (groupe-ment d'intérêt économique) with its head office in Paris, and Deutscher Sportverlag Kurt Stoof GmbH & Co (DSV), of Cologne.

In 1989 Ladbroke Racing (Deutschland) GmbH, the German subsidiary of Ladbroke, the largest UK bookmaker, complained to the Commission about an alleged infringement of Articles 85 and 86 of the EC Treaty by PMU, Pari mutuel international SA (PMI), of Paris, and DSV. In 1990 PMI and DSV notified a new contract to the Commission which did not contain the disputed clauses.

However, this new contract contained three clauses that restricted competition. The wording of these clauses, which required honesty, recognition of the racing associations' intellectual property rights, and provision of confidential information by corporate bookmakers, was vague, and the Commission issued a new statement of objections. The signatories agreed to delete the clauses or to change them so as to make them compatible with Article 85.

The Commission has now given the contract negative clearance: the Commission finds, in other words, that the contract is not caught by the ban imposed by Article 85 on restrictive agreements between undertakings. The complainant has therefore obtained satisfaction and the complaint no longer holds.

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. 12-1989, point 2.1.78; Supplement 2/90 — Bull.

Recticel/CWW-Gerko Akustik

1.3.26. Adopted on 3 February. The decision authorizes the establishment of a joint venture manufacturing sound elimination systems.

Celulalo SA is a Spanish company which makes sound elimination systems for motor cars and household appliances, and which was hitherto a wholly owned subsidiary of Recticel SA; CWW-Gerko Akustik GmbH & Co. KG is now to buy a 50% holding. In view of the presence of large competitors the transaction does not result in a combined market share such as would create or strengthen a dominant position, and the Commission accordingly declares it compatible with the common market and the EEA Agreement.

TWD/Akzo/Kuagtextil

1.3.27. Adopted on 10 February. The Commission here authorizes a joint venture in the synthetic fibres industry, between Textilwerke Deggendorf GmbH (TWD) and Akzo Nobel Faser AG (ANF).

Kuagtextil GmbH, of Konz in Germany, manufactures and sells polyester filament yarns for textile applications, and is a subsidiary of ANF, based in Wuppertal; a 51% holding is now to be acquired by TWD, of Deggendorf in Germany, which is controlled by the Viennese company Heinrich Kunert GmbH. Kuagtextil will then be controlled jointly by TWD and Akzo. TWD is to have the 'leadership' of the joint venture. TWD and Kuagtextil will manufacture and sell polyamide and polyester yarns for textile applications, while ANF will be operating only in synthetic fibres for industrial use on the European market (the EEA including the EC).

The joint venture will have a share of less than 15% of the market in polyester yarns for textile applications, which cannot result in a dominant position. There will continue to be a competitive structure, as market shares are spread evenly among five other major manufacturers. A large number of small suppliers and imports into the EEA together account for about 30% of the market. Other synthetic fibres, such as polyamide and viscose yarns, also have a limited but real influence on competition in the product.

The Commission has accordingly declared the transaction compatible with the common market and the EEA Agreement.

Mercedes-Benz/Kässbohrer

1.3.28. Adopted on 14 February. The decision authorizes the acquisition of Karl Kässbohrer GmbH by Mercedes-Benz AG.

Reference: Council Directive 93/38/EEC coordinating the procurement procedures of entities operating in the water, energy, transport and telecommunications sectors: OJ L 199, 9.8.1993; Bull. 6-1993, point 1.2.38

Kässbohrer manufactures buses, touring coaches and specialized commercial vehicles. Its commercial vehicle business has now been sold separately. This transaction is concerned only with buses and coaches.

The Commission distinguishes three product markets: city buses, inter-city buses and touring coaches. The geographic market most affected is that of Germany, where Mercedes-Benz and Kässbohrer had a combined share of 57% of the total city and inter-city bus market in 1993. Although the German market is gradually coming to form part of a wider European one, the Commission takes the view that for the time being it is more appropriate to define the relevant market as national.

The German market in city buses will be only slightly affected by the transaction. In 1993 Mercedes-Benz had a market share of 44.5%, while Kässbohrer was almost absent, with only 1.6%. The markets most affected are those in inter-city buses, where the combined market share is 74%, and touring coaches, where it is 54%. The Commission has nevertheless concluded that the transaction will not create a dominant position on either of these markets in Germany, for the following reasons:

- The boundaries between the three market segments are fluid, and supply-side substitutability is high, making market shares less important.
- Mercedes-Benz/Kässbohrer will face real competition from MAN and Neoplan, and potential competition from non-German manufacturers such as Volvo, Scania, Renault, Iveco and DAF. In 1994 German imports of buses and coaches were low, although as a proportion of the total sold they grew by 5%. Tangible barriers to entry are not very significant, and intangible barriers, such as brand loyalty and customer-supplier relationships, can be expected to weaken. The Commission anticipates that the German market will open up gradually over the next few years as the public procurement Directives take hold. Mercedes-Benz has also given the Commission assurances that it will allow non-German manufacturers access to Kässbohrer's sales and servicing network.

On the basis of its analysis of the German market, therefore, the Commission decides to declare the transaction compatible with the common market.

Siemens/Italtel

1.3.29. Adopted on 17 February. The decision authorizes Siemens and Italtel to establish a joint venture to make telecommunications equipment.

The telecommunications business of Siemens' Italian subsidiary, Siemens Telecomunicazioni SpA, is to be merged with that of Italtel, a subsidiary of the STET group. STET is a holding company which also controls the Italian public telecommunications operators, recently merged as Telecom Italia.

The Commission finds, first of all, that there is a long-term process of transformation under way on the markets in telecommunications equipment, as a result of technological developments, the effects of standardization and public procurement legislation, and the liberalization of services and infrastructures, creating a worldwide market in equipment for public telecommunications networks.

Secondly, the benefits of any privileged treatment of the joint venture imposed on Telecom Italia by STET will be shared with Siemens. Thirdly, the distinction between service activities and manufacturing activities within the STET group has been reinforced by the creation of Tecnitel, a wholly owned STET subsidiary, as part of the reorganization of the group. STET has also given the Commission assurances that it will not interfere in Telecom Italia's purchasing policy, and more especially in its choice of suppliers, and that a clear separation will be maintained between the boards of directors and management structures of Telecom Italia, Tecnitel and the companies in the Italtel group.

The Commission accordingly concludes that the transaction does not create or strengthen a dominant position on any of the relevant markets.

Cegelec/AEG

1.3.30. Adopted on 20 February. The Commission here authorizes the acquisition by Cegelec SA of control of a division of AEG.

Cegelec is a subsidiary of the French Alcatel Alsthom group, specializing in electronics; it is to take control of the projects and drive systems division of AEG, which is owned by the German Daimler-Benz group.

Drive systems are used in various industries, including metalworking and paper, to control the speed of rotation of the motors used in industrial processes. The Commission has identified two main product segments: low-end drives, where the geographic market would probably cover Western Europe, and high-end drives and complete 'projects' or packages, where it is likely that the markets are more national.

In none of the markets which might be affected does the combined share of the parties exceed 25%. The parties face strong competitors, including ABB, Siemens, Ansaldo and Reliance. The Commission accordingly authorizes the planned acquisition.

Svenska Cellulosa/PWA

1.3.31. Adopted on 20 February. The decision authorizes the acquisition by the Swedish company Svenska Cellulosa AB of a majority holding in the German company PWA Papierwerke Waldhof-Aschaffenburg AG.

Svenska Cellulosa is a major producer of different kinds of paper; its subsidiary SCA Mölnlycke makes paper-based products and hygiene products. PWA operates in the same areas, particularly paper-based products.

The new group will be the largest paper manufacturer in Europe, with substantial market shares in individual countries such as Germany and the Netherlands, on specific markets other than feminine hygiene products.

The Commission decides not to oppose the transaction; however, there is effective competition from other major manufacturers of paper-based products with significant market shares; the products affected are not highly sophisticated; customers are often institutional buyers who look closely at prices and products; the market is a dynamic and growing one; and supply-side substitutability is relatively high.

The Commission accordingly declares the transaction compatible with the common market.

Zurich Insurance Cy/Banco di Napoli

1.3.32. Adopted on 22 February. The Commission here authorizes the establishment of a joint venture, known as Newco, between Zurigo Compagnia di Assicurazioni SA and Banco di Napoli SpA.

Zurigo is the Italian subsidiary of Zurich Insurance Group, one of the world's major insurance groups. Banco di Napoli is a State-owned Italian bank which does business mainly in the south of the country.

The joint venture will operate in life assurance in Italy. It is to draw up life assurance policies linked to savings and loans, to sell them through Banco di Napoli's branches, and to administer them thereafter.

Of the two parents, only Zurigo is active on the relevant market, where it currently has a market share of less than 1.5%, though it serves a different segment. In the specific segment in which Newco is to operate there are strong competitors likewise selling life assurance through banks' branch networks.

The Commission concludes that there is no serious doubt as to the compatibility of the transaction with the common market.

State aid

1.3.33. Commission decisions and other measures in respect of State aid in fisheries and agriculture are dealt with under the relevant subject headings (→ points 1.3.153 to 1.3.155 and 1.3.139 to 1.3.144).

General rules

1.3.34. Commission decision on the interest rate to be charged when unlawful and incompatible aid is being recovered.

Adopted 1 February. In 1991 the Commission informed the Member States that unlawful aid would have to be recovered in accordance with national law, which in practice had meant that interest was charged at a 'legal rate'. The Commission found, however, that the legal rate applied was sometimes very much lower than

the commercial rate which represents the cost of money at the time.

The Commission has now informed the Member States that in any decisions it may adopt ordering the recovery of unlawful and incompatible aid it would apply the reference rate used in the calculation of the net grant equivalent of regional aid measures. That rate is based on the rates charged on bank loans to firms.

Decisions to raise no objection

Privatization

Germany

1.3.35. Commission decision on aid granted by Beteiligungs-Management-Gesellschaft Berlin mbH (BMGB) and Bundesanstalt für vereinigungsbedingte Sonderaufgaben (BVS), which take over from the Treuhandanstalt (THA).

Previous decision: Bull. 11-1992, point 1.3.70

Adopted on 17 January. After completing the privatization of more than 14 000 enterprises and keeping 1 487 000 workers in employment, the THA was, as planned, dissolved at the end of 1994. Administration of the remaining 119 enterprises, of which 51 are about to be privatized, was transferred to two bodies reporting to the Federal Government, the BMGB and the BVS.

In view of the THA's unprecedented and unique role in the changeover from a planned economy to a market economy, the Commission had applied special criteria when assessing State aid; in particular, it took account of the very temporary nature of the THA's activities which were to cease at the end of 1994. However, to allow the last privatizations to be completed, the Commission decided to continue to apply, partially and temporarily for one additional year, i.e. until 31 December 1995, the same special State aid criteria to BMGB and BVS transactions. However, certain modifications will be introduced:

- notifications will be dealt with by the Commission within 30 working days (instead of 15 working days), following the usual procedure;
- in non-sensitive sectors, notification must be given only of cases involving firms employing

more than 250 persons (and no longer 1 000 in the event of privatization and 1 500 in the event of continuing financing) which are being privatized under conditions that are not fully consistent with the normal conditions of a market economy or where the privatization concerns the sale of bundled enterprises that are not historically connected or, finally, where firms continue to receive financing from the BMGB or the BVS if the total commitment exceeds DM 50 million at 1 January 1995 (previously DM 150 million).

Shipbuilding

Reference: Seventh Council Directive 90/684/EEC on aid to shipbuilding (OJ L 380, 31.12.1990; Bull. 12-1990, point 1.3.64), as last amended by Council Directive 93/115/EC: OJ L 326, 28.12.1993; Bull. 12-1993, point 1.2.71

Germany

1.3.36. Commission decisions concerning a third tranche of aid for the Peene Werft (PW) and Warnow Werft (WW) shipyards in Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania.

Reference: Council Directive 92/68/EEC amending Directive 90/684/EEC on aid to shipbuilding: OJ L 219, 4.8.1992

Adopted on 1 February. The Commission decided not to object to a third tranche of investment aid being granted to two shipyards located in the new *Länder*. The aid, needed for their privatization, amounts, in the case of Peene Werft, to DM 103.9 million, of which DM 84 million is in the form of a grant and, in the case of Warnow Werft, DM 222.5 million, of which DM 202 million is in the form of a grant.

The Commission took the view that the aid complied with the seventh Council Directive on aid to shipbuilding and with the derogation provided for in Directive 92/68/EEC which allows additional aid to be granted to restructure shipyards in the new *Länder* and restore their competitiveness.

Denmark

1.3.37. Commission decisions on shipbuilding aid in Denmark.

Adopted on 1 February. The Commission decided not to object to an extension, to the end

of 1995, of three shipbuilding aid schemes in Denmark.

Under the first scheme, an interest subsidy of 9% of the contract value before aid can be granted at the time of delivery of a vessel. Ship-owners may also opt for aid granted in instalments corresponding to the actual or estimated dates on which interest or loan payments are made.

Under the second scheme, guarantees are granted for loans obtained in 1995 for vessels built in Danish yards and to be delivered within three years of the date of the contract. The Commission calculated that the aid element in the scheme represents 1% of the contract value.

The third scheme, known as 'guarantees for the last vessel', provides guarantees on the capital of a shipyard amounting to 75% of the value of the contract for the last vessel built at the yard. In order to be eligible for this guarantee, the yard must previously have decided to cease shipbuilding permanently. The aid intensity must not exceed 7.5%.

The Commission took the view that the aid complied with the requirements of the seventh Council Directive on aid to shipbuilding.

Greece

1.3.38. Commission decision on aid to Elefsis Shipyards SA (Greece).

Adopted on 1 February. The Commission decided to authorize restructuring aid to Elefsis Shipyards SA involving no capacity increase, since the aid measure complied with the seventh Council Directive on aid to shipbuilding. The investment totalled DR 11 455 million. The aid provided in the form of a grant by the Greek Government totalled DR 5 728 million (ECU 19.4 million), i.e. 50% of the investment cost. The restructuring programme does not include ship repair.

Other sectors

France

1.3.39. Commission decision relating to the tax arrangements applicable to the competitive activities of the Post Office.

Adopted on 8 February. The Commission received several complaints in 1990 from French insurance agents in respect of the provisions of Law No 90-568 of 2 July 1990 permitting the Post Office to engage in a number of competitive activities, including the sale of insurance products, while at the same time benefiting from exemption under the normal taxation system. These exemptions compensate for the public service constraints imposed on the Post Office, which entail additional costs arising from the requirement to provide a rural postal service.

After comparing the tax concession with the additional costs arising from the public service obligations, the Commission concluded that the public service costs were greater than the tax concession. Therefore, as regards the competitive activities of the Post Office in the insurance field, the tax arrangements applicable to the latter did not constitute State aid within the meaning of Article 92 of the EC Treaty.

Germany

1.3.40. Commission decision relating to forestry aid in the *Land* of Thuringia.

Reference: Council Regulation (EEC) No 867/90 on improving the processing and marketing conditions for forestry products: OJ L 91, 6.4.1990

Adopted on 17 January. The Commission authorized the application of a scheme to promote forestry and logging in Thuringia. The aid, paid in the form of an investment grant for felling and processing, will amount to 11.25% of investments and will be supplemented by a contribution from the EAGGF applied for under Council Regulation (EEC) No 867/90. The aid is intended for private and municipal forest owners and operators, wood hauliers and sawmills. The scheme will be applied from 1995 to 1999 and have an annual budget for 1995 of DM 3 million (ECU 1.5 million).

The Commission based its decision on the fact that the *Land* of Thuringia is part of the regions eligible for State aid under Article 92(3)(a) of the EC Treaty and that the aid fits in with the measures taken by the Community to help create and promote alternative employment in forestry for farmers.

United Kingdom

1.3.41. Commission decision on aid to the International Drilling and Downhole Technology Centre (IDDTC), Scotland.

Adopted on 1 February. The Commission decided not to object to aid to ensure the survival and restructuring of the International Drilling and Downhole Technology Centre. The aid consists in the conversion into a grant of two loans totalling UKL 1 825 000 (ECU 2.37 million). The aid was necessary as profits from the activities of the Centre were not sufficient to allow it to repay the loans in question. The Centre has taken the necessary steps to ensure its future viability.

The IDDTC is a non-profit-making organization which operates an earth-based facility where drilling and downhole equipment and techniques can be developed, tested and demonstrated without the risks and expenses associated with offshore wells. Its primary aim is to allow organizations and firms to conduct their own testing and development programmes using the experience acquired by the Centre in coordinating research and development programmes for its various customers, most of which are small and medium-sized enterprises.

Regional aid

Reference: Commission communication on the principles of coordination of regional aid schemes: OJ C 31, 31.12.1979

Spain

1.3.42. Commission decision on regional aid in Andalusia.

Adopted on 17 January. The Commission decided not to object to a regional aid scheme of the IFA (Andalusian Economic Development Agency) aimed at promoting the economic development of small and medium-sized enterprises and, exceptionally, large enterprises. The scheme involves investment aid, aid towards the acquisition of capital holdings in firms, rescue and restructuring aid and outright grants for studies, advisory services and training. It will run until 1999 and will have a budget of PTA 132 087 million (ECU 827 million).

The Commission took the view that all the measures in question could be considered as being compatible with the common market under Article 92(3)(a) of the EC Treaty and that the rescue and restructuring aid satisfied the criteria laid down for this type of aid by the Commission.

Portugal

1.3.43. Commission decision on the extension of an aid scheme for the free zone of Madeira.

Adopted on 17 January. The Commission decided not to object to an extension to 31 December 2000 of an aid scheme aimed at attracting new enterprises to the free zone of Madeira. The scheme involves investment aid for energy-saving measures, training grants and exemption from direct taxes.

The Commission approved the extension of the aid measures in view of their limited period of application and the fact that the island of Madeira has an abnormally low level of development and is disadvantaged by its extremely peripheral location.

Research and development

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

Italy

1.3.44. Commission decision on aid to Alcatel Italia SpA

Adopted on 17 January. The Commission decided not to object to the grant of aid to Alcatel Italia to help it carry out a Eureka research project in collaboration with firms from two other Member States, the purpose of which is to study and develop a telecommunications network based on the definition of a new digital hierarchy. The aid, which is being granted under Italian Acts Nos 46/82 and 22/87, may not exceed 35% of the eligible costs as defined by national law, i.e. LIT 18 864.3 million (ECU 9.56 million).

The Commission gave the award the go-ahead as meeting the requirements of the R&D aid framework.

Decision to raise no objection to part of an aid plan and to initiate Article 93(2) proceedings in respect of another part

Germany

1.3.45. Commission decision on aid to chemicals manufacturer Leuna-Werke GmbH, Lower Saxony.

Previous decision: Bull. 1/2-1994, point 1.2.65

Adopted on 1 February. In February 1994 the Commission initiated proceedings against Leuna-Werke in respect of a DM 146.3 million equity loan and a guarantee on DM 175.3 million to cover the company's losses for 1993, and in respect of a guarantee on investment amounting to DM 203.5 million undertaken during the first half of 1993 with a view to the company being broken up into separate units and privatized.

The Treuhandanstalt subsequently approved, and belatedly notified to the Commission, additional aid consisting of a guarantee on DM 266.2 million in investment loans for 1994, a DM 351.2 million equity loan to cover losses incurred in 1994, and individual guarantees amounting to DM 300 million.

In 1994 Leuna-Werke was split into three companies: Leuna Chemie GmbH, Leuna Standort GmbH and Leuna Vermögensverwaltung GmbH. The leading chemical companies in the former German Democratic Republic are Leuna 2000 (which was hived off from Leuna in 1993), Sächsische Olefinwerke, Leuna GmbH and Chemie GmbH Bitterfeld. Because of their various interrelationships, a restructuring plan involving across-the-board privatization was drawn up with a view to merging Buna, Sächsische Olefinwerke and Leuna at the end of 1994.

In the interests of maintaining the company as a going concern while the Article 93(2) proceedings are under way, the Commission has decided not to object to the covering of the losses incurred during that period (DM 321.6 million in 1993 and DM 351.2 million in 1994) and the conversion into an equity loan of the DM 300 million worth of guarantees. It has also authorized the aid for the investment necessitated by compliance with the safety and environmental protection standards imposed by the public authorities. The proceedings are therefore terminated in respect of these various aid measures.

The Commission has decided, on the other hand, to widen the scope of the proceedings by opening an investigation into the other newly notified investment aid measure, namely the guarantee on DM 266.2 million in investment loans for 1994.

Decisions to initiate proceedings under Article 6(4) of the Steel Aid Code

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

Germany

1.3.46. Commission decision on regional investment aid to the steel companies Reinwald Recycling GmbH and Hansa Chemie Abbruch und Recycling GmbH.

Adopted on 17 January. The Commission decided to initiate proceedings with a view to examining the compatibility with the common market of the aid to Reinwald, which consists of an investment grant of DM 1 397 500 (ECU 0.72 million), a tax concession of DM 668 000 (ECU 0.36 million), and loans under various ERP (European recovery programme) schemes (DM 5.3 million, or ECU 2.75 million) and under the 'kfw-Mittelstandsprogramm' (DM 650 000, or ECU 0.34 million), for a total investment of DM 10.8 million (ECU 5.61 million). The aid to Hansa Chemie Abbruch und Recycling consists of an investment grant of DM 1.8 million (ECU 0.94 million) and an investment allowance of DM 448 000 (ECU 0.23 million). Both companies are active in the processing and marketing of scrap.

1.3.47. Commission decision on aid to Werkstoff-Union GmbH, a steel company located in the former German Democratic Republic.

Adopted on 17 January. Following a complaint and on the basis of information provided by the German authorities, the Commission established that Werkstoff-Union had received some DM 63 million (approximately ECU 32 million) for an investment in a brand-new facility for producing ferrous and non-ferrous products. The investment, which amounts to DM 285 million, is also supported by government deficit guarantees.

The Commission has decided to initiate proceedings in respect of the aid because it has serious doubts about the compatibility with the common market of aid to increase capacity in a sector already suffering from overcapacity. The financing arrangements must in any case be clarified.

1.3.48. Commission decision on aid to Walzwerk Ilseburg GmbH, a steel company located in the former GDR.

Adopted on 14 February. The Commission decided to initiate proceedings so that it could assess the compatibility with the common market of a proposal by the German Government to award DM 6.8 million (ECU 3.5 million) in aid to Walzwerk Ilseburg to help it carry out an investment of DM 29.5 million (ECU 15.34 million) aimed at converting its rolling mills to making the products now made at Salzgitter, where the production line is to be closed.

Decision to initiate proceedings under Articles 93(2) of the EC Treaty and 6(4) of the Steel Aid Code

Spain

1.3.49. Commission decision on aid to Tubacex.

Adopted on 14 February. Tubacex manufactures stainless steel tubes, a product not covered by the ECSC Treaty. It has a subsidiary, Acería de Álava, whose activities are covered by that Treaty. Tubacex's financial situation has been steadily deteriorating since 1991, with losses of PTA 6.91 billion in 1993 and PTA 12.3 billion in 1994. In October 1993 nine out of ten of its creditors agreed to a debt-for-equity swap. In view of the fact that these creditors include a number of public entities, the Commission has decided to initiate proceedings under Articles 93(2) of the EC Treaty and 6(4) of the Steel Aid Code to determine whether the acquisition of shareholdings by those entities constitutes State aid and, if so, whether it is compatible with the common market. In the course of the proceedings, the Commission will also examine the terms on which land was sold to the Basque Government and loans were made by the Wages Guarantee Fund (Fogasa).

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

Germany

1.3.50. Commission decision on aid to Maschinenfabrik Sangerhausen GmbH i.K. (Samag), Sangerhausen (Saxony-Anhalt).

Reference: Community guidelines on State aid for rescuing and restructuring firms in difficulty: Bull. 7/8-1994, point 1.2.42

Adopted on 1 February. In July 1994 Samag, which had been privatized in 1991 by the Treuhandanstalt, was declared bankrupt on grounds of its insolvency and inability to pay its debts. In order to enable the company to continue trading during the bankruptcy proceedings and to safeguard its assets, especially those located abroad, the government of Saxony-Anhalt decided to award it grants totalling some DM 2 million (approximately ECU 1.1 million) for 1994.

The Commission has decided to initiate proceedings in respect of the grants because it considers that they constitute aid to help the receiver find buyers or draw up a restructuring plan, and that such aid is not in keeping with the guidelines on State aid for rescuing and restructuring firms in difficulty, according to which only aid in the form of loan guarantees or loans at commercial interest rates may be granted.

Spain

Reference: Community framework on State aid to the motor vehicle industry: OJ C 123, 18.5.1989

1.3.51. Commission decision on aid to the car manufacturer Santana Motor SA, Linares (Andalusia).

Adopted on 11 January. In June 1994 the Spanish authorities decided to grant Santana, a subsidiary of Suzuki Motor Company, two interest-free loans totalling PTA 13.6 billion (ECU 85.1 million) to keep the company afloat at a time when it was experiencing severe difficulties. An advance of PTA 10.116 billion (ECU 63.3 million) had already been made, and it was argued that such aid could not distort intra-Community competition because no other company in the European Union manufactured the type of vehicle produced by Santana (a small, four-wheeled-drive sports utility vehicle); furthermore, Andalusia qualified for regional aid under Article 92(3)(a) of the EC Treaty.

Notwithstanding this, Santana markets Suzuki vehicles imported direct from Japan into Europe. The Commission has found, moreover, that the vehicles produced by Santana do, in fact, compete in Europe with other sports utility vehicles.

The Spanish aid is therefore caught by Article 92. Given that Santana's restructuring plan, without which regional aid cannot be authorized, is imprecise and unconvincing, the Commission has decided to initiate proceedings in order to assess the aid's validity and compatibility with the common market. It is mindful, however, that rescue aid may be justified while the proceedings are under way because of Santana's importance as the largest employer in the Linares area, where the standard of living is abnormally low.

France

1.3.52. Commission decision on the granting of direct and indirect aid for the building of sailing vessels by Community shipyards.

Reference:

Seventh Council Directive 90/684/EEC on aid to shipbuilding (OJ L 380, 31.12.1990; Bull. 12-1990, point 1.3.64), as last amended by Council Directive 93/115/EC: OJ L 326, 28.12.1993; Bull. 12-1993, point 1.2.71

Commission decision on tax measures to help the French overseas departments (1992): Bull. 12-1992, point 1.3.83

Adopted on 8 February. Since 1987 the scheme whereby certain tax incentives are granted to encourage investment in the French overseas departments has been extended to include investment in the building of sailing boats, cabin cruisers and pleasure craft. Such aid is authorized provided it remains within the limits laid down by the Directive on aid to shipbuilding.

After finding that the total amount of the aid granted in respect of five vessels built in Community shipyards (both for their construction and for their acquisition) exceeded the ceilings authorized by the Directive, the Commission has decided to initiate proceedings under Article 93(2).

Italy

1.3.53. Commission decision on aid to Breda Fucine Meridionali (BFM), a steelmaker in the non-ECSC sector.

Adopted on 14 February. BFM, which specializes in the supply of railway equipment (points), is owned by the public holding company, EFIM, and has received from the latter and from the Italian Government a number of loans, capital

injections and guarantees. In view of the company's loss-making situation, these measures cannot be regarded as the normal behaviour of a private investor operating under market economy conditions. They therefore constitute State aid. Being as yet unable to determine whether or not they are compatible with the common market, the Commission has decided to initiate Article 93(2) proceedings in respect thereof.

Decisions to terminate proceedings

Germany

1.3.54. Commission decision on aid to Nino Textil AG, Nordhorn (Lower Saxony).

Initiation of proceedings: Bull. 9-1993, point 1.2.47

Adopted on 1 February. The decision terminates the Article 93(2) proceedings initiated in respect of the aid which the *Land* of Lower Saxony planned to grant to Nino Textil. The German authorities have officially informed the Commission that Nino has been declared bankrupt and placed in the hands of the receiver, and that the restructuring aid previously envisaged will therefore not be granted.

Positive final decisions

France

1.3.55. Commission decision on aid to Kimberly-Clark Industries, Toul (Meurthe-et-Moselle).

Initiation of proceedings: OJ C 170, 23.6.1994; Bull. 4-1994, point 1.2.56

Adopted on 1 February. In 1989 the Commission authorized the award to Kimberly of a regional planning grant amounting to FF 120 million. In response to a complaint, the Commission initiated proceedings in respect of an additional aid payment of FF 96 million (ECU 14 million) allegedly made to Kimberly.

In the course of the proceedings, the Commission established that the amount in question represented the contribution by the public authorities to the cost of developing the land sold to Kimberly, and noted that a private investor

would not have developed the site because the expected selling price would not have covered even half the cost. It accordingly took the view that the public contribution to the cost of developing the site did in fact constitute State aid. However, in view of the economic situation in the Toul employment area, it has now decided that the aid paid to the company (a total of 16.7% of the investment) is compatible with the common market and has accordingly terminated the proceedings.

Italy

1.3.56. Commission decision on aid to the paper manufacturer Cartiere del Garda.

Initiation of proceedings: Bull. 7/8-1994, point 1.2.65

Adopted on 1 February. In July 1994 the Commission initiated proceedings in respect of the award of LIT 29 billion in investment aid to Cartiere del Garda as it had been unable to determine whether the costs to which the aid related were actually additional environmental costs.

In the course of the proceedings it became apparent that an amount of LIT 6.637 billion had to be deducted from the costs relating to the investment in environmental protection measures and was therefore ineligible for aid. The Italian Government having agreed to deduct the amount, the Commission established that the remaining investment did relate to environmental protection and that the 30% aid for that part, i.e. LIT 10.430 billion, was compatible with the common market. It has accordingly authorized the aid in question and terminated the proceedings.

Partly negative final decision

Germany

Reference: Article 2 of Commission Decision No 3855/91/ECSC establishing Community rules for aid to the steel industry: OJ L 362, 31.12.1991; Bull. 11-1991, point 1.2.26

Initiation of proceedings: Bull. 11-1993, point 1.2.59

1.3.57. Commission decision on R&D aid to the Lower Saxony steel producer Georgsmarienhütte GmbH.

Adopted on 1 February. In November 1993 the Commission initiated proceedings in respect of DM 35.9 million (ECU 18.7 million) in R&D aid, representing 30% of the eligible costs, which the German authorities proposed to grant to Georgsmarienhütte GmbH. During the proceedings it became apparent that DM 20.7 million (ECU 10.7 million) worth of the notified costs were not R&D costs at all but industrial investment costs which had to be incurred by the company with a view to maintaining production. The Commission decided that the 30% intensity was too high, it being its practice to authorize an aid intensity of 25% gross for applied research and development.

The Commission has therefore adopted a negative final decision in respect of DM 20.7 million (ECU 10.7 million) and approved the award of DM 15.2 million (ECU 7.9 million) as aid for R&D, this amount being equivalent to an aid intensity of 25%.

International cooperation

United States

1.3.58. Agreement between the European Communities and the Government of the United States of America regarding the application of their competition laws.

Proposal for a Council Decision concluding the Agreement: COM(94) 430; Bull. 10-1994, point 1.2.47

Endorsed by Parliament on 20 January.

OJ C 43, 20.2.1995

Canada

1.3.59. Draft Agreement between the European Communities and Canada regarding the application of their competition laws.

Commission recommendation: Bull. 10-1994, point 1.2.48

Negotiating brief adopted by the Council on 23 January.

Enterprise policy

Small and medium-sized businesses

European Observatory for SMEs

Reference: Commission communication to the Council, Parliament, the Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions on

the second annual report (1994) of the European Observatory for SMEs: COM(94) 352; Bull. 9-1994, point 1.2.74

1.3.60. Parliament resolution on the Commission's communication 'The European Observatory for SMEs — Comments by the Commission on the second annual report (1994)'.

Adopted by Parliament on 19 January. Welcoming the appearance of the report of the European Observatory for SMEs, Parliament also welcomed the approach taken by the Commission and called on it to take the necessary steps to eliminate the remaining barriers facing SMEs, in particular by proposing a late payments directive, and to implement a range of measures aimed at encouraging and promoting enterprises of this type. In this context, Parliament supports the setting-up of an SME academy to stimulate debate and action favouring SMEs.

OJ C 43, 20.2.1995

1.3.61. Economic and Social Committee opinion on the second annual report of the European Observatory for SMEs.

Adopted by the Economic and Social Committee on 25 January.

The Committee welcomed the second report, although it emphasized the urgent need to define the term SME and to take account of the craft sector in the Member States in which that sector plays a significant part. It also called for a survey to be conducted in the Member States on the impact of the internal market on SMEs.

Integrated programme in favour of SMEs and the craft sector

1.3.62. Opinion of the Committee of the Regions on the integrated programme in favour of SMEs and the craft sector.

References:

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

Council conclusions: Bull. 6-1994, point 1.2.79

Economic and Social Committee opinion: Bull. 9-1994, point 1.2.72

Parliament resolution: OJ C 323, 23.11.1994; Bull. 10-1994, point 1.2.54

Adopted by the Committee of the Regions on 2 February. The Committee welcomed the programme proposed by the Commission.

Tourism

1.3.63. Own-initiative opinion of the Committee of the Regions on the development of rural tourism.

Adopted by the Committee of the Regions on 2 February. The Committee calls for greater consistency in Community intervention and the harmonization of national policies in the field of rural tourism which, while still based on local initiatives, will thus be able to contribute to the harmonious development of rural areas in Europe.

1.3.64. Proposal for a Council Directive on the collection of statistical information in the field of tourism (→ point 1.6.2).

Research and technology

Accompanying, promotion and support activities and other activities

1.3.65. Administrative arrangement concerning scientific and technological cooperation between the European Commission and the European Molecular Biology Laboratory (EMBL).

Reference: Commission communication to the Council and Parliament on research and technological development entitled 'Achieving coordination through cooperation': COM(94) 438; Bull. 10-1994, point 1.2.57

Arrangement concluded on 17 January. The purpose of this arrangement, which follows on from the Commission communication on achieving coordination through cooperation, is to strengthen the links established between the Commission and the European Molecular Biology Laboratory, which is one of the main research centres for molecular, cellular and structural biology.

International cooperation

Canada

1.3.66. Memorandum of Understanding between the European Atomic Energy Community and the Government of Canada in the field of controlled nuclear fusion.

Negotiating directives: Bull. 11-1991, point 1.2.41

Commission proposal concerning conclusion: COM(94) 343; Bull. 9-1994, point 1.2.97

Decision concluding the Memorandum of Understanding adopted by the Council on 20 February. The Memorandum, which will apply for a period of 10 years, comes under the framework agreement on commercial and economic cooperation concluded with Canada in 1976.

Education, vocational training and youth

Cooperation in the field of education

1.3.67. Proposal for a Parliament and Council Decision establishing the Community action programme Socrates.

Commission proposal: OJ C 66, 3.3.1994; COM (93) 708; Bull. 1/2-1994, point 1.2.184

Parliament opinion (first reading): OJ C 128, 9.5.1994; Bull. 4-1994, point 1.2.165

Economic and Social Committee opinion: OJ C 195, 18.7.1994; Bull. 4-1994, point 1.2.165

Amended Commission proposal: OJ C 164, 16.6.1994; COM(94) 180; Bull. 5-1994, point 1.2.137

Committee of the Regions opinion: OJ C 217, 6.8.1994; Bull. 5-1994, point 1.2.137

Council agreement on a common position: Bull. 6-1994, point 1.2.197

Council common position: OJ C 244, 31.8.1994; Bull. 7/8-1994, point 1.2.167

Parliament amendments (second reading): OJ C 323, 21.11.1994; Bull. 10-1994, point 1.2.113

Commission opinion amending proposal: COM(94) 502; Bull. 11-1994, point 1.2.204

First Conciliation Committee meeting: Bull. 12-1994, point 1.2.226

Joint text adopted by the Conciliation Committee on 25 January. The joint text refers to a total multiannual appropriation of ECU 850 million, which constitutes a preferential point of reference subject to alteration. It also incorporates the Parliament amendments concerning the opening-up of the programme to the countries of Central and Eastern Europe, and to Cyprus and

Malta. It is accompanied by a draft declaration by the three institutions concerning the inclusion of the financial provisions in the legislative instruments (→ point 1.5.3).

Joint text approved by the Council on 20 February.

Vocational training

1.3.68. Council Regulation (EC) No 251/95 amending Regulation (EEC) No 337/75 establishing a European Centre for the Development of Vocational Training.

Regulation amended: Council Regulation (EEC) No 337/75 establishing a European Centre for the Development of Vocational Training (Cedefop): OJ L 39, 13.2.1975, as amended by Council Regulation (EC) No 1131/94: OJ L 127, 19.5.1994; Bull. 5/1994, point 1.2.140

Commission proposal: OJ C 74, 12.3.1994; COM(94) 20; Bull. 1/2-1994, point 1.2.186

Parliament opinion: OJ C 128, 9.5.1994; Bull. 4-1994, point 1.2.166

Economic and Social Committee opinion: OJ C 195, 18.7.1994; Bull. 4-1994, point 1.2.166

Adopted by the Council on 6 February. This Regulation has to do with aspects of the Commission proposal concerning the staff of the Centre, in respect of which the Council had reserved the right to act at a later stage when it decided, in May, to transfer the seat of the Centre to Thessaloniki; Article 13 of Regulation (EEC) No 337/75 is amended so as to bring the rules applicable to the staff of the Centre into line with those adopted for other decentralized Community bodies.

OJ L 30, 9.2.1995

Youth

1.3.69. Proposal for a Parliament and Council Decision adopting the 'Youth for Europe III' programme designed to promote the development of exchanges among young people and of youth activities in the Community.

Commission proposal: OJ C 160, 11.6.1994; COM(93) 523; Bull. 11-1993, point 1.2.81

Economic and Social Committee opinion: OJ C 148, 30.5.1994; Bull. 3-1994, point 1.2.170

Parliament opinion (first reading): OJ C 128, 9.5.1994; Bull. 4-1994, point 1.2.167

Amended Commission proposal: OJ C 170, 23.6.1994; COM(94) 186; Bull. 5-1994, point 1.2.141

Committee of the Regions opinion: OJ C 217, 6.8.1994; Bull. 5-1994, point 1.2.141

Council agreement on a common position: Bull. 6-1994, point 1.2.199

Council common position: OJ C 232, 20.8.1994; Bull. 7/8-1994, point 1.2.171

Parliament amendments (second reading): OJ C 323, 21.11.1994; Bull. 10-1994, point 1.2.116

Commission opinion amending proposal: COM(94) 490; Bull. 11-1994, point 1.2.208

First Conciliation Committee meeting: Bull. 12-1994, point 1.2.230

Joint text adopted by the Conciliation Committee on 25 January. The joint text refers to a total multiannual appropriation of ECU 126 million, which constitutes a preferential point of reference subject to alteration. It also incorporates the Parliament amendments concerning measures to make young people more aware of their European citizenship, to promote equal opportunities and to open up the programme to the countries of Central and Eastern Europe, Cyprus and Malta. It is accompanied by a draft declaration by the three institutions concerning the inclusion of the financial provisions in the legislative instruments (→ point 1.5.3).

Joint text approved by the Council on 20 February.

Economic and social cohesion

Structural action, regional policies

Planning and orientation

General

1.3.70. Commission communication on the allocation of structural funding between Objectives 2 to 5b for Austria, Finland and Sweden.

Adopted on 27 January. Allocates 90% of available financial resources between the Objectives

in the new Member States (the remaining 10% being earmarked for Community initiatives — 9% — and innovative measures and pilot pro-

jects — 1%). Table 2 shows how the resources have been allocated.

Table 2 — *Indicative allocation of structural funding in the new Member States between Objectives 2 to 5b for the period 1995-99*

Country	Objective 2	Objectives 3-4	Objective 5a		Objective 5b	Total
			Agriculture	Fisheries		
			Austria	101		
Finland	183	343	331	23	194	1 074
Sweden	164	500	140	22	245	1 071

(million ECU)

Structural action under Objective 2

1.3.71. Commission Decision 95/47/EC amending Commission Decision 94/169/EC establishing an initial list of declining industrial areas concerned by Objective 2 as defined by Council Regulation (EEC) No 2052/88.

Reference: Council Regulation (EEC) No 2052/88 on the tasks of the Structural Funds and their effectiveness and on coordination of their activities between themselves and with the operations of the European Investment Bank and the other existing financial instruments: OJ L 185, 15.7.1988; Bull. 6-1988, point 2.1.159
Decision amended: OJ L 81, 24.3.1994; Bull. 1/2-1994, point 1.2.111

Approved on 4 January.

Formally adopted on 22 February. Defines the list of areas concerned by Objective 2 in Austria and Finland for the period 1995-99.

OJ L 51, 8.3.1995

Structural action under Objective 5a (adjustment of agricultural structures)

1.3.72. Draft Commission Decisions approving single programming documents for Community structural funding to improve processing and marketing conditions for agricultural and forestry products in Belgium (Flanders, Brussels-Capital, Wallonia), Germany (Lower Saxony) and France, during the period from 1994 to 1999.

Approved on 22 February. The single programming documents select the following sectors for a joint measure under Objective 5a:

□ Belgium:

— Flanders: forestry products, meat, milk and milk products, eggs and poultry, cereals, fruit and vegetables, flowers and plants, seeds, potatoes, various crops, organic products;

— Brussels-Capital: meat;

— Wallonia: forestry products, meat, milk and milk products, eggs and poultry, oilseeds, fruit and vegetables, flowers and plants, potatoes, and environment protection;

□ Germany:

— Lower Saxony: fruit and vegetables, flowers and plants;

□ France: forestry products, meat, milk and milk products, eggs and poultry, cereals, wines and spirits, fruit and vegetables, flowers and plants, seeds, potatoes, other crops.

Community aid is to amount to ECU 23.54 million for Flanders, ECU 1.11 million for Brussels-Capital, ECU 5.33 million for Wallonia, ECU 29.87 million for Lower Saxony and ECU 258.89 million for France.

**Structural action under Objective 5b
(development and structural adjustment of
rural areas)**

Table 3 — *Community assistance under single
programming documents approved
under Objective 5b*

General

1.3.73. Commission Decision establishing, for the period 1995 to 1999 in Austria and Finland, the list of rural areas under Objective 5b as defined by Council Regulation (EEC) No 2052/88.

Reference: Regulation (EEC) No 2052/88 on the tasks of the Structural Funds and their effectiveness and the coordination of their activities between themselves and with the operations of the European Investment Bank and other existing financial instruments: OJ L 185, 15.7.1988; Bull. 6-1988, point 2.1.159

Approved on 4 January.

Formally adopted on 17 February. Defines the list of areas under Objective 5b in Austria and Finland for the period 1995-99.

Single programming documents

1.3.74. Draft Commission Decisions approving single programming documents for Community structural funding in Belgium (Meetjesland, Westhoek, Wallonia), Germany (Baden-Württemberg, North Rhine-Westphalia, Saxony), France (Massif central and Pyrénées), Italy (Liguria, Marche, Piedmont) and the United Kingdom (Marches, Lincolnshire and Midlands uplands) under Objective 5b.

Approved on 8 and 14 February. The single programming documents, prepared in partnership with the national and regional authorities, are intended to address the following priorities:

- economic development and diversification;
- the development of tourism;
- enhancing human resources;
- preserving natural resources and the environment.

Table 3 shows the breakdown of Community assistance by region.

<i>(million ECU)</i>	
Country/region	Total assistance
<i>Germany</i>	
• Baden-Württemberg	74.88
• North Rhine-Westphalia	46.78
• Saxony	24.06
<i>Belgium</i>	
• Meetjesland	10.29
• Westhoek	26.40
• Wallonia	41.38
<i>France</i>	
• Massif central	12.68
• Pyrenees	8.62
<i>Italy</i>	
• Liguria	35.75
• Marche	76.24
• Piedmont	83.50
<i>United Kingdom</i>	
• Marches	40.56
• Lincolnshire	53.74
• Midlands uplands	12.16

Community initiatives

Special support programme for peace and reconciliation in Northern Ireland and the border counties of Ireland

1.3.75. Draft notice from the Commission to the Member States laying down guidelines for an initiative in the framework of the special support programme for peace and reconciliation in Northern Ireland and the border counties of Ireland.

References:

Conclusions of the Essen European Council: Bull. 12-1994, point I.10

Commission communication on a special support programme for peace and reconciliation in Northern Ireland: Bull. 12-1994, point 1.2.150

Approved on 14 February. Following on from the communication on a special support programme for peace and reconciliation in Northern Ireland and from the conclusions of the Essen

European Council, the Commission has presented draft guidelines for the initiative in Northern Ireland. It will adopt the document after consulting Parliament, the Economic and Social Committee, the Committee of the Regions and the Management Committee for Community initiatives. The Commission believes that the following matters should be given priority in the framework of consolidating the peace process:

- the development of employment through measures to boost economic growth in sectors such as tourism, the redirection of redundant skills and greater participation by women in the labour market;
- urban and rural regeneration involving the promotion of local development and of social and economic regeneration, in particular through the improvement of the environment;
- cross-border development, by enhancing various forms of cooperation and by upgrading transport and energy infrastructure;
- social inclusion, promoting pathways to reconciliation by encouraging cross-community cooperation;
- productive investment and industrial development, in particular through measures to assist the competitiveness and development of SMEs.

It is planned that the Community will make a financial contribution of ECU 300 million for the first three years (1995-97).

PESCA

1.3.76. Commission communication on the use of the PESCA allocation for the Netherlands.

Reference: Commission communication to the Member States setting guidelines for the operational programmes and global grant applications they are invited to present under the Community initiative on restructuring the fisheries sector (PESCA): OJ C 180, 1.7.1994; Bull. 6-1994, point 1.2.133

Adopted on 11 January. Authorizes the Netherlands to exceed by 15% the ceiling on allocations outside Objective 1 areas, because of the situation in the Netherlands, where fishing activities are mainly outside regions coming under Objectives 2 and 5b.

Specific programme for the modernization of the Portuguese textile and clothing industry

1.3.77. Proposal for a Council Regulation on the granting of financial assistance to Portugal for a specific programme for the modernization of the Portuguese textile and clothing industry.

Commission proposal: OJ C 373, 29.12.1994; COM(94) 562; Bull. 11-1994, point 1.2.130

Endorsed by the Economic and Social Committee on 22 February. The Committee called attention to the need for effective involvement of regional and local authorities and the economic and social partners in preparing, carrying out and assessing the measures.

Financing

Community initiatives

1.3.78. Commission Decisions. Purpose: see Table 4.

Table 4 — *Financing Community initiatives*

			<i>(million ECU)</i>
Initiative	Country	Fund	Total assistance
ADAPT	United Kingdom (Northern Ireland)	ESF	72.35
Interreg	Ireland, United Kingdom (Northern Ireland)	ERDF, ESF, EAGGF, FIFG	157
PESCA	Netherlands	ERDF, EAGGF, FIFG	10.8
URBAN	United Kingdom (Northern Ireland)	ERDF, ESF	24.5

Other financing

1.3.79. Commission Decisions. Purpose: see Table 5.

Table 5 — *Other financing*

(million ECU)			
Type of action	Purpose	Fund	Total assistance
Pilot projects	Regional technology plan (Abruzzi)	ERDF	0.2
	Regional technology plan (Castille-Leon)	ERDF	0.2
	Regional technology plan (North Portugal)	ERDF	0.2
Event	Europartenariat North Rhine-Westphalia (Dortmund)	ERDF	0.921

Cohesion Fund*Planning and orientation*

1.3.80. Annual report of the Commission on the cohesion financial instrument.

References:

Council Regulation (EEC) No 792/93, establishing a cohesion financial instrument: OJ L 79, 1.4.1993; Bull. 3-1993, point 1.2.83

Council Regulation (EC) No 1164/94 establishing the Cohesion Fund: OJ L 130, 25.5.1994; Bull. 5-1994, point 1.2.89

Adopted on 17 January. The Commission, in its report, takes stock of the implementation of the cohesion financial instrument from its inception on 1 April 1993 until 26 May 1994, when it was replaced by the Cohesion Fund. It stresses, in particular, that, despite the difficulties arising from the delays in ratifying the Treaty on European Union and the fact that the projects submitted by the four cohesion countries (Spain, Greece, Ireland, Portugal) were sent late, and, in very many cases, in an incomplete form, the Commission succeeded in utilizing virtually all the commitment appropriations in the 1993 budget; this effort was sustained in 1994. As far as transport infrastructure projects are concerned, the Commission has ensured that all projects concern trans-European transport networks or access to such networks. In the case of the environment, priority sectors are the supply of drinking water and the treatment of waste water and solid waste, including urban waste.

COM(95) 1

Financing

1.3.81. Commission Decisions. Purpose: see Table 6.

Table 6 — *Financing under the Cohesion Fund*

(million ECU)	
Country/purpose	Total assistance
<i>Spain</i>	
• Transport	260.823
<i>Greece</i>	
• Transport	24.005
• Environment	42.273
<i>Ireland</i>	
• Transport	6.097
<i>Portugal</i>	
• Transport	45.897
• Environment	7.584

Outermost regions

1.3.82. Proposal for a Council Regulation amending Regulation (EEC) No 3761/91, introducing specific measures in respect of certain agricultural products for the benefit of the French overseas departments.

Commission proposal: OJ C 290, 18.10.1994; COM(94) 344; Bull. 9-1994, point 1.2.137

Endorsed by Parliament on 20 January, subject to some amendments of a technical nature.

OJ C 43, 20.2.1995

Trans-European networks

Transport

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

Reference: Essen European Council conclusions: Bull. 12-1994, points I.6 and I.35

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

Committee of the Regions opinion: Bull. 9-1994, point 1.2.101

Economic and Social Committee opinion: Bull. 11-1994, point 1.2.84

Amended proposal adopted by the Commission on 22 February. Purpose: to include Austria, Finland and Sweden in the maps of the network outline plans and incorporate a list of common projects identified by the Essen European Council.

COM(95) 48

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

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

Committee of the Regions opinion: Bull. 9-1994, point 1.2.100

Economic and Social Committee opinion: Bull. 11-1994, point 1.2.83

Endorsed by Parliament (first reading) on 19 January, subject to amendments in order to promote the interoperability of the ticketing, reservation and information systems, the involvement of the Central and East European countries and Switzerland in the completion of the network, and the harmonization of training syllabuses for drivers and maintenance staff on high-speed trains.

OJ C 43, 20.2.1995

Energy

Community energy strategy

General

1.3.85. Commission Green Paper 'For a European Union energy policy'.

Adopted on 11 January. The purpose of this

Green Paper, which was drawn up following wide-ranging consultation with the Member States and the various economic operators, is to provide a basis for assessing the Union's role in the energy sector. Basing itself on an analysis of the situation and the main challenges facing the Community in the years ahead, the Commission identifies in the Green Paper the objectives of an energy policy based on satisfying the needs of both individuals and industrial users at the least cost while meeting the requirements of security of supply and environmental protection. Four policy directions are identified:

□ a possible strengthening of concerted action and cooperation between decision-makers and energy policy players within the European Community;

□ a comprehensive approach to national and Community energy policies because of the transnational factors influencing those policies and the need for a single energy market in which common requirements concerning consumer protection, security of supply and environmental protection are satisfied;

□ a definition of the European Community's energy policy responsibilities apart from those provided for in the ECSC and Euratom Treaties concerning coal and nuclear energy respectively;

□ where the environment is concerned, action to meet the challenges arising from traditional forms of pollution and from the risks of climate change connected with emissions of greenhouse gases.

COM(94) 659

1.3.86. Committee of the Regions opinion on the Commission communication on energy and social cohesion.

References:

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

Economic and Social Committee opinion: Bull. 9-1994, point 1.2.103

Adopted on 2 February. While endorsing the idea of an internal energy market, the Committee takes the view that the Member States should retain the possibility of formulating their own energy and environmental policies in the light of their priorities in these areas and their historical development.

Promotion of energy technology

1.3.87. Proposal for a Council Regulation concerning a Community programme providing financial support for the promotion of European energy technology 1995-98 (Thermie II).

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

Economic and Social Committee opinion: Bull. 9-1994, point 1.2.104

Parliament opinion: OJ C 341, 5.12.1994; Bull. 11-1994, point 1.2.90

Amended proposal adopted by the Commission on 23 January. This proposal takes over certain European Parliament amendments, in particular concerning evaluation by independent experts.

COM(94) 654

Transport

Development of the common transport policy

1.3.88. Parliament resolution on the Commission communication concerning a draft Council resolution on the European contribution to the development of a global satellite navigation system.

References:

Commission communication: COM(94) 248; Bull. 6-1994, point 1.2.117

Council resolution: OJ C 379, 31.12.1994; Bull. 12-1994, point 1.2.116

Adopted on 19 January. Parliament welcomed the Commission initiative to promote the European Union's participation in the existing satellite navigation systems through coordination with Eurocontrol, the European Space Agency, the telecommunications operators, the Member States and the industry. It stressed the need to develop a civil multimodal system as part of the trans-European transport and telecommunications network. Parliament also recommended that the Commission set up, in conjunction with other organizations, a European Space Council to ensure the application, coordination and consistency of European space projects.

OJ C 43, 20.2.1995

Inland transport

Road transport

1.3.89. Proposal for a Council Directive on the use of vehicles hired without drivers for the carriage of goods by road.

Directive to be repealed: Council Directive 84/647/EEC on the use of vehicles hired without drivers for the carriage of goods by road (OJ L 335, 22.12.1984), as last amended by Directive 90/398/EEC: OJ L 202, 31.7.1990; Bull. 7/8-1990, point 1.3.284

Adopted by the Commission on 13 February. The aim of this proposal is to pursue the process of liberalization and harmonization of the rules concerning the use of vehicles hired without drivers for the carriage of goods by road. It would extend the scope of the existing legislation in order to bring it into line with the new market situation which calls for greater flexibility with regard to the hire of vehicles. It would make it possible to hire vehicles in any Member State for the purpose of carrying goods between Member States. In addition, transport on own account and transport for hire or reward would no longer be treated differently.

OJ C 80, 1.4.1995; COM(95) 2

1.3.90. Proposal for a Council Regulation amending Council Regulation (EEC) No 3821/85 and Council Directive 85/599/EEC on recording equipment in road transport.

Commission proposal: OJ C 243, 31.8.1994; COM(94) 323; Bull. 7/8-1994, point 1.2.89

Endorsed by the Economic and Social Committee on 22 February, subject to comments concerning the simplification of existing rules concerning driving and rest periods, the need to test the proposed additional equipment under real conditions, and the use of the driver card.

Inland waterway transport

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

Commission proposal: OJ C 280, 6.10.1994; COM(94) 359; Bull. 9-1994, point 1.2.117

Endorsed by the Economic and Social Committee on 25 January. The Committee recommended that the Commission take steps to ensure the mutual recognition and harmonization of certificates in general, including those required to sail seagoing vessels and pleasure craft, as soon as possible.

Sea transport

1.3.92. Proposal for a Council Regulation on the safety management of ro-ro passenger vessels.

Reference: Council resolution on the safety of roll-on/roll-off passenger ferries: OJ C 379, 31.12.1994; Bull. 12-1994, point 1.2.123

Adopted by the Commission on 15 February. The Commission proposes that the safety and pollution prevention provisions of the International Safety Management Code be applied to all ro-ro ferries operating on a regular service to or from ports in the European Community. It also provides for the enforcement of those provisions by the Member States.

COM(95) 28

Air transport

References:

Commission communication on the way forward for civil aviation in Europe: COM(94) 218; Bull. 6-1994, point 1.2.108

Council resolution on European civil aviation: OJ C 309, 5.11.1994; Bull. 10-1994, point 1.2.69

1.3.93. Parliament resolution on the Commission communication on the way forward for civil aviation in Europe.

Adopted on 14 February. Parliament urged the Commission to submit a multiannual legislative framework programme containing the priority measures to be adopted in the field of civil aviation and to establish a timetable for their implementation. It suggested, in particular, that a Community Civil Aviation Authority should be set up, that services to and from regional and peripheral airports should be encouraged, and that agreements in the field of civil aviation should

be concluded with the United States, the Central and East European countries, Switzerland, Malta, Cyprus and Turkey. Parliament also called upon the Commission to submit proposals on common requirements as regards training and professional qualifications, and to strengthen and harmonize rules governing aircraft noise in areas adjacent to airports.

OJ C 56, 6.3.1995

1.3.94. Economic and Social Committee opinion on the Commission communication on the way forward for civil aviation in Europe.

Adopted on 22 February. Stressing the need for airlines to operate in a consumer-driven market, the Committee considered it necessary to resolve the shortcomings in airport capacity and traffic management systems. It recommended ensuring that State aid does not adversely affect the functioning of the internal market, that safety should be examined in greater detail, that airport charges and routes should be examined, and that proposals should be made concerning social matters.

International cooperation

Croatia

1.3.95. Draft Agreement in the field of transport between the European Community and the Republic of Croatia.

References:

Agreement between the EEC and the Republic of Slovenia in the field of transport: OJ L 189, 29.7.1993; Bull. 7/8-1993, point 1.2.108

Draft Agreement on economic and commercial cooperation, including provisions concerning ECSC products, with the Republic of Croatia; draft Financial Protocol with the Republic of Croatia: point 1.4.85 of this Bulletin

Recommendation for a Decision adopted by the Commission on 24 February. The Commission proposed opening negotiations with the Republic of Croatia in the field of transport, in particular in order to facilitate Community traffic transiting through that country, as a result of the conclusion of an Agreement similar to that with Slovenia.

The information society and telecommunications

General

The G7 Conference

1.3.96. Parliament resolution on the G7 Conference on the Information Society.

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

Adopted by Parliament on 16 February. Parliament insisted on the need to examine the consequences that the development of information networks and services would have for democracy, culture, employment, education and audiovisual contents having regard to a possible review of the division of roles between the public and private sectors and to maintaining the distinction between individual communication and broadcasting. It urged that the pilot schemes which emerged from the G7 Conference should also involve the less-developed countries. Parliament recommended the setting-up of a new think-tank to look into the effects of the information society on employment, education, the protection of privacy and civil liberties and culture. Parliament also raised the urgent need to establish a universal service with common principles for open access to information networks.

OJ C 56, 6.3.1995

1.3.97. G7 Ministerial Conference on the Information Society.

Reference: 20th Western Economic Summit (Naples): Bull. 7/8-1994, points 1.3.52 and 2.3.1

Meeting held in Brussels on 25 and 26 February. This conference, organized for the first time by the European Commission at the request of the G7 leaders at their Naples Summit, brought together representatives of the seven leading industrialized nations (Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the United Kingdom and the United States) to discuss the information society. The meeting was opened by Mr J. Santer, President of the Commission, who stressed the global dimension of the information society, as attested by the attendance of Mr T. Mbeki, Vice-President of South Africa.

The participants stressed the importance of moving into the information age, and identified eight core principles to govern the accelerated liberalization of worldwide telecommunications:

- promoting dynamic competition;
- encouraging private investment;
- defining an adaptable regulatory framework;
- providing open access to networks;

while

- ensuring universal provision of and access to services;
- promoting equality of opportunity for the citizen;
- promoting diversity of content, including cultural and linguistic diversity;
- recognizing the necessity of worldwide cooperation, with particular attention to the less-developed countries.

To ensure that these principles were put into practice, the G7 members approved measures aimed at promoting citizens' access to information services, studying the impact of the information society on employment and the quality of life, encouraging the private sector to provide new information-related services and furthering the protection of privacy and of personal data. The participants also identified 11 projects founded on international cooperation which aim to demonstrate the potential of the information society and stimulate its development.

The various subjects raised during this conference culminated in the adoption of a declaration by the Presidency, the full text of which is contained in the 'Documentation' section (→ point 2.2.1).

Action plan

References:

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

Parliament resolution on the Commission communication 'Europe's way to the information society': OJ C 363, 19.12.1994; Bull. 11-1994, point 1.2.112

1.3.98. Opinion of the Committee of the Regions on the Commission communication 'Europe's way to the information society: an action plan'.

Adopted by the Committee of the Regions on 2 February. The Committee, supporting the Commission communication on the information society, considers it essential that the European Union promote the rapid development of information infrastructure on the basis of a coherent, balanced overall approach. It considers that the planned process of global liberalization implies suitable changes in the regulatory regime, particularly as regards the interconnection and interoperability of services, prior adjustment of tariffs, intellectual property and the protection of data and personal privacy. Stressing the important contribution to be made by local authorities in promoting the information society for the benefit of the EU's citizens, the Committee undertakes to participate in launching pilot experiments in this area.

1.3.99. Economic and Social Committee opinion on the Commission communication 'Europe's way to the information society: an action plan'.

Adopted by the Economic and Social Committee on 23 February.

The Economic and Social Committee welcomes the Commission's desire to set up a clear and stable regulatory framework, but considers that the transition to the information society must also be accompanied by other policy measures, particularly in the technological, social and employment fields. Stressing that the action plan does not cover all the four areas in the same detail, it recommends that more attention should be paid to social and cultural aspects. The Committee particularly suggests the setting-up of a group of experts representing the various social and economic partners and the adoption of a 'highway code' to guarantee that the use made of the information highways will be socially acceptable. It also considers it important to promote change in business structures and qualification requirements by measures in the fields of industry, research, technology and training.

1.3.100. Commission Decision on the creation of coordination and consultation structures for the information society.

Adopted by the Commission on 22 February. This Decision sets up two external consultative groups to prepare for the realization of the information society. The Information Society Forum, with a remit to contribute to discussions on the

challenges posed by the information society, is to formulate recommendations on the priority projects to be implemented. A high-level group of experts is also to be instructed to prepare reports on the social aspects of the information society.

Telecommunications

1.3.101. Commission Green Paper on the liberalization of telecommunications infrastructure and cable television networks — Part Two: a common approach to the provision of infrastructure for telecommunications in the European Union.

References:

Commission Green Paper on the liberalization of telecommunications infrastructure and cable television networks — Part One: COM(94) 440; Bull. 10-1994, point 1.2.71

Council resolution on the liberalization of telecommunications infrastructure: OJ C 379, 31.12.1994; Bull. 12-1994, point 1.2.127

Adopted by the Commission on 25 January. The Commission, in this second part of the Green Paper on the liberalization of telecommunications infrastructure and cable television networks, examines the conditions for putting in place a regulatory framework which can guarantee the conditions for fair competition in the telecommunications sector. With this in mind, it analyses the following questions:

- universal service: the Commission identifies three key issues here — the definition and scope of universal service; the adoption of a common approach on costs, and financing, for which it envisages the setting-up of an independently administered fund;
- interconnection and interoperability: the Commission indicates, in particular, that interconnection will primarily be a matter for national regulatory authorities, within a broader overall framework;
- licensing: while recognizing that this question should remain a matter for national regulators, the Commission stresses the need for a general framework laying down the general principles and procedures for granting licences for the provision of infrastructure, networks and services;
- the international dimension: the Commission recalls the objective of ensuring comparable and

effective access to global markets in the negotiations on basic telecommunications services under way in the World Trade Organization.

The Commission also stresses that the common approach to infrastructure has to be placed within the broader context of the information society, inasmuch as areas such as telecommunications, broadcasting and information are developing in parallel with the infrastructure sector.

COM(94) 682

1.3.102. Proposal for a European Parliament and Council Directive on the application of open network provision (ONP) to voice telephony.

Reference: Proposal for a European Parliament and Council Directive on the application of open network provision (ONP) to voice telephony: OJ L 263, 12.10.1992; COM(92) 247; Bull. 7/8-1992, point 1.3.86; rejection by Parliament of the common position on proposal COM(92) 247: OJ C 261, 19.9.1994; Bull. 7/8-1994, point 1.2.101

Adopted by the Commission on 1 February. This new proposal, following the rejection by Parliament, in July 1994, of the Council common position on proposal COM(92) 247, sets out the necessary essential characteristics of a universal public telephone service open to users in the European Union. It aims, in particular, to define users' rights: the provision of telephone lines by officially stipulated deadlines, detailed billing and appeals in disputes regarding the billing of services. The proposal is also intended to ensure non-discriminatory open access to the telephone network to all users, including service providers. It also aims to ensure the provision of a standardized voice telephony service in the whole of the Community.

COM(94) 689

1.3.103. Parliament resolution on the Commission communication on satellite communications: the provision of and access to space segment capacity.

Reference: Commission communication: COM (94) 210; Bull. 6-1994, point 1.2.120

Adopted by Parliament on 17 February. While welcoming the fundamental objectives of the Commission communication, Parliament believes that the principle of open access to the satellite sector should apply equally to public enterprises and private operators, and concludes that there could be a need for a central supervisory authority to monitor all provision of space segment capacity in Europe.

OJ C 56, 6.3.1995

Environment

Industry and environment

Environmental control of products, industrial plants and biotechnology

1.3.104. Proposal for a Council Directive on the control of major accident hazards involving dangerous substances.

Commission proposal: OJ C 106, 14.4.1994; COM(94) 4; Bull. 1/2-1994, point 1.2.161

Economic and Social Committee opinion: OJ C 295, 22.10.1994; Bull. 6-1994, point 1.2.172

Endorsed by Parliament (first reading) on 16 February, subject to various amendments aimed at clarifying certain definitions, providing more information for the public, improving the training of the workers concerned, affirming that the 'polluter pays' principle applies to accidents, and extending the scope of the Directive to include military installations.

OJ C 56, 6.3.1995

1.3.105. Proposal for a Parliament and Council Directive relating to the classification, packaging and labelling of dangerous substances (consolidated version of Directive 67/548/EEC).

Directive to be consolidated: Council Directive 67/548/EEC (OJ L 196, 16.8.1967), as last amended by Directive 94/101/EC: OJ L 13, 15.1.1994

Commission proposal: COM(93) 638; Bull. 12-1993, point 1.2.179

Parliament opinion (first reading): OJ C 61, 28.2.1994; Bull. 1/2-1994, point 1.2.162

Economic and Social Committee opinion: OJ C 133, 16.5.1994; Bull. 1/2-1994, point 1.2.162

Amended Commission proposal: COM(94) 103; Bull. 4-1994, point 1.2.147

Amended proposal endorsed by Parliament (first reading) on 15 February.

OJ C 56, 6.3.1995

Waste management

1.3.106. Proposal for a Council Regulation establishing common rules and procedures to apply to shipments to certain non-OECD countries of certain types of waste.

Reference: Council Regulation (EEC) No 259/93 on the supervision and control of shipments of waste within, into and out of the European Community: OJ L 30, 6.2.1993; Bull. 1/2-1993, point 1.2.150

Adopted by the Commission on 8 February. The purpose of this proposal, submitted pursuant to Article 113 of the EC Treaty, is to lay down rules concerning exports of non-hazardous waste destined for recovery (green list — Annex II to Regulation (EEC) No 259/93) in free circulation within the OECD to non-OECD member countries which have not agreed to receive this type of waste. The proposal is to apply the red list procedure — Annex IV to Regulation (EEC) No 259/93 (hazardous recoverable waste) — to such exports, whereby they would be prohibited unless a specific shipment is explicitly authorized by the country of destination. In this way, the Commission intends to enable the countries concerned to have more say over their imports of waste, in particular in the light of their recycling capacities. Provision is made for a review of the provisions, where appropriate, at the request of one of the countries concerned, and periodically by the Commission.

COM(94) 678

Environmental quality and natural resources

Protection of water, soil conservation, agriculture

1.3.107. Proposal for a Council Directive concerning the quality of water intended for human consumption.

Directive to be repealed: Council Directive 80/778/EEC concerning the quality of water intended for human consumption (OJ L 229, 30.8.1980), as last amended by Directive 91/692/EEC: OJ L 377, 31.12.1991; Bull. 12-1991, point 1.2.312

Adopted by the Commission on 4 January. The purpose of this proposal is to replace Directive 80/778/EEC on the quality of drinking water by provisions which are simpler and which take account of technical progress.

The main amendments are as follows:

□ reduction in the number of parameters to be complied with: in accordance with the subsidiarity principle, the Commission proposes that only those parameters considered to be essential to protect health should be imposed at Community level, leaving the Member States free to define additional parameters if they so wish; thus even though 13 new parameters have been added to take account of scientific progress, the total number of parameters to be complied with would fall from 67 to 48;

□ adjustment of the parametric values in order to ensure a high level of protection in the light of progress in scientific understanding: the maximum lead content would be reduced from 50 to 10 micrograms per litre in order to take account of the risks to infants;

□ increased transparency and better information for the public, in particular in the event of failure to comply with the standards.

COM(94) 612

1.3.108. Parliament resolution on the floods in Europe.

Adopted by Parliament on 16 February. Following the recent floods, Parliament stressed the need to work out a set of special preventive measures in the field of civil protection, and draw up and incorporate into the Treaty a water and river management policy aimed, in particular, at strengthening cooperation in meteorology and water-flow science, restoring the buffer capacity of European river basins, and improving the quality of river water and river beds.

OJ C 56, 6.3.1995

1.3.109. Council resolution on groundwater protection.

Council approval: Bull. 10-1994, point 1.2.108

Formally adopted by the Council on 20 February.

OJ C 49, 28.2.1995

1.3.110. Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the North-East Atlantic.

Negotiating directives: Bull. 7/8-1992, point 1.3.153

Proposal for a Decision concerning signature: COM(92) 322; Bull. 7/8-1992, point 1.3.153

Decision concerning signature: Bull. 9-1992, point 1.2.102

Signature of the Convention: Bull. 9-1992, point 1.2.102

Proposal for a Council Decision on the conclusion of the Convention adopted by the Commission on 6 January.

COM(94) 660

Protection of nature, flora and fauna, and coastal zones

1.3.111. Proposal for a Council Regulation on operations to promote tropical forests.

Commission proposal: OJ C 78, 19.3.1993; COM(93) 53; Bull. 1/2-1993, point 1.2.157

Economic and Social Committee opinion: OJ C 249, 13.9.1993; Bull. 6-1993, point 1.2.166

Parliament opinion: OJ C 315, 22.11.1993; Bull. 10-1993, point 1.2.128

Proposal subject to the cooperation procedure since 1 November 1993

Amended Commission proposal: OJ C 201, 23.7.1994; COM(94) 153; Bull. 6-1994, point 1.2.182

Council agreement on a common position: Bull. 11-1994, point 1.2.190

Common position formally adopted by the Council on 23 January.

1.3.112. Convention on the Protection of the Alps.

Recommendation for a Decision: Bull. 3-1991, point 1.2.71

Negotiating directives: Bull. 5-1991, point 1.2.156

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

Commission proposal concerning the conclusion of the Convention: OJ C 278; 5.10.1994; COM(94) 336; Bull. 9-1994, point 1.2.171

Parliament opinion: OJ C 18, 23.1.1995; Bull. 12-1994, point 1.2.208

Council agreement: Bull. 12-1994, point 1.2.208

Endorsed by the Economic and Social Committee on 22 February. The Committee asked to be consulted on the protocols implementing the Convention. It also stressed the links between the Convention and certain sectoral policies, including agricultural policy.

Urban environment, air quality, transport and energy and noise

1.3.113. Proposal for a Council Directive on ambient air quality assessment and management.

Commission proposal: OJ C 216, 6.8.1994; COM(94) 109; Bull. 7/8-1994, point 1.2.158

Endorsed by the Economic and Social Committee on 22 February, subject to comments of an editorial nature. While stressing the urgent need to adopt and implement the proposal for a Directive, the Committee regretted that it did not address the problem of transfrontier pollution and called for the European Union institutions to encourage the conclusion of agreements on this subject.

1.3.114. Proposal for a Council Decision establishing a reciprocal exchange of information

and data from networks and individual stations measuring ambient air pollution within the Member States.

Commission proposal: OJ C 281, 7.10.1994; COM(94) 345; Bull. 9-1994, point 1.2.175

Endorsed by the Economic and Social Committee on 22 February, subject to comments of a technical and editorial nature. The Committee also advocated earmarking a budget heading specifically for research into pollutant measuring and testing techniques under the Joint Research Centre's sectoral programmes.

1.3.115. Proposal for a Parliament and Council Directive amending Council Directive 86/662/EEC on the limitation of noise emitted by earth-moving machinery.

Commission proposal: OJ C 157, 9.6.1993; COM(93) 154; Bull. 5-1993, point 1.2.104

Parliament opinion (first reading): OJ C 255, 20.9.1993; Bull. 7/8-1993, point 1.2.145

Economic and Social Committee opinion: OJ C 304, 10.11.1993; Bull. 9-1993, point 1.2.108

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

Council agreement on a common position: Bull. 3-1994, point 1.2.155

Council common position: OJ C 213, 3.8.1994; Bull. 6-1994, point 1.2.186

Parliament amendments (second reading): OJ C 341, 5.12.1994; Bull. 11-1994, point 1.2.192

Commission opinion adopted on 20 January. The Commission cannot accept Parliament's amendments.

COM(94) 655

Nuclear safety

Plant safety

1.3.116. Parliament resolution on the Mochovce project.

Adopted by Parliament on 16 February. Parliament drew attention to the safety problems raised by the Mochovce nuclear power station now being completed in Slovakia. It called upon the institutions and bodies involved in the project (Commission, EBRD and EIB) to make public the full dossier concerning the project and to suspend their involvement in the project until the safety problems have been resolved. More generally, it stated its conviction that safety is not a tradable issue and that in no case should a lowering of European safety standards be considered for projects funded by the European Union in Central and Eastern Europe.

OJ C 56, 6.3.1995

International cooperation

Norway

1.3.117. Visit by Mrs Bjerregaard from 8 to 10 February.

Mrs Bjerregaard saw Mrs Brundtland, the Prime Minister, Mr Godal, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and Mr Bernsten, the Environment Minister. The talks covered the prospects for cooperation on the environment between Norway and the European Union. The follow-up to the Rio Conference on the Environment and Development, protected animal species, nuclear pollution in north-west Russia and the protection of the Barents Sea in this connection, and the reduction of CO₂ and NO_x emissions were mentioned in particular.

1.3.119. Parliament resolution on the effects on agriculture of the severe flooding in northern Europe.

Adopted on 16 February. Parliament held that the severity of the flooding that had affected farms and livestock in Belgium, France, Germany, Ireland, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom warranted exceptional measures and that the money that would not now have to be paid out in premiums and crop aids in these regions should be made available as compensation. Investment aid should also be given from the Structural Funds for cleaning and repair of land and buildings, and a reserve should be built into the budget to enable aid to be paid in the case of natural disasters.

OJ C 56, 6.3.1995

Agriculture

Orientation of the CAP

1.3.118. Parliament resolution on the Commission discussion paper on European apiculture.

References:

Parliament resolution on beekeeping in the European Community: problems and requirements: OJ C 150, 15.6.1992; Bull. 5-1992, point 1.1.147

Commission discussion paper: COM(94) 256; Bull. 6-1994, point 1.2.142

Adopted on 20 January. Parliament reiterated its call for immediate support measures for European apiculture, ideally on the basis of a common organization of the market in honey with the simplest possible administrative arrangements, and requested the Commission to submit, as soon as possible, the proposals it had announced for (a) an action programme to improve production, processing and marketing structures; (b) a study by the Member States of the structure of apiculture; and (c) measures implementing a quality policy. It called on the Council to agree to the introduction of a Community pollination premium and to instruct the Commission to submit an action plan to combat bee diseases. It stressed the need to establish common marketing standards for honey and called for imported honey to meet hygiene and quality standards.

OJ C 43, 20.2.1995

Prices and related measures

1.3.120. Proposals for Council Regulations on agricultural prices and certain related measures (1995/96).

References:

Council Regulations (EEC) Nos 1738/92, 1765/92, 1766/92 and 2064/92 to 2080/92 implementing common agricultural policy reform: OJ L 180 and OJ L 181, 1.7.1992; OJ L 215, 30.7.1992; Bull. 6-1992, points 1.3.140 to 1.3.147

1994/95 agricultural prices: OJ L 197, 30.7.1994; Bull. 7/8-1994, point 1.2.134

Council Regulation (EC) No 3290/94 on the adjustments and transitional arrangements required in the agricultural sector in order to implement the agreements concluded during the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations: OJ L 349, 31.12.1994; Bull. 12-1994, point 1.3.99

Approved by the Commission on 15 February.

Formally adopted by the Commission on 22 February. These proposals (see Table 7) for the end of the period of transition to full application of the CAP reform decisions of 1992 also take account of the Uruguay Round agreement. They are aimed at providing a better response to consumer requirements while maintaining stability and continuity in agriculture and prudent use of budget resources.

The main proposals are:

- milk: further 2% reduction in butter intervention price;
- cereals: 10% reduction in the monthly increases to reflect reduced financing costs; opening of intervention delayed by two months;
- rice: 2.5% reduction in monthly increases to take account of interest-rate trend;
- sugar: prices unchanged; lower reimbursement of storage costs, again to take account of current interest rates;

- fruit and vegetables: prices unchanged; pending reform of the sector as a whole, authorization to Member States to pay aid for processing of oranges into juice directly to growers;
- pigmeat: further reduction in basic price to take account of reduction in cereal prices;
- tobacco: premiums and system rules unchanged; adjustment of division of total Community quota between variety groups to align production more effectively on the qualities in demand.

COM(95) 34

Table 7 — Price proposals for agricultural products

Product, price/amount description (period of application)	1994/1995 decisions ¹		1995/1996 proposals	
	Amount in ECU/t	% change on 1993/1994	Amount in ECU/t	% change on 1994/1995
1	2	3	4	5
Cereals (1.7.1995-30.6.1996)				
• Intervention price	128.72	- 7.7	119.19	- 7.4
• Compensatory payment ²	42.26	+ 40	54.34	+ 28.6
Rice (1.9.1995-31.8.1996)				
• Intervention price — paddy rice	373.84	0	373.84	0
Sugar (1.7.1995-30.6.1996)				
• Basic beet price	47.67	0	47.67	0
• White sugar intervention price ³	63.19	0	63.19	0
Olive oil (1.11.1995-31.10.1996)				
• Production target price	3837.7	0	3837.7	0
• Intervention price ⁴	1919.2	- 20.5	1919.2	0
• Representative market price	2295.0	0	2295.0	0
• Production aid	1422.0	+ 34	1422.0	0
• Consumption aid	120.7	- 75	120.7	0
Fibre flax (1.8.1995-31.7.1996)				
• Fixed aid (per ha)	935.65	0	935.65	0
Hemp (1.8.1995-31.7.1996)				
• Fixed aid (per ha)	774.74	0	774.74	0
Silkworms (1.4.1995-31.3.1996)				
• Aid per box of eggs	133.32	0	133.32	0
Cotton (1.9.1995-31.8.1996)				
• Guide price	1225.1	0	1225.1	0
• Minimum price	1163.9	0	1163.9	0

Agriculture

Product, price/amount description (period of application)	1994/1995 decisions ¹		1995/1996 proposals	
	Amount in ECU/t	% change on 1993/1994	Amount in ECU/t	% change on 1994/1995
1	2	3	4	5
Milk (1.7.1995-30.6.1996)				
• Target price	309.8	- 1.5	306.8	- 1.0
Butter				
• Intervention price	3 282	- 3.0	3 216.4	- 2.0
Skimmed-milk powder				
• Intervention price	2 055.2	0	2 055.2	0
Beef and veal (1.7.1995-30.6.1996)				
• Guide price for live adult animals	2 383.9	0	2 383.9	0
• R3 carcass intervention price	3 679.4	-5	3 475.0	- 5.5
	1994		1995	
• Male animal premium (calendar year) ⁵	90.56	+ 25	108.68	+ 20
• Suckler cow premium (calendar year)	114.71	+ 36	144.90	+ 26
	1955		1996	
Sheepmeat (2.1.1995-1.1.1996)				
• Basic price (carcass weight)	5 040.7	0	5 040.7	0
Pigmeat (1.7.1995-30.6.1996)				
• Basic price (carcass weight)	1 569.76	- 30.5	1 509.39	- 3.8
Fruit and vegetables — basic price				
• Cauliflowers (1.5.1995-30.4.1996)	-	0	-	0
• Tomatoes (11.6.1995-30.11.1995)	-	0	-	0
• Peaches (1.6.1995-30.9.1995)	-	0	-	0
• Lemons (1.6.1995-31.5.1996)	-	0	-	0
• Pears (1.7.1995-30.4.1996)	-	0	-	0
• Table grapes (1.8.1995-20.11.1995)	-	0	-	0
• Apples (1.8.1995-31.5.1996)	-	0	-	0
• Mandarins (16.11.1995-28.2.1996)	-	0	-	0
• Sweet oranges (1.12.1995-31.5.1996)	-	0	-	0
• Apricots (1.6.1995-31.7.1995)	-	0	-	0
• Aubergines (1.7.1995-31.10.1995)	-	0	-	0
• Clementines (1.12.1995-15.2.1996)	-	0	-	0
• Satsumas (16.10.1995-15.1.1996)	-	0	-	0
• Nectarines (1.6.1995-30.8.1995)	-	0	-	0
Table wine⁶ (1.9.1995-31.8.1996)				
• Guide price Type R I	3.828	0	3.828	0
• Guide price Type R II	3.828	0	3.828	0
• Guide price Type R III	62.15	0	62.15	0
• Guide price Type A I	3.828	0	3.828	0
• Guide price Type A II	82.81	0	82.81	0
• Guide price Type A III	94.57	0	94.57	0

Product, price/amount description (period of application)	1994/1995 decisions ¹		1995/1996 proposals	
	Amount in ECU/t	% change on 1993/1994	Amount in ECU/t	% change on 1994/1995
1	2	3	4	5
Tobacco (premiums)				
1. Flue cured	2 709.65	0	2 709.65	0
2. Light air cured	2 167.48	0	2 167.48	0
3. Dark air cured	2 167.48	0	2 167.48	0
4. Fire cured	2 383.62	0	2 383.62	0
5. Sun cured	2 167.48	0	2 167.48	0
6. Basmas	3 754.15	0	3 754.15	0
7. Katerini	3 185.41	0	3 185.41	0
8. Kaba Koulak	2 276.15	0	2 276.15	0

¹ For the purposes of comparison, the amounts for 1994/95 have been multiplied by 1.207509 to take account of the new agrimonetary arrangements.

² Multiply by regional historic yield for cereals to obtain amount in ECU/ha.

³ ECU/100 kg.

⁴ After application of the adjustment for overrun of the maximum guarantee threshold.

⁵ ECU/head. Maximum stocking density falls from 3 to 2.5 LSU/ha. For the other premiums (de-seasonalization, calf processing, extensification) the amounts are those set by the May 1992 reform.

⁶ R I, R II and A I in ECU/ha; R III, A II and A III in ECU/ha.

Agrimonetary system

1.3.121. Council Regulation (EC) No 150/95 amending Regulation (EEC) No 3813/92 on the unit of account and the conversion rates to be applied for the purposes of the common agricultural policy.

Regulation amended: Council Regulation (EEC) No 3813/92 (OJ L 387, 31.12.1992; Bull. 12-1992, point 1.3.209), amended by Regulation (EC) No 3528/93: OJ L 320, 22.12.1993; Bull. 12-1993, point 1.2.189

Commission proposal: OJ C 360, 17.12.1994; COM(94) 498; Bull. 11-1994, point 1.2.135

Endorsed by Parliament on 20 January, subject to amendments relating, in particular, to the period for which Member States may pay compensatory aid to farmers and the level of Community financing of this aid.

OJ C 43, 20.2.1995

Adopted on 23 January. This Regulation, confirming abandonment of the switchover mechanism,

retains the threshold beyond which agricultural conversion rates (ACRs) are updated; some margin of fluctuation in actual market rates is therefore possible without triggering devaluation or revaluation of the ACRs;

introduces a confirmation period where there are risks of falling prices following a currency revaluation: the ACRs will be revalued only if the monetary trend is confirmed;

changes the compensation mechanism in the event of revaluation: the Council will decide whatever urgent action is needed.

On the immediate practical level, elimination of the correcting factor for the ecu results in:

ACRs set some 20% higher than those previously in force;

all new prices and amounts in ecus set by the Council and the Commission some 20% higher than the level previously in force;

subject to exception, prices and amounts set in ecus before 1 February 1995 are multiplied by 1.207509.

OJ L 22, 31.1.1995

Market organization

Field crops

1.3.122. Proposal for a Council Regulation amending for the eighth time Regulation (EEC) No 1765/92 establishing a support system for producers of certain arable crops.

Regulation to be amended: Council Regulation (EEC) No 1765/92 (OJ L 181, 1.7.1992; Bull. 6-1992, point 1.3.141), last amended by Regulation (EC) No 3116/94: OJ L 330, 21.12.1994; Bull. 12-1994, point 1.2.154

Adopted by the Commission on 17 January. Allows arable land withdrawn from production for environmental reasons or afforestation to be counted for the purposes of compulsory set-aside and allows national authorities to grant aid covering part of the cost of planting for biomass production.

OJ C 48, 25.2.1995; COM(94) 636

Sugar

1.3.123. Proposal for a Council Regulation amending Regulation (EEC) No 1785/81 on the common organization of the markets in the sugar sector.

Commission proposal: OJ C 377, 31.12.1994; COM(94) 439; Bull. 11-1994, point 1.2.138

Endorsed by the Economic and Social Committee on 22 February, subject to comments covering, in particular, (a) application of quotas, which should be accompanied by vigorous management of stocks and internal marketing; (b) preferential imports, which should be restricted exclusively to the ACP countries; (c) maintenance of Community preference.

Oils and fats

1.3.124. Council Regulation (EC) No 636/95 amending Regulation (EEC) No 2261/84 laying down general rules on the granting of aid for the production of olive oil and of aid to olive oil producer organizations.

Reference: 1994/95 agricultural prices: OJ L 197, 30.7.1994; Bull. 7/8-1994, point 1.2.134

Regulation amended: Council Regulation (EEC) No 2261/84 laying down general rules on the granting of aid for production of olive oil and of

aid to olive oil producer organizations (OJ L 208, 3.8.1984), last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 3500/90: OJ L 338, 5.12.1990; Bull. 11-1990, point 1.3.139

Commission proposal: COM(94) 536; Bull. 11-1994, point 1.2.140

Adopted on 20 February. In line with the 1994/95 price package agreement, this Regulation defers to later in the marketing year the dates for determining both estimated production and olive and oil yields and increases the percentage value of advances paid on the production aid.

OJ L 67, 25.3.1995

Dried fodder

1.3.125. Council Regulation (EC) No 603/95 on the common organization of the market in dried fodder.

Reference: 1994/95 agricultural prices: OJ L 197, 30.7.1994; Bull. 7/8-1994, point 1.2.134

Regulations repealed:

Council Regulation (EEC) No 1117/78 on the common organization of the market in dried fodder (OJ L 142, 30.5.1978), last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 3496/93: OJ L 319, 21.12.1993

Council Regulation (EEC) No 1417/78 on the aid system for dried fodder (OJ L 171, 28.6.1978), last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1110/89: OJ L 118, 29.4.1989

Commission proposal: OJ C 365, 21.12.1994; COM(94) 508; Bull. 11-1994, point 1.2.141

Endorsed by Parliament on 17 February, subject to amendments increasing the flat-rate aid for sun-dried fodder and making it possible for each Member State to transfer up to 5% of its maximum guaranteed quantity to other Member States without a reduction in the aid to its own producers.

OJ C 56, 6.3.1995

Adopted on 21 February. In line with the 1994/95 price package agreement, this Regulation introduces a new support scheme for dried fodder under which flat-rate aid of ECU 57 per tonne will be granted for dehydrated fodder and ECU 32 per tonne for sun-dried fodder within the limits of a maximum guaranteed quantity divided between the Member States (4 394 000 tonnes of dehydrated and 443 500 tonnes of sun-dried fodder).

OJ L 63, 21.3.1995

Fruit and vegetables

Reference: Commission communication to the Council and Parliament on the development and future of Community policy in the fruit and vege-

table sector: COM(94) 360; Bull. 7/8-1994, point 1.2.136

1.3.126. Economic and Social Committee opinion on the Commission communication.

Adopted on 26 January. The Committee agreed with the general approach of the communication but had a number of observations to make on the need to boost the number of effective producer organizations, as a means of concentrating supply, on the inconsistency that would be engendered in the CAP by introducing joint financing by producers and Member States, on the operation of the withdrawal system, which should not allow for destruction of withdrawn products, on proper control of the quantity, price and quality of imports, and on review of the quality standards to gear them more closely to consumer requirements.

1.3.127. Parliament resolution on the Commission communication.

Adopted on 17 February. Parliament endorsed the Commission's view that the market organization in general functions satisfactorily but considered that the approach taken in the document did not offer sufficient guarantees concerning the level of producers' incomes, financial solidarity and Community preference; urged a halt to the constant undermining of Community preference as regards imports from countries with which the Union has concluded or will conclude preferential trade agreements; considered that standardization should apply to all Union products and be accompanied by better labelling; called for support for small-scale products, both fresh and intended for processing, and for continued support for citrus juice production, and asked for the establishment of a specific body of Community inspectors and an increase in the deterrent effect of penalties.

OJ C 56, 6.3.1995

1.3.128. Council Regulation (EC) No 456/95 amending Regulation (EEC) No 3438/92 laying down special measures for the transport of certain fresh fruit and vegetables originating in Greece as regards the duration of their application.

Regulation amended: Council Regulation (EEC) No 3438/92 (OJ L 350, 1.12.1992; Bull. 11-1992, point 1.3.189), last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1016/94: OJ L 112, 3.5.1994; Bull. 4-1994, point 1.2.115

Commission proposal: OJ C 365, 21.12.1994; COM(94) 534; Bull. 11-1994, point 1.2.142

Endorsed by Parliament on 17 February.

OJ C 56, 6.3.1995

Adopted on 20 February. In view of the continuing conflict in the former Yugoslavia, this Regulation continues to the end of 1995 special transport aid for certain fruit and vegetables originating in Greece.

OJ L 47, 2.3.1995

Wine

1.3.129. Proposal for a Council Regulation on reform of the common organization of the wine market.

Reference: Economic and Social Committee opinion on the Commission communication on the development and future of the wine sector: OJ C 133, 15.6.1994; Bull. 1/2-1994, point 1.2.129
Commission proposal: OJ C 194, 16.7.1994; COM(94) 117; Bull. 5-1994, point 1.2.103
Committee of the Regions own-initiative opinion: Bull. 11-1994, point 1.2.143

Economic and Social Committee opinion of 22 February. The Committee renewed the criticisms voiced in February 1994 in its opinion on the Commission communication on the development and future of wine sector policy and called on the Commission radically to amend its proposal. Quotas based on reference quantities would lead to discrimination harmful to European producers and inadequate attention had been paid to the objectives of removal of red tape, implementation of subsidiarity and a more self-reliant sectoral economy.

1.3.130. Council Regulation (EC) No 497/95 amending Regulation (EEC) No 4007/87 extending the period referred to in Articles 90(1) and 257(1) of the Act of Accession of Spain and Portugal.

Reference: Act of Accession of Spain and Portugal to the Community: OJ L 302, 15.11.1985; Bull. 1-1986, point 1.1.1

Regulation amended: Council Regulation (EEC) No 4007/87 (OJ L 378, 31.12.1987), last amended by Regulation (EC) No 370/94: OJ L 48, 19.2.1994; Bull. 1/2-1994, point 1.2.122

Commission proposal: OJ C 382, 31.12.1994; COM(94) 635; Bull. 12-1994, point 1.2.159

Endorsed by Parliament on 17 February.

OJ C 56, 6.3.1995

Adopted on 20 February. Extends by one year the period during which transitional measures may be taken to surmount certain difficulties in application of the Community wine sector rules in Spain and Portugal.

OJ L 50, 7.3.1995

Tobacco

1.3.131. Proposal for a Council Regulation amending Regulation (EEC) No 2075/92 on the common organization of the market in raw tobacco.

Regulation to be amended: Council Regulation (EEC) No 2075/92 (OJ L 215, 30.7.1992; Bull. 6-1992, point 1.3.142), last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 2427/93: OJ L 223, 2.9.1993

Adopted by the Commission on 5 January. The changes proposed in the light of two years' experience of the new market organization arrangements aim at better orientation of production:

- introduction, from the 1995 harvest, of a single production quota system with some flexibility in quota management (option for growers to carry over surplus production of up to 10% of their quota for the variety group in question to the following harvest);
- option for Member States to pay the premium directly to the grower from the 1994 harvest;
- option to grant advances on the premium to growers from the 1995 harvest.

COM(94) 555

Hops

1.3.132. Council Regulation (EC) No 423/95 amending Regulation (EEC) No 2997/87 laying down, in respect of hops, the amount of aid to producers for the 1986 harvest and providing for special measures for certain regions of production.

Regulation amended: Council Regulation (EEC) No 2997/87 (OJ L 284, 7.10.1987; Bull. 9-1987, point 2.1.151), last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 3338/92: OJ L 336, 20.11.1992; Bull. 11-1992, point 1.3.201

Commission proposal: OJ C 377, 31.12.1994; COM(94) 535; Bull. 12-1994, point 1.2.160

Endorsed by Parliament on 17 February.

OJ C 56, 6.3.1995

Adopted on 20 February. Extends from 31 December 1994 to 31 December 1996 for Belgium, Portugal and Spain and to 31 December 1995 for the United Kingdom the time-limit for implementation of varietal conversion plans.

OJ L 45, 1.3.1995

Milk and milk products

1.3.133. Proposal for a Council Regulation extending to the periods 1991/92 and 1992/93 the increase adopted for the periods 1993/94 and 1994/95 in the total quantities fixed for Greece, Spain and Italy under the additional levy arrangements in the milk and milk products sector.

Reference: Joint Council and Commission conclusions on milk quotas: Bull. 10-1994, point 1.2.88

Adopted by the Commission on 8 February. In line with the joint Council and Commission conclusions of October 1994 and to settle outstanding matters relating to milk quotas in Italy, Spain and Greece for the five periods 1988/89 to 1992/93, this proposal would retrospectively extend to 1991/92 and 1992/93 the increases in total quantities allocated to these Member States with effect from 1 April 1993.

OJ C 46, 23.2.1995; COM(95) 19

Beef and veal

1.3.134. Proposal for a Council Regulation on the common organization of the market in beef and veal (consolidated text).

Commission proposal: COM(94) 467; Bull. 11-1994, point 1.2.150

Endorsed by Parliament on 17 February.

OJ C 56, 6.3.1995

1.3.135. Council Regulation (EC) No 424/95 amending Regulation (EEC) No 805/68 on the common organization of the market in beef and veal as regards the deseasonalization premium.

Regulation amended: Council Regulation (EEC) No 805/68 (OJ L 148, 28.6.1968), last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1884/94: OJ L 197, 30.7.1994; Bull. 7/8-1994, point 1.2.134

Commission proposal: OJ C 321, 18.11.1994; COM(94) 451; Bull. 10-1994, point 1.2.89

Endorsed by Parliament on 17 February.

OJ C 56, 6.3.1995

Adopted on 20 February. Extends the annual period of application of the deseasonalization slaughter premium and tails off its amount, in order to prevent disturbance of the market in Member States where producers can receive it.

OJ L 45, 1.3.1995

EAGGF Guarantee Section

1.3.136. Proposal for a Council Regulation on crediting of securities, deposits and guarantees furnished under the common agricultural policy and subsequently forfeited, and repealing Regulation (EEC) No 352/78.

Commission proposal: COM(94) 480; Bull. 11-1994, point 1.2.152

Endorsed by Parliament on 20 January.

OJ C 43, 20.2.1995

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

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

Economic and Social Committee opinion: Bull. 9-1994, point 1.2.143

Endorsed by Parliament on 17 February, subject to amendments on the definition of irregularity, which should include, among other things, any abuse of Community law, and on reinforcing the Commission's role in the management of the system of identifying and reporting unreliable operators.

OJ C 56, 6.3.1995

1.3.138. Opinion of the Committee of the Regions on surcharges levied in the context of financial control and the clearance of accounts: the case of the EAGGF.

Adopted on 2 February. In this opinion, the Committee urges the Commission to observe the principle of subsidiarity when effecting compensation payments and to pay attention to the principle of proportionality when levying surcharges, which should be limited to cases involving infringements of rules which have been clearly established and put into effect only after they have been confirmed by an independent arbitration body.

State aid

Decisions to initiate proceedings

Belgium

1.3.139. Commission decision on premiums for the cultivation of winter rape for non-food purposes.

Adopted on 1 February. The Commission took the view, on the basis of the information available to it, that the Walloon regional aid promoting the use of set-aside land for the production of winter rape for non-food purposes constituted a violation of Community legislation on, in particular, the set-aside scheme and the relevant market organizations; the aid was thus regarded as being liable to distort competition and affect trade between Member States and was deemed incompatible with the common market.

France

1.3.140. Commission decision on aid to curb wine production.

Adopted on 1 February. The Commission took the view that the aid granted by the French Government to wine-growers able to prove table wine yields of less than 90 hectolitres per hectare for the 1994/95 marketing year constituted an operating aid contrary to the common organization of the market in wine and was thus incompatible with the common market.

Decisions to raise no objection

Germany

1.3.141. Commission decision on aid for the improvement of the treatment and marketing of forestry products.

Adopted on 17 January. This aid is granted by the German Government to private owners and communes owning forests, forest operators, transporters and sawmills for improving the treatment and marketing of forest products in Thuringia.

The Commission took into consideration, among other things, the fact that the region in question,

which comes under Objective 1, can benefit from the derogation provided for in Article 92(3)(a) of the EC Treaty and considered it unlikely, in view of the nature of the activities assisted, that the aid would affect conditions of trade to an extent contrary to the common interest.

France

1.3.142. Commission decision on aid to combat the Sharka virus.

Adopted on 1 February. This aid is granted by the French Government to producers of peach and apricot trees contaminated with the Sharka virus which have to be grubbed without delay. It consists in the renewal in 1994 of a compensation scheme approved in 1993.

Netherlands

1.3.143. Commission decision on the system of natural gas tariffs for horticulture.

Adopted on 17 January. The Commission considered that the indexing of gas prices on the basis of those for petroleum for horticultural activities was in accordance with the principles established between the Commission and the Netherlands in 1982 and would not give these activities an economic advantage over other sectors, which could benefit from the same tariffs if they used gas in the same proportion as the horticultural sector.

United Kingdom

1.3.144. Commission decision on aid in connection with the reorganization of the Milk Marketing Board in Northern Ireland.

Adopted on 17 January. This decision followed on the decisions on aids for the reorganization of the Milk Marketing Boards of England, Wales and Scotland. The Commission took the view, as it had previously for the other boards, that the aid scheme for Northern Ireland was compatible with the principle of the free market as defined by the Court of Justice in the judgment handed down in Case 177/78 (*Pigs and Bacon Commission v McCarren and Company Ltd*). The Commission also noted that the aid was consistent with the objective of opening up the Northern

Ireland milk market in accordance with the basic principles of the European Union.

Fisheries

Conservation and management of resources

Internal aspects

1.3.145. Proposal for a Council Regulation amending, for the 17th time, Regulation (EEC) No 3094/86 laying down certain technical measures for the conservation of fishery resources.

Commission proposal: OJ C 348, 9.12.1994; COM(94) 481; Bull. 11-1994, point 1.2.164

Endorsed by Parliament on 15 February, subject to amendments which would delay the entry into force of the Regulation and provide for a feasibility study into the use of timing devices to control the amount of time gill nets are left in the water.

OJ C 56, 6.3.1995

External aspects

Guinea

1.3.146. Draft Protocol establishing, for the period 1 January to 31 December 1995, the fishing rights and compensation provided for in the Agreement between the Community and the Government of the Republic of Guinea on fishing off the Guinean coast.

Commission proposal on conclusion: COM(94) 138; Bull. 4-1994, point 1.2.134

Endorsed by Parliament on 20 January, subject to amendments concerning the procedure for monitoring and renewal of the Protocol.

OJ C 43, 20.2.1995

Equatorial Guinea

1.3.147. Draft Protocol establishing, for the period 1 July 1994 to 30 June 1997, the fishing rights and financial compensation provided for

in the Agreement between the Community and Equatorial Guinea on fishing off the coast of Equatorial Guinea.

Commission proposal on conclusion: COM(94) 387; Bull. 9-1994, point 1.2.160

Endorsed by Parliament on 17 February, subject to amendments concerning the notifying of Parliament of implementation of the Protocol and on the conditions for the renewal of the Protocol.

OJ C 56, 6.3.1995

Namibia

1.3.148. Draft fisheries Agreement between the Community and Namibia.

Commission recommendation: Bull. 5-1993, point 1.2.138

Supplementary negotiating directives adopted by the Council on 23 January. These directives supplement those adopted in 1990.

Senegal

1.3.149. Agreement in the form of an exchange of letters concerning the provisional application of the Protocol setting out the fishing possibilities and financial compensation provided for in the Agreement between the Community and Senegal on fishing off the coast of Senegal for the period 20 October 1994 to 1 October 1996.

Commission proposal on conclusion of the Agreement: COM(94) 514; Bull. 11-1994, point 1.2.172

Decision on the conclusion of the Agreement adopted by the Council on 23 January.

North-West Atlantic Fisheries Organization (NAFO)

1.3.150. Parliament resolution on the allocation of the TAC for Greenland halibut in NAFO waters for 1995.

Adopted on 16 February. Parliament deplored as unfair the allocation of the TAC for Greenland halibut decided by NAFO and asked the Commission to recommend that the Council raise objections and not ratify the decision.

OJ C 56, 6.3.1995

1.3.151. Council Decision objecting to the allocation of the 1995 TAC for Greenland halibut established by the NAFO Fisheries Commission for its regulatory area on 1 February.

Recommendation adopted by the Commission on 21 February.

Adopted by the Council on 28 February. Article XII of the NAFO Convention provides that contracting parties may lodge objections within 60 days of the date of notification of the measure concerned. By virtue of this objection, the Community will be able to adopt autonomous catch ceilings within the limits of the 1995 overall quota of 27 000 tonnes set by the NAFO Fisheries Commission.

Market organization

1.3.152. Proposal for a Council Regulation establishing a system of compensation for the additional costs incurred in the marketing of certain fishery products from the Azores, Madeira, the Canary Islands and the French department of Guiana as a result of their very remote location.

Commission proposal: OJ C 343, 6.12.1994; COM(94) 473; Bull. 11-1994, point 1.2.178

Endorsed by the Economic and Social Committee on 25 January.

The Committee called on the Council and the Commission to promote actions to diversify these regions' productive structure, to ensure that the aid went to small-scale fisheries and to extend the scope of the Regulation to other species.

State aid

Decisions to initiate proceedings

Germany

1.3.153. Commission decision on aid for the processing and marketing of fishery products in Lower Saxony.

Adopted on 1 February. The aid in question, a loan guarantee for an undertaking which proc-

esses and markets fishery products, is designed to cover its operating costs and therefore appears to constitute an operating aid and as such to be incompatible with the common market.

Italy

1.3.154. Commission decision on a draft regional law (Sicily) providing for measures on the temporary laying-up and rebuilding of fishing vessels.

Adopted on 15 February. Since the authorities concerned had not supplied it with all the information required, the Commission had been unable to check whether the proposed arrangements were compatible with the common market.

Decision to close proceedings

Italy

1.3.155. Commission decision on a 1991 regional law (Sardinia) authorizing various aids for the fishing industry.

Adopted on 15 February. The Commission authorized regional aids for marine fishing and compensation for damage caused by protected marine flora and fauna. Parallel to this it adopted a final decision against the third type of aid provided for in the regional law in question (aids for the temporary laying-up of fishing vessels) on the grounds that the maximum rates of assistance had been exceeded in the first years of implementation of the law (1991-92). (These rates have since been reduced to make the scheme as a whole compatible with the common market.)

Employment and social policy

Implementation of the White Paper on European social policy

1.3.156. Parliament resolution on the White Paper on European social policy: a way forward for the Union.

References:

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

Commission White Paper on European social policy: COM(94) 333; Bull. 7/8-1994, point 1.2.163

Committee of the Regions opinion: Bull. 11-1994, point 1.2.195

Economic and Social Committee opinion: Bull. 11-1994, point 1.2.195

Adopted by Parliament on 19 January. Confirming its commitment to the European social model, Parliament considered that a basis of binding legislative provisions applicable throughout the Union constituted a suitable instrument for the achievement of a Social Union in parallel with economic and monetary union. It called in particular for further legislative measures in respect of equal opportunities, organization of working time and cross-border employment, and stressed the need to strengthen public employment services and to promote vocational training, pointing also to the importance of trade-union freedom and the role of the social partners. Moreover, Parliament called for the Community Charter of Fundamental Social Rights of Workers to be included in the Treaty when the latter is revised in 1996, and for qualified majority voting and the co-decision procedure to be extended to the social sphere.

OJ C 43, 20.2.1995

Employment

1.3.157. Parliament resolution on relocation of businesses in the European Union.

Reference: Council Directive 94/45/EC on the establishment of a European Works Council or a procedure in Community-scale undertakings and Community-scale groups of undertakings for the purposes of informing and consulting employees: OJ L 254, 30.9.1994; Bull. 9-1994, point 1.2.179

Adopted by Parliament on 17 February. Parliament called for companies which engage in relocation and practices akin to social dumping to be no longer eligible for employment premiums in the European Union. It recommended that the Commission carry out a study into relocation and report back to Parliament. It also pointed to

the need to apply, in the event of transfer of businesses, the measures relating to information and consultation of employees set out in Directive 94/45/EC.

OJ C 56, 6.3.1995

Health and safety at work

1.3.158. Proposal for a Council Directive amending Directive 89/655/EEC on the minimum safety and health requirements for the use of work equipment by workers at work.

Commission proposal: OJ C 104, 12.4.1994; COM(94) 56; Bull. 3-1994, point 1.2.166

Economic and Social Committee opinion: Bull. 11-1994, point 1.2.201

Endorsed by Parliament (first reading) on 17 February, subject to amendments relating to the phasing-out of specific equipment, the training of workers and various points of both form and substance.

OJ C 56, 6.3.1995

Implementation of the Protocol on social policy

1.3.159. Consultation of the social partners on the issue of reconciling work and family life.

References:

Proposal for a Council Directive on parental leave and leave for family reasons: OJ C 316, 27.11.1984; COM(84) 631; Bull. 11-1984, point 2.1.62

Council recommendation 92/241/EEC on child care: OJ L 123, 8.5.1992; Bull. 3-1992, point 1.2.98

Commission communication concerning the application of the Agreement on social policy: COM(93) 600; Bull. 12-1993, point 1.2.163

Decision to initiate the consultation procedure, provided for in Article 3(2) of the Agreement on social policy, adopted by the Commission on 22 February. This consultation process falls within the implementation of the Agreement on social policy annexed to the Treaty on European Union; the Agreement does not apply to the United Kingdom. The need for such a procedure arises from the Member States' failure to reach agreement on the proposal for a Directive relat-

ing to parental and family leave, which is opposed by the United Kingdom. In launching the first phase of the procedure provided for by the Agreement on social policy (consultation of the social partners on the possible direction of Community action), the Commission proposes to widen the debate beyond the question of parental leave and to adopt a more concerted approach towards reconciling family and working life, having regard in particular to the Council recommendation on child care, which calls for increased provision of child-care structures, greater flexibility in the organization of work and encouragement for men to play a greater part in the care and upbringing of children. The questions to be addressed are as follows:

- Do the social partners consider that the European Union's action in this field is appropriate?
- Should such action be taken at Community, company, sectoral or national level?
- What status should be conferred on agreements: force of law, recommendation, collective agreement or other voluntary provisions?
- On which areas should the action be concentrated?
- In what way can new technologies and the information society help to improve opportunities for reconciling work and family life?
- How cost-effective would measures to reconcile work and family life be?

The social partners are asked to reply within six weeks. If, following this consultation, the Commission considers that Community action is desirable, it will initiate further consultation focusing specifically on the content of any proposal.

International cooperation

1.3.160. Own-initiative Economic and Social Committee opinion on the World Summit for Social Development (→ point 1.4.64).

Equal opportunities

1.3.161. Consultation of the social partners on the issue of reconciling work and family life. (→ point 1.3.159).

Solidarity

Measures to help disaster victims

1.3.162. Commission decision to grant emergency aid to flood victims in the European Union.

Adopted on 1 February. Following the recent serious flooding in many countries of the European Union the Commission decided to grant ECU 1.5 million in emergency aid to the disaster victims to supplement the aid already granted at national level.

1.3.163. Parliament resolution on the floods in Europe (→ point 1.3.108).

1.3.164. Parliament resolution on the effects on agriculture of the serious flooding in northern Europe (→ point 1.3.119).

Public health

General

1.3.165. Proposal for a Parliament and Council Decision adopting a programme of Community action on health promotion, information, education and training within the framework for action in the field of public health.

Commission proposal: OJ C 252, 9.9.1994; COM(94) 202; Bull. 6-1994, point 1.2.201

Committee of the Regions opinion: Bull 11-1994, point 1.2.212

Endorsed by the Economic and Social Committee on 25 January. The Committee emphasized the role that must be played by the Community as the driving force in ensuring a high level of public health protection in Europe in line with the principles of subsidiarity and proportionality. In view of the modest scale of the resources devoted to health promotion by the Member States it urged the Commission to identify all possible synergies with other existing pro-

grammes and to determine the priorities on which resources should be concentrated.

Drugs

1.3.166. Proposal for a Parliament and Council Decision adopting a programme of Community action on the prevention of drug dependence.

Commission proposal: OJ C 257, 14.9.1994; COM(94) 223; Bull. 6-1994, point 1.2.206

Committee of the Regions opinion: Bull. 11-1994, point 1.2.216

Endorsed by the Economic and Social Committee on 22 February. The Committee laid particular stress on the need both to provide adequate resources to implement the programme and to support the evaluation of current research and practices, the promotion of innovative programmes, especially in education, and the exchange of information and experience through networking.

1.3.167. Economic and Social Committee own-initiative opinion on the prevention of drug abuse.

References:

Commission communication on Community action in the field of drug dependence, together with a proposal for a Parliament and Council Decision adopting a programme of Community action on the prevention of drug dependence: OJ C 257, 14.9.1994; COM(94) 223; Bull. 6-1994, point 1.2.206

Commission communication to the Council and Parliament on a European Union action plan to combat drugs (1995-99): COM(94) 234; Bull. 6-1994, point 1.4.6

Adopted on 25 January. The Committee applauded the considerable efforts being made throughout Europe to combat drugs, welcomed the approach defined in the Treaty on European Union and the global action plan proposed by the Commission, and underlined the need for a dynamic framework for prevention policies at European level as well as for a coordinated strategy to reduce both supply and demand. In accordance with the principle of subsidiarity it called on the Member States to promote the establishment of coordination groups at local and regional levels and advocated the setting up of a European Union Standing Committee on Drug Abuse Prevention, sponsored training and edu-

cation initiatives in drug abuse prevention and the promotion of transnational pilot projects in target areas.

Consumers

Protection of consumers' health and safety

1.3.168. Proposal for a Council Decision amending Decision 94/3092/EC introducing a Community system of information on home and leisure accidents (Ehlass).

Decision to be amended: Decision 94/3092/EC: OJ L 331, 21.12.1994; Bull. 12-1994, point 1.2.240

Adopted by the Commission on 13 January. Purpose: to make the necessary adjustments in the light of the accession of new Member States to the Community.

COM(95) 5

Information, communication and audiovisual media

Information and communication

1.3.169. Eurobarometer No 42.

Reference: Previous Eurobarometers: Bull. 12-1993, point 1.2.169; Bull. 6-1994, point 1.2.216

Findings published by the Commission on 30 January. According to the latest Eurobarometer survey conducted in December 1994 a substantial proportion of the European public are once again confident about the future, with 34% of interviewees convinced that 1995 would be a better year than 1994. This is 7 points up on the corresponding result the previous year.

The trend is particularly marked when it comes to public perception of the economic situation: 26% felt the situation had improved, up 14 points on the previous year; there was also more optimism about economic prospects for the year ahead, with the proportion of those expecting an improvement up 12 points to 36%.

The 'feel-good factor' is less in evidence when we measure reactions to the trend in the financial position of households since the end of 1993. Some 17% of interviewees felt the situation had improved, up 2 points on the previous year. But looking to the year ahead, the majority of interviewees (52%, i.e. a three-point rise) did not expect a change, a quarter (25%, i.e. a three-point rise) did and a fifth (20%, i.e. a three-point fall) expected things to get worse.

The unemployment rate remains a major concern in the Member States. However, pessimism on this front is on the decline. More precisely, since the end of 1993, the proportion of people who believe the employment situation has worsened has fallen by 23 points but still stands at 54% whereas the proportion of people taking the opposite view has risen by 8 points (end 1994: 14%).

Pessimism concerning job prospects has fallen sharply compared with last year: 30% of interviewees expected the situation to deteriorate (down 22 points) while 27% expected it to improve (up 10 points).

As for the job situation of the individual, 24% of interviewees reported a deterioration in their own situation while 21% felt it had improved. For the year ahead, 58% of respondents in work or seeking employment foresaw no change in their situation (up 4 points), 28% anticipated an improvement (down 1 point) and 14% feared it would get worse (down 4 points).

(Available from the European Commission, Directorate-General for Information, Communication, Culture and Audiovisual Media, 200 rue de la Loi 200 B-1049 Brussels.)

Audiovisual policy

Legislative aspects

1.3.170. Commission communication entitled *Stimulating dynamic growth in the European programme industry (Media II)*, together with a

proposal for a Council Decision on the implementation of a training scheme for professionals in the European audiovisual programme industry (Media II — Training).

References:

Communication concerning an action programme to promote the development of the European audiovisual industry 'Media' (1991-95): COM(90)132; Bull. 4-1990, point 1.1.157

Green Paper entitled *Strategy options to strengthen the European programme industry in the context of the audiovisual policy of the European Union*: COM(94) 96; Bull. 4-1994, point 1.2.179

Adopted on 8 February. Designed to take over from the Media programme due to expire in 1995, Media II is the outcome of the consultations conducted by the Commission on the basis of its Green Paper on the European audiovisual programme industry. With a proposed budget of ECU 400 million for the period 1996 to 2000, the programme to promote and develop the European audiovisual programme industry will focus on three areas which need priority attention if the industry is to recover, in the medium and long term, from the weaknesses which have affected it in the past.

The three priority areas are support for training, the development of European productions and the transnational distribution of audiovisual material. As regards support for training, Community action will reinforce management training schemes in the industry and encourage access to new audiovisual production technologies. To

this end, the Community could support and supplement the action taken by the Member States, stimulate cooperation between teaching and training establishments and firms and develop exchanges of know-how and experience. As regards the development of European productions (cinema and television) in the hope of acquiring a significant market share by improving the pre-production and development stages, the Community could support project development where there is a European dimension in the marketing strategy. Lastly, as regards the transnational distribution of audiovisual material, in the case of the cinema the aim will be to encourage the distribution on the European market of a hundred or so films a year by offering distributors in different European countries incentives to organize themselves along network lines and get involved in financing new productions and, in the case of television, to increase the distribution of European works broadcast on television by promoting co-productions both between TV companies and with independent producers. Support for high-quality dubbing and subtitling will also be a major Media II objective.

The idea would be to provide support in the form of loans not exceeding 50% of the cost of the projects supported except that Community support for training schemes could be given in the form of non-repayable grants of up to 75%. Community support for dubbing and subtitling would also be non-repayable.

COM(94) 523

4. Role of the Union in the world

Common foreign and security policy

Common foreign policy

1.4.1. Council Decision 95/23/CFSP supplementing Decision 94/790/CFSP concerning the joint action, adopted by the Council on the basis of Article J.3 of the Treaty on European Union, on continued support for European Union administration of the town of Mostar (→ point 1.4.83).

1.4.2. Council Decision 95/11/CFSP concerning the common position, defined on the basis of Article J.2 of the Treaty on European Union, and regarding the extension of the suspension of certain restrictions on trade with the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) (→ point 1.4.88).

Common security policy

1.4.3. Parliament resolution on the need for European controls on the export or transfer of arms.

References:

Conclusions of the Luxembourg European Council: Bull. 6-1991, point I.47

Conclusions of the Lisbon European Council: Bull. 6-1992, point I.28

Council Decision 94/942/CFSP on the joint action adopted on the basis of Article J.3 of the Treaty on European Union concerning the control of exports of dual-use goods: OJ L 367, 31.12.1994; Bull. 12-1994, point 1.3.2

Adopted on 19 January. Parliament called on all Member States to stop the sale of weapons to Indonesia and further called on the European Union to implement a coordinated and comprehensive arms control policy in accordance with the declarations made at the Luxembourg and Lisbon European Council meetings, and to con-

sider how to introduce such a policy into the common foreign and security policy by 1996. It also requested an investigation into the possibility of setting up a European agency for the control of arms exports and urged the Member States and the Union to work together with the relevant international authorities to establish a code of conduct on the control of arms transfers and exports.

OJ C 43, 20.2.1995

Presidency statements on behalf of the European Union

Afghanistan

1.4.4. The following presidency statement on behalf of the European Union was published in Brussels and Paris on 30 January:

‘The European Union is following the situation in Afghanistan particularly closely. It wishes to express its support for the peace process initiated by the United Nations and would reiterate the importance it attaches to maintaining the territorial integrity and national independence of Afghanistan. It calls upon all Afghans to keep to a lasting cease-fire and to join in a spirit of compromise in the endeavours of Mr Mestiri, Head of the United Nations special mission for Afghanistan, to establish a national reconciliation plan in accordance with the resolution adopted on 20 December 1994 by the United Nations General Assembly.

The European Union also regards it as important that external interference should cease. A contribution by countries in the region is essential in order to put an end to aid to the various factions. The European Union requests these countries to support Mr Mestiri’s plan. These countries play a crucial role in facilitating the bringing of humanitarian assistance and development aid.

The European Union is aware of the situation of the population, particularly in the capital, and calls on the protagonists and neighbouring countries to allow food and medical aid to be brought quickly and without hindrance. Moreover, the persistent disorder in Afghanistan is encouraging an escalation of violence

and an increase in the production of drugs. It constitutes a serious threat to peace and regional and world security.

When hostilities have ceased, the international community including the countries in the region will have a key role to play in the reconstruction of Afghanistan.'

Albania

1.4.5. The following presidency statement on behalf of the European Union concerning the release of members of the Omonia movement was published in Brussels and Paris on 15 February:

'With reference to its statement of 28 November 1994 expressing the European Union's belief that clemency by Albania towards the five members of the Omonia movement would help improve relations between Greece and Albania, the European Union notes with satisfaction the decision by the Albanian Court of Appeal ordering the conditional release of the four members of the movement still in prison. It welcomes their actual release.

The European Union notes that this measure comes at a time when Albania has just adopted a new penal code; the European Union hopes that speedy implementation of this code will mark a further step in Albania's efforts to bring itself fully into line with the standards of democracy obtaining in Europe.'

Algeria

1.4.6. The following European Union statement was published in Brussels and Paris on 23 January:

'The European Union is following the situation in Algeria with much attention and concern. It reaffirms that it is for the Algerian people to find a solution to the crisis which is afflicting their country. It hopes that this solution will be peaceful and based on reconciliation among Algerians. It supports all initiatives aimed at encouraging dialogue between those who reject terrorism and violence.

It is in this spirit that the European Union has followed with interest recent developments which have allowed a certain number of individuals to come together to reflect on the future of their country. It encourages all participants in Algerian political life to agree on the ways and means of developing the spirit of this dialogue and pursuing the concrete ideas that may arise from it. The Union rejects any recourse to violence as an instrument of political confrontation and reaffirms that respect for human rights is an obligation for all political forces and individuals, irrespec-

tive of their political convictions or religious beliefs. The European Union reconfirms its willingness to support a policy of democratic development and economic restructuring in Algeria.'

1.4.7. The following presidency statement on behalf of the European Union concerning the attack in Algiers on 30 January was published in Brussels and Paris on 1 February:

'The European Union condemns in the most vigorous terms the barbaric attack which took place on 30 January in the centre of Algiers and claimed dozens of victims, most of them women and children. It expressed its deepest sympathy and sends its condolences to the families of the victims and the entire Algerian population itself the victim of terrorism and violence.

In these tragic circumstances the Union wishes to renew its appeal to all those active in Algerian political life to agree on the ways and means of developing the spirit of dialogue, necessary now more than ever, and to urge them to seek a peaceful solution to the crisis'

Angola

1.4.8. The following presidency statement on behalf of the European Union was published in Brussels and Paris on 21 February.

Reference: Presidency statement concerning peace in Angola: Bull. 11-1994, point 1.3.5

'The European Union notes with satisfaction the progress towards peace and national reconciliation achieved in Angola, which has enabled the United Nations Security Council to launch Unavem III.

It pays tribute to the action taken by the special representative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Mr Blondin Beye, the observer countries in the peace process in Angola and the countries of the region which made possible the conclusion of the Lusaka Protocol on 20 November 1994 and the signature of a cease-fire now observed by all parties.

The Union wishes to emphasize how very important it is that the cease-fire be total and observed to the letter over the entire territory, as the Security Council requests. It calls upon the parties concerned to give the UN their fullest cooperation, in particular by supplying all relevant military information, and emphasizes the imperative need for the security of Unavem III personnel to be strictly respected.

In the Union's view it is desirable that a meeting between President Dos Santos and Mr Savimbi — who have both expressed willingness in this respect — should take place as soon as possible. This would have an extremely beneficial effect on the peace process.

Wishing to lend its unreserved support to the movement towards peace now under way, the European Union will for its part make a practical contribution to the consolidation of lasting peace in Angola, in order to ensure the necessary national reconciliation which must be achieved there, especially now that the whole of southern Africa has committed itself to a course of stability and development.

In this spirit a number of Member States of the Union are preparing to take part in Unavem III, making substantial and varied means available to the UN.

In addition, in view of the extent of mine clearance needs, the European Union will look favourably at the means requiring to be mobilized for effective participation in the efforts which the international community will be making in this area. It is therefore prepared to work with Unavem III and will launch local initiatives to effect mine clearance operations linked to the implementation of rehabilitation projects.

It will furthermore continue with the considerable humanitarian and food aid which it has previously granted to this devastated country. In this spirit, it is willing to contribute to the rehabilitation plan now being prepared by the Angolan Government in collaboration with the UNDP, while continuing with activities already undertaken.

To conclude, the European Union will play its full part in the considerable effort which will have to be made to support the Angolan Government's efforts to effect the reconstruction of the country and ensure its development.

Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, Romania and Slovakia associate themselves with this declaration.'

Ecuador/Peru

1.4.9. The following presidency statement on behalf of the European Union concerning the border dispute between Ecuador and Peru was published in Brussels and Paris on 1 February.

'The European Union deeply regrets the clashes which, despite the current process of integration in the area, have broken out between Ecuador and Peru, already resulting in loss of life.

It can only encourage all the efforts in progress to bring the fighting to an end.

Recalling its commitment to closer relations with Latin America, it will support any initiative aimed at reaching a peaceful solution to this frontier conflict.'

Indonesia

1.4.10. The following presidency statement on behalf of the European Union concerning the position of the trade union leader Mr Pakpahan

was published in Brussels and Paris on 13 February.

Reference: Presidency statement: Bull. 11-1994, point 1.3.9

'In its statement of 22 November 1994, the Presidency of the European Union expressed the Union's concern at the situation of the Indonesian trade union leader Mr Muchtar Pakpahan and reminded Indonesia of its obligations as a member of the International Labour Organization with regard to trade union rights.

The European Union noted with great concern the increased sentences given to Mr Pakpahan and his colleague Mr Telambanua on 18 January 1995. The Union considers the sentencing of these trade unionists without due respect for their rights to a defence to be unjustified. It urges the Indonesian Government to ensure that the rights to a defence of the trade unionists accused of having caused the Medan incidents in April 1994 are fully respected. It reiterates its request that the Indonesian Government take further steps towards establishing a general climate in which trade union organizations can work freely and independently.

The European Union also calls upon the Indonesian authorities to ensure that the families of the sentenced persons and international organizations are able to visit them on a regular basis.'

Iran

1.4.11. The following presidency statement on behalf of the European Union on the sixth anniversary of the *fatwa* against Salman Rushdie was published in Brussels and Paris on 13 February.

Reference: Joint statement on the Iranian threats against Salman Rushdie and his publishers: Bull. 2-1989, point 2.4.3

'Six years after the publication of the *fatwa* condemning the British author Salman Rushdie to death and calling for his assassination, the European Union solemnly reaffirms its condemnation of this sentence.

Decided in defiance of the universal declaration on Human Rights and the principle of the sovereignty of States, in particular regarding the protection by the latter of their nationals, this sentence is null and void.

The European Union renews its demand to Iranian leaders to abide by international law and accept all the consequences of doing so.'

Niger

1.4.12. The following presidency statement on behalf of the European Union concerning the elections in Niger was published in Brussels and Paris on 7 February:

'The European Union congratulates the authorities and the people of Niger on the smooth holding of legislative elections on 12 January 1995. It is pleased to see the people of Niger, through the free exercise of their suffrage, as witnessed by the observers present and confirmed by the Supreme Court, further consolidating the democratic process in Niger.

Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria, Slovakia and the Czech Republic associate themselves with this declaration.'

Pakistan

1.4.13. The following presidency statement on behalf of the European Union was published in Brussels and Paris on 28 February:

'The European Union welcomes the fact that legal proceedings have resulted in a verdict of not guilty for Rahmat and Salamat Massih, who were sentenced to death at first instance.

It hopes that the necessary steps will be taken to prevent such situations arising in the future.'

Middle East peace process

1.4.14. The following presidency statement on behalf of the European Union concerning the situation in the Palestinian Territories was published in Brussels and Paris on 5 January:

Reference: European Union statement on aid to the Palestinians: Bull. 11-1994, point 1.3.15

'Recalling the undertaking by the Palestinians and the Israelis to abide by the Declaration of principles and to continue negotiations, the European Union reaffirms the need to continue the peace process in the Middle East.

The Union wishes to express its concern at the difficulties in implementing the Declaration of Principles which have arisen in the last few days, both in Gaza and in the West Bank. It particularly deplores the acts of violence which have occurred and reaffirms in this connection its condemnation of all violence, whatever its origin.

The European Union is also concerned at the incidents connected with continued Israeli settlement in the Occupied Territories. While welcoming the decision to stop work on disputed land in Efrat, further to the meeting of the Israeli cabinet on 1 January, it would point out that the total cessation of work on settlements is vital to the smooth operation of the peace process.

The European Union welcomes the fact that, in spite of these difficulties, the Israeli-Palestinian talks on the process of autonomy started again in Cairo on 3 Janu-

ary. It hopes that these talks will open the way to progress on the principal questions outstanding.'

1.4.15. The following European Union statement on the attack in Netanya was published in Brussels and Paris on 23 January:

'The European Union expresses its revulsion at the criminal attack in Netanya. It condemns in the strongest terms this act of terrorism. It sends its sincere condolences to the families of the victims and to the Government and people of Israel and expresses its hopes for the recovery of the wounded.

In these painful circumstances, the European Union reaffirms its conviction and hope that those in favour of the peace process will continue to take it forward. It pays tribute to all those courageous leaders in the Near and Middle East who have chosen the way of dialogue and peace and decided to maintain it. The European Union reaffirms its full support for them.'

1.4.16. The following European Union statement following the Cairo summit meeting was published in Brussels and Paris on 6 February:

'The European Union welcomes the Summit which took place on 2 February and brought together, in Cairo, the heads of State or Government of Egypt, Israel and Jordan as well as the Chairman of the Palestinian Authority.

In the critical period through which the peace process is currently passing, this meeting is undoubtedly a sign of hope.

On the eve of the troika visit to the region, the European Union reaffirms its support for the efforts being made to relaunch the peace process and hopes that this meeting will open the way to rapid progress in negotiations.'

Sierra Leone

1.4.17. The following presidency statement on behalf of the European Union was published in Brussels and Paris on 14 February:

'The EU is deeply concerned at the ongoing crisis in Sierra Leone and at the increase in violent attacks on settlements and the country's economic assets. The EU deplores the consequent suffering and widespread displacement inflicted on the civilian population.

The EU strongly condemns the abduction of 17 foreign citizens. These are wholly innocent victims of the conflict. They should be released.

The EU urges all those concerned to take advantage of the initiatives, in particular those of the United Nations Secretary-General and the Commonwealth Secretary-General together with the countries of the

region, aimed at bringing about a peaceful solution to the conflict.'

Somalia

1.4.18. The following presidency statement on behalf of the European Union was published in Brussels and Paris on 20 January:

'The European Union strongly condemns the kidnapping of Mr Rudy Marcq who was working in Somalia for AICF, a humanitarian NGO.

It demands his immediate and unconditional release.

The European Union will, when examining the United Nations' inter-agency consolidated appeal on Somalia, give serious consideration to the guarantees which can be obtained for the safety of those working for humanitarian organizations in Somalia.'

Sri Lanka

1.4.19. The following presidency statement on behalf of the European Union was published in Brussels and Paris on 30 January.

Reference: Presidency statement: Bull. 11-1994, point 1.3.14

'The European Union warmly welcomes the entry into force on 8 January 1995, of an agreement on the cessation of hostilities signed by the Sri Lankan Government and the LTTE.

It supports the measures adopted to improve the condition of the population.

It hopes very much that this important step forward will be followed by the speedy opening of negotiations to find a political solution to the present conflict.

This is an exceptional opportunity which should be taken full advantage of as soon as possible.

It expresses its readiness when the time comes to collaborate with all partners, including international organizations, in the work of economic reconstruction in the areas affected by the conflict.'

Chechnya

References:

Draft Partnership Agreement between the European Community and Russia: Bull. 6-1994, point 1.3.30

Fourth summit of CSCE Heads of State or Government and foreign ministers: Bull. 12-1994, point 1.3.97

1.4.20. The following presidency statement on behalf of the European Union was published in Brussels and Paris on 17 February

'The European Union is following the continued fighting in Chechnya with the greatest concern. The promised cease-fires are not having any effect on the ground. Serious violations of human rights and international humanitarian law are continuing. The European Union strongly deplores the large number of victims and the suffering being inflicted on the civilian population.

The European Union, which attaches importance to its relations with Russia and is concerned in this regard at the possible consequences of the crisis, would stress that these relations must be based on the principles jointly supported by the United Nations and the OSCE as confirmed in the Partnership Agreement.

The European Union supports the declaration by the OSCE Presidency at the Permanent Council meeting on 12 January. It welcomes the fact that Russia has accepted OSCE assistance in the process of finding a solution to the crisis and that Russia is prepared to devote further discussion to ways and means of ensuring practical cooperation with the emissary of the OSCE Presidency on the spot. The Union hopes very much that the Russian authorities will immediately give effect to the measures envisaged in the OSCE President's declaration of 12 January, to which Russia agreed.

The European Union would again urge strongly that there should be an immediate cessation of hostilities in order to facilitate the bringing of humanitarian aid to the population and allow negotiations to begin without delay. The European Union takes note in this connection of the proposal made by the Prime Minister of the Russian Federation. It calls for a peaceful settlement to the conflict which respects the territorial integrity of the Russian Federation.'

1.4.21. The following European Union statement was published in Brussels and Paris on 23 January:

'The European Union recalls its declaration of 17 January and continues to follow developments in Chechnya with great concern. It deplores the serious violations of human rights and international humanitarian law which are still occurring there. It calls for an immediate cessation of the fighting and for the opening of negotiations to allow a political solution to the conflict to be found. It demands that freedom of access to Chechnya and the proper conveying of humanitarian aid to the population be guaranteed.

The European Union places its action in the framework of the implementation of the principles and provisions of the OSCE, in compliance with the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Russia.

In this context the European Union notes the agreement given by the Russian Federation to the sending of an OSCE delegation, to include a representative of

the European Union Presidency, to the region affected by the crisis. The European Union hopes that this delegation will be given all the appropriate means of carrying out its mission, including the possibility of moving within Chechnya, and that it will be able to go there as soon as possible to help the OSCE find a solution to the crisis. This mission should concentrate its efforts particularly on questions involving human rights, the restoration of constitutional order and preparations, as soon as possible, for free and fair elections in Chechnya.

The European Union will decide on further stages in its action in the light of the outcome of this mission.

It accordingly reiterates its readiness to make use of the arrangements available under OSCE human dimension mechanism, as well as the relevant articles of the code of conduct adopted at the Budapest Summit.

The European Union, which attaches importance to its relations with Russia and to the continuation of the democratic reform process in that country, is concerned at the possible consequences of the crisis. It would point out that these relations must be based on the shared principles of the United Nations and the OSCE, as confirmed in the Partnership Agreement.

The European Union will remain vigilant and reserves the right to consider other options.'

1.4.22. The following European Union statement was published in Brussels and Paris on 6 February.

'The European Union continues to follow with concern the situation in Chechnya. It has noted with disquiet that fighting is still going on and that serious human rights violations are still taking place, as was established by the OSCE mission which went to Chechnya.

The European Union refers to its declaration of 23 January 1995. It intends to maintain its vigilance and keep up its endeavours with the Russian authorities for them to:

- conclude a humanitarian cease-fire immediately with the assistance of the ICRC;
- keep to the letter of the provisions of the OSCE Code of Conduct and of Additional Protocol No 2 to the 1949 Geneva Convention;
- take the required steps to guarantee free movement of aid to populations in need;
- open a local office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees.

The European Union urges the parties to begin talks on declaring a lasting cease-fire and negotiations for a political solution.

The European Union expresses its appreciation of the mission to Chechnya by the representative of the

OSCE Presidency and confirms its support for the efforts made in that connection, particularly with regard to the dispatch of further missions which must be in a position to carry out their mandate in full on questions involving human rights, restoration of constitutional order in accordance with international obligations concerning human rights and preparations for free and fair elections in Chechnya.'

Non-proliferation Treaty

1.4.23. The following presidency statement on behalf of the European Union concerning Algeria's accession to the NPT was published in Brussels and Paris on 30 January.

'The European Union welcomes the fact that Algeria has deposited on 12 January its instrument of accession to the Treaty on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons as a non-nuclear-weapon State.

The European Union stresses the importance of the conclusion by Algeria of a full-scope safeguards agreement, applying to all of its nuclear activities, in order to complete the requirements following from the accession to the nuclear non-proliferation Treaty. To this end, the European Union invites Algeria to enter quickly into negotiations with the IAEA.

The European Union takes this opportunity to underscore its belief in universal adherence to the NPT and calls upon States which have not yet done so to accede to the NPT as non-nuclear-weapon States.

The Central and East European countries associated with the Union align themselves with this statement.'

1.4.24. The following presidency statement on behalf of the European Union concerning Argentina's accession to the NPT was published in Brussels and Paris on 28 February:

'The European Union welcomes the fact that Argentina has deposited on 10 February its instrument of accession to the Treaty on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons as a non-nuclear-weapon State. This accession confirms Argentina's firm commitment to contribute towards international nuclear non-proliferation efforts, as already demonstrated by the quadripartite agreement concluded between Argentina, Brazil, the ABACC and the IAEA and the Treaty of Tlatelolco ratified by Argentina on 18 January 1994.

The European Union takes this opportunity to underscore its belief in universal adherence to the NPT and calls upon States which have not yet done so to accede to the NPT as non-nuclear-weapon States.

The Central and East European countries associated with the Union align themselves with this statement.'

Former Yugoslavia

1.4.25. The following European Union statement was published in Brussels and Paris on 23 January:

'The European Union is seeking a peaceful resolution of the conflict in the former Yugoslavia and the recovery of the States of that region.

As regards Bosnia-Herzegovina, the European Union expects the period initiated by the agreement on the cessation of hostilities on 31 December 1994 to be turned to advantage by all concerned with a view to reviving the diplomatic process.

The European Union therefore calls upon all parties to implement in full the provisions of the agreement on the cessation of hostilities in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

It urges them to respond favourably to the efforts that have been made so as to achieve a peaceful outcome and to resume the political negotiations at the earliest opportunity on the basis of acceptance of the peace plan as a starting point.

The European Union is committed to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Croatia within its internationally recognized borders. As regards the areas under United Nations protection, the European Union is concerned at the implications which the Croatian Government's decision not to accept the renewal of Unprofor's mandate might have for the efforts of the international community and for the peace process in the former Yugoslavia; it calls on the Croatian Government to reconsider its position. In this connection, the European Union welcomes the signing of the economic agreements of 2 December. It is monitoring their implementation closely and hopes that they will set in motion a peace process which it is important to reinforce. It urges the parties to accept the draft international agreement concerning the areas protected by the United Nations, when it has been submitted to them, and calls upon the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) to support this process.

The European Union notes that the Croatian Government has given the European Union Administrator assurances of support as regards Mostar.'

1.4.26. The following European Union statement was published in Brussels and Paris on 6 February:

'The European Union reiterates its attachment to the conclusion of an overall resolution of the conflicts in the former Yugoslavia guaranteeing the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all States within their internationally recognized borders.

Stressing in this connection the importance which it places on the mutual recognition of the States which

have emerged from the former Yugoslavia, the European Union endorses the plan to hold a meeting to that end between Presidents Tudjman, Izetbegovic and Milosevic. Such a summit could pave the way to an international conference to deal with all matters relating to the conflict in the former Yugoslavia in line with the peace plan.

The European Union recalls that its representatives at the international conference on the former Yugoslavia put forward, together with the United States of America and the Russian Federation, a plan for a political solution in Croatian territory under United Nations protection. The Union supports this plan and calls upon the parties concerned to begin negotiations as quickly as possible on the basis of this reasonable and balanced plan.

Lastly, the European Union reaffirms its conviction that the ongoing presence of Unprofor in Croatia is of capital importance for peace and security in the region.'

International organizations and conferences

United Nations and specialized agencies

International Labour Organization

1.4.27. Economic and Social Committee opinion on relations between the EU and the International Labour Organization (ILO).

Adopted on 25 January. The Committee took the view that the Commission's position, namely that the Member States should not ratify ILO conventions falling within the joint competence of the Community and its Member States until they have received the approval of the Commission and the Council, was likely to limit the scope for ratification of those conventions. Reiterating its attachment to the tripartite nature of the ILO, the Committee went on to emphasize the importance of strengthening the role of employers and trade unions in the ILO's decision-making procedures.

General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade

1.4.28. Council decision authorizing the opening of negotiations under Article XXIV-6 of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) (1994).

Recommendation for a decision adopted by the Commission on 1 February.

Adopted by the Council on 6 February. The decision authorized the initiation of negotiations under Article XXIV-6 of the GATT with a view to drawing up a new list of the bound tariffs and other commitments to be applied by the Community in the light of the accession of Austria, Finland and Sweden.

European Bank for Reconstruction and Development

Financing

Croatia

Highway reconstruction project

1.4.29. The Bank granted Croatia a loan of DM 70.9 million (ECU 37.55 million) to complete a major road being built to semi-motorway standard and carry out a programme of improvements to key roads. The loan will also fund improvements in the overall efficiency of the road subsector, where it is proposed that the motorway network be managed by a separate body and that a system be set up for recovering infrastructure costs from road users. The project forms part of a wider programme for the road subsector cofinanced by the World Bank.

Reconstruction of the electricity network

1.4.30. The Bank granted a loan of ECU 33 893 000 to Hrvatska Elektroprivrada, Croatia's State power company. The loan will be guaranteed by the Croatian authorities and enable the borrower to restore power supplies to war-damaged areas by repairing distribution networks all over the country and constructing a transmission line to supply power to industry, homes and tourist facilities on the Adriatic islands and coast. The restoration of power supply to these regions will speed the reconstruction process and support the growth of the Croatian economy.

Hungary

Hungarian Capital Fund

1.4.31. The Bank took a stake of USD 20 million (ECU 16 million) in the Hungarian Capital

Fund. The Bank's investment will help set up the fund, which will provide Hungary's private sector with capital as well as substantial management and restructuring assistance.

Kyrgyzstan

SME credit line

1.4.32. The Bank granted a loan of ECU 8.273 million to Kyrgyzstan's national bank. The loan, which is guaranteed by the Kyrgyz government, will help the borrower support the development of a number of Kyrgyz private commercial banks and finance selected private enterprises.

Latvia

Latvijas Zemes Banka

1.4.33. The Bank granted a loan, in the form of a credit line of USD 10 million (ECU 8 million), to Latvijas Zemes Banka, a commercial bank in the form of a limited company. The loan will enable the borrower to increase its medium-term lending to Latvia's private sector. Subject to availability, up to 50% of the loan will be drawn from the resources of the Baltic Investment Special Fund.

Russia

Extension of the Russia Small Business Fund pilot project

1.4.34. The Bank is proposing that the donors contribute a further USD 20.25 million (ECU 17.6 million) to the fund, a sum which the Bank would match. The resources of the small business technical cooperation fund will likewise be increased by USD 5 million (ECU 4.4 million) to enable Russian intermediaries to finance small businesses. This capital input will enable the pilot project to be extended to permit the comprehensive testing of financing tools for small businesses and satisfy expectations regarding the programme's development.

North-Western Shipping Company vessels

1.4.35. The Bank has granted a loan of ECU 18 million to 14 companies, each owning one

vessel, which are to be incorporated in Cyprus. The borrowers, which will be jointly and severally liable, are all wholly-owned indirect subsidiaries of North Western Shipping Company, a joint-stock company incorporated in Russia. The loan will enable North Western Shipping Company, through its Cypriot subsidiaries, to acquire 10 new dry-cargo river-sea vessels from Russia's Volgograd shipyard.

Compagnie Européenne du Meuble

1.4.36. The Bank took a stake of up to ECU 6.325 million in the capital of the Compagnie Européenne du Meuble (CEM), a joint venture based in Blakovo, in the Saratov region, which produces furniture for the Russian and Western markets. This investment will help fund the construction of production facilities.

Slovenia

Slovenian Development Capital Fund

1.4.37. The Bank took a stake of USD 7.5 million (ECU 5.99 million) in the Slovenian Development Capital Fund, a limited company to be registered in Guernsey. The financing will be used to set up a fund aimed at achieving long-term capital growth through investment in Slovenia's private sector.

Ukraine

Restructuring of vegetable marketing in Kiev

1.4.38. The Bank granted Ukraine a loan of USD 14.84 million (ECU 11.85 million) to fund the conversion of a vegetable distribution centre into a modern fruit and vegetable market for private wholesalers. The loan will also fund the modernization and/or conversion of four privatized vegetable markets into food processing and marketing centres, as well as the modernization of greengrocers' shops and the handling, storage and distribution facilities at market-gardening centres around Kiev. The project will help develop private market-gardening activities in Ukraine.

Common commercial policy

General matters

Operation of the customs union

1.4.39. Proposal for a Council Regulation laying down transitional customs measures following the accession of Finland and Sweden.

Adopted by the Commission on 13 January. The aim of the proposal is to allow Finland and Sweden provisionally to continue applying the Nordic customs cooperation arrangements with Norway, provided that respect for Community law and the Community's financial interests are fully safeguarded.

COM(95) 4

1.4.40. Convention on Customs Treatment of Pool Containers used in International Transport.

On 17 February, the Commission adopted a proposal for a Council Decision on the signing of the Convention. The aim of the Convention, drawn up under the auspices of the United Nations, is to promote the efficient use of containers in international transport by streamlining administrative procedures in order to reduce the number of empty units transported.

COM(95) 33

1.4.41. Draft agreement on the harmonization of non-preferential rules of origin.

The Commission adopted a recommendation for a decision on 17 January.

Negotiating directives adopted by the Council on 6 February. The harmonization of non-preferential rules of origin is to be negotiated under the auspices of the World Trade Organization and the World Customs Organization.

Commercial policy instruments

General

1.4.42. Council Regulations (EC) Nos 355/95 and 356/95 amending, respectively, Regulation (EC) No 3283/94 on protection against dumped imports from countries not members of the

European Community and Regulation (EC) No 3286/94 laying down Community procedures in the field of the common commercial policy in order to ensure the exercise of the Community's rights under international trade rules, in particular those established under the auspices of the World Trade Organization.

Regulations amended: Council Regulations (EC) Nos 3283/94 and 3286/94; OJ L 349, 31.12.1994; Bull. 12-1994, point 1.3.99

Proposal adopted by the Commission on 17 January.

COM(95) 7 and 8

Adopted by the Council on 20 February. Following the adoption, in implementation of the results of the Uruguay Round, of new rules on protection against dumping and illicit trade practices, it is necessary to clarify how these rules should be applied to the cases and proceedings already pending upon their entry into force.

OJ L 41, 23.2.1995

1.4.43. Twelfth annual report from the Commission on the Community's anti-dumping and anti-subsidy activities (1993).

Previous report: COM(93) 516; Bull. 10-1993, point 1.3.70

Adopted by the Commission on 15 February. This report presents the Community's anti-dumping and anti-subsidy activities in 1993. The Commission describes all the measures taken by the Council and by itself (investigations initiated, provisional measures, definitive measures, terminations and reviews) and also the main cases examined by the Court of Justice, and analyses the consequences of developments in the Community's legislation on these matters. This report contains detailed statistical tables and it emerges that the countries which have formed the subject of most measures are, in order, the People's Republic of China, Japan, Turkey and the Republic of Korea, but in terms of the value of the trade affected, Japan, with almost 50% of the total, is by far the country most affected by the measures.

COM(95) 16

1.4.44. Commission notice regarding the application of anti-dumping measures in force in the Community following enlargement to include Austria, Finland and Sweden.

Published on 17 February. La Commission stated that it was prepared to review the anti-

dumping measures in force where any interested party so requested. The request had to contain sufficient evidence that the anti-dumping measures would have been significantly different if they had been based on information including Austria, Finland and Sweden.

OJ C 40, 17.2.1995

1.4.45. Proposal for a Council Regulation amending the list of countries mentioned in Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 519/94.

Regulation to be amended: Council Regulation (EC) No 519/94 on common rules for imports from certain third countries; OJ L 67, 10.3.1994; Bull. 3-1994, point 1.3.89

Adopted by the Commission on 3 February. Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania are removed from the scope of the Regulation on common rules for imports from certain third countries.

COM(95) 14

Council anti-dumping measures

1.4.46. Council Regulation (EC) No 82/95 extending the provisional anti-dumping duty on imports of tungsten ores and concentrates, tungstic oxide, tungstic acid, tungsten carbide and fused tungsten carbide originating in the People's Republic of China.

Commission proposal: COM(94) 675; Bull. 12-1994, point 1.3.130

Adopted by the Council on 16 January.

OJ L 14, 20.1.1995

1.4.47. Council Regulation (EC) No 140/95 extending the provisional anti-dumping duty on imports of colour television receivers originating in Malaysia, the People's Republic of China, the Republic of Korea, Singapore and Thailand.

Commission proposal: COM(94) 688; Bull. 12-1994, point 1.3.131

Adopted by the Council on 23 January.

OJ L 21, 28.1.1995

1.4.48. Council Regulation (EC) No 95/95 imposing a definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of furfuraldehyde originating in the People's Republic of China.

Commission proposal: COM(94) 683; Bull. 12-1994, point 1.3.133

Adopted by the Council on 16 January.

OJ L 15, 21.1.1995

1.4.49. Proposal for a Council Regulation amending Regulation (EEC) No 2552/93 imposing a definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of artificial corundum originating in the People's Republic of China, the Russian Federation and Ukraine, with the exception of those imports sold for export to the Community by companies whose undertakings have been accepted.

References:

Definitive duty: OJ L 235, 18.9.1993; Bull. 9-1993, point 1.3.62
Undertakings: OJ L 275, 2.10.1991

Adopted by the Commission on 28 February. Following the withdrawal by a Russian firm of its undertaking, this undertaking is to be replaced by a definitive duty.

COM(95) 50

1.4.50. Council Regulation (EC) No 477/95 amending the definitive anti-dumping measures applying to imports into the Community of urea originating in the former USSR and terminating the anti-dumping measures applying to imports into the Community of urea originating in the former Czechoslovakia.

Commission proposal: COM(94) 517; Bull. 12-1994, point 1.3.134

Adopted by the Council on 16 January.

OJ L 49, 4.3.1995

Commission anti-dumping measures

1.4.51. Notice of initiation of an anti-dumping proceeding concerning imports of certain footwear originating in the People's Republic of China and Indonesia.

Published on 22 February.

OJ C 45, 22.2.1995

1.4.52. Notice of initiation of an anti-dumping proceeding concerning imports of certain footwear originating in the People's Republic of China, Indonesia and Thailand.

Published on 22 February.

OJ C 45, 22.2.1995

1.4.53. Notice of the impending expiry of certain anti-dumping measures concerning imports of ferroboron originating in Japan.

Reference: Definitive duty: OJ L 187, 19.7.1990; Bull. 7/8-1990, point 1.4.74

Published on 8 February.

OJ C 32, 8.2.1995

1.4.54. Notice of the impending expiry of certain anti-dumping measures concerning imports of silicon metal originating in the People's Republic of China.

Reference: Definitive duty: OJ L 198, 28.7.1990; Bull. 7/8-1990, point 1.4.76

Published on 11 February.

OJ C 35, 11.2.1995

1.4.55. Notice of the impending expiry of certain anti-dumping measures concerning imports of potassium permanganate originating in the former Czechoslovakia.

Reference: Definitive duty: OJ L 42, 16.2.1990; Bull. 1/2-1990, point 1.2.73

Published on 17 February.

OJ C 40, 17.2.1995

1.4.56. Notice of the impending expiry of certain anti-dumping measures concerning imports of oxalic acid originating in Brazil.

Reference: Undertakings: OJ L 184, 17.7.1990; Bull. 7/8-1990, point 1.4.90

Published on 24 February.

OJ C 47, 24.2.1994

1.4.57. Notice of the impending expiry of certain anti-dumping measures concerning imports of tungsten ores and concentrates, tungstic oxide and tungstic acid, tungsten carbide and fused tungsten carbide originating in the People's Republic of China.

References:

Definitive duties: OJ L 264, 27.9.1990; Bull. 9-1990, points 1.3.48 to 1.3.50
Undertakings: OJ L 264, 27.9.1990; Bull. 9-1990, points 1.3.58 to 1.3.60

Published on 25 February.

OJ C 48, 25.2.1995

Community surveillance

1.4.58. Commission Recommendation No 73/95/ECSC concerning the requirement for an export licence for importation into the Community of certain iron and steel products covered by the ECSC Treaty; Commission Recommen-

adoption No 393/95/ECSC amending Recommendation No 3118/94/ECSC.

Recommendation amended: Commission Recommendation No 3118/94/ECSC on the prior Community surveillance of imports of certain iron and steel products covered by the ECSC Treaty and originating in non-member countries: OJ L 330, 21.12.1994; Bull. 12-1994, point 1.3.142

Adopted by the Commission on 17 January (Recommendation No 73/95/ECSC) and on 24 February (Recommendation No 393/95/ECSC). These two Recommendations specify the list of countries and products for which export licences are required under Recommendation No 3118/94/ECSC.

OJ L 13, 19.1.1995 and OJ L 43, 25.2.1995

Treaties and trade agreements

1.4.59. Proposal for a Council Decision 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 trade agreements concluded between Member States and third countries.

Reference: Council Decision 69/494/EC on the progressive standardization of agreements concerning commercial relations between Member States and third countries and on the negotiation of Community agreements: OJ L 326, 29.12.1969
Previous authorization: Council Decision 93/679/EC: OJ L 317, 18.12.1993; Bull. 12-1993, point 1.3.91

Adopted by the Commission on 13 February. The aim is to authorize, under Decision 69/494/EEC, automatic renewal or maintenance in force until 31 December 1995 of certain trade agreements concluded by the Member States with third countries.

COM(95) 31

Individual sectors

Textiles

Trade agreements

1.4.60. Draft trade agreements between the Community and the People's Republic of China on trade in textile products.

Reference: Agreement between the EEC and China on trade in textiles (OJ L 380, 31.12.1988; Bull. 12-1988, point 2.2.9), as last amended by an agreement in the form of an exchange of letters: OJ L 410, 31.12.1992

Initialed on 19 January. The existing textiles Agreement is amended to take account of the enlargement of the European Union and also to make provision for trade in textile products which were not included in it (in particular silk and linen products).

1.4.61. Draft protocols to the Community's bilateral agreements and arrangements on textiles to take account of the accession of Austria, Finland and Sweden to the European Union.

Commission Recommendation: Bull. 9-1994, point 1.3.55

Amended Commission Recommendation: Bull. 9-1994, point 1.3.55

Negotiating directives: Bull. 10-1994, point 1.3.94

On 20 February, a decision on the provisional application of the protocols, pending their conclusion, was adopted by the Council, acting on a proposal from the Commission. This decision concerns the bilateral agreements with Argentina, Bangladesh, Belarus, Brazil, Bulgaria, China, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hong Kong, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Korea, Macao, Malaysia, Mongolia, Pakistan, Singapore, the Philippines, Poland, Romania, Singapore, the Slovak Republic, South Korea, Sri Lanka, Ukraine, Uruguay and Viet Nam and applies from 1 January 1995, subject to reciprocal application by the partner countries.

Safeguard measures

1.4.62. Commission Regulation (EC) No 59/95 establishing a provisional quantitative limit on imports into the Community of certain textile products originating in the People's Republic of China.

Adopted by the Commission on 16 January.

OJ L 11, 17.1.1995

1.4.63. Commission Regulation (EC) No 405/95 introducing modified definitive quantitative limits on imports into the Community of certain textile products originating in the Islamic Republic of Pakistan.

Reference: Definitive limit: OJ L 189, 23.7.1994; Bull. 7/8-1994, point 1.3.110

Adopted by the Commission on 27 February.

OJ L 44, 28.2.1995

Development policy

General

1.4.64. Economic and Social Committee opinion on the World Summit for Social Development, Copenhagen, 6-12 March 1995.

Reference: Commission communication to the Council and Parliament on the European Union's priorities for the Summit: COM(94) 669; Bull. 12-1994, point 1.3.148

Adopted by the Economic and Social Committee on 22 February.

The Committee, while welcoming the commitments proposed in the Draft Declaration, noted a gap between these proposals and actual trends in social developments. It regretted that the European Union had indicated its intention of playing an important role at the Summit rather later in the day and that the preparations for it had attracted little interest in the Member States. It did, however, approve the thrust of the Commission's communication and made some comments on specific points. The Committee emphasized the role of the International Labour Organization and the priority that should be given to aid and trade preferences to countries which implement genuine, effective social development strategies. It urged the European Union to support the inclusion of a social clause in multilateral trade agreements and to commit itself to strengthening coherence between its external, security, trade and development policies.

Commodities

Coffee

1.4.65. Council of the International Coffee Organization.

References:

International Coffee Agreement 1994: OJ L 222, 26.8.1994; Bull. 7/8-1994, point 1.3.113

Sixtieth meeting of the Council of the International Coffee Organization: Bull. 9-1994, point 1.3.61

First meeting held in London from 16 to 20 January. This was the first meeting since the entry into force of the International Coffee Agreement 1994 in October. It was chaired by Mr C. Lodder, the Organization's new Executive Director. One of the items discussed was ratification of the new Agreement, procedures having fallen behind schedule in some countries, which caused budgetary problems. Participants hoped that the United States and the Central and East European countries would accede to the Agreement. Preparations for the Organization's new multiannual programme of work were also discussed.

Cooperation via non-governmental organizations

1.4.66. Projects in developing countries.

Commission cofinancing: commitment of ECU 52 450 722 for 256 operations.

1.4.67. Campaigns to raise public awareness

Commission contribution: ECU 2 145 754 for 20 operations.

Humanitarian aid

1.4.68. 1994 annual report on humanitarian aid.

References:

Setting-up of the European Community Humanitarian Office: Bull. 11-1991, point 1.3.70

Council conclusions on the coordination of development policies: Bull. 5-1993, point 1.3.39

Framework partnership contracts between the Commission and its traditional partners in the field of humanitarian aid: Bull. 5-1993, point 1.3.50

Previous report: COM(94) 40; Bull. 1/2-1994, point 1.3.154

Adopted by the Commission on 22 February. The report describes ECHO's work in its second full year of operation. The budget for humanitarian aid rose to ECU 760 million in 1994 from ECU 605 million in 1993, having increased sevenfold in four years. ECHO was active in 63 countries in 1994, the geographical breakdown being as follows: 42.4% for the ACP countries, 35.3% for former Yugoslavia, 11.9% for the former Soviet Union, 6.3% for the rest of

Asia and northern Iraq, 2.8% for Latin America, 0.5% for North Africa and 0.4% for Eastern Europe.

Some 85% of the Commission's humanitarian aid is channelled directly through the 150 partners with which it has framework agreements. Of this aid, 41.9% went through NGOs, 32.7% through UN agencies and 8.2% through other international organizations. After little more than a year these framework agreements have shown themselves to be an effective way of improving both relations between ECHO and its partners and the implementation of aid.

In addition, talks between the Member States and the Commission on humanitarian aid that had started in 1993 continued in 1994 with the additional participation of the three new Member States. The issues canvassed ranged from national and geographical problems and requirements to more specific aspects such as disaster preparedness, the creation of a university diploma in humanitarian aid, aid evaluation, relations with international organizations, transport and logistics. The Commission also established closer relations and exchanges of information with UN agencies and the United States.

COM(95) 47

1.4.69. Visit by Ms Emma Bonino to Bosnia-Herzegovina and Croatia from 27 to 31 January.

Ms Bonino's visit was designed to send a signal to victims of the fighting in Bosnia-Herzegovina and Croatia that the European Union was committed to aiding them and to see how the Community's aid efforts in the region could be improved. In meetings with Dr Mate Granič, the Croatian Foreign Minister, and with Dr Ejup Ganič, Vice-President of Bosnia-Herzegovina, she stressed the need to remove the many obstacles to humanitarian aid deliveries. She also underlined the fact that the European Union had already accorded aid to the tune of USD 1.9 billion for victims of the fighting in former Yugoslavia, 70% of all international aid. Other meetings took place with the mayors of Mostar-East and Mostar-West and with municipal representatives.

1.4.70. *Commission decisions.* See Table 8.

Table 8 — *Emergency aid*

		(million ECU)
Country/region	Purpose	Amount
<i>Financing: EDF (ACP countries)</i>		
Côte d'Ivoire	Aid for local population and refugees	0.55
Kenya	Displaced persons	0.17
Liberia	Fighting	0.85
Nigeria	Displaced persons	0.4
Sierra Leone	Displaced persons	0.7
<i>Financing: 1995 ECHO budget</i>		
Central and East Africa	Refugees and displaced persons	6.93
Bhutan, India, Nepal	Food aid for Tibetan children	0.6
Cambodia	Displaced persons	0.3
Georgia	Food aid for vulnerable sections of the population	4.5
	Internal problems	6.72
Peru	Civil conflict in Satlpo province	0.14
Russian Federation	Fighting in Chechnya	10
	Aid for vulnerable sections of the population	1.3
Somalia	Fighting	1.22
Tajikistan	Returnees from Afghanistan and displaced persons	1
Former Yugoslavia	Fighting	5.8

European Economic Area (EEA), European Free Trade Association (EFTA)

European Economic Area

1.4.71. Parliament resolution on the future of the European Economic Area.

References:

Agreement establishing the European Economic Area: Bull. 1/2-1994, point 1.3.27

Commission communication to the Council on the entry into force of the EEA Agreement for Liechtenstein: Bull. 12-1994, point 1.3.13

EEA Council: Bull. 12-1994, point 1.3.14

Adopted on 15 February. Parliament considered that the Treaty on the European Economic Area retained considerable interest following the accession of Austria, Finland and Sweden to the European Union and welcomed the fact that Liechtenstein may accede to the EEA Agreement on 1 May 1995. It invited the EEA contracting parties to look into the possibility of organizing EEA decision-making structures in a more efficient and effective way. Furthermore, Parliament called on the Commission to take steps to strengthen political and economic links between the European Union and Switzerland based on the principle of reciprocity.

OJ C 56, 6.3.1995

EFTA countries*Norway*

1.4.72. Visit to the Commission on 7 February by Ms Grete Knudsen, Norwegian Minister of Trade and Shipping and Chairman of the EFTA Council.

At a meeting with Mr Van den Broek, Ms Knudsen underlined the smooth operation of the European Economic Area Agreement and drew attention to Norway's wish to participate in the preparatory stage of European Union decisions in the fields of energy and shipbuilding. She also outlined her country's concerns regarding access to the Community market for fisheries products following the accession of the three new Member States.

**Central and Eastern Europe,
Baltic States****Europe Association Agreements**

1.4.73. The Europe Association Agreements between the European Communities and their Member States, of the one part, and Bulgaria,

Romania, the Czech Republic and Slovakia were ratified by the contracting parties in December 1994 and entered into force on 1 February (→ points 1.4.74 to 1.4.77). These agreements govern political, economic and commercial relations between the European Communities and the associated countries of Central and Eastern Europe, and are designed to establish close and lasting relations between the partners, to contribute to stability in Europe, and to enable the countries concerned to be fully involved in the process of European integration. They are based on the principles of respect for human rights, pluralist democracy and the rule of law, and contain an important chapter on political dialogue. In addition to the commercial aspects already implemented by means of interim agreements, the Europe Agreements provide for the gradual creation of a free-trade area between the European Community and each of the countries concerned, and closer cooperation in numerous sectors, based on market economic principles. They also institute wide-ranging cooperation on economic and financial matters, movement of workers, establishment, services, current payments and movement of capital, competition, the approximation of laws and cultural matters.

1.4.74. Europe Agreement establishing an association between the European Communities and their Member States and Bulgaria.

Reference: Interim agreement on trade and trade-related matters between the EEC and the ECSC and Bulgaria: OJ L 323, 23.12.1993; Bull. 12-1993, point 1.3.15

Agreed by the Council: Bull. 9-1991, point 1.3.17

Recommendation for a Decision: Bull. 1/2-1992, point 1.4.7

Negotiating directives: Bull. 5-1992, point 1.2.12

Initialling of the Agreement: Bull. 12-1992, point 1.4.11

Proposal for a Decision of the Council and the Commission on the conclusion of the Agreement: COM(93) 45; Bull. 1/2-1993, point 1.3.7

Council Decision on the signing of the Agreement and signing of the Agreement: Bull. 3-1993, point 1.3.8

Parliament assent: OJ C 315, 22.11.1993; Bull. 10-1993, point 1.3.12

Decision 94/908/ECSC, EC, Euratom of the Council and the Commission on the conclusion of the Agreement: OJ L 358, 31.12.1994; Bull. 12-1994, point 1.3.22

Entered into force on 1 February.

1.4.75. Europe Agreement establishing an association between the European Communities and their Member States and Romania.

Reference: Interim agreement on trade and trade-related matters between the EEC and the ECSC and Bulgaria: OJ L 81, 2.4.1993; Bull. 3-1993, point 1.3.10

Agreed by the Council: Bull. 9-1991, point 1.3.17

Recommendation for a Decision: Bull. 1/2-1992, point 1.4.7

Negotiating directives: Bull. 5-1992, point 1.2.12

Initialling of the Agreement: Bull. 11-1992, point 1.4.12

Proposal for a Decision of the Council and the Commission on the conclusion of the Agreement: COM(92) 511; Bull. 12-1992, point 1.4.14

Council Decision on the signing of the Agreement and signing of the Agreement: Bull. 1/2-1993, point 1.3.9

Parliament assent: OJ C 315, 22.11.1993; Bull. 10-1993, point 1.3.16

Decision 94/907/ECSC, EC, Euratom of the Council and the Commission on the conclusion of the Agreement: OJ L 357, 31.12.1994; Bull. 12-1994, point 1.3.26

Entered into force on 1 February.

1.4.76. Europe Agreement establishing an association between the European Communities and their Member States and the Slovak Republic.

Reference: Interim agreement on trade and trade-related matters between the EEC and the ECSC and the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic: OJ L 115, 30.4.1992; Bull. 1/2-1992, point 1.4.9

Commission recommendation: Bull. 1/2-1993, point 1.3.12

Negotiating directives: Bull. 4-1993, point 1.3.16

Initialling of the Agreement: Bull. 6-1993, point 1.3.17

Commission proposal on the conclusion of the Agreement: COM(93) 386; Bull. 7/8-1993, point 1.3.13

Opinion of the ECSC Advisory Committee: Bull. 9-1993, point 1.3.10

Council Decision on the signing of the Agreement and signing of the Agreement: Bull. 10-1993, point 1.3.14

Parliament assent: OJ C 315, 22.11.1993; Bull. 10-1993, point 1.3.14

Decision 94/909/ECSC, EC, Euratom of the Council and the Commission on the conclusion of the Agreement: OJ L 359, 31.12.1994; Bull. 12-1994, point 1.3.30

Entered into force on 1 February.

1.4.77. Europe Agreement establishing an association between the European Communities and their Member States and the Czech Republic.

Reference: Interim agreement on trade and trade-related matters between the EEC and the ECSC and the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic: OJ L 115, 30.4.1992; Bull. 1/2-1992, point 1.4.9

Commission recommendation: Bull. 1/2-1993, point 1.3.12

Negotiating directives: Bull. 4-1993, point 1.3.16

Initialling of the Agreement: Bull. 6-1993, point 1.3.17

Commission proposal on the conclusion of the Agreement: COM(93) 386; Bull. 7/8-1993, point 1.3.13

Opinion of the ECSC Advisory Committee: Bull. 9-1993, point 1.3.10

Council Decision on the signing of the Agreement and signing of the Agreement: Bull. 10-1993, point 1.3.14

Parliament assent: OJ C 315, 22.11.1993; Bull. 10-1993, point 1.3.14

Decision 94/910/ECSC, EC, Euratom of the Council and the Commission on the conclusion of the Agreement: OJ L 360, 31.12.1994; Bull. 12-1994, point 1.3.33

Entered into force on 1 February.

Pre-accession strategy

1.4.78. Joint meeting of the Culture and Communications Ministers of the EU Member States and the associated countries of Central and Eastern Europe.

Reference: Conclusions of the Essen European Council: Bull. 12-1994, points I.13 and I.39

Meeting held in Bordeaux, on 14 February. This meeting for the first time brought together the Ministers of Culture of the 15 European Union Member States and their opposite numbers from the Central and East European countries. The Commission was represented by Mr Oreja. The associated countries described their national cultural and audiovisual programmes and indicated what they hoped for in this area in their relations with the European Union. Three main priorities were identified: legal and administrative cooperation to help create an environment conducive to the emergence of economic activities in the cultural and audiovisual sector; restructuring of the

distribution networks serving cultural industries; and support and encouragement for the restoration and conservation of cultural heritage.

Bilateral relations

Bulgaria

1.4.79. Mr Georgi Pirinski, Bulgarian Minister of Foreign Affairs, visited the Commission on 7 February.

Reference: Conclusions of the Essen European Council: Bull. 12-1994, points I.13 and I.39

Mr Pirinski met Mr Van den Broek, with whom he discussed the economic reforms under way in Bulgaria and the pre-accession strategy of the associated countries of Central and Eastern Europe.

Hungary

1.4.80. Mr Gyula Horn, Prime Minister of Hungary, visited the Commission on 9 February.

References:

Conclusions of the Essen European Council: Bull. 12-1994, points I.13 and I.39

Hungary's application to join the European Union: Bull. 4-1994, point 1.3.18

Mr Horn met Mr Santer, with whom he discussed bilateral relations between the European Union and Hungary, the pre-accession strategy of the associated countries of Central and Eastern Europe, and the general situation in those countries.

Baltic States

1.4.81. Mr Van den Broek visited Estonia and Latvia from 8 to 10 February, and Lithuania on 23 and 24 February.

Reference: Draft Europe Association Agreements between the European Communities and their Member States and the Republics of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania: Bull. 11-1994, point 1.3.25

Mr Van den Broek met Mr Lennart Meri, Mr Guntis Ulmanis and Mr Algirdas Brazauskas, the Presidents of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania

respectively, together with members of the governments of the three countries. Their discussions focused on relations between the Baltic States and the European Union, progress in the negotiation of the Europe Agreements, and various aspects of the political and economic situation in the region.

Assistance for Central and Eastern Europe

Technical assistance

PHARE programme

1.4.82. Third and fourth annual reports from the Commission on the implementation of the PHARE programme in 1992 and 1993.

References:

The Commission's general guidelines for assistance under the PHARE programme for the years 1993 to 1997: Bull. 7/8-1993, point 1.3.6

Conclusions of the Copenhagen European Council: Bull. 6-1993, points I.13 and I.26

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

Previous report: COM(93) 172; Bull. 5-1993, point 1.3.7

Adopted by the Commission on 20 February. The Commission described the general framework for aid to Central and Eastern Europe, the measures taken in the fields of economic aid, regional cooperation and humanitarian aid, progress with the reforms and the impact of the programme in the beneficiary countries in 1992 and 1993.

In addition to the extension of the programme to Albania, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Slovenia, the Commission had mainly focused on its primary objective, i.e. supporting the process of economic reform, structural adjustment and sustainable development linked to the transition from a centrally planned to a market economy. To improve the efficiency of its aid activities, the Commission had identified a number of key

areas for reform, including restructuring and privatizing enterprises, developing the private sector, modernizing the financial system and developing the labour market and the social sector. The development of a market economy was also encouraged through technical and financial assistance to priority sectors such as energy, environment, infrastructure, health, human resources, training and agriculture.

In 1992, a total of 96 financing decisions were taken under the PHARE programme budget, amounting to ECU 1 015 million. In 1993, such decisions totalled 87, for ECU 1 004 million in all, distributed among 11 beneficiary countries. These funds were mainly allocated to national sectoral programmes, multidisciplinary projects and humanitarian aid to alleviate the growing economic troubles in the beneficiary countries. Special attention was given to stepping up regional cooperation by financing regional programmes. In 1993, implementation of the PHARE programme was greatly influenced by the general guidelines adopted by the Commission for 1993-97 and the conclusions of the Copenhagen European Council on the accession of the associated countries to the European Union, which authorized the allocation of up to 15% of the programme budget to infrastructure projects.

Considerable progress was due to the introduction of multiannual programming and the simplification of decentralized implementation procedures. The Commission also observed that the PHARE programme was one of the main conduits of financial and technical assistance to the associated countries of Central and Eastern Europe and that, as economic restructuring progressed, the assistance required by the countries concerned was tending to shift away from traditional technical assistance and towards programmes to aid investment.

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Mediterranean and Middle East

Northern Mediterranean

Bosnia-Herzegovina

1.4.83. Council Decision 95/23/CFSP supplementing Decision 94/790/CFSP concerning the joint action, adopted by the Council on the basis of Article J.3 of the Treaty on European Union, on continued support for European Union administration of the town of Mostar.

Decision supplemented: Council Decision 94/790/CFSP concerning the joint action, adopted by the Council on the basis of Article J.3 of the Treaty on European Union, on continued support for European Union administration of the town of Mostar: OJ L 326, 17.12.1994; Bull. 12-1994, point 1.3.4

Adopted by the Council on 6 February. This brings the total budget for European Union administration of the town of Mostar to ECU 80 million for the period until 31 December 1995.

OJ L 33, 13.2.1995

1.4.84. Mr Haris Silajdzic, Prime Minister of Bosnia, visited the Commission on 26 January.

Reference: European Union statement on former Yugoslavia: Bull. 7/8-1994, point 1.3.9

M. Silajdzic met Mr Van den Broek to discuss the work of the contact group and the peace plan drawn up in July 1994, which has been accepted by the Governments of Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia but not yet by the Bosnian Serbs. They underlined the importance of achieving a positive and definitive outcome by political means, insofar as a temporary cease-fire still held.

Croatia

1.4.85. Draft economic and trade cooperation Agreement including provisions on ECSC products with the Republic of Croatia; draft financial Protocol with the Republic of Croatia.

References:

Economic and trade cooperation Agreement between the EEC and the Republic of Slovenia: OJ L 189, 29.7.1993; Bull. 7/8-1993, point 1.3.25

Protocol on financial cooperation between the EEC and the Republic of Slovenia: OJ L 189, 29.7.1993; Bull. 7/8-1993, point 1.3.26

Agreement between the Member States of the ECSC and the ECSC of the one part, and the Republic of Slovenia of the other part: OJ C 210, 4.8.1993; Bull. 7/8-1993, point 1.3.24

Agreement between the EEC and the Republic of Slovenia in the field of transport: OJ L 189, 29.7.1993; Bull. 7/8-1993, point 1.2.108

Draft Agreement in the field of transport between the European Community and the Republic of Slovenia: point 1.3.95 of this Bulletin

OJ C 56, 6.3.1995

Recommendation for a Council Decision adopted by the Commission on 24 February. Since Croatia has begun a process of economic reform and has established democratic institutions, the Commission proposes to open negotiations with Croatia for agreements of the same type as those concluded with Slovenia.

Slovenia

1.4.86. Mr Lojze Janco, Minister without portfolio responsible for legislation, and Mrs Meta Zupancic, Minister of Justice, visited the Commission on 31 January.

Reference: Draft Europe Agreement with Slovenia: Bull. 4-1994, point 1.3.33

Mr Janco and Mrs Zupancic met Mr Van den Broek with whom they discussed the state of bilateral relations between the European Union and Slovenia. Mr Van den Broek explained that in the Commission's view, negotiations should be opened with Slovenia for a Europe Agreement to enable Slovenia to prepare itself for accession to the European Union in due course.

Turkey

1.4.87. Parliament resolution on the draft agreement on the conclusion of a customs union between the European Union and Turkey.

Reference: EC-Turkey Association Council: Bull. 12-1994, point 1.3.62

Adopted on 16 February. Parliament considered that the human rights situation in Turkey was too serious to permit a customs union between Turkey and the European Union. It therefore appealed to the Turkish Government and the Turkish Grand National Assembly to undertake a fundamental reform of its constitution in order

better to guarantee the protection of democracy and human rights in Turkey. Parliament called on the Commission to establish a system of interim reporting on the current changes to the Turkish constitution and measures to strengthen the rule of law in Turkey so that it could give its opinion on the conclusion of the customs union in the light of these reports.

Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro)

1.4.88. Council Decision 95/11/CFSP concerning the common position, defined on the basis of Article J.2 of the Treaty on European Union, and regarding the extension of the suspension of certain restrictions on trade with the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro).

Reference: Council Decision 94/673/CFSP concerning the common position, defined on the basis of Article J.2 of the Treaty on European Union, and regarding the suspension of certain restrictions on trade with the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro): OJ L 266, 15.10.1994; Bull. 10-1994, point 1.3.5

Adopted by the Council on 23 January. The Decision puts into effect UN Security Council Resolution 970(1995) extending by 100 days Resolution 943(1994), which provided for the suspension of certain restrictions on trade with the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

OJ L 20, 27.1.1995

1.4.89. Council Regulation (EC) No 109/95 amending Council Regulation (EC) No 2472/94 suspending certain elements of the embargo on the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro).

Regulation amended: Council Regulation (EC) No 2472/94 suspending certain elements of the embargo on the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro): OJ L 266, 15.10.1994; Bull. 10-1994, point 1.3.36

Proposal adopted by the Commission on 11 January.

Adopted by the Council on 23 January. The application of Council Regulation (EC) No 2472/94 is accordingly extended until 22 April 1995.

OJ L 20, 27.1.1995

Maghreb

Algeria

1.4.90. Parliament resolution on the situation in Algeria.

Adopted on 19 January. Parliament condemned the terrorist attacks in Algeria in the strongest possible terms and noted that the Algerian Government had to take all the necessary measures to combat terrorism. It considered however, that a policy of repression was not sufficient for dealing with the problem. It endorsed any attempt to reach a democratic political solution and called on the Algerian Government to engage in a dialogue with the democratic opposition forces. Parliament welcomed the results of the negotiations in Rome, involving representatives of the main Algerian opposition movements. It called on the Council to propose joint action for Algeria in order to support the dialogue between the various sides. Parliament also called on the Member States to make every effort to welcome Algerian democrats temporarily forced to find refuge abroad in order to escape acts of violence and to ban their expulsion to Algeria.

OJ C 43, 20.2.1995

Financial and technical cooperation

1.4.91. Project financing

Commission financing decisions granting aid to the following projects (See Table 9).

References:

Protocol on financial cooperation between the EEC and the State of Israel: OJ L 270, 27.9.1978

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

Council Decision 92/207/EEC on the conclusion of the fourth financial Protocol with Egypt: OJ L 94, 8.4.1992; Bull. 3-1992, point 1.3.20

Council Regulation (EEC) No 1763/92 concerning financial cooperation in respect of all Mediterranean non-member countries (OJ L 181, 1.7.1992; Bull. 6-1992, point 1.4.17), as last amended by Council Regulation (EC) No 1735/94: OJ L 182, 16.7.1994; Bull. 7/8-1994, point 1.3.50

Protocol on financial cooperation between the European Economic Community and the Repub-

lic of Slovenia: OJ L 189, 29.7.1993; Bull. 7/8-1993, point 1.3.26

Fourth financial Protocol with Syria: OJ L 32, 5.2.1994; Bull. 1/2-1994, point 1.3.61

Council Regulation (EC) No 1734/94 on financial and technical cooperation with the Occupied Territories: OJ L 182, 16.7.1994; Bull. 7/8-1994, point 1.3.51

Table 9 — *Cooperation with Mediterranean countries*

<i>(million ECU)</i>		
Country	Purpose	Amount
Cyprus	Interest-rate subsidy for the Cyprus Development Bank	0.93
Egypt	Interest-rate subsidy for the Alexandria national iron and steel company	5.38
	Project to prevent oil slicks in the Gulf of Aqaba	2.9
Israel	Interest-rate subsidy for waste water treatment in Sorek	2.45
Slovenia	Interest-rate subsidy for a motorway project	10.5
Syria	Development of the private sector	9
	Interest-rate subsidy for improved electricity transforming and transmission facilities	12.97
Palestinian Territories	Running of the education sector	25
Tunisia	Global loan to the financial sector	8
Turkey	Interest-rate subsidy for waste water treatment in Antalya	8.25

Support for the peace process

1.4.92. Visit by the troika to Israel, the Palestinian Territories, Syria and Lebanon, from 7 to 10 February.

Reference: Statement by the European Union on the bomb attack in Netanya: point 1.4.15 of this Bulletin

During its trip to Syria, Israel, Gaza Strip and Lebanon, the ministerial troika, with Mr Marín representing the Commission, endeavoured to revive the peace process which had broken down following the bomb attack in Netanya, Israel, on 22 January in which 19 people died and 68 were injured. In Israel, the troika saw the Prime Minister, Mr Yitzhak Rabin, and the Foreign Minister, Mr Shimon Peres, and in the Palestinian Territories they met Mr Yassir Arafat, President of the Palestinian Authority, and Mr Nabeel Chaath, Minister of Planning and International Cooperation. In Syria they met the President, Mr Hafez al Assad, and the Foreign Minister, Mr Farouk al-Shara', and in the Lebanon they saw the President, Mr Elias Hrawi, the Prime Minister, Mr Rafic Hariri, and the Foreign Minister, Mr Farès Boueiz.

The representatives of the European Union underlined the importance which it attached to the continuation of the peace negotiations despite the pressure of increasingly hostile Israeli and Palestinian public opinion. The troika held talks with all sides during which the following issues were discussed: Israeli settlements, the closure of the Territories, elections, the prevention of terrorism, and the pressing need for Syria and Lebanon to enter into bilateral and independent negotiations with Israel. The troika confirmed the European Union's participation in the forthcoming Amman economic summit at the end of October. It also invited all the countries and bodies visited to attend the Euro-Mediterranean conference in Barcelona at the end of November, making it clear that there was no link between the peace process and the Barcelona conference.

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

Reference: Statement by the European Union on the bomb attack in Netanya: point 1.4.15 of this Bulletin

Adopted on 16 February. Parliament condemned everyone in the Palestinian Territories who sup-

ported or protected terrorists and condemned the attack in Netanya, and Hamas and Islamic Jihad. It called on the Palestinian authorities to deal with the utmost severity with the perpetrators of acts of violence and deplored the fact that these acts of terrorism had resulted in the closure by Israel of its frontiers with the Palestinian Territories. It stressed the need to hold elections in the Territories, which had been postponed since June 1994, and called on the Israeli authorities to prevent all confiscation of land and any further colonization.

Parliament called on the European Union to take political and economic measures to help establish real peace and suggested steps should be taken to solve the problem of goods sent by the European Union to the Palestinian Territories and held up by the Israeli customs authorities, to facilitate the sending of financial aid and investment, to set up partnership projects in the Palestinian Territories, and to promote regional cooperation in the Middle East. It called on the European Union to encourage Israel and Syria in their negotiations to establish peace and normal relations between their two countries.

OJ C 56, 6.3.1995

Independent States of the former Soviet Union; Mongolia

General

1.4.94. Own-initiative opinion of the Economic and Social Committee on relations between the European Union, Russia, Ukraine and Belarus.

References:

Draft Partnership and Cooperation Agreement between the European Community and Belarus: point 1.4.96 of this Bulletin

Draft Partnership and Cooperation Agreement between the European Community and Russia: Bull. 6-1994, point 1.3.30

Draft Partnership and Cooperation Agreement between the European Communities and their

Member States, of the one part, and Ukraine, of the other part: Bull. 6-1994, point 1.3.34

Adopted on 26 January. While it lent its backing to the partnership and cooperation agreements negotiated with Belarus, Russia and Ukraine, the Economic and Social Committee stressed that the separate independent States of the former Soviet Union should be treated equally, regardless of the weight they carried in the negotiations. It was disappointed that the draft agreements contained no recognition of the principle of social justice and suggested that basic social rights and minority rights be made a substantive part of the agreements. The Committee also found the agreements' general principles to be unsatisfactory in that although respect for democratic principles and human rights was established as an essential component, adherence to the principles of the market economy and guaranteed social and minority rights received too little attention. It did welcome the presence of a future-developments clause which provided that it should be established in 1998 whether it was feasible to begin negotiations for a free-trade area, but indicated that it would have preferred more precise wording regarding the matter.

Bilateral relations

Belarus

1.4.95. Mr Vladzimir Syanko, the Foreign Minister of Belarus, visited the Commission on 10 January.

Mr Syanko and Mr Van den Broek discussed bilateral relations between the European Union and Belarus, the implementation of the Partnership and Cooperation Agreement negotiated between them, the political and economic situations in Belarus and Russia (particularly Belarus' dependence on Russia for energy supplies) and Belarus' economic reform.

1.4.96. Draft Partnership and Cooperation Agreement between the European Communities and their Member States, of the one part, and Belarus, of the other part.

Recommendation for a Decision: Bull. 7/8-1992, point 1.4.3

Negotiating directives: Bull. 10-1992, point 1.4.19

Amended Commission recommendation: Bull. 10-1994, point 1.3.31

Amended negotiating directives: Bull. 11-1994, point 1.3.33

Initialling: Bull.12-1994, point 1.3.48

Proposal for a Council and Commission Decision on the conclusion of the Agreement adopted by the Commission on 22 February.

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Kazakhstan

1.4.97. Draft Partnership and Cooperation Agreement between the European Communities and their Member States, of the one part, and Kazakhstan, of the other part.

References:

Agreement on Trade and Commercial and Economic Cooperation between the EEC and the USSR: OJ L 68, 15.3.1990; Bull. 1/2-1990, points 1.2.23 and 1.2.24

Treaty concerning the accession of Austria, Finland and Sweden to the European Union: OJ C 241, 29.8.1994; Bull. 6-1994, point 1.3.15

Commission recommendation: Bull. 7/8-1992, point 1.4.3

Negotiating directives: Bull. 10-1992, point 1.4.19

Initialling: Bull. 5-1994, point 1.3.35

Proposal for a Commission Decision (EC) regarding conclusion of the Agreement: OJ C 319, 16.11.1994; COM(94) 411; Bull. 10-1994, point 1.3.32

Draft Commission Decision (ECSC, Euratom) regarding conclusion of the Agreement: OJ C 319, 16.11.1994; COM(94) 411; Bull. 10-1994, point 1.3.32

Council Decision on the signing of the Agreement: Bull. 12-1994, point 1.3.49

Signed in Brussels on 23 January by Mr Nursultan Nazarbayev, President of Kazakhstan, Mr Alain Juppé, France's Foreign Minister and President of the Council, and Mr Van den Broek of the Commission. It is intended to take the place of the 1989 agreement with the USSR and will regulate political, economic and trade relations by laying the foundations for cooperation on social and cultural matters, finance, science and technology, keeping to the principles of the market economy. It also provides for extensive political dialogue placing emphasis on respecting human rights and democratic principles.

1.4.98. Draft Interim Agreement on trade and trade-related matters between the European Community and Kazakhstan.

Recommendation for a Decision: Bull. 7/8-1994, point 1.3.41

Negotiating directives: Bull. 7/8-1994, point 1.3.41

Initialling: Bull. 12-1994, point 1.3.50

Proposal for a Council Decision (EC) and a draft Commission Decision (ECSC, Euratom) regarding conclusion of the Agreement adopted by the Commission on 14 February. The Commission proposed that an Interim Agreement be concluded to allow the Partnership and Cooperation Agreement's provisions on trade and trade-related matters to be applied provisionally, pending the entry into force of the Partnership and Cooperation Agreement.

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Kyrgyzstan

1.4.99. Draft Partnership and Cooperation Agreement between the European Communities and their Member States, of the one part, and Kyrgyzstan of the other part.

References:

Agreement on Trade and Commercial and Economic Cooperation between the EEC and the USSR: OJ L 68, 15.3.1990; Bull. 1/2-1990, points 1.2.23 and 1.2.24

Treaty concerning the accession of Austria, Finland and Sweden to the European Union: OJ C 241, 29.8.1994; Bull. 6-1994, point 1.3.15

Commission recommendation: Bull. 7/8-1992, point 1.4.3

Negotiating directives: Bull. 10-1992, point 1.4.19

Initialling: Bull. 5-1994, point 1.3.36

Proposal for a Commission Decision (EC) regarding conclusion of the Agreement: OJ C 326, 24.11.1994; COM(94) 412; Bull. 10-1994, point 1.3.33

Draft Commission Decision (ECSC, Euratom) regarding conclusion of the Agreement: OJ C 326, 24.11.1994; COM(94) 412; Bull. 10-1994, point 1.3.33

Council Decision on the signing of the Agreement: Bull. 12-1994, point 1.3.51

Agreement signed on 9 February. It is founded on respect for human rights and democracy and is intended to take the place of the 1989 agreement with the USSR. It will regulate political, economic and trade relations, provides for political dialogue at all levels and lays the groundwork for wide-ranging cooperation on social and cultural matters, finance, science and technol-

ogy, keeping to the principles of the market economy.

Russia

1.4.100. Parliament resolution on the situation in Chechnya.

References:

Presidency statement on behalf of the European Union regarding Chechnya: point 1.4.20 of this Bulletin

European Union statements regarding Chechnya: points 1.4.21 and 1.4.22 of this Bulletin

Draft Interim Agreement on trade and trade-related matters between the European Communities and Russia: Bull. 12-1994, point 1.3.53

Draft Partnership and Cooperation Agreement between the European Communities and Russia: Bull. 6-1994, point 1.3.30

Commission Decisions granting humanitarian aid: point 1.4.70 of this Bulletin

Adopted on 19 January. Parliament expressed its concern at the disastrous situation in Chechnya. It condemned the use of force to settle the conflict, criticized the violation of human rights and called for an immediate cease-fire. It endorsed the suspension of the ratification process for the Interim Agreement negotiated with Russia and proposed that the same be done for the Partnership and Cooperation Agreement. It called on the institutions to provide the victims with the necessary assistance and decided to send a representative mission of MEPs to Chechnya and Moscow to examine the situation.

OJ C 43, 20.2.1995

Assistance for the independent States of the former Soviet Union and for Mongolia

Financial assistance

Belarus

1.4.101. Proposal for a Council Decision providing macro-financial assistance for Belarus.

Adopted by the Commission on 14 February. The Commission proposed that the European Union make Belarus a medium-term loan to help with its balance of payments. The loan would be

a maximum of ECU 75 million for 10 years and would constitute the European Union's contribution to the stabilization and adjustment programme on which Belarus had embarked in co-ordination with the IMF. Payment would be in two instalments dependent on the progress made with the programme.

OJ C 82, 4.4.1995; COM(95) 36

Technical assistance

1.4.102. Proposal for a Council Regulation concerning the provision of assistance to economic reform and recovery in the new independent States and Mongolia (TACIS).

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

Adopted by the Commission on 22 February. The TACIS programme was established on the European Union's initiative in 1991. Its aim is to help the new independent States complete their economic transition successfully and to bolster democracy and the rule of law. TACIS uses grants to further the interchange of know-how and expertise by establishing partnerships, links and networks at all levels of society. With the current Regulation (which in four years has devoted ECU 1 750 million to backing over 2000 projects) expiring at the end of the year, the Commission is proposing to retain TACIS and its principle of focusing on a limited number of sectors, but to take account of the changes in the situation of the new independent States and Mongolia and of the lessons learnt from assistance given under the current Regulation and from the requests of the recipients by:

- promoting the establishment of joint ventures by providing investment assistance for small and medium-sized enterprises;
- promoting small-scale infrastructure projects (cross-border activities);
- attaching stricter political conditions to Community aid;
- introducing multiannual programming with one-year budgets, in the interests of more flexibility and efficiency;
- retaining (for the sake of continuity) priority sectors for assistance, while placing a greater

focus on nuclear safety, the environment and the involvement of women in community and economic life;

- concentrating on regional projects and encouraging economic cooperation between the new independent States.

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United States, Japan and other industrialized countries

United States

1.4.103. European Union-US ministerial meeting in the context of the Transatlantic Declaration.

Reference: Transatlantic Declaration: Bull. 11-1990, point 1.5.3

Previous meeting: Bull. 7/8-1994, point 1.3.54

Meeting held in Washington on 26 January. This ministerial meeting, which took place in the context of the 1990 Transatlantic Declaration, was attended by Mr Alain Juppé, France's Foreign Minister and President of the Council, Sir Leon Brittan, and Mr Warren Christopher, US Secretary of State. The two sides expressed their willingness to strengthen transatlantic relations, discussed the European security framework and the talks on renewing the nuclear cooperation agreement and reviewed the current international political scene, in particular the situations in the Balkans and Russia, the Middle East peace process and relations with Cyprus and Turkey.

Concurrently with the ministerial meeting, Sir Leon Brittan also held talks, between 26 and 31 January, with Mr Ron Brown, US Commerce Secretary, and Mr Mickey Kantor, US Trade Representative. Their discussions concerned sectoral trade issues, notably bananas, liberalization of investments, the negotiation of mutual recognition agreements, the appointment of the future Director-General of the World Trade Organization and China's application to join the WTO. Sir Leon also met members of the US

Congress for talks on the current trade policy on audiovisual services, access to public procurement and investment restrictions.

Asia

Cooperation with Asia

1.4.104. Project financing.

Basic Regulation: Council Regulation (EEC) No 443/92 on financial and technical assistance to, and economic cooperation with, the developing countries in Asia and Latin America: OJ L 52, 27.2.1992; Bull. 1/2-1992, point 1.4.40

Commission financing decision to grant aid worth ECU 197 110 to a project to provide teaching and institutional support to the Ministry of Education and Training in Viet Nam.

Latin America

Relations with regional bodies

1.4.105. Ministerial Conference on Political Dialogue and Economic Cooperation (San José XI) between the European Union and the Central American countries.

References:

Proposed framework cooperation Agreement between the European Community and the countries party to the General Treaty on Central American Economic Integration (Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua) and Panama: Bull. 7/8-1993, point 1.3.49

Presidency statement on behalf of the European Union on the Ecuador-Peru border dispute: point 1.4.9 of this Bulletin

Previous meeting: Bull. 3-1994, point 1.3.72

Eleventh meeting, held in Panama on 23 and 24 February. The Conference, which was part of

the political and economic dialogue begun in San José in 1984, was attended by ministerial-level representatives of the European Union and the countries of Central America (Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama), of the cooperating countries of Colombia, Mexico and Venezuela, and of Belize, present as an observer, and Mr Marín.

The participants welcomed the intensification of cooperation between the two regions and the progress achieved through 10 years of privileged dialogue in the peace process, the consolidation of democracy and respect for human rights, development and Central American integration, reaffirming their commitment to the pursuit of those objectives. In that connection, they appealed to the parties in the internal armed confrontation in Guatemala to subscribe as soon as possible to a lasting peace agreement. They also adopted a declaration urging Ecuador and Peru to respect the Itamaraty peace agreement and cease hostilities immediately, refraining from any action likely to jeopardize its implementation.

At the end of the Conference, the parties adopted the Panama Declaration, in which they committed themselves to a deepening of relations between Central America and the European Union and outlined broad measures for future cooperation. In addition to measures to promote peace, human rights and democracy, the Declaration provides for increased cooperation with a view to reducing social inequality, promoting governmental and economic structural modernization and combating crime and drug trafficking. The parties also agreed to incorporate future action into a medium-and long-term strategy and to establish a more structured dialogue.

Bilateral relations

Ecuador and Peru

1.4.106. Parliament resolution on the border dispute between Peru and Ecuador.

Reference: Presidency statement on behalf of the European Union on the Ecuador-Peru border dispute: point 1.4.9 of this Bulletin

Adopted on 16 February. Worried by the armed clashes caused by the border dispute between

Peru and Ecuador and by the situation of the indigenous communities living on either side of the border, Parliament called on the international community to refrain from exporting any arms to Ecuador and Peru and urged both sides to step up diplomatic efforts to reach a peaceful settlement and to take all necessary emergency measures to guarantee the safety of the local population.

OJ C 56, 6.3.1995

Mexico

1.4.107. Communication from the Commission to the Council and the European Parliament: 'Towards closer relations between the European Union and Mexico'.

References:

Conclusions of the Corfu European Council: Bull. 6-1994, point I.20

Conclusions of the Essen European Council: Bull. 12-1994, point I.19

Adopted by the Commission on 8 February. In the light of the conclusions of the Corfu and Essen European Councils, the Commission presented a strategy for developing cooperation between the European Union and Mexico. Given Mexico's economic and political development over the last 10 years and the strategic importance of relations between the European Union and Mexico, the Commission's proposed strategy will be based on the conclusion of an agreement combining economic partnership and political consultation with a view to achieving a balanced and mutually advantageous partnership spanning economic and political aspects and cooperation.

The form of political dialogue proposed, taking into account the special relations the parties enjoy with countries such as the United States and Canada, would be based on respect for human rights and democratic principles, good governance and the rule of law. Consultation would take the form of meetings at presidential, ministerial and senior official level.

As far as economic and trade relations are concerned, bearing in mind the sensitivity of certain products, an agreement entailing the progressive and reciprocal liberalization of trade as a whole would enable trade flows to achieve optimum levels in both directions. In addition to the reciprocal dismantling of tariffs, there would also be

provision for cooperation and dialogue on trade issues and liberalization of movements of services and capital and investment conditions.

In the sphere of cooperation, alongside programmes to facilitate business contacts, the agreement would focus on: administrative cooperation; environmental, scientific and technical cooperation; cooperation on education and training; industrial cooperation and enhanced dialogue on initiatives concerning information technology and telecommunications; Mexican participation in certain European cooperation projects and programmes; and the possible negotiation of agreements on specific topics.

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1.4.108. Visit by Mr Marín from 25 to 27 February.

During his visit, Mr Marín met Mr Ernesto Zedillo, President of Mexico, Mr José Angel Gurría, Minister for Foreign Affairs and Mr Herminio Blanco, Minister for Trade and Industry. The discussions centred on the consolidation of political and trade relations and other forms of cooperation between the European Union and Mexico and on the communication adopted by the Commission on 8 February concerning the strengthening of relations between the two parties.

ACP countries, South Africa and OCTs

Relations with ACP countries

Institutions

ACP-EU Joint Assembly

References:

Fourth Lomé Convention: OJ L 229, 17.8.1991; Bull. 9-1991, point 1.3.38

Draft negotiating directives for the partial mid-term review of the fourth Lomé Convention: Bull. 1/2-1994, point 1.3.80

Joint Assembly sessions in 1994: Bull. 1/2-1994, point 1.3.83; Bull. 10-1994, point 1.3.61

1.4.109. Parliament resolution on the work of the ACP-EU Joint Assembly in 1994.

Adopted on 19 January. Parliament expressed continued support for the twice-yearly meetings of the Joint Assembly and called for it to be granted greater budgetary autonomy.

Parliament expressed the view that the elections held in South Africa in April 1994 would have a positive impact both on southern Africa as a region and on the Lomé partnership. It warmly welcomed the participation of a South African parliamentary delegation in the work of the ACP-EU Joint Assembly and the latter's decision to grant South Africa observer status.

Parliament also welcomed the Joint Assembly's proposals concerning the mid-term review of the fourth Lomé Convention, particularly its proposals on positive measures in support of democratization, the social effects of structural adjustment programmes and debt reduction schemes, the need to establish measures enabling ACP countries to benefit from the outcome of the Uruguay Round, and the importance of ensuring coherence between EU development policy and other EU policies, for example on agriculture and fisheries. It also supported the Joint Assembly's call for the budgetization of the eighth European Development Fund.

In addition, Parliament echoed the Joint Assembly's concerns with regard to sustainable development, the promotion of private investment in ACP countries and the prevention of internal conflicts.

OJ C 43, 20.2.1995

1.4.110. Twentieth session.

Session held in Dakar from 30 January to 3 February. The Co-Presidents were Lord Plumb (United Kingdom) and Mr Marcel Elois Rahandi Chambrier (Gabon). Also attending were Mr Abdou Diouf, President of Senegal, Mr Bernard Debré, the French Minister for Cooperation and President of the Council, and Mr João de Deus Pinheiro, representing the Commission.

In his address, Mr de Deus Pinheiro called for speedier and more effective aid to ACP countries and highlighted the importance of dialogue in tailoring aid to each country's needs. He expressed the hope that the trade preferences granted under the Lomé Convention could be

enhanced within the terms of the GATT rules, although he pointed out that such aid could be effective as a development policy instrument only if ACP countries also increased investment, supported the private sector and boosted their competitiveness. On the political front, he stressed the importance of preventive diplomacy.

Joint Assembly discussions were dominated by the negotiations on the mid-term review of the fourth Lomé Convention, including outstanding issues such as the size of the 8th EDF, trade questions and financial and technical cooperation. Mr Diouf argued for increased resources to be made available for ACP-EU cooperation.

Also discussed were sectoral issues, in particular the sugar protocol, and the situation in various regions including Burundi, Zaire, Rwanda, West Africa and Southern Africa. The delegates called for a speedy decision on South African accession to the Lomé Convention.

ACP-EU Council of Ministers

1.4.111. Twenty-first meeting.

References:

Fourth Lomé Convention: OJ L 229, 17.8.1991; Bull. 9-1991, point 1.3.38

Draft negotiating directives for the partial mid-term review of the fourth Lomé Convention: Bull. 1/2-1994, point 1.3.80

Previous meeting: Bull. 12-1994, point 1.3.90

Meeting held in Brussels on 16 February. The meeting was chaired jointly by Mr Themba N. Masuku, Swaziland's Minister of Economic Planning and Development and President of the ACP-EU Council of Ministers, and Mr Alain Juppé, the French Foreign Minister and President of the Council of the EU, with Mr João de Deus Pinheiro representing the Commission. The purpose of the meeting was to discuss the mid-term review of the fourth Lomé Convention, and in particular the size of the 8th European Development Fund (EDF) covering the period 1995-2000, but the participants were unable to reach a decision because there was no consensus among the EU Member States.

Protocols

Sugar Protocol

1.4.112. Proposal for a Council Decision on the conclusion of an Agreement in the form of an exchange of letters between the European

Communities and Barbados, Belize, the Congo, Fiji, Guyana, Côte d'Ivoire, Jamaica, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Surinam, St Christopher and Nevis, Swaziland, Tanzania, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, Zimbabwe and Zambia on the accession of the latter country to Protocol No 8 on ACP sugar annexed to the fourth ACP-EEC Convention.

Reference: Fourth Lomé Convention: OJ L 229, 17.8.1991; Bull. 9-1991, point 1.3.38

Adopted by the Commission on 22 February. It was proposed that Zambia's accession to the Protocol on sugar annexed to the fourth Lomé Convention be approved.

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Bilateral relations

Burundi and Rwanda

1.4.113. Parliament resolution on the situation in Burundi and Rwanda.

Reference: Parliament resolution on the situation in Rwanda: OJ C 18, 23.1.1995; Bull. 12-1994, point 1.3.91

Adopted on 19 January. Parliament stressed the importance of preventive action to avoid the outbreak of internal conflicts and called for an EU fact-finding mission to Burundi to establish with the government there an action plan aimed at restoring order by means of a thorough reform of the military and administrative/economic reconstruction, and seeking out those guilty of murder and killing, with a view to allowing the return of the refugees. Parliament urged EU Member States represented in the UN Security Council to press for an international embargo on arms exports to Burundi and Rwanda. It repeated its call to the Council and Commission to offer aid to the Rwandan Government in setting up reception facilities for refugees, and urged the EU to send judges, experts and technical advisers to Rwanda to help with the organization of the trials at which those responsible for the genocide were to be judged.

OJ C 43, 20.2.1995

Relations with South Africa

1.4.114. Mr Thabo Mbeki, Deputy President of the Republic of South Africa, visited the Commission on 24 and 25 February.

References:

Fourth Lomé Convention: OJ L 229, 17.8.1991; Bull. 9-1991, point 1.3.38

Cooperation Agreement between the European Community and the Republic of South Africa: OJ L 341, 30.12.1994; Bull. 12-1994, point 1.3.69

Mr Mbeki met Mr Santer, Sir Leon Brittan, Mr de Deus Pinheiro and Mr Bangemann for talks on the future of EU-South African relations, focusing in particular on the 1995 aid programme, the development of bilateral relations and future links with the Lomé Convention. The five also exchanged views on political and regional problems concerning Lesotho, Zaire, Burundi and Rwanda.

Relations with the OCTs

1.4.115. Council Decision reducing the amount of the transfers to be paid to the Overseas Countries and Territories (OCTs) under the system for stabilizing export earnings set up by the Decision of 25 July 1991 on the association of the OCTs with the European Community.

References:

Council Decision 91/482/EEC on the association of the OCTs with the EEC: OJ L 263, 19.9.1991; Bull. 7/8-1991, point 1.3.46

Council Decision reducing the transfers to be paid to the OCTs under the system for stabilizing export earnings set up by the Council Decision of 25 July 1991 on the association of the OCTs with the EEC: Bull. 4-1994, point 1.3.59

Commission proposal: Bull 11-1994, point 1.3.71

Adopted by the Council on 23 January. The Decision reduces the amount of the transfer to the Falkland Islands for the 1993 implementing year, since the amount exceeded the total resources available, and sets the final payment to the Falkland Islands at ECU 120 000.

Financial and technical cooperation

1.4.116. Project financing.

Commission Decisions. The Commission granted a total of ECU 132 005 000 from the 7th EDF for projects and programmes under its management (See Table 10).

Table 10 — *Financing operations under the seventh EDF*

<i>(million ECU)</i>		
Country	Purpose	Amount (grant)
	<i>Economic infrastructure</i>	
Saint Pierre and Miquelon	Airport	3.4
	<i>Industrialization</i>	
Ecowas ¹	Industrialization	1.5
	<i>Rural production</i>	
Madagascar	Development of production	1.97
Barbados	Fisheries	1.546
Suriname	Agriculture	3.215
Guyana	Development of cooperatives	0.7
Central African Republic	Agriculture-based integrated projects	8.5
Zambia	Rural production/environmental protection	5.0
Fiji	Forestry	1.15
Swaziland	Agriculture	1.993
Saint Lucia	Agriculture	0.795
Central African Republic	Livestock farming	1.95
Mauritania	Development of production	1.1
Caribbean	Agriculture/fisheries	22.2
	<i>Social development</i>	
Kirabati	Training	1.475
Cameroon	Town planning	1.65
Guinea Bissau	Education and training	0.96
Mayotte	Water supply system	6.7
Caribbean region	Specialized training projects	2.5
Mauritius	Education and training	0.66
Mozambique	Health	1.925
Central African Republic	Infrastructure	1.75
Central African Republic	Town planning	1.987
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	Health	0.85
Aruba	Infrastructure	0.77
	<i>Trade promotion</i>	
Senegal	Trade structures and strategies	1.8
Ecowas ¹	Trade fairs and exhibitions	0.892
EACH ²	General trade promotion	2.297
	<i>Special programmes</i>	
Uganda	Structural adjustment support programme	29.7

Table 10 — *Financing operations under the 7th EDF*

		<i>(million ECU)</i>
Country	Purpose	Amount (grant)
Haiti	<i>Extraordinary aid</i>	
	Rehabilitation	16.0
Burundi	<i>Other</i>	
	General technical cooperation	1.57
All ACP	'ACP/EU Courier' magazine	1.5
SADC ³	General technical cooperation	2.0
Total		132.0

¹ Economic Community of West African States.

² Europe Africa Cooperation for Handicraft

³ Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Diplomatic relations

1.4.117. The following ambassadors, whose appointments took effect on 10 February, presented their letters of credence to the President of the Council and the President of the Commission:

□ HE Mr Alhaji Sulaiman Baba Timbo, Head of Mission of the Republic of Sierra Leone to the European Communities;

□ HE Mr Mohamed Guedira, Representative of the Kingdom of Morocco to the European Community and Head of Mission to the ECSC and Euratom;

□ HE Mr Ivan Romero Martinez, Head of Mission of the Republic of Honduras to the European Communities;

□ HE Mr Alvaro Sancho Castro, Head of Mission of the Republic of Costa Rica to the European Communities;

□ HE Mr Derek William Leask, Head of Mission of New Zealand to the European Communities;

□ HE Mr Uluç Özülker, Permanent Delegate of the Republic of Turkey to the European Community and Head of Mission to the ECSC and Euratom;

□ HE Mr Endre Juhasz, Head of Mission of the Republic of Hungary to the European Communities.

1.4.118. Austria, Finland and Sweden became members of the European Union on 1 January. Their missions to the European Communities have therefore become permanent representations, with the result that the number of diplomatic missions has fallen to 160.

5. Financing Community activities

Budgets

General budget

Financial perspective

Reference: Financial perspective annexed to the Interinstitutional Agreement on budgetary discipline and improvement of the budgetary procedure: OJ C 331, 7.12.1993; Bull. 10-1993, point 1.5.1; previous adjustment: Bull. 12-1994, point 1.5.2

1.5.1. Proposal for the adjustment of the financial perspective to take account of the conditions of implementation.

Adopted by the Commission on 22 February. Purpose: to transfer to subsequent years allocations for the Structural Funds and the Cohesion Fund not used in the previous year.

1.5.2. Commission decision on the technical adjustment of the financial perspective for 1996.

Adopted on 22 February. The ceilings are adjusted in line with movements in gross national product (GNP) and prices.

Budgetary procedures

General matters

1.5.3. Draft interinstitutional declaration by Parliament, the Council and the Commission on the incorporation of financial provisions into legislative acts.

Reference: Joint Declaration by Parliament, the Council and the Commission on the budgetary procedure: OJ C 194, 28.7.1982; Bull. 6-1982, point 2.3.1

Approved by the Council on 20 February. The Council agreed to the draft declaration drawn up by the three institutions in the Conciliation Committee in connection with the Socrates and

Youth for Europe programmes (→ points 1.3.67 and 1.3.69). This draft declaration lays down the conditions for applying, under the co-decision procedure, the principle contained in the 1982 Joint Declaration, which states that 'in order that the full importance of the budget procedure may be preserved, the fixing of maximum amounts by regulation must be avoided, as must the entry in the budget of amounts in excess of what can actually be expended'.

1995 financial year

1.5.4. Preliminary draft supplementary and amending budget No 1 for 1995.

Adopted by the Commission on 14 February. The main purpose of this preliminary draft is to allocate to the specific headings, in line with the requirements identified, the amounts entered as a reserve in the 1995 budget to take account of enlargement. It also enters in the budget the savings made in agricultural expenditure and the repayment to the Member States of the VAT and GNP balances for 1994.

1.5.5. Proposal for the carry-over of non-differentiated appropriations from 1994 to 1995 (non-automatic carry-overs).

Adopted by the Commission on 10 February. This proposal involves the carry-over of ECU 125 000 under Item A-1402 of the budget.

1.5.6. Commission decision on the carry-over of differentiated appropriations from 1994 to 1995.

Adopted on 14 February. This carry-over involves ECU 488 million in commitment appropriations and ECU 898 million in payment appropriations, mostly for the Structural Funds.

1.5.7. Commission decision on the re-use in 1995 of appropriations accruing from the repayment of advances.

Adopted on 14 February. This decision involves ECU 15.5 million, mainly for Erasmus and Comett.

Financial operations

ECSC

Loans raised

1.5.8. In January the Commission contracted a number of private placings in escudos, German marks and pounds sterling on behalf of the ECSC for the equivalent of ECU 92.6 million.

Loans granted

1.5.9. Acting under the ECSC Treaty the Commission granted loans totalling ECU 93.2 million.

Industrial loans to Central and Eastern Europe

1.5.10. An industrial loan of ECU 42.6 million was granted to Poland under Article 95 of the ECSC Treaty.

Conversion loans

1.5.11. Conversion loans (Article 56 of the ECSC Treaty) were granted to Portugal (ECU 10.2 million) and to the United Kingdom (ECU 39.4 million).

Workers' housing

1.5.12. Loans totalling ECU 1 million were granted for steelworkers and mineworkers in Germany.

Measures to combat fraud

1.5.13. Commission work programme for 1995.

References:

Commission communication on the Commission's anti-fraud strategy: Work programme for 1994: COM(94) 92; Bull. 3-1994, point 1.5.22

Proposal for a Council Regulation on protection of the Community's financial interests: OJ C

216, 6.8.1994; COM(94) 214; Bull. 6-1994, point 1.4.8

Conclusions of the Essen European Council: Bull. 12-1994, point 1.29

Adopted on 8 February. This work programme forms part of the anti-fraud strategy established by the Commission in 1994. The activities planned for 1995 thus concentrate on the four focal points of this strategy:

□ reinforcing the presence on the ground and support for operations, concentrating on high-risk sectors:

— task forces consisting of national and Community experts to investigate high-risk sectors such as cigarettes, milk products, textiles, olive oil and beef;

— closer monitoring of products in transit;

— more inspections on the ground;

— closer monitoring, through the IRENE database, to improve the recovery of funds;

□ strengthening the partnership between the Commission the Member States:

— information, training courses, and technical and financial assistance for departments specializing in fraud prevention in the Member States

— extending information networks (evaluation of initial results from the freephone, payments to whistleblowers, black lists of operators guilty of fraud, development of customs information systems);

— exploitation of intelligence (in particular, greater use of risk analysis);

□ improving the Community legislative framework; apart from the adoption by the Council of the Regulation on the protection of the Community's financial interests, the Commission has the following plans:

— possible extension of the system of administrative penalties to areas other than agriculture;

— increased legislation on transit;

— stricter rules on export refunds;

— assessment of the simplicity, effectiveness and controllability of new proposals and of existing legislation;

□ securing greater compatibility between national legislation in line with the conclusions of the Essen European Council.

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6. Statistical system

Policy aspects

1.6.1. Proposal for a Council Regulation concerning harmonized consumer price indices.

Adopted by the Commission on 9 January. This proposal aims to have the Member States produce comparable consumer price indices and provides a framework within which the Commission will draw up more specific guidelines for compiling these indices, with a particular view to producing an index valid for the whole of the Community.

COM(94) 674

1.6.2. Proposal for a Council Directive on the collection of statistical information in the field of tourism.

Adopted by the Commission on 4 January. The Directive aims to harmonize and improve the statistics produced by the Member States, in order gradually to set up a complete system of information on tourism at European Union level; the main data sought relate to the capacity of collective tourist accommodation, guest flows in collective accommodation and tourism demand for holidays and business travel.

OJ C 35, 11.2.1995 and COM(94) 582

Results

Per capita gross domestic product (GDP) in the European Union's regions

1.6.3. Regional GDP calculated for 1992 provides a picture of the regions of the European Union, including Austria, Finland and Sweden (national figures are given for Sweden, because the regional classification in Sweden has not yet been finalized). The 1992 data have also been supplemented by estimates for the new German *Länder*, the French overseas departments and the Portuguese islands of the Azores and Madeira. This provides the first complete picture

of the productive capacity of the regions of the whole of the European Union.

At national level, the per capita GDP figures for 1992, expressed in purchasing power standards, show marked differences between the countries of the Union. Greece (61% of the Community average), Portugal (67%), Ireland (76%), Spain (77%), Finland (93%) and the United Kingdom (98%) all have per capita GDP below the Community average. Luxembourg very clearly leads the Union with a figure of 156%, whereas the other countries' figures are close to the Community average: Austria 115%, France 112%, Belgium 109%, Denmark and Germany 107% as against 122% for the pre-unification territory of Germany, Sweden 106%, Italy 105% and the Netherlands 102%.

Considerable regional disparities remain. The group of regions with per capita GDP markedly higher than the Community average (over 150%) includes Brussels (174%), Hamburg (196%), Darmstadt (174%), Upper Bavaria (157%) and Bremen (155%), Île de France (169%), Luxembourg (156%), and Vienna (166%). Like other regions in this group which contain a capital city, Greater London (143%) also has a high per capita GDP.

The regions with per capita GDP below 50% of the Community average include the new German *Länder* Thuringia (38%), Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania (41%), Saxony (42%), Saxony-Anhalt (43%) and Brandenburg (44%); the Greek regions of Voreio Aigaio (45%) and Ipeiros (47%); the French overseas départements of Guadeloupe (37%) and Réunion (45%); and the Portuguese regions of Alentejo (41%), Azores (41%), Madeira (44%) and Centro (48%).

Austria and Finland, the new Member States for which regional data are available, also reveal certain regional disparities. Eastern Austria combines low-GDP regions, like Burgenland (73%), and high-ranking regions like Vienna (166%). The western regions come close to the average for the country (115%), whereas the

regions of Kärnten and Steiermark in the south, at 91%, are some way short of this average. In Finland, the two southern regions, Uusimaa (which includes the capital, Helsinki) and Åland are by far the most prosperous in the country, with figures in excess of 120% of the Community average. The other regions record less than 90%, with Itä-Suomi the lowest at 74%.

Following the accession of the three new Member States, average per capita GDP in the Community expressed in purchasing power standards remains virtually unchanged (EUR 15 = 15 677 compared with EUR 12 = 15 735). Although it

relates to different territories, taking the average for the Union allows the trends in the regional indices between the years 1980 and 1992 to be analysed without any major distortions. During that period, the German regions of Darmstadt and Upper Bavaria, the Spanish regions of Madrid, Balearic and Canary Islands, Ireland and Luxembourg saw their indices rise most. The regions where the indices fell noticeably were Picardy, Upper Normandy, Nord/Pas-de-Calais, Lorraine and Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur, along with Drenthe, Sterea Ellada and Alentejo.

7. Community law

Monitoring the application of Community law

Annual report

1.7.1. Parliament resolution on the 11th annual report from the Commission on monitoring the application of Community law (1993).

Reference: Eleventh report on monitoring the application of Community law: OJ C 154, 6.6.1994; COM(94) 500; Bull. 6-1994, point 1.7.22

Adopted on 20 January. Expressing regret at the not entirely satisfactory state of transposal of Community law due to numerous delays in areas which are economically and politically significant, such as insurance, public procurement, company law, intellectual and industrial property and new technologies, Parliament called on the Commission to step up its cooperation with the national authorities. Convinced that there is an urgent need to keep the people of Europe better informed about the current state of Community legislation and the instruments adopted by the Union institutions under the common foreign policy and in the field of justice and home affairs cooperation and concerned at the delay in the consolidation of Community legislation Parliament argued the case for radical recasting and called on the Commission to look into the cost of access to legislative documents and related publications and computerized systems. To the same end it would like to see the establishment of continuing training in Community law for magistrates and lawyers.

OJ C 43, 20.2.1995

Infringement proceedings

Letters of formal notice

Failure to notify measures incorporating directives into national law

1.7.2. In January and February the Commission sent letters of formal notice in the following cases:

Employment, industrial relations and social affairs

Directive 92/56/EEC (OJ L 245, 26.8.1992)
Collective redundancies
Belgium

Directive 92/100/EEC (OJ L 346, 27.11.1992)
Rental right and lending right in the field of intellectual property
Belgium

Reasoned opinions

Failure to notify measures incorporating directives into national law

1.7.3. In January and February the Commission delivered reasoned opinions in the following case:

Environment, nuclear safety and civil protection

Directive 90/641/EEC (OJ L 349, 13.12.1990)
Protection of workers exposed to the risk of ionizing radiation
Belgium, Luxembourg

Infringements of Treaties or regulations; incorrect application of directives

1.7.4. In January and February the Commission delivered reasoned opinions in the following cases:

Agriculture

Regulation (EEC) No 1186/90 (OJ L 119, 11.5.1990)
Classification of carcasses of adult bovine animals
Italy

Regulation No 804/68 (OJ L 148, 28.6.1968)
Definitive discontinuation of milk production
France

Audiovisual media, information, communication and culture

Directive 89/552/EEC (television without frontiers)
(OJ L 298, 17.10.1989)

Infringement of Articles 4 and 5
United Kingdom

Environment, nuclear safety and civil protection

Directives 76/464/EEC (OJ L 129, 18.5.1976), 82/176/EEC (OJ L 81, 27.3.1982), 86/280/EEC (OJ L 181, 4.7.1986), 84/156/EEC (OJ L 74, 17.3.1984), 83/513/EEC (OJ L 291, 24.10.1983) and 84/491/EEC (OJ L 274, 17.10.1984)

Dangerous substances in the aquatic environment
Spain

Directives 76/464/EEC (OJ L 129, 18.5.1976), 76/160/EEC (OJ L 31, 5.2.1976) and 82/176/EEC (OJ L 81, 27.3.1982), Articles 5 and 189 of the EC Treaty and Article 395 of the Act of Accession of Spain and Portugal

Water at Suances
Spain

Cases referred to the Court of Justice

Failure to notify measures incorporating directives into national law

1.7.5. In January and February the Commission referred the following cases to the Court of Justice:

Agriculture

Directive 91/67/EEC (OJ L 46, 19.2.1991)
Animal health conditions governing the placing on the market of aquaculture animals and products
France

Directive 91/628/EEC (OJ L 340, 11.12.1991)
Protection of animals during transport
France

Directive 92/35/EEC (OJ L 157, 10.6.1992)
Rules and measures to combat African horse sickness
France

Directive 92/40/EEC (OJ L 167, 22.6.1992)
Community measures for the control of avian influenza
Belgium

Directive 92/48/EEC (OJ L 187, 7.7.1992)
Minimum hygiene rules applicable to fishery products caught on board certain vessels
Belgium

Infringements of Treaties or regulations; incorrect application of directives

1.7.6. In January and February the Commission referred the following case to the Court of Justice:

Customs and indirect taxation

Directive 79/1072/EEC (OJ L 331, 27.12.1979)
Eighth VAT Directive
Spain

Non-conformity of measures incorporating directives into national law

1.7.7. In January and February the Commission decided not to pursue infringement proceedings in the following case:

Audiovisual media, information, communication and culture

Directive 89/552/EEC (OJ L 298, 17.10.1989)
Television without frontiers
Belgium

Decisions by the Court of Justice and the Court of First Instance

1.7.8. Decisions given by the Community law-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.

Court of Justice

Main decisions

Social policy and free movement of workers

Article 177 of the EC Treaty

1.7.9. 15.12.1994: Joined Cases C-399/92, C-409/92, C-425/92, C-34/93, C-50/93 and C-78/93 *Stadt Lengerich v Helmig; Schmidt v Deutsche Angestellten-Krankenkasse; Herzog v Arbeiter-Samariter-Bund, Landverband Ham-*

burg; Lange v Bundesknappschaft Bochum; Kussfeld v Detlef Bogdol; Ludewig v Kreis Segeberg

Article 119 of the EC Treaty and Article 1 of Directive 75/117/EEC of 10 February 1975 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to the application of the principle of equal pay for men and women do not prevent collective agreements from restricting payment of overtime supplements to cases where the normal working hours fixed by them for full-time employees are exceeded.

OJ C 386, 31.12.1994

External relations

Article 228(6) of the EC Treaty

1.7.10. 15.11.1994: Opinion 1/94 — Agreement establishing the World Trade Organization.

(1) The Community has sole competence, pursuant to Article 113 of the EC Treaty, to conclude the multilateral Agreements on trade in goods.

(2) The Community and its Member States are jointly competent to conclude the General Agreement on trade in services.

(3) The Community and its Member States are jointly competent to conclude the Agreement on trade-related aspects of intellectual property rights.

OJ C 386, 31.12.1994

Other decisions

ECSC

Article 49 of the ECSC Statute of the Court of Justice

1.7.11. 15.12.1994: Case C-320/92P *Finsider v Commission*

OJ C 386, 31.12.1994

Free movement of goods

Article 177 of the EC Treaty

1.7.12. 7.11.1994: Case C-261/93 *Lancelot*
OJ C 380, 31.12.1994

Customs union

Article 177 of the EC Treaty

1.7.13. 13.12.1994: Case C-401/93 *GoldStar Europe v HZA Ludwigshafen*

OJ C 386, 31.12.1994

Agriculture

Article 173 of the EC Treaty

1.7.14. 7.12.1994: Case C-37/94 *France v Commission*

OJ C 392, 31.12.1994

Article 177 of the EC Treaty

1.7.15. 13.12.1994: Case C-306/93 *SMW Winzersekt v Land Rheinland-Pfalz*

OJ C 386, 31.12.1994

1.7.16. 15.12.1994: Case C-136/93 *Transáfrica v Administración del Estado español*

OJ C 386, 31.12.1994

Social policy and free movement of workers

Article 177 of the EC Treaty

1.7.17. 6.12.1994: Case C-410/92 *Johnson v Chief Adjudication Officer*

OJ C 380, 31.12.1994

1.7.18. 13.12.1994: Case C-297/93 *Grauhupka v Stadtgemeinde Bremen*

OJ C 386, 31.12.1994

Competition

Article 49 of the EEC Statute of the Court of Justice

1.7.19. 15.12.1994: Case C-195/91P *Bayer v Commission*

OJ C 386, 31.12.1994

Article 177 of the EC Treaty

1.7.20. 24.10.1994: Case C-164/91 *Sauges*
OJ C 380, 31.12.1994

1.7.21. 6.12.1994: Case C-288/91 *Gleyzes*
OJ C 380, 31.12.1994

1.7.22. 6.12.1994: Case C-323/91 *Marchandea*

OJ C 380, 31.12.1994

1.7.23. 15.12.1994: Case C-250/92 *Gøttrup-Klim Grovwareforeninger and Others v Dansk Landbrugs Grovvareselskab*

OJ C 386, 31.12.1994

Industrial policy

Article 177 of the EC Treaty

1.7.24. 1.12.1994: Joined Cases C-238/91, C-239/91 and C-240/91 *Henryon, Valentin and Bully*

OJ C 380, 31.12.1994

Convention on Jurisdiction and the Enforcement of Judgments in Civil and Commercial Matters

Protocol of 3 June 1971 — Convention of 27 September 1968

1.7.25. 6.12.1994: Case C-406/92 *The owners of the cargo lately laden on board the ship Tatry v The owners of the ship Maciej Rataj*

OJ C 380, 31.12.1994

Infringements

Article 169 of the EC Treaty

1.7.26. 28.10.1994: Case C-124/94 *Commission v Portugal*

OJ C 380, 31.12.1994

1.7.27. 9.11.1994: Case C-75/94 *Commission v France*

OJ C 380, 31.12.1994

1.7.28. 14.11.1994: Case C-60/94 *Commission v Italy*

OJ C 380, 31.12.1994

1.7.29. 14.11.1994: Case C-67/94 *Commission v Ireland*

OJ C 380, 31.12.1994

1.7.30. 14.11.1994: Case C-130/94 *Commission v Ireland*

OJ C 380, 31.12.1994

1.7.31. 14.11.1994: Case C-131/94 *Commission v Ireland*

OJ C 380, 31.12.1994

1.7.32. 21.11.1994: Case C-210/94 *Commission v Spain*

OJ C 386, 31.12.1994

1.7.33. 6.12.1994: Case C-277/93 *Commission v Spain*

OJ C 380, 31.12.1994

1.7.34. 7.12.1994: Case C-77/94 *Commission v France*

OJ C 380, 31.12.1994

1.7.35. 15.12.1994: Case C-94/94 *Commission v Spain*

OJ C 386, 31.12.1994

1.7.36. 16.12.1994: Case C-219/94 *Commission v Belgium*

OJ C 392, 31.12.1994

Court of First Instance

Main decisions

European Social Fund

Article 173 of the EC Treaty

1.7.37. 6.12.1994: Case T-450/93 *Lisrestal and Others v Commission*

(1) The application is dismissed as inadmissible in so far as it seeks to have the Commission ordered to pay the balance of the financial assistance from the European Social Fund.

(2) The Commission's decision reducing the financial assistance granted by the European Social Fund for project No 870844 P1 is annulled.

(3) The defendant is ordered to pay the costs.

OJ C 386, 31.12.1994

Other decisions

Agriculture

Article 173 of the EC Treaty

1.7.38. 20.10.1994: Case T-99/94 *Asocarne v Council*

OJ C 380, 31.12.1994

1.7.39. 15.12.1994: Case T-489/93 *Unifruit Hellas v Commission*

OJ C 386, 31.12.1994

Articles 178 and 215 of the EC Treaty

1.7.40. 31.8.1994: Case T-50/93 and others *Haas and Others v Council and Commission*

OJ C 380, 31.12.1994

- 1.7.41. 31.8.1994: Case T-51/93 and others
Krieger and Others v Council
OJ C 380, 31.12.1994
- 1.7.42. 31.8.1994: Case T-52/93 *Plietker v Council and Commission*
OJ C 380, 31.12.1994
- 1.7.43. 31.8.1994: Case T-56/93 *Jensen v Council*
OJ C 380, 31.12.1994
- 1.7.44. 31.8.1994: Case T-66/93 and others
Backhaus and Others v Council and Commission
OJ C 380, 31.12.1994
- 1.7.45. 31.8.1994: Case T-89/93 *Hartz v Council*
OJ C 380, 31.12.1994
- 1.7.46. 31.8.1994: Case T-92/93 and others
Petersen and Others v Council and Commission
OJ C 380, 31.12.1994
- 1.7.47. 31.8.1994: Case T-102/93 *Dreeßen v Council and Commission*
OJ C 380, 31.12.1994
- 1.7.48. 31.8.1994: Case T-104/93 and others
Herrmann and Others v Council and Commission
OJ C 380, 31.12.1994
- 1.7.49. 31.8.1994: Case T-152/93 *Cornelius v Council and Commission*
OJ C 380, 31.12.1994
- 1.7.50. 31.8.1994: Case T-170/93 and others
Hanssen and Others v Council
OJ C 380, 31.12.1994
- 1.7.51. 31.8.1994: Case T-174/93 *Jessen v Council and Commission*
OJ C 380, 31.12.1994
- 1.7.52. 31.8.1994: Cases T-187/93 and T-188/93
von Münchhausen and Knop v Council
OJ C 380, 31.12.1994
- 1.7.53. 31.8.1994: Case T-195/93 *Carstensen v Council and Commission*
OJ C 380, 31.12.1994
- 1.7.54. 31.8.1994: Case T-213/93 *Janssen v Council*
OJ C 380, 31.12.1994
- 1.7.55. 31.8.1994: Case T-223/93 *Paustian v Council*
OJ C 380, 31.12.1994
- 1.7.56. 31.8.1994: Case T-241/93 *Ehlers v Council*
OJ C 380, 31.12.1994
- 1.7.57. 31.8.1994: Case T-243/93 *Morisse v Council and Commission*
OJ C 380, 31.12.1994
- 1.7.58. 31.8.1994: Case T-245/93 *Harders v Council and Commission*
OJ C 380, 31.12.1994
- 1.7.59. 31.8.1994: Case T-248/93 and others
Blanchard and Others v Council and Commission
OJ C 380, 31.12.1994
- 1.7.60. 31.8.1994: Case T-274/93 *Hawkins v Council and Commission*
OJ C 380, 31.12.1994
- 1.7.61. 31.8.1994: Case T-275/93 *Symons v Council and Commission*
OJ C 380, 31.12.1994
- 1.7.62. 31.8.1994: Case T-285/93 and others
Murphy and Others v Council and Commission
OJ C 380, 31.12.1994
- 1.7.63. 31.8.1994: Case T-427/93 *Ward and Others v Council and Commission*
OJ C 380, 31.12.1994
- 1.7.64. 31.8.1994: Case T-428/93 *Sidford and Others v Council and Commission*
OJ C 380, 31.12.1994
- 1.7.65. 31.8.1994: Case T-82/94 *Fock v Council and Commission*
OJ C 380, 31.12.1994
- 1.7.66. 1.12.1994: Case T-158/93 and others
Brandt and Others v Council and Commission
OJ C 392, 31.12.1994
- 1.7.67. 12.12.1994: Case T-261/93 *Vickery and Vickery v Council and Commission*
OJ C 386, 31.12.1994
- 1.7.68. 12.12.1994: Case T-265/93 *Hobhouse v Council and Commission*
OJ C 386, 31.12.1994

1.7.69. 12.12.1994: Case T-273/93 *Nelmes v Council and Commission*
OJ C 386, 31.12.1994

1.7.70. 12.12.1994: Case T-426/93 *Harvey v Council and Commission*
OJ C 386, 31.12.1994

1.7.71. 16.12.1994: Case T-53/93 *Hinrichsen v Council*
OJ C 386, 31.12.1994

1.7.72. 16.12.1994: Case T-54/93 *Hein v Council*
OJ C 386, 31.12.1994

1.7.73. 16.12.1994: Case T-55/93 *Stahmer v Council*
OJ C 386, 31.12.1994

1.7.74. 16.12.1994 Case T-71/93 *Behrens v Council and Commission*
OJ C 386, 31.12.1994

1.7.75. 16.12.1994: Case T-82/93 and others *Hansen and others v Council*
OJ C 386, 31.12.1994

1.7.76. 16.12.1994: Case T-88/93 *Michelsen v Council*
OJ C 386, 31.12.1994

1.7.77. 16.12.1994: Case T-98/93 *Wendell v Council*
OJ C 386, 31.12.1994

1.7.78. 16.12.1994: Case T-99/93 *Sierakowitz v Council*
OJ C 386, 31.12.1994

1.7.79. 16.12.1994: Case T-138/93 *Petersen v Council and Commission*
OJ C 386, 31.12.1994

1.7.80. 16.12.1994: Case T-139/93 *Hansen v Council*
OJ C 386, 31.12.1994

1.7.81. 16.12.1994: Case T-146/93 *Pörksen v Council and Commission*
OJ C 386, 31.12.1994

1.7.82. 16.12.1994: Case T-147/93 *Schröder v Council and Commission*
OJ C 386, 31.12.1994

1.7.83. 16.12.1994: Case T-222/93 *Dohm v Council and Commission*
OJ C 386, 31.12.1994

1.7.84. 16.12.1994: Case T-231/93 *Gerling v Council and Commission*
OJ C 386, 31.12.1994

1.7.85. 16.12.1994: Case T-242/93 *Maart v Council*
OJ C 386, 31.12.1994

Competition

Article 185 of the EC Treaty

1.7.86. 21.12.1994: Case T-295/94R *Buchmann v Commission*
OJ C 392, 31.12.1994

1.7.87. 21.12.1994: Case T-301/94R *Laakmann Karton v Commission*
OJ C 392, 31.12.1994

Articles 185 and 186 of the EC Treaty

1.7.88. 1.12.1994: Case T-353/94R *Postbank v Commission*
OJ C 392, 31.12.1994

1.7.89. 2.12.1994: Case T-322/94R *Union Carbide v Commission*
OJ C 386, 31.12.1994

External relations

Articles 178 and 215 of the EC Treaty

1.7.90. 16.11.1994: Case T-451/93 *San Marco Impex Italiana v Commission*
OJ C 380, 31.12.1994

8. Institutional affairs

General

1.8.1. Council Decision 95/1/EC, Euratom, ECSC adjusting the instruments concerning the accession of new Member States to the European Union; Council Decision 95/2/EC, Euratom, ECSC determining the order in which the office of President of the Council shall be held; Council Decision amending the Decision of 29 March 1994 concerning the taking of decisions by qualified majority by the Council; Joint Declaration on Article 31 of the Decision adjusting the instruments concerning the accession of new Member States to the European Union.

References:

Council Decision concerning the taking of decisions by qualified majority: Bull. 3-1994, point 1.3.27

Treaty concerning the accession of Austria, Finland and Sweden: OJ C 241, 29.8.1994; Bull. 6-1994, point 1.3.15

Result of the Norwegian referendum: Bull. 11-1994, point 1.3.19

Council agreement: Bull. 12-1994, point 1.3.12

Adopted on 1 January. The aim of both the Decisions and the Declaration is to make the necessary amendments to the Accession Treaty following Norway's failure to join the European Union.

The order in which the office of President of the Council will be held is duly altered, the total number of votes in the Council is increased to 87 and 62 votes are now required for a qualified majority.

The text of the Council Decision of 29 March 1994 concerning the taking of decisions by qualified majority has been amended to read as follows:

' If Members of the Council representing a total of 23 to 25 votes indicate their intention to oppose the adoption by the Council of a decision by qualified majority, the Council will do all in its power to reach, within a reasonable time and without prejudicing obligatory time-limits laid down by the Treaties and by secondary law, such as in Articles 189b and 189c

of the Treaty establishing the European Community, a satisfactory solution that could be adopted by at least 65 votes. During this period, and always respecting the Rules of Procedure of the Council, the President undertakes, with the assistance of the Commission, any initiative necessary to facilitate a wider basis of agreement in the Council. The Members of the Council lend him their assistance.'

OJ C 1, 1.1.1995.

1.8.2. Parliament resolution on the use of the official languages in the institutions of the European Union.

References:

EEC Council Regulation No 1 determining the languages to be used by the European Economic Community: OJ C 17 6.10.1958

Parliament resolution on the right to use one's own language: OJ C 205, 25.7.1994; Bull. 5-1994, point 1.1.2.

Adopted on 19 January. In view of the 1958 Regulation determining the languages to be used by the European Economic Community Parliament, referring back to its resolution of May 1994 on the right to use one's own language, reaffirmed its commitment to the equality of the official languages and the working languages of all the countries of the European Union and expressed the view that there can be no technical or budgetary justification for a reduction in the number of languages.

OJ C 43, 20.2.1995

Interinstitutional relations

Reference: Interinstitutional Conference: Bull. 12-1994, point 1.7.1

1.8.3. Parliament, Council and Commission Decision on the detailed provisions governing the exercise of Parliament's right of inquiry (Article 138c of the EC Treaty).

Parliament resolution approving the Decision adopted on 18 January.

OJ C 43, 20.2.1995

Decision approved by the Council on 23 January. The Decision, agreed at the Interinstitutional Conference on 20 December 1994, establishes the *modus operandi* of Parliament's temporary committees of inquiry, with particular reference to the conditions for their establishment, their powers, the basic rules governing hearings and depositions, and access to and use of documents.

1.8.4. Modus vivendi between Parliament, the Council and the Commission concerning the measures taken by the Commission for the implementation of acts adopted under Article 189b of the EC Treaty (co-decision procedure).

Parliament resolution adopted on 18 January. Parliament approved the *modus vivendi*, agreed at the Interinstitutional Conference on 20 December 1994, which will apply until the review of the Treaty on European Union in 1996. The arrangements mainly concern procedures for informing and consulting Parliament on all draft general implementing measures and in no way prejudice the positions of principle

expressed by the three institutions in this respect.

OJ C 43, 20.2.1995

1.8.5. Interinstitutional agreement on an accelerated procedure for the consolidation of legislation.

Parliament resolution adopted on 18 January. Parliament approved the agreement reached at the Interinstitutional Conference on 20 December 1994, subject to the inclusion of an interpretative declaration covering the eventuality of the legal basis or the procedure for adopting the text in question being amended. The agreement defines legislative consolidation (which involves repealing the instruments to be consolidated and replacing them by a single instrument, without making any changes of substance), establishes an interinstitutional consultative working party responsible for examining the Commission proposals in as short a period of time as possible and certifying that the single consolidated instrument does not contain any changes of substance, and spells out an accelerated procedure for its adoption by Parliament and the Council.

OJ C 43, 20.2.1995

9. Community institutions

Parliament

1.9.1. Following the accession of Austria, Finland and Sweden, Parliament now has 626 members, including 21 members from Austria, 22 from Sweden and 16 from Finland.

New composition

The composition of the political groups is shown in Table 11.

Table 11 — *Political groups*

	Number of members	Chairman
Socialist Group (ESP)	221	Mrs Green (UK)
European People's Party (EPP)	173	Mr Martens (B)
Liberal, Democratic and Reformist Group (ELDR)	52	Mr De Vries (NL)
European United Left (EUL)	31	Mr Puerta Gutiérrez (E)
Forza Europa (FE)	29	Mr Ligabue (I)
European Democratic Alliance (EDA)	26	Mr Pasty (F)
EP Green Group (Greens)	25	Mrs Roth (D) Mr Langer (D)
European Radical Alliance (ERA)	19	Mrs Lalumière (F)
Europe of Nations (EN)	19	Mr Goldsmith (F)
Non-affiliated	31	—

Strasbourg, 16 to 20 January

1.9.2. The first part-session attended by the members from the three new Member States (→ point 1.9.1) was marked by the debates and vote on the confirmation of the new Commission, the speech by President Mitterrand on France's programme for the Council Presidency and the farewell address by Mr Delors, the outgoing President of the Commission.

Presenting the Commission's policy guidelines in a wide-ranging speech in the confirmation debate, Mr Santer, the nominee for Commission President, confirmed that the top priority was a strong economy to create new jobs, using as a tool the White Paper on growth, competitiveness and employment. But the growth he had in mind was one which implied social and regional solidarity and solidarity with future generations, with particular reference to environmental protection to ensure a better quality of life. Turning

to the field of external relations, Mr Santer made it clear that the European Union would maintain its position as the world's foremost trading power, would continue to play its leading role in development cooperation and humanitarian aid, and would endeavour to overcome difficulties in implementing the common foreign and security policy. As for the operation of the European Union, he set out his views on subsidiarity and considered the issue of management, emphasizing the priority that must be given to combating fraud. Finally, he reflected on the task of preparing for the Intergovernmental Conference in 1996 with a view to further enlargement, discussing first the procedural aspects (real public debate in the Member States, involving the national parliaments, and the assent of the European Parliament to any amendments made to the Treaty), and then the questions of substance, in particular the need to preserve the *acquis communautaire*, to formulate a consistent and effective common foreign and security policy leading eventually to a common defence policy, and to improve the way the institutions operate. At the close of the ensuing debate, in which the speakers generally welcomed Mr Santer's address, Parliament proceeded to a vote under Article 158 of the EC Treaty and approved the Commission as nominated by a large majority (→ point I.2).

In an emotional address Mr Mitterrand spoke to the House for the last time in his capacity as President of France to present his country's programme for the Council Presidency. Reporting in broad terms on the state of the Union he listed the priorities for action in each area, which would be geared to four main objectives: growth and employment; the cultural identity of Europe; European security inside and outside the Union; and the Intergovernmental Conference in 1996. After reviewing the challenges facing the Union, such as application of the existing Treaties and preparations for subsequent enlargements, he reiterated the economic, social and employment measures yet to be adopted and emphasized the importance of joint action in the field of the common foreign and security policy and the need for a European defence policy. He closed with a solemn appeal to the House to pursue the opportunities for reconciliation and to overcome prejudice.

Parliament then paid a moving tribute to Mr Delors, the outgoing President of the Com-

mission, with its President, Mr Hänsch, stressing the successes achieved during Mr Delors' 10 years in office and the massive support he had always been given by Parliament. In his address Mr Delors provided an optimistic and lucid analysis of the future, repeating his conviction that only if the Union were democratic and politically unified would the nations of Europe be able to defend their legitimate interests.

In the institutional field, Parliament adopted two decisions, one on changes to the size of committees and the other on the composition of the interparliamentary committees, and four resolutions relating to a Parliament, Council and Commission Decision on Parliament's right of inquiry, an interinstitutional *modus vivendi* concerning measures for the implementation of acts adopted under the co-decision procedure, an interinstitutional agreement on the consolidation of Community legislation, and the use of the official languages in the institutions of the European Union (→ points 1.8.2 to 1.8.5).

On the human rights front, Parliament adopted six resolutions on the international decade of the world's indigenous people, the human rights situation in Viet Nam, the situation in the State of Chiapas, the judicial murder in Texas, the export of repressive technologies and the position of independent media in the succession States of the former Yugoslavia (→ points 1.2.5, 1.2.6 and 1.2.13 to 1.2.16).

In the legislative arena, under the consultation procedure Parliament adopted opinions on six proposals for Regulations relating to a uniform format for visas (→ point 1.1.1), the crediting of securities, deposits and guarantees (→ point 1.3.136) and the unit of account and conversion rates (→ point 1.3.121) under the common agricultural policy, specific measures in respect of certain agricultural products for the benefit of the French overseas departments (→ point 1.3.82), the conclusion of the Protocol with the Republic of Guinea on fishing off the Guinean coast (→ point 1.3.146), and fees payable to the European Medicines Evaluation Agency (→ point 1.3.7). It also delivered its opinion on a proposal for a Decision concluding the Agreement with the United States on competition (→ point 1.3.58).

Under the cooperation procedure Parliament delivered its opinion at first reading on a proposal

for a Directive on the interoperability of the European high-speed train network (→ point 1.3.84).

And at third reading under the co-decision procedure Parliament approved the joint text of the Conciliation Committee relating to the Directive on the maximum speed of two- or three-wheel motor vehicles (→ point 1.3.4).

Parliament also adopted resolutions on the 11th annual report from the Commission on monitoring the application of Community law (→ point 1.7.1), European apiculture (→ point 1.3.118), the White Paper on social policy (→ point 1.3.156), the work of the ACP-EU Joint Assembly in 1994 (→ point 1.4.109), the development of a global satellite navigation system (→ point 1.3.88), the appointment of members of the Court of Auditors (→ point 1.9.27), the second annual report of the European Observatory for SMEs (→ point 1.3.60), the situation in Chechnya (→ point 1.4.100), Algeria (→ point 1.4.90) Burundi and Rwanda (→ point 1.4.113), and arms exports (→ point 1.4.3).

Report of proceedings:

OJ Annex 4-452

Full text of opinions and resolutions:

OJ C 43, 20.2.1995

Strasbourg, 13 to 17 February

1.9.3. The main item on the agenda of the February part-session was the debate on the Commission's work programme, presented by the President of the Commission, Mr Santer. In his address to the House, Mr Santer stressed the four complementary aspects or stages of Community action: the drafting of new proposals for legislation, the adoption of outstanding proposals, the launching of wide-ranging discussions before legislation is introduced and, lastly, the management and implementation of policies. Emphasizing the need to give effect to the principles of subsidiarity and proportionality, he targeted advanced technology and the information society as priority areas for new legislative proposals. Areas where outstanding proposals need to be adopted include the internal markets in energy, the environment, trans-European networks, the single currency and nuclear non-proliferation agreements with non-member countries. Mr Santer then turned to the great debates, the third

aspect of Community action, highlighting the improvement of industrial competitiveness, security, pre-accession strategy for the countries of Central and Eastern Europe, and external relations. And finally, on policy implementation, he made it clear that the Commission will maintain an unflinching policy of enforcing Community law and will not flinch in the fight against fraud. It will also simplify and streamline European legislation. In the ensuing debate the House reacted warmly to the President's statement.

Following a lively debate on the preparation of the G7 Conference on the Information Society, Parliament adopted a resolution calling on the Commission to set up a new committee to look into the effects of the information society on employment, protection of privacy and culture (→ point 1.3.96).

On the human rights front, Parliament adopted 10 resolutions on the situation in Nigeria, Chiapas, Burma, Sudan, Bahrain and Chechnya, the charging of the author Yashar Kemal in Istanbul, the arrest of Maria Gabriella Guarino, the assassination of the Basque politician Gregorio Ordóñez and the racist murders in Austria (→ points 1.2.1 to 1.2.4 and 1.2.7 to 1.2.12).

In the legislative arena, under the consultation procedure Parliament adopted opinions on eight proposals for Regulations relating to the conservation of fishery resources (→ point 1.3.145), the common organization of the market in beef and veal (→ point 1.3.134), the transport of certain fresh fruit and vegetables originating in Greece (→ point 1.3.128), the extension of the transitional period referred to in the Act of Accession of Spain and Portugal (→ point 1.3.130), aid to hop producers (→ point 1.3.132), the certification of animals (→ point 1.3.11), measures to be taken in dealing with certain beneficiaries of EAGGF Guarantee Section operations (→ point 1.3.137), fishing off the coast of Equatorial Guinea (→ point 1.3.147), the deseasonalization premium on beef and veal (→ point 1.3.135) and the common organization of the market in dried fodder (→ point 1.3.125), and on a proposal for a Directive concerning taxes which affect the consumption of manufactured tobacco (→ point 1.3.17).

Under the cooperation procedure Parliament gave its opinion at first reading on two proposals for Directives on the control of major-accident

hazards involving dangerous substances (→ point 1.3.104) and the use of work equipment by workers at work (→ point 1.3.158).

Also at first reading but under the co-decision procedure Parliament gave its opinion on three proposals for the consolidation of Directives relating to textile names (→ point 1.3.5), binary textile fibre mixtures (→ point 1.3.6) and the classification, packaging and labelling of dangerous substances (→ point 1.3.105). It also adopted an opinion at first reading on the proposal for a Directive on 'contractual netting' (→ point 1.3.15).

Parliament adopted resolutions on the way forward for civil aviation in Europe (→ point 1.3.93), livestock welfare (→ point 1.3.12), the allocation of the TAC of black halibut (→ point 1.3.150), Community policy in the fruit and vegetables sector (→ point 1.3.127), the relocation of businesses (→ point 1.3.157), the floods in Europe (→ point 1.3.108) and their effects on agriculture (→ point 1.3.119), the Mochovce project (→ point 1.3.116), satellite communications (→ point 1.3.103), the appointment of members of the Court of Auditors (→ point 1.9.27), the European Economic Area (→ point 1.4.71), the draft agreement on the conclusion of a customs union between the EU and Turkey (→ point 1.4.87), the Middle East peace process (→ point 1.4.93), and the border dispute between Ecuador and Peru (→ point 1.4.106).

Report of proceedings:

OJ Annex 4-453

Full text of opinions and resolutions:

OJ C 56, 6.3.1995

- Italy, Ireland — 1996
- Netherlands, Luxembourg — 1997
- United Kingdom, Austria — 1998
- Germany, Finland — 1999
- Portugal, France — 2000
- Sweden, Belgium — 2001
- Spain, Denmark — 2002
- Greece — 2003, first six months.

OJ L 1, 1.1.1995

1.9.5. Council Decision amending the Decision of 29 March 1994 concerning the taking of decisions by qualified majority by the Council.

Reference: Council Decision concerning the taking of decisions by qualified majority: OJ C 105, 13.4.1994; Bull. 3-1994, point 1.3.27

Adopted on 1 January. The Decision gives Austria and Sweden four votes each and Finland three, thereby bringing the total number of votes in the Council to 87. For a qualified majority, 62 votes in favour will be required where the acts are adopted on a proposal from the Commission; in other cases the 62 votes in favour must be cast by at least 10 Member States.

OJ C 1, 1.1.1995

1.9.6. Council Decision 95/24/EC, Euratom, ECSC amending the Decision of 6 December adopting the Council's Rules of Procedure, following the accession of Austria, Finland and Sweden.

Previous amendment: Revision of the Council's Rules of Procedure: OJ L 304, 10.12.1993; Bull. 12-1993, point 1.7.11

Adopted on 6 February. Following the accession of Austria, Finland and Sweden, the number of members who have to be present to enable the Council to vote has been increased from six to eight.

OJ L 31, 10.2.1995

Council

1.9.4. Council Decision 95/2/EC, Euratom, ECSC determining the order in which the office of President of the Council shall be held.

Adopted on 1 January. The office of President will be held:

- in 1995 by France and Spain,
- in subsequent years by the following Member States in turn, in the order set out below:

1824th meeting

1.9.7. Economic and financial affairs (Brussels, 16 January).

Previous meeting: Bull. 12-1994, point 1.7.5

President: Mr Alphandéry, French Minister for Economic Affairs.

Commission: Mr Christophersen.

Main items

- Welcome for new Member States and presentation of the programme of the Presidency: exchange of views.
- Follow-up to the Essen European Council: exchange of views.

1825th meeting

1.9.8. General affairs (Brussels, 23 January).

Previous meeting: Bull. 12-1994, point 1.7.11

President: Mr Juppé, French Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Commission: Mr Santer, Mr Marín, Sir Leon Brittan and Mr Van den Broek.

Main items

- Extending the suspension of certain sanctions imposed on Yugoslavia: Decision adopted (→ point 1.4.88).
- Suspension of certain restrictions on trade with Yugoslavia: Regulation adopted (→ point 1.4.89).

Other business

- Programme of the Presidency: discussed.
- Follow-up to the Essen European Council: exchange of views.
- Situation in the former Yugoslavia and progress of negotiations: exchange of views.
- Former Yugoslavia: statement adopted.
- Stability Pact: examined.
- Chechnya: declaration adopted.
- Algeria: declaration adopted.
- Relations with the United States: exchange of views.
- Relations with Viet Nam: examined.
- Meeting between Asia and Europe: examined.
- Relations with Japan: examined.
- Relations with Korea: exchange of views.
- Negotiations under Article XXIV:6 of GATT following enlargement: discussed.
- Mid-term review of the Lomé Convention and the eighth EDF: examined.
- Euro-Mediterranean Conference: examined.

- Negotiations with Israel, Morocco and Tunisia: progress report.
- Middle East peace process: visit by the Troika.
- Attack in Netanya: declaration adopted.

1826th meeting

1.9.9. Agriculture (Brussels, 23 January).

Previous meeting: Bull. 12-1994, point 1.7.9

President: Mr Puech, French Minister for Agriculture and Fisheries.

Commission: Mr Fischler.

Main items

- Sugar: discussed.
- Measures relating to environmental set-aside and biomass: exchange of views.
- Extensive farming in Portugal: progress report.
- Durum wheat: memorandum from the Austrian delegation.
- Tobacco: examined.
- Animal welfare: exchange of views.

1827th meeting

1.9.10. General affairs (Brussels, 6 February).

Previous meeting: point 1.9.8 of this Bulletin

President: Mr Juppé, French Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Commission: Mr Santer, Sir Leon Brittan, Mr Marín, Mr Pinheiro and Mr Van den Broek.

Main item

- Negotiations under Article XXIV:6 of GATT following enlargement: Decision adopted (→ point 1.4.28).

Other business

- Relations with the ACP States — mid-term review of Lomé IV and eighth EDF: discussed in depth.
- Rum — abolition of tariff quotas for ACP and OCT imports and measures to be adopted under Poseidon: exchange of views.

- World Trade Organization: general discussion.
- Relations with the countries of Central and Eastern Europe: work programme.
- Stability Pact: progress report.
- Former Yugoslavia: declaration adopted.
- Chechnya: statement adopted.
- Mediterranean policy: progress report.
- Ukraine: examined.
- Situation in Burundi: exchange of views.
- Situation in East Timor: examined.
- Protection of individuals with regard to data processing: agreement on the common position on a Directive confirmed.

1828th meeting

1.9.11. Economic and financial affairs (Brussels, 20 February)

Previous meeting: point 1.9.7 of this Bulletin

President: Mr Alphandéry, French Minister for Economic Affairs.

Commission: Mr Santer, Sir Leon Brittan, Mr de Silguy and Mrs Gradin.

Main items

- Presentation of Commission work programme in the field of economic and financial affairs: discussed.
- Efforts to combat fraud: presentation of Commission work programme.
- Meeting with the Ministers for Economic and Financial Affairs of the associated countries of Central and Eastern Europe: preparations.
- GATT — negotiations on financial services: progress report.

1829th meeting

1.9.12. Agriculture (Brussels, 20, 21 and 22 February).

Previous meeting: point 1.9.9 of this Bulletin

President: Mr Puech, French Minister for Agriculture and Fisheries.

Commission: Mr Fischler.

Main item

- Dried fodder: Regulation adopted (→ point 1.3.125).

Other business

- Protection of animals during transport: negotiations.
- Agricultural prices and related measures for 1995/96: discussed.
- Sugar: progress report.
- Mountain and hill farming — memorandum from the Italian delegation: exchange of views.

Commission

1.9.13. Appointment procedure and membership of the new Commission (→ points I.1 to I.5).

1995 work programme

1.9.14. Work programme for 1995.

References:

Conclusions of the Essen European Council: Bull. 12-1994

Legislative programme for 1994: OJ C 60, 28.2.1994; COM(93) 588; Bull. 11-1993, point 1.7.22

Adopted by the Commission on 8 February. The annual work programme, which has to be seen in the context of the five-year term of the Commission and Parliament, is a comprehensive, target-oriented programming tool ensuring the transparency of the Commission's priorities in its task of meeting the policy imperatives of the European Union. It has been designed to enable maximum cooperation between the Union institutions, notably with Parliament, and to make it easier for the European citizen to grasp the purpose of Union action.

The main thrust of the 1995 programme is clear: building a strong economy to create new jobs; establishing economic and monetary union on sound economic foundations; strengthening eco-

conomic, social and regional solidarity; improving security within the Union by increasing cooperation in the fields of home affairs and justice; establishing the Union as a strong and reliable partner in the international arena; managing the Union better; and preparing for the Intergovernmental Conference in 1996.

On the economic front the Commission's main objectives are focused on growth and employment (implementing the five-point action plan laid down by the Essen European Council, establishing economic and monetary union), on the need for a fully operational single market, for example in the field of financial services, and on the importance of the fight against fraud. On the external relations front it is working on White Papers on adjustments to legislation and to the common agricultural policy in preparation for the accession of the countries of Central and Eastern Europe and will pursue its reflections on macro-financial aid to non-member countries. And there will be positive action elsewhere also, geared *inter alia* to creating the stable Euro-Mediterranean area which is of strategic importance to the Union.

Addressing the imperatives of subsidiarity, transparency and effective Community decision-making the Commission makes a clear distinction between four complementary aspects of the action it plans to undertake:

- making proposals for new legislation: the aim here will be 'less action but better action' in compliance with the principles of subsidiarity and proportionality, focused on advanced technology and the information society, with a horizontal approach being used to draft the new proposals;
- adopting the proposals which are still outstanding, with priority going to the internal markets in electricity and natural gas, international agreements in the nuclear field, the environment and major networks, and the establishment of economic and monetary union;
- launching wide-ranging discussions before legislation is introduced with a view to increasing openness, efficiency and joint consultation in numerous areas, including industrial competitiveness, security for citizens and the pre-accession strategy for the countries of Central and Eastern Europe;
- managing and implementing policies in a spirit of rigour and with emphasis on accessibil-

ity, focusing on the enforcement of Community law, the fight against fraud and the simplification and streamlining of legislation.

COM(95) 26

Proposals adopted

1.9.15. The Commission adopted a new proposal for a Directive concerning the application of open network provision to voice telephony (→ point 1.3.102). It also adopted its agricultural price proposals for 1995 (→ point 1.3.120). On the environment front it adopted a proposal for a Directive on the quality of drinking water (→ point 1.3.107) and a proposal for a Regulation on shipments to certain non-OECD countries of certain types of waste (→ point 1.3.106).

Communications, green papers and reports

1.9.16. The Commission adopted Green Papers on a European Union energy policy (→ point 1.3.85) and on the liberalization of telecommunications infrastructure and cable television networks (Part Two) (→ point 1.3.101). It adopted a communication on the MEDIA II programme (→ point 1.3.170). Finally, it adopted its 1994 annual report on humanitarian aid (→ point 1.4.68) and a communication on closer relations between the European Union and Mexico (→ point 1.4.107).

Other decisions

1.9.17. The Commission adopted a draft notice to the Member States laying down guidelines for an initiative in the framework of the special support programme for peace and reconciliation in Northern Ireland and the border counties of Ireland (→ point 1.3.75). It also approved single programming documents for Germany, Belgium and France under Objective 5(a) (→ point 1.3.72) and for Germany, Belgium, France, Italy and the United Kingdom under Objective 5(b) (→ point 1.3.74). Finally, it adopted its work programme for 1995 (→ point 1.5.13).

Community lawcourts

Court of Justice

1.9.18. Amendment of the Rules of Procedure of the Court of Justice.

Reference: Agreement on the European Economic Area: Bull. 10-1992, point 1.4.1

Adopted by the Court of Justice on 21 February. Following the entry into force of the Treaty on European Union and the Agreement on the European Economic Area the object of the amendments is to determine the procedure applicable to cases referred under the Agreement and to define the rights of EFTA States and lawyers from those States.

OJ L 44, 28.2.1995

1.9.19. Decisions 95/4/EC, Euratom, ECSC and 95/8/EC, Euratom, ECSC of the Representatives of the Governments of the Member States appointing Judges and Advocates-General to the Court of Justice of the European Communities.

References:

Treaty concerning the Accession of Austria, Finland and Sweden: OJ C 241, 29.8.1994; Bull. 6-1994, point 1.3.15

Council Decision 95/1/EC, Euratom, ECSC adjusting the instruments concerning the accession of new Member States to the European Union: point 1.8.1 of this Bulletin.

Adopted on 1 January. Following the accession of Austria, Finland and Sweden and the change in the composition of the Court of Justice, which now has 15 Judges assisted by nine Advocates-General, the following appointments have been made:

□ Judges: Mr Sevón for the period from 1 January 1995 to 6 October 1997 inclusive and Mr Jann and Mr Ragnemalm for the period from 1 January 1995 to 6 October 2000 inclusive;

□ Advocates-General: Mr Ruiz-Jarabo Colomer for the period from 1 January 1995 to 6 October 1997 inclusive and Mr La Pergola and Mr Fennelly for the period from 1 January 1995 to 6 October 2000 inclusive.

OJ L 1, 1.1.1995; OJ L 17, 25.1.1995

1.9.20. Swearing of the oath by the new members of the Court of Justice.

Oath taken before the Court on 18 January by Mr Sevón, Mr Jann and Mr Ragnemalm in their capacity as newly appointed Judges and by Mr Ruiz-Jarabo Colomer and Mr Fennelly in their capacity as newly appointed Advocates-General.

OJ C 54, 4.3.1995

1.9.21. Court of Justice decision determining the composition of its Chambers.

Adopted on 25 January. The composition of the Chambers of the Court of Justice has been determined as follows for the period from 25 January 1995 to 6 October 1995:

□ First Chamber: President: Mr Jann; Judges: Mr Joliet, Mr Edward and Mr Sevón;

□ Second Chamber: President: Mr Schockweiler; Judges: Mr Mancini and Mr Hirsch;

□ Third Chamber: President: Mr Gulmann; Judges: Mr Moitinho De Almeida and Mr Puissochet;

□ Fourth Chamber: President: Mr Kapteyn; Judges: Mr Kakouris, Mr Murray and Mr Ragnemalm;

□ Fifth Chamber: President: Mr Gulmann; Judges: Mr Jann, Mr Joliet, Mr Moitinho De Almeida, Mr Edward, Mr Puissochet and Mr Sevón;

□ Sixth Chamber: President: Mr Schockweiler; Judges: Mr Kapteyn, Mr Mancini, Mr Kakouris, Mr Murray, Mr Hirsch and Mr Ragnemalm.

OJ C 54, 4.3.1995

Court of First Instance

1.9.22. Amendment of the Rules of Procedure of the Court of First Instance.

Reference: Agreement on the European Economic Area: Bull. 10-1992, point 1.4.1

Adopted by the Court of First Instance on 21 February.

Following the entry into force of the Treaty on European Union and the Agreement on the European Economic Area the object of the amendments is to determine the procedure applicable to cases referred under the Agreement and to define the rights of EFTA States and lawyers from those States.

OJ L 44, 28.2.1995

1.9.23. Decision 95/5/EC, Euratom, ECSC of the Representatives of the Governments of the Member States appointing members of the Court of First Instance of the European Communities.

Reference: Treaty concerning the Accession of Austria, Finland and Sweden: OJ C 241, 29.8.1994; Bull. 6-1994, point 1.3.15

Adopted on 1 January. Following the accession of Austria, Finland and Sweden and the change in the composition of the Court of First Instance, which now has 15 Judges, Mrs Lindh was appointed a Judge to the Court for the period from 1 January 1995 to 31 August 1995 and Mrs Tiili and Mr Azizi were appointed Judges for the period from 1 January 1995 to 31 August 1998.

OJ L 1, 1.1.1995

1.9.24. Swearing of the oath by the new members of the Court of First Instance.

Oath taken before the Court on 18 January by Mrs Lindh, Mrs Tiili and Mr Azizi in their capacity as newly appointed Judges.

OJ C 54, 4.3.1995

1.9.25. Court of First Instance decision determining the composition of its Chambers.

Adopted on 25 January. The composition of the Chambers of the Court of First Instance has been determined as follows for the period 1994/95:

□ First Chamber: President: Mr Cruz Vilaça; Judges: Mr Kirschner, Mr Kalogeropoulos and Mrs Tiili;

□ Second Chamber: President: Mr Vesterdorf; Judges: Mr Barrington and Mr Saggio;

□ Third Chamber: President: Mr Biancarelli; Judges: Mr Azizi, Mr Briët and Mr Bellamy;

□ Fourth Chamber: President: Mr Lenaerts; Judges: Mr Schintgen, Mr García-Valdecasas and Mrs Lindh;

□ First Chamber (extended composition): President: Mr Cruz Vilaça; Judges: Mr Barrington, Mr Saggio, Mr Kirshner, Mr Kalogeropoulos and Mrs Tiili;

□ Second Chamber (extended composition): President: Mr Vesterdorf; Judges: Mr Barrington, Mr Saggio, Mr Kirshner, Mr Kalogeropoulos and Mrs Tiili;

□ Third Chamber (extended composition): President: Mr Biancarelli; Judges: Mr Schintgen,

Mr Briët, Mr García-Valdecasas, Mr Azizi, Mr Bellamy and Mrs Lindh;

□ Fourth Chamber (extended composition): President: Mr Lenaerts; Judges: Mr Schintgen, Mr Briët, Mr García-Valdecasas, Mr Azizi, Mr Bellamy and Mrs Lindh.

OJ C 54, 4.3.1995

1.9.26. The decisions by the Court of Justice and the Court of First Instance are now dealt with in Chapter 7: Community law (→ points 1.7.8 to 1.7.90).

Court of Auditors

Appointment of members

1.9.27. Parliament resolution on procedures to follow when it is consulted on the appointment of members of the Court of Auditors.

Reference: Parliament resolution on the procedure for consulting it on the appointment of members of the Court of Auditors: OJ C 337, 21.12.1992; Bull. 11-1992, point 1.7.24

Adopted on 19 January. Referring to the procedures, principles and criteria laid down in its resolution of November 1992, Parliament asked the Council to comply with them and specified certain aspects of the procedure it intends to follow when delivering its opinions on the appointment of members of the Court of Auditors.

OJ C 43, 20.2.1995

1.9.28. Council Decision appointing members of the Court of Auditors.

Proposal endorsed by Parliament on 17 February.

OJ C 56, 6.3.1995

Adopted on 20 February. The Council appointed the following members of the Court of Auditors: Dr Hubert Weber (Austria) for the period from 1 March 1995 to 20 December 1995; and Mr Jan O. Karlsson (Sweden) and Mr Auris Olavi Salmi (Finland) for the period from 1 March 1995 to 9 February 2000.

OJ L 50, 7.3.1995

Activities

Special report

1.9.29. Special Report No 1/95 on the cohesion financial instrument.

Adopted on 12 January at the Court's 492nd meeting. This report has been sent to all the Community institutions and to the national audit bodies.

OJ C 59, 8.3.1995

Opinions

1.9.30. Opinions Nos 1/95, 2/95, 3/95 and 4/95 of the Court of Auditors concerning the draft financial rules of the:

- European Training Foundation;
- European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction;
- Office for Harmonization in the Internal Market;
- European Environment Agency.

Adopted on 22 and 23 February at the Court's 495th meeting. These opinions have been sent to the Council, the Commission, Parliament, the Court of Justice and the bodies concerned. They will not be published in the Official Journal.

European Investment Bank

General

1.9.31. Enlargement of the European Union has repercussions for the structure and capital of the European Investment Bank. The new Member States each have a seat on the Board of Governors and have each appointed a director to the Board of Directors and, by common accord, an alternate. The Board of Governors decided to increase from six to seven the number of vice-presidents sitting on the Bank's Management Committee. The new Member States contribute

7.1% of the EIB's capital, bringing the subscribed capital to ECU 62 billion; this raises the Bank's lending capacity from ECU 144 billion to ECU 155 billion.

Financing

1.9.32. In January and February the European Investment Bank granted loans totalling ECU 1046 million, of which ECU 20.5 million went outside the European Union.

European Union

Links with Union policies

Loans were made for the following measures:

- ECU 191 million for the economic development of disadvantaged regions;
- ECU 375.5 million for the improvement of transport and telecommunications infrastructures of benefit to the Community;
- ECU 114 million for the protection of the environment and improvement of the quality of life;
- ECU 67 million for the pursuit of Community objectives in the field of energy.

The Bank also continued its operations to support small businesses; a total of ECU 278 million has been granted in global loans since the beginning of the year (the amount for France is not included in this total owing to alterations being made to the management programme).

In many cases individual loans come under several Union policies; some are therefore counted more than once in the above amounts.

Geographical breakdown

Belgium

- ECU 16.2 million in the form of global loans for the financing of small and medium-scale public infrastructure projects.

Germany

- ECU 52.5 million for the replacement of trams and buses to improve public transport systems;

- ECU 26.2 million for the modernization and extension of the Berlin gas network;
- ECU 25.1 million for the extension of the container vessel terminal at Bremerhaven;
- ECU 15.8 million for the modernization and transfer of cable manufacturing facilities to factories in East Berlin and Schönnow (Brandenburg);
- ECU 105.3 million in the form of global loans for the financing of small and medium-scale projects by small businesses and environmental protection projects (mainly in the new *Länder*).

Spain

- ECU 30.9 million in the form of global loans for the financing of small and medium-scale projects.
- ECU 61.6 million for improving waste water treatment and sewerage and sewage disposal facilities in the autonomous region of Valencia.

France

- ECU 182.5 million in the form of global loans for the financing of small and medium-scale infrastructure projects for basic transport networks and the environment;
- ECU 76 million in the form of global loans for financing small business investment in industry, tourism and related services.

Italy

- ECU 350.5 million for the modernization of the railway line between Verona and the Brenner tunnel;
- ECU 9.7 million for the modernization and extension of a chemical complex in the Mezzogiorno;
- ECU 20 million in the form of global loans for the financing of small and medium-scale projects by small businesses and energy, environmental protection and infrastructure projects of regional or Community interest;
- ECU 21.9 million in the form of global loans for the financing of small and medium-scale projects in industry and tourism, and industrial competitiveness, energy, environmental protection and infrastructure projects of regional or Community interest;

- ECU 3.6 million in the form of global loans for the financing of small and medium-scale energy, infrastructure, environmental protection and industrial competitiveness projects by small businesses.

Sweden

- ECU 40.7 million for the construction of a hydroelectric power station and the modernization of five existing power stations in northern Sweden.

Outside the European Union

Cooperation and development policy

ACP countries

Cameroon

- ECU 20.5 million for the extension and upgrading of the transport and electricity distribution networks in Douala.

Economic and Social Committee

New composition

1.9.33. Following enlargement the Economic and Social Committee now has 33 new members — 12 from Austria, 9 from Finland and 12 from Sweden.

322nd plenary session

1.9.34. The Economic and Social Committee held its 322nd plenary session on 25 and 26 January, chaired by Mr Ferrer and attended by Mr Lamassoure, French Minister with special responsibility for European affairs, who singled out the main points of the country's programme for the Council Presidency:

- the promotion of growth and employment, particularly by completing the single market (reducing regulatory constraints on businesses and introducing penalties for contravening Community law) by fostering a dynamic European commercial policy and providing support for Community industry within the World Trade Organization, and by developing a European social model including measures such as the adoption of a European Directive on the posting of workers and the insertion of a social clause in international trade agreements;
- the assertion of Europe's cultural diversity;
- preparations for the 1996 Intergovernmental Conference.

Comments from the floor reflected some of the Committee's main concerns, including the implications of introducing a single currency, the potential conflict of interest between monetary policy and the fight against unemployment, the protection of workers — especially women — in the transfer of companies, strengthening the role of social dialogue, increasing consumer protection, and the interests of farmers.

1.9.35. The Economic and Social Committee debated and adopted:

- opinions on the following:
 - Community policy in the fruit and vegetable sector (→ point 1.3.126);
 - health promotion, information, education and training (→ point 1.3.165);
 - the second annual report of the European Observatory for SMEs (→ point 1.3.61);
- own-initiative opinions on the following:
 - the prevention of drug abuse (→ point 1.3.167);
 - relations between the European Union and Russia, Ukraine and Belarus (→ point 1.4.94).

1.9.36. The Economic and Social Committee adopted opinions on the following, without debate:

- technology transfer agreements (additional opinion) (→ point 1.3.22);
- relations between the European Union and the International Labour Organization (own-initiative opinion) (→ point 1.4.27);
- the harmonization of national boatmasters' certificates (→ point 1.3.91);

- the circulation of feed materials (→ point 1.3.13);
- the marketing of compound feedingstuffs (→ point 1.3.14);
- the system of compensation for the additional costs incurred as a result of very remote location — fishery products (→ point 1.3.152).

323rd plenary session

1.9.37. The Economic and Social Committee held its 323rd plenary session on 22 and 23 February, chaired in turn by Mr Ferrer, Mr Nielsen and Mr Laur, and attended by Mr Santer, President of the Commission, and Mr Flynn, Member of the Commission.

Mr Santer presented the Commission programme for 1995, highlighting the following priorities:

- a strong and competitive economy;
- a more forceful employment policy;
- completing the internal market;
- completing the major infrastructure projects;
- more help for small businesses;
- putting into practice the results of the Uruguay Round;
- introducing a genuine common foreign and security policy;
- improving the efficiency of Community institutions and increasing transparency, particularly in budgetary management.

He stressed the value of two recent Economic and Social Committee opinions on the information society and on the forthcoming world social summit, and emphasized the importance of the Committee's role. In the discussion that followed, the Committee voiced its concern regarding its future and its status, which, according to Mr Santer, should be quite separate from that of the Committee of the Regions.

Mr Flynn then presented some of the main features of the Commission's social policy, highlighting three objectives: the combating of racial discrimination, the introduction of a single legislative framework for social questions and the inclusion in the Treaty of further citizens' rights.

He also stressed the importance he attached to keeping European citizens informed.

1.9.38. The Economic and Social Committee debated and adopted:

- opinions on the following:
 - Europe's way to the information society: an action plan (Commission communication)(→ point 1.3.99);
 - pluralism and media concentration (→ point 1.3.16);
 - civil aviation in Europe (→ point 1.3.94);
 - recording equipment in road transport (→ point 1.3.90);
 - reform of the common organization of the market in wine (→ point 1.3.129);
 - the common organization of the markets in sugar (→ point 1.3.123);
 - approximation of the laws on the exploitation and marketing of natural mineral waters (→ point 1.3.9).
- world summit on social development (own-initiative opinion) (→ point 1.4.64).

1.9.39. The Economic and Social Committee adopted opinions on the following, without debate:

- Community design (→ point 1.3.19);
- modernization of the Portuguese textile industry (→ point 1.3.77);
- Community action in the field of drug dependence (Commission communication) and Community action programme on prevention (→ point 1.3.166);
- the Alpine Convention (→ point 1.3.112);
- the exchange of information from networks measuring ambient air pollution (→ point 1.3.114);
- ambient air quality assessment and management (→ point 1.3.113).

Committee of the Regions

Sixth plenary session

1.9.40. The Committee of the Regions held its sixth plenary session on 1 and 2 February, chaired by Mr Blanc and attended by Mrs Wulf-

Mathies, Member of the Commission, and Mr Speciale, Chairman of Parliament's Committee on Regional Policy.

Following enlargement, the Committee of the Regions welcomed 33 new members:

- 12 from Austria;
- 9 from Finland; and
- 12 from Sweden.

Addressing the Committee, Mrs Wulf-Mathies made a point of stressing its importance and role in Community debates and in the process of European integration. She singled out a number of topics of interest to the Committee in the year ahead: the effects of the Structural Funds on cohesion; industrial competitiveness and regional development; partnership in matters of structural policy between the Commission, the Member States, the regions and the social partners; the formulation of a European policy on regional planning (Europe 2000+); the report to the European Council on developments in the employment market; the action programme to implement the White Paper on social policy; environmental guidelines for the trans-European networks; the White Paper on the integration of the countries of Central and Eastern Europe into the internal market; Mediterranean policy, with an eye to the conference planned for the second half of 1995; and the Community initiative on Northern Ireland. Mrs Wulf-Mathies felt that the consultative role of the Committee could become even more important in the run-up to the 1996 Intergovernmental Conference.

Without in any way detracting from the beneficial effect of the structural policies, Mr Speciale declared that pursuit of the objective of economic and social cohesion must continue beyond 1999, as there was still a gap between rich and poor regions. He advocated inclusion in the Treaty of the elements needed to develop a European regional planning policy and felt that, in the case of the Structural Funds, the co-decision procedure should replace the assent procedure. With an eye to the revision of the Treaties, he insisted on the need for an explicit reference to the politically autonomous regions, for the regions to be given the legal right to appear before the Court of Justice, and for the consultative role of the Committee of the Regions to be strengthened. To offset the power of the 'Europe of Governments', he suggested

that the Committee work together with Parliament to ensure that local and regional interests were taken into account. To this end he intended to pursue reflections on '1996' in the context of a third Parliament-regions conference.

1.9.41. The Committee of the Regions adopted:

□ opinions on:

— energy and economic and social cohesion (→ point 1.3.86);

— the integrated programme in favour of SMEs and the craft sector (→ point 1.3.62);

— 'Europe's way to the information society: an action plan' (→ point 1.3.98);

□ own-initiative opinions on:

— surcharges levied in the context of financial control and the clearance of accounts: the case of the EAGGF (→ point 1.3.138);

— a policy for the development of rural tourism (→ point 1.3.63).

PART TWO

DOCUMENTATION

1. The ecu

Values in national currencies of ECU 1

		January ¹	February ²
BFR/ LFR	Belgian franc and Luxembourg franc	39.1627	38.9137
DKR	Danish krone	7.49040	7.46117
DM	German mark	1.90123	1.89007
DR	Greek drachma	295.700	297.011
ESC	Portuguese escudo	196.125	195.479
FF	French franc	6.57322	6.57441
FMK	Finnish markka	5.87763	5.84173
HFL	Dutch guilder	2.13128	2.11882
IRL	Irish pound	0.796967	0.805134
LIT	Italian lira	1999.01	2037.76
OS	Austrian schilling	13.3768	13.3019
PTA	Spanish peseta	164.519	164.235
SKR	Swedish krona	9.26782	9.29914
UKL	Pound sterling	0.788296	0.800817
AUD	Australian dollar	1.62137	1.69132
CAD	Canadian dollar	1.75324	1.76291
ISK	Icelandic króna	84.2156	83.7854
NKR	Norwegian krone	8.31546	8.29931
NZD	New Zealand dollar	1.93720	1.98463
SFR	Swiss franc	1.59827	1.59976
USD	United States dollar	1.24081	1.25869
YEN	Japanese yen	123.743	123.637
ZAR	South African rand	4.39430	4.48161

¹ Average for the month; OJ C 26, 1.2.1995.

² Average for the month; OJ C 50, 1.3.1995.

NB: Explanatory notes on the ecu and 'green' rates can be found in Bull. 7/8-1982, points 3.1.1 to 3.1.3, and Bull. 9-1989, point 2.1.3.

Representative rates ('green' rates)

*Conversion rates into national currencies
for the ecu used in connection with the common agricultural policy*

January 1995					
National currency/sector		Value in national currency of ECU 1	National currency/sector		Value in national currency of ECU 1
BFR/ LFR	Belgian franc and Luxembourg franc — All products	49.3070	IRL	Irish pound — All products	0.976426
DKR	Danish krone — All products	9.34812	LIT	Italian lira — All products	2383.42 2395.55 on 11.1.1995
DM	German mark — All products	2.35418	OS	Austrian schilling — All products	2406.19 on 21.1.1995
DR	Greek drachma — All products	354.617	PTA	Spanish peseta — All products	16.5658
ESC	Portuguese escudo — All products	239.331	SKR	Swedish krona — All products	193.683 195.195 on 11.1.1995
FF	French franc — All products	7.98191			198.007 on 13.1.1995
FMK	Finnish markka — All products	7.02071 7.05174 on 21.1.1995			10.9857 11.0985 on 13.1.1995
HFL	Dutch guilder — All products	2.65256	UKL	Pound sterling — All products	11.1475 on 21.1.1995
					0.953575

February 1995

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	40.8337	IRL	Irish pound — All products	0.808628 0.809785 on 21.2.1995
DKR	Danish krone — All products	7.74166	LIT	Italian lira — All products	1992.69 2011.57 on 17.2.1995 2041.84 on 21.2.1995 2054.24 on 24.2.1995
DM	German mark — All products	1.94962	OS	Austrian schilling — All products	13.7190
DR	Greek drachma — All products	293.676 295.055 on 11.2.1995 296.053 on 17.2.1995 296.492 on 21.2.1995	PTA	Spanish peseta — All products	163.980 164.452 on 21.2.1995
ESC	Portuguese escudo — All products	198.202	SKR	Swedish krona — All products	9.29426 9.32044 on 21.2.1995
FF	French franc — All products	6.61023	UKL	Pound sterling — All products	0.789704 0.799794 on 17.2.1995 0.805837 on 21.2.1995
FMK	Finnish markka — All products	5.88000			
HFL	Dutch guilder — All products	2.19672			

2. G7 Conference on the Information Society

2.2.1. Following the G7 Ministerial Conference on the Information Society, held in Brussels on 25 and 26 February, the presidency adopted conclusions and drew up a list of 11 pilot projects.

Conclusions of the Presidency

'A shared vision of human enrichment

Advances in information technologies and communications are changing the way we live: how we work and do business, how we educate our children, study, do research, how we train ourselves and how we entertain ourselves. Not only does the information society affect relations between people, the organizational structures it needs have to be more flexible, more participatory and more decentralized.

A new revolution is carrying mankind forward into the information age. A smooth and effective transition to the information society is one of the most important tasks to be undertaken in the last decade of the 20th century. The outcome of this Conference shows that the G7 partners are committed to playing a leading role in the development of the global information society.

Our action must contribute to the integration of all countries into a global effort. The countries in transition and the developing countries must also be able to play a full part in this process, because it will give them the opportunity to leapfrog stages of technological development and to stimulate social and economic development.

This development will bring rewards for everyone. To succeed, governments have to facilitate private initiatives and investment and set up the right framework for stimulating private investment and its use for the benefit of all citizens. They should also create a favourable international environment by cooperating within the corresponding international organizations such as the WTO, ITU, WIPO, ISO, and OECD.

Only cooperation can make our vision a reality

The G7 partners are resolved to cooperate on the basis of the following eight basic principles in order to realize their common vision of the global information society:

- promoting dynamic competition;
- encouraging private investment;
- defining an adaptable regulatory framework;
- providing open access to networks;

while

- ensuring universal provision of and access to services;
- promoting equality of opportunity for the citizen;
- promoting diversity of content, including cultural and linguistic diversity;
- recognizing the necessity of worldwide cooperation with particular attention to the less developed countries.

These principles will apply to the global information infrastructure by means of:

- promotion of interconnectivity and interoperability;
- developing global markets for networks, services and applications;
- ensuring privacy and data security;
- protecting intellectual property rights;
- cooperating in R&D and in the development of new applications;
- tackling the social and societal implications of the information society.

An information society at the service of the people

Policies aimed at a rapid and successful transition to the information society must ensure the highest possible level of participation and avoid the emergence of two classes of citizens. Universal service is an essential pillar in the development of such a policy strategy.

Job creation and the improvement of the quality of work are of paramount importance. The policy process must be backed up by collaborative research at international level on the impact on employment of information and communication technologies and services.

The information society should serve the cultural enrichment of every citizen by reflecting in its content the cultural and linguistic diversity of our peoples. The private sector should therefore develop and build information networks with the capacity to accommodate a wealth of information, produced both locally and in other regions and countries.

The knowledge-based economy demands greater openness and creativity in schools and universities, and the acquisition of new skills and adaptability through life-long training. What is needed is an open approach to education that combines local and national cultures and promotes mutual understanding between our citizens. The question of access must therefore be tackled at its very root by providing citizens with the tools to learn in an information society. Advanced multimedia information services can meet such requirements while at the same time supplementing and enriching traditional education and training systems.

The information society is a new, complex and abstract concept, and as such it demands a considerable effort to promote public awareness and understanding.

The G7 partners are determined to ensure that the information society addresses citizens' needs. They are committed to:

- Promoting universal service to give everyone the chance to participate: By establishing adaptable universal service frameworks, they will ensure that all citizens will have access to new information services and thus be able to benefit from new opportunities. They will evaluate the impact of information services and technologies on society using existing organizational resources. They will develop strategies to prevent marginalization and isolation.
- Studying the impact of the information society on employment. They encourage the OECD to complete its work on the effects of information technology on employment. In addition, the OECD is invited to launch a further study on the impact on employment of information services. Universities, government and the private sector should expand their efforts to assess the impact of the information society on the economy, trade and the workplace. Research on employment effects will provide valuable input for policy decisions.
- Contributing to the cultural enrichment of all citizens through diversity of content. Citizens should have access to all content, including a strong element of local cultural products and services. Diversity of content, including cultural and linguistic diversity, should be promoted.
- Encouraging the private sector to develop information networks and provide new information-related services. They will pursue worldwide cooperation to encourage the development of a global information infrastructure to stimulate the creation of abundant capacity to accommodate a rich mix of content for all citizens.
- Ensuring adequate education and training. They will exchange information on new ways of educating, training and retraining. Training in information technology should be integrated into the normal school system. The development of vocational training in

information technologies will make it easier for workers to adapt to structural and organizational changes throughout their lives.

- Improving the understanding of how the quality of life is affected. They will encourage projects and joint action with the particular aim of demonstrating how work can be made more flexible and of better quality, and how improvements can be obtained in healthcare, educational leisure, urban development and the participation of the handicapped in society.
- Fostering public support by raising awareness and understanding. They agree to exchange experiences on the best means to increase public awareness of the global information society.
- Encouraging dialogue on worldwide cooperation. They call on the industrialized countries to work towards the participation of the developing countries in the global information society.

Current regulations need to evolve

The regulatory framework should put the user first and meet a variety of complementary societal objectives. It must be designed to allow a choice and to offer high-quality services at affordable prices. It will therefore have to be based on an environment that encourages dynamic competition, ensures the separation of operating and regulatory functions and promotes interconnectivity and interoperability. Such an environment will maximize consumer choice by stimulating the creation and flow of information and other content supplied by a wide range of service and content providers.

Open access to networks for service and information suppliers, the mutual enrichment of citizens through the promotion of diversity, including cultural and linguistic diversity, and the free expression of ideas are essential for creating the global information society.

Competition rules need to be interpreted and applied in the light of the convergence of new technologies and services, market liberalization, the encouragement of new entrants and growing global competition. Competition authorities should not prohibit the emergence of global players. Productive forms of cooperation to promote economic efficiency and consumer welfare should be allowed whilst protection is also provided against the risks of anticompetitive behaviour, and in particular risks of the abuse of a dominant position.

The G7 partners are therefore committed to:

- Ensuring citizens' access by universal service on the markets concerned. This will require consultation on both the scope of this universal service and the means of providing it, especially with regard to its financing, while ensuring that the development of networks and the provision of services can proceed without imposing undue burdens on any of the players concerned.

□ Opening up markets to allow the development of global systems. This is to be accomplished by pursuing the liberalization of services, infrastructure, equipment procurement and investment within an appropriate framework. Special emphasis should be given to the negotiations in the WTO, particular in sectors such as basic telecommunications. It is important to bring these to a successful conclusion by April 1996.

□ Pursuing the interconnectivity of networks and the interoperability of services. This is to be achieved through the promotion of a consensual standardization process which is market led and encourages open interfaces. Cooperation amongst all players should be built on a dialogue led by the private sector with the aim of identifying critical interfaces. This should be backed up by swift tests and trials to identify appropriate standards for the critical interfaces. Accelerating the standardization process conducted by international bodies will contribute to developing timely and market-responsive standards. Mutual recognition of test results should be pursued. This process will be backed up by developing global testbeds.

□ Providing open access to networks for service and information suppliers. It is agreed that open access to the global information infrastructure and the people that it serves is essential in order to encourage firms to provide services, create new jobs and offer citizens mutual enrichment by promoting diversity, including cultural and linguistic diversity, and the free expression of ideas. This should take place in all countries within a framework which will prevent abuse by dominant players.

□ Implementing fair and effective licensing and frequency allocation. For fair and effective allocation of scarce resources, transparency needs to be ensured by promoting objective criteria for selection and allocation. Further cooperation, notably under the auspices of the ITU, should be pursued in the field of frequency band harmonization, particularly for international mobile and personal telephone services. International dialogue on the development and implementation of global mobile and personal systems is encouraged.

□ Allowing for productive forms of cooperation whilst offering protection against anticompetitive behaviour. This will require that competition and regulatory authorities meet at regular intervals in international fora such as the OECD and other relevant bodies to exchange information and views about the evolving regulatory process and the application of competition rules. Cooperation on the enforcement of competition rules should be encouraged whilst paying particular attention to the confidentiality of commercial data. Work towards a multilateral framework is welcomed. A first step in this process would be for competition and regulatory authorities to provide an accurate description of their regulatory frameworks.

Protecting privacy and personal data while safeguarding the plurality of opinions plays an essential role in

maintaining citizens' confidence in the information society, and thereby encourages user participation and strengthens competition and market access.

Only if the security of information is effectively guaranteed will individuals or organizations take full advantage of the information infrastructure. Citizens and society should be protected against criminal abuse of the developing networks.

Providing high levels of legal and technical protection for creative content will be one of the essential conditions to ensure the necessary climate for the investment needed for the development of the information society. Thus, there is a need for internationally recognized protection for the creators and providers of material that will be disseminated over the global information infrastructure.

The G7 partners will increase efforts to find creative, technological and policy solutions to:

□ protect privacy and personal data. The protection of personal data requires that both national and regional data protection provisions are defined and properly enforced, and that international cooperation and dialogue are encouraged.

□ Increase information security. Authorities should work collectively to increase the reliability and security of national and international networks. This will be achieved by developing security principles that are commensurate with the risk and the magnitude of the potential harm.

□ Protect creativity and content provision. Measures will be developed through national, bilateral, regional and international efforts, including in the World Intellectual Property Organization, which will ensure that the framework for intellectual property and technical protection guarantees that the holders of rights enjoy the technical and legal means to control the use of their property over the global information infrastructure.

Interactive applications will change the way we live together

Information and communication technologies will present new opportunities and challenges in the way we access and disseminate information and content. Interactive multimedia services and applications are the most visible components of the information society. Their emergence and eventual penetration at all levels of society means rethinking and restructuring traditional communication methods. This will change our environment and the way we live together. Sharing experiences on emerging applications should provide us with an understanding of their impact and benefits. Public authorities have an important role to play as catalysts in the promotion of research, applications and generic services. They can also further initiatives in the development of applications in areas of

common public interest. International cooperation on joint projects provides an opportunity to demonstrate the benefits and uses of the information society.

The G7 partners recognize the impact interactive applications will have on society and are committed to:

□ Sharing experiences on emerging applications. An inventory of major applications could point to promising new employment sectors. Information on impediments to the realization and dissemination of new applications will be exchanged.

□ Acting as a catalyst for the promotion of research, applications and generic services. They will increase cooperation efforts in selected joint projects of common interest, especially on basic technology, including interconnectivity, interoperability and the human interface for universal services. Comparable opportunities for participation in projects will be offered.

□ Promoting joint projects to demonstrate our commitment. They are taking the opportunity of this Ministerial Conference to identify 11 selected joint pilot projects (Annex). Participation by other partners is encouraged. The chosen projects aim to demonstrate the potential of the information society, to contribute to solutions to various major difficulties in realizing the information society and to stimulate its growth, with a particular view to job creation, involving all concerned, at every level and in any country.

They call on all interested parties to join forces as soon as possible so that wide-ranging cooperation and projects can be effectively initiated by the time of the Halifax Summit.'

G7 pilot projects

'The G7 members and the European Commission decided to take the opportunity offered by the Ministerial Conference held in Brussels on 25 and 26 February to identify a number of selected projects where international cooperation could be an asset. These projects aim to demonstrate the potential of the information society and stimulate its development. The projects will initially be undertaken by the G7 partners, but are meant to be open. The participation of other partners, including international organizations, is encouraged.

Further refinement and investigative studies will be undertaken in order to define in further depth the project contents and their implementation framework.

The work undertaken in G7 pilot projects thus far was based on joint deliberations and consensus on theme areas identified as being of common international interest for the information society. These selected themes were then transposed into more specific project proposals in formal and informal discussions and

meetings. Further refinement of the proposals and studies of implementation scenarios are still required for all the projects under consideration.

It is expected that the consequences of joint action in this area will make a concrete contribution to meeting the requirements of the global information society and will demonstrate its potential in terms of the well-being of all citizens.

Objectives of the action

The key objectives for the launching of pilot projects for the information society are to:

□ support the goal of international consensus on common principles governing the need for access to networks and applications and their interoperability;

□ establish the groundwork for productive forms of cooperation among the G7 partners in order to create a critical mass to address this global issue;

□ create an opportunity for information exchange leading towards the further development of the information society;

□ identify and select projects of an exemplary nature offering tangible and clearly understandable social, economic and cultural benefits which will demonstrate to the public the potential of the global information society;

□ identify obstacles to the implementation of practical applications serving the creation of a global information society;

□ help to create markets for new products and services, where appropriate.

Principles

The main principles guiding the selection and implementation of the theme projects are the following:

□ contributing clear value-added for the development of the information society by:

□ increasing the effectiveness of information exchange,

□ launching joint actions,

□ initiating cooperation at global level;

□ giving meaning and content to the concept of the information society for the citizen while taking full account of cultural and linguistic diversity;

□ stimulating cooperation among different players: industry, academia, administrations, public authorities, etc.;

□ avoiding the creation of new bureaucracy or institutions;

□ having the general rule that all expenditure is covered by existing programmes;

□ incorporating open access as an integral part of their design;

□ being open to non-G7 countries as well as public and private organizations, including international organizations and standardization bodies.

The selected theme area projects

The following is a description of the proposed themes selected for initial implementation. Other theme areas of common economic and social concern, such as applications for senior citizens and people with disabilities, are contemplated, and opportunities for other cooperation projects are being examined.

I — Global inventory. To create and provide an electronically accessible multimedia inventory of information regarding major national and international projects and studies relevant to the promotion and development of the global information society. The social, economic and cultural factors affecting its development will also be evaluated.

II — Global interoperability of broadband networks. To facilitate the establishment of international links between the various high-speed networks and test beds supporting advanced applications.

III — Cross-cultural training and education. To provide innovative approaches to language learning, particularly for students and SMEs.

IV — Electronic libraries. To constitute, using existing digitization programs, a vast distributed virtual collection of human knowledge accessible to the general public via networks. This also includes working towards a real prospect of establishing a global network interconnecting local electronic libraries.

V — Electronic museums and galleries. To accelerate the multimedia digitization of collections and to ensure their accessibility to the public and as a learning resource for schools and universities.

VI — Environment and natural resources management. To improve the electronic linkage and integration of distributed databases containing information relevant to the environment.

VII — Global emergency management. To encourage the development of a global information network with a view to improving risk management, responses to emergencies and knowledge in this area.

VIII — Global healthcare applications. To demonstrate the potential of telematics in the field of telemedicine in the fight against major health scourges; to promote joint approaches to issues such as the use of health data cards, standards and other enabling mechanisms.

IX — On-line government. To exchange experience and best practice on the use of on-line information technology by administrations in establishing procedures for conducting electronic administrative business between governments, companies and citizens.

X — Global marketplace for SMEs. To contribute to the development of an environment for open and non-discriminatory exchange of information, and to demonstrate, particularly through EDI, the interoperability of electronic services and information on cooperation and trade on a global scale, for the benefit of SMEs.

XI — Maritime information systems. To integrate and enhance environmental protection and industrial competitiveness for all maritime activities by means of information and communication technologies, including applications in the fields of safety and the environment, intelligent manufacturing and logistics networks.'

3. Additional references in the Official Journal

2.3.1. This section lists the titles of legal instruments, communications and notices that have appeared recently in the Official Journal but relate to items appearing in earlier issues of the Bulletin; the references were not available when those issues went to press.

The number of the Bulletin and the point to which this additional information refers are followed by the title shown on the cover of the Official Journal, the number of the issue and the date of publication.

Bull. 7/8-1994

Points 1.6.38 and 1.6.39

Opinions adopted by the Economic and Social Committee at its 317th meeting on 6 July 1994
OJ C 388, 31.12.1994

Bull. 10-1994

Point 1.2.24

Commission Decision 94/980/EC of 19 October 1994 relating to a proceeding pursuant to Article 85 of the EC Treaty
OJ L 376, 31.12.1994

Point 1.3.61

19th meeting of the Joint Assembly of the Convention concluded between the African, Caribbean and Pacific States and the European Union (ACP-EU)
OJ C 381, 31.12.1994

Point 1.5.11

Amended proposal for a Council Regulation (EC) amending Council Regulation (EEC, Euratom) No 1552/89 of 29 May 1989 implementing Decision 88/376/EEC, Euratom on the system of the Communities' own resources
OJ C 382, 31.12.1994

Bull. 11-1994

Point 1.2.34

Commission Decision 94/922/EC of 9 November 1994 relating to a proceeding pursuant to Council Regulation (EEC) No 4064/89
OJ L 364, 31.12.1994

Point 1.3.32

Proposal for a Council Decision providing macro-financial assistance to Ukraine
OJ C 389, 31.12.1994

Point 1.5.1

Final adoption of supplementary and amending budget No 2 for the European Union for the financial year 1994
OJ L 362, 31.12.1994

Point 1.7.21

Report on the 1993 accounts and management of the European Foundation for the Improvement of Living and Working Conditions (Dublin Foundation) accompanied by the replies of the Foundation
OJ C 387, 31.12.1994

Bull. 12-1994

Point 1.2.9

Common position (EC) No 46/94 of 8 December 1994 adopted by the Council, acting in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 189b of the Treaty establishing the European Community, with a view to adopting a European Parliament and Council Directive relating to the burning behaviour of materials used in interior construction of certain categories of motor vehicles
OJ C 384, 31.12.1994

Point 1.2.12

Proposal for a European Parliament and 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 from emissions from motor vehicles
OJ C 390, 31.12.1994

Point 1.2.13

Proposal for a European Parliament and Council Directive amending Directive 88/77/EEC on the

approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to the measures to be taken against the emission of gaseous and particulate pollutants from diesel engines for use in vehicles
OJ C 389, 31.12.1994

Point 1.2.20

Proposal for a European Parliament and Council Directive amending Directive 89/398/EEC on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to foodstuffs intended for particular nutritional uses
OJ C 389, 31.12.1994

Point 1.2.28

Proposal for a European Parliament and Council Regulation (EC) concerning the creation of a supplementary protection certificate for plant protection products
OJ C 390, 31.12.1994

Point 1.2.31

Proposal for a European Parliament and Council Directive amending Directive 93/16/EEC which facilitates the free movement of doctors and provides for the mutual recognition of their diplomas, certificates and other evidence of formal qualifications, and conferring implementing powers on the Commission for the updating of certain articles thereof
OJ C 389, 31.12.1994

Point 1.2.37

Proposal for a Council Directive amending Directive 77/388/EEC on the common system of value-added tax (taxation of agricultural outputs)
OJ C 389, 31.12.1994

Point 1.2.45

Commission Regulation (EC) No 3385/94 of 21 December 1994 on the form, content and other details of applications and notifications provided for in Council Regulation No 17
OJ L 377, 31.12.1994

Point 1.2.46

Commission Regulation (EC) No 3384/94 of 21 December 1994 on the notifications, time-limits and hearings provided for in Council Regulation (EEC) No 4064/89 on the control of concentrations between undertakings
OJ L 377, 31.12.1994

Commission notice on the distinction between concentrative and cooperative joint ventures under Council Regulation (EEC) No 4064/89 on the control of concentrations between undertakings

Commission notice on the notion of a concentration under Council Regulation (EEC) No 4064/89 on the control of concentrations between undertakings

Commission notice on the notion of undertakings concerned under Council Regulation (EEC) No 4064/89 on the control of concentrations between undertakings

Commission notice on calculation of turnover under Council Regulation (EEC) No 4064/89 on the control of concentrations between undertakings
OJ C 385, 31.12.1994

Point 1.2.51

Commission Decision 94/986/EC of 21 December 1994 relating to a proceeding pursuant to Article 85 of the EC Treaty and Article 53 of the EEA Agreement
OJ L 378, 31.12.1994

Point 1.2.52

Commission Decision 94/985/EC of 21 December 1994 relating to a proceeding pursuant to Article 85 of the EC Treaty
OJ L 378, 31.12.1994

Point 1.2.53

Commission Decision 94/987/EC of 21 December 1994 relating to a proceeding pursuant to Article 85 of the EC Treaty
OJ L 378, 31.12.1994

Point 1.2.85

Resolution of the ECSC Consultative Committee concerning appropriate steel market observation
OJ C 40, 17.2.1995

Point 1.2.105

Common position (EC) No 47/94 of 22 December 1994 adopted by the Council, acting in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 189b of the Treaty establishing the European Community, with a view to adopting a European Parliament and Council Decision on a set of guidelines for the development of the EURO-ISDN (integrated services digital network) as a trans-European network
OJ C 384, 31.12.1994

Point 1.2.108

Proposal for a European Parliament and Council Directive on energy efficiency requirements for

household electric refrigerators, freezers and their combinations
OJ C 390, 31.12.1994

Point 1.2.118

Proposal for a Council Directive on the approximation of the laws of the Member States with regard to the transport of dangerous goods by rail
OJ C 389, 31.12.1994

Point 1.2.138

Proposal for a Council Regulation (EC) amending Regulation (EC) No 3699/93 laying down the criteria and arrangements regarding Community structural assistance in the fisheries and aquaculture sector and the processing and marketing of its products
OJ C 389, 31.12.1994

Point 1.2.158

Regulation (EC) No 3378/94 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 December 1994 amending Regulation (EEC) No 1576/89 laying down general rules on the definition, description and presentation of spirit drinks and 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 following the Uruguay Round of the multilateral trade negotiations
OJ L 366, 31.12.1994

Point 1.2.243

Common position (EC) No 48/94 of 22 December 1994 adopted by the Council, acting in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 189b of the Treaty establishing the European Community, with a view to adopting a European Parliament and Council Directive on the use of standards for the transmission of television signals
OJ C 384, 31.12.1994

Point 1.3.17

Council Decision 94/939/EC of 22 December 1994 providing macro-financial assistance for the Slovak Republic
OJ L 366, 31.12.1994

Point 1.3.23

Council Regulation (EC) No 3383/94 of 19 December 1994 on certain procedures for applying the Europe Agreement establishing an association between the

European Communities and their Member States, of the one part, and the Republic of Bulgaria, of the other part
OJ L 368, 31.12.1994

Point 1.3.24

Assent No 35/94 given by the Council pursuant to Article 95 of the Treaty establishing the European Coal and Steel Community
OJ C 389, 31.12.1994

Points 1.3.25 and 1.3.29

Council Decision 94/937/EC of 22 December 1994 on the provisional application of certain articles of the second additional Protocols to the Europe Agreements between the European Communities and their Member States, of the one part, and certain third countries of the other part, and to the interim Agreements on trade and trade-related matters between the European Economic Community and the European Coal and Steel Community, of the one part, and the same countries of the other part
OJ L 366, 31.12.1994

Point 1.3.25

Council Decision 94/981/EC of 22 December 1994 on the conclusion of the second additional Protocol to the Europe Agreement between the European Communities and their Member States, of the one part, and the Republic of Bulgaria, of the other part, and to the interim Agreement on trade and trade-related matters between the European Economic Community and the European Coal and Steel Community, of the one part, and the Republic of Bulgaria, of the other part
OJ L 378, 31.12.1994

Point 1.3.27

Council Regulation (EC) No 3382/94 of 19 December 1994 on certain procedures for applying the Europe Agreement establishing an association between the European Communities and their Member States, of the one part, and Romania, of the other part
OJ L 368, 31.12.1994

Point 1.3.28

Assent No 36/94 given by the Council pursuant to Article 95 of the Treaty establishing the European Coal and Steel Community
OJ C 389, 31.12.1994

Point 1.3.29

Council Decision 94/982/EC of 22 December 1994 on the conclusion of the second additional Protocol to the

Europe Agreement between the European Communities and their Member States, of the one part, and Romania, of the other part, and to the interim Agreement on trade and trade-related matters between the European Economic Community and the European Coal and Steel Community, of the one part, and Romania, of the other part

Commission Decision 94/983/ECSC of 22 December 1994 concerning the conclusion on behalf of the European Coal and Steel Community of the second additional Protocol to the Europe Agreement between the European Communities and their Member States, of the one part, and Romania, of the other part, and to the interim Agreement on trade and trade-related matters between the European Economic Community and the European Coal and Steel Community and Romania
OJ L 378, 31.12.1994

Assent No 41/94 given by the Council pursuant to Article 95 of the Treaty establishing the European Coal and Steel Community
OJ C 389, 31.12.1994

Point 1.3.32

Assent No 34/94 given by the Council pursuant to Article 95 of the Treaty establishing the European Coal and Steel Community
OJ C 389, 31.12.1994

Point 1.3.35

Assent No 33/94 given by the Council pursuant to Article 95 of the Treaty establishing the European Coal and Steel Community
OJ C 389, 31.12.1994

Point 1.3.37

Assent No 40/94 given by the Council pursuant to Article 95 of the Treaty establishing the European Coal and Steel Community
OJ C 389, 31.12.1994

Council Decision 94/974/EC of 19 December 1994 on the conclusion by the European Community of the Agreement on free trade and trade-related matters between the European Community, the European Atomic Energy Community and the European Coal and Steel Community, of the one part, and the Republic of Estonia, of the other
OJ L 373, 31.12.1994

Commission Decision 94/975/ECSC, Euratom of 20 December 1994 on the conclusion on behalf of the European Coal and Steel Community and the European Atomic Energy Community on free trade and trade-related matters between the European Commu-

nity, the European Atomic Energy Community and the European Coal and Steel Community, of the one part, and the Republic of Estonia, of the other
OJ L 373, 31.12.1994

Point 1.3.40

Assent No 38/94 given by the Council under Article 95 of the Treaty establishing the European Coal and Steel Community
OJ C 389, 31.12.1994

Point 1.3.43

Assent No 39/94 given by the Council under Article 95 of the Treaty establishing the European Coal and Steel Community
OJ C 389, 31.12.1994

Point 1.3.46

Council Decision 94/940/EC of 22 December 1994 providing macro-financial assistance for Ukraine
OJ L 366, 31.12.1994

Point 1.3.63

Amended proposal for a Council Regulation (EC) in the field of employment creation and support to small and micro-enterprises in the Maghreb countries
OJ C 389, 31.12.1994

Point 1.3.64

Council Decision 94/938/EC of 22 December 1994 providing further macro-financial assistance for Algeria
OJ L 366, 31.12.1994

Point 1.3.66

Council Decision 95/35/EC of 19 December 1994 on the conclusion of an Agreement in the form of an exchange of letters between the European Community and the Kingdom of Morocco on the regime for imports into the Community of tomatoes and courgettes originating in and imported from Morocco
OJ L 48, 3.3.1995

Point 1.3.98

Council Decision 94/800/EC of 22 December 1994 concerning the conclusion on behalf of the European Community, as regards matters within its competence, of the agreements reached in the Uruguay Round multilateral negotiations (1986-94)
OJ L 336, 23.12.1994

Point 1.3.99

Council Regulation (EC) No 3287/94 of 22 December 1994 on preshipment inspections for exports from the Community

Council Regulation (EC) No 3289/94 of 22 December 1994 amending Regulation (EEC) No 3030/93 on common rules for imports of certain textile products from third countries

Council Regulation (EC) No 3290/94 of 22 December 1994 on the adjustments and transitional arrangements required in the agriculture sector in order to implement the agreements concluded during the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations

Council Regulation (EC) No 3283/94 of 22 December 1994 on protection against dumped imports from countries not members of the European Community

Council Regulation (EC) No 3284/94 of 22 December 1994 on protection against subsidized imports from countries not members of the European Community

Council Regulation (EC) No 3285/94 of 22 December 1994 on the common rules for imports and repealing Regulation (EC) No 518/94

Council Regulation (EC) No 3286/94 of 22 December 1994 laying down Community procedures in the field of the common commercial policy in order to ensure the exercise of the Community's rights under international trade rules, in particular those established under the auspices of the World Trade Organization

Council Regulation (EC) No 3288/94 of 22 December 1994 amending Regulation (EC) No 40/94 on the Community trade mark for the implementation of the agreements concluded in the framework of the Uruguay Round

Council Decision 94/824/EC of 22 December 1994 on the extension of the legal protection of topographies of semiconductor products to persons from a member of the World Trade Organization
OJ L 349, 31.12.1994

Point 1.3.129

Assent No 37/94 to the parallel decision to be taken by the Commission under Article 95 of the ECSC Treaty for imports of products covered by that Treaty
OJ C 389, 31.12.1994

Point 1.5.7

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Annual index 1994

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The references following the keyword entries are made up of two components — the Bulletin number, in bold face, and the point number (e.g. **12**-1.3.5. is a reference to Bulletin 12, point 1.3.5).

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- EIB: 1/2-1.2.6; 1/2-1.3.63; 1/2-1.7.24 to 1.7.39; 3-1.3.61; 3-1.5.13; 3-1.7.36 to 1.7.50; 4-1.2.9; 4-1.2.80; 4-1.7.19 to 1.7.39; 5-1.2.9; 5-1.2.45; 5-1.6.16 to 1.6.31; 6-1.5.4; 6-1.7.43 to 1.7.58; 7/8-1.3.27; 7/8-1.4.10; 7/8-1.6.19 to 1.6.36; 9-1.7.18 to 1.7.37; 10-1.2.5; 10-1.2.53; 10-1.7.26 to 1.7.43; 11-1.7.22 to 1.7.41; 12-1.38; 12-1.2.130; 12-1.7.29 to 1.7.59
- El Salvador: 1/2-1.3.79; 3-1.3.72; 4-1.3.56; 5-1.3.57; 7/8-1.3.67; 9-1.3.24; 10-1.3.53; 11-1.3.61; 11-1.3.115; 12-1.3.159; 12-1.3.160
- Elderly people: 1/2-1.2.190; 4-1.2.85
- Electricity: 1/2-1.2.88; 4-1.2.81; 11-1.2.91
- Electronic data interchange (EDI): 10-1.2.73
- Electronics industry: 1/2-1.2.55; 1/2-1.2.74
- Emergency aid: 1/2-1.2.191; 1/2-1.2.200; 1/2-1.3.155; 3-1.3.114; 4-1.3.93; 5-1.2.146; 5-1.3.102; 6-1.3.98; 7/8-1.3.120; 9-1.3.65; 9-1.3.66; 10-1.3.103; 10-1.3.104; 12-1.2.237; 12-1.2.238
- EMI: 1/2-1.2.2; 5-1.2.4; 5-1.2.7; 9-1.2.10; 11-1.7.48
- Employees' rights: 3-1.2.159; 6-1.2.189; 9-1.2.182
- Employment: 3-1.2.161 to 1.2.163; 4-1.2.155; 5-1.2.45; 5-1.2.93; 6-1.5; 6-1.2.4; 6-1.2.6; 6-1.2.9; 6-1.2.133; 6-1.4.5; 7/8-1.2.127; 7/8-1.3.52; 9-1.2.180 to 1.2.183; 10-1.2.110; 11-1.2.197 to 1.2.199; 12-1.3; 12-1.3.63
- EMS: 5-1.2.6; 9-1.2.10
- EMU: 1/2-1.2.2 to 1.2.5; 3-1.2.6; 3-1.2.159; 4-1.2.3 to 1.2.7; 5-1.2.3 to 1.2.6; 6-1.2.12; 7/8-1.2.2; 9-1.2.11 to 1.2.14; 10-1.2.3; 10-1.2.4; 11-1.2.11; 12-1.4
- Energy (Community strategy): 1/2-1.2.88; 1/2-1.2.89; 4-1.2.74; 5-1.2.70; 5-1.2.76; 6-1.7; 6-1.28; 7/8-1.2.83; 9-1.2.102; 9-1.2.103; 11-1.2.89; 11-1.2.91; 12-1.36; 12-1.2.107; 12-1.2.108
- Energy and environment: 4-1.2.80; 12-1.5; 12-1.2.68; 12-1.2.70; 12-1.2.213
- Energy efficiency: 12-1.2.108; 12-1.2.111
- Enlargement: 1/2-1.3.25; 1/2-1.3.26; 3-1.3.26 to 1.3.30; 6-1.3.14 to 1.3.16; 10-1.3.16
- Environment: 1/2-1.2.165 to 1.2.167; 1/2-1.2.173; 3-1.2.50; 3-1.6.2; 5-1.2.120; 6-1.7; 6-1.2.64; 6-1.2.169; 6-1.2.179 to 1.2.187; 7/8-1.2.50 to 1.2.58; 7/8-1.3.52; 10-1.2.42; 10-1.2.43; 10-1.6.1; 11-1.2.47; 11-1.2.180; 12-1.6.2
- Environment (economic, tax and legal instruments): 3-1.2.144; 3-1.2.145; 4-1.2.140; 4-1.2.141; 9-1.2.165; 10-1.2.99; 11-1.2.181; 12-1.2.197; 12-1.2.198
- Environment (financial instruments): 1/2-1.2.155; 1/2-1.2.156; 4-1.2.142; 4-1.2.143; 11-1.2.182
- Environment (Green Paper): 1/2-1.2.156
- Environment (international cooperation): 1/2-1.2.157; 1/2-1.2.158; 1/2-1.3.26; 1/2-1.3.35; 3-1.2.158; 4-1.2.144; 6-1.2.170; 7/8-1.2.161; 7/8-1.2.162; 9-1.2.166; 10-1.2.100 to 1.2.102; 10-1.3.20
- Environment (urban areas): 1/2-1.2.172
- Environment and development: 11-1.2.179

- Environment and trade: 3-1.3.78
- Environment and transport: 12-1.2.210
- Environmental disasters: 11-1.2.184; 11-1.2.185
- Environmental label: 10-1.2.99
- Equal opportunities: 1/2-1.2.181; 1/2-1.2.182; 3-1.2.167; 4-1.2.162; 5-1.2.135; 5-1.2.136; 6-1.2.4; 6-1.2.123; 6-1.2.194; 12-1.2.221; 12-1.2.222
- Equatorial Guinea: 1/2-1.3.162; 3-1.7.47; 9-1.2.160; 10-1.3.109; 11-1.2.170
- Erasmus programme (mobility of university students): 7/8-1.2.168
- ERDF: 1/2-1.2.91; 1/2-1.2.114; 1/2-1.2.116; 3-1.2.116; 3-1.2.117; 5-1.2.91; 5-1.2.92; 5-1.2.97; 6-1.2.127 to 1.2.131; 6-1.2.137; 6-1.2.139; 7/8-1.2.129; 7/8-1.2.131; 9-1.2.133; 9-1.2.135; 10-1.2.78; 10-1.2.81; 11-1.2.47; 11-1.2.48; 11-1.2.131; 12-1.2.70; 12-1.2.143 to 1.2.145
- Eritrea: 3-1.3.111; 3-1.3.114; 4-1.3.60; 5-1.3.59; 6-1.3.96; 7/8-1.3.118; 9-1.7.29; 10-1.3.101
- ESF: 3-1.2.108; 3-1.2.116; 5-1.2.91; 5-1.2.92; 6-1.2.127 to 1.2.132; 6-1.2.134; 7/8-1.2.120 to 1.2.126; 7/8-1.2.128; 7/8-1.2.129; 9-1.2.133; 10-1.2.77; 11-1.2.121 to 1.2.123; 11-1.2.131; 11-1.2.132; 12-1.2.133; 12-1.2.143; 12-1.2.144
- Estonia: 1/2-1.2.201; 1/2-1.3.39; 1/2-1.3.40; 1/2-1.3.103; 3-1.3.84; 4-1.3.23; 4-1.3.65; 5-1.3.2; 5-1.3.10; 5-1.3.72; 6-1.3.72; 7/8-1.3.7; 7/8-1.3.8; 7/8-1.3.29; 7/8-1.3.33; 7/8-1.3.74; 7/8-1.6.36; 9-1.3.36; 10-1.3.22; 10-1.3.23; 10-1.3.74; 10-1.3.75; 11-1.3.25; 11-1.3.26; 12-1.2.179; 12-1.3.19; 12-1.3.36 to 1.3.39; 12-1.3.129; 12-1.7.55
- Ethiopia: 1/2-1.3.90; 1/2-1.3.149; 4-1.3.60; 4-1.3.93; 5-1.3.63; 5-1.3.98; 5-1.3.100; 6-1.3.11; 6-1.3.60; 7/8-1.3.72; 9-1.3.32; 10-1.3.108; 11-1.3.72; 11-1.3.108; 11-1.7.36
- Eurobarometer: 1/2-1.2.201; 6-1.2.216
- Europe Agreements: 1/2-1.3.42; 1/2-1.3.43; 1/2-1.3.47; 6-1.3.23; 7/8-1.3.26; 7/8-1.3.27; 7/8-1.3.36; 11-1.3.21; 11-1.3.30; 12-1.3.16; 12-1.3.21 to 1.3.35
- European Agency for Safety and Health at Work: 4-1.2.158; 6-1.2.191; 7/8-1.2.165
- European Agency for the Evaluation of Medicinal Products: 5-1.2.14
- European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund: see EAGGF
- European Bank for Reconstruction and Development: see EBRD
- European Central Bank: see ECB
- European Centre for the Development of Vocational Training: see Cedefop
- European Cities of Culture: 1/2-1.2.196; 12-1.2.242
- European citizenship: 1/2-1.1.1 to 1.1.3; 3-1.1.1; 3-1.1.2; 4-1.1.1; 7/8-1.1.1; 9-1.1.1; 10-1.1.1
- European Community action scheme for the mobility of university students: see Erasmus
- European Community computerized information system on disability questions: see Handynet
- European Community Humanitarian Office: see ECHO
- European Conference on Environment and Health: 6-1.2.170
- European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights (ECHR): 1/2-1.1.6; 4-1.1.4
- European Council: 5-1.6.1; 6-1.1 to 1.29; 7/8-1.1; 7/8-1.6.1; 7/8-1.6.2; 12-1.1 to 1.55
- European Cultural Month: 6-1.2.213; 12-1.2.242
- European Development Fund: see EDF

European Economic Area: see EEA
 European elections: 1/2-1.1.2; 6-1.7.3 to 1.7.6
 European Energy Charter: 3-1.2.83; 4-1.2.83; 5-1.2.79; 6-1.2.107; 9-1.2.108; 10-1.2.61; 11-1.2.92 to 1.2.94; 12-1.2.110; 12-1.2.111
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 European home and leisure accident surveillance system: see Ehlass
 European Investment Bank: see EIB
 European Investment Fund: 5-1.2.9; 6-1.2.13; 6-1.7.43; 10-1.2.53
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 European Monetary System: see EMS
 European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction: 1/2-1.2.189; 6-1.4.6; 12-1.2.235
 European Observatory for SMEs: 9-1.2.74
 European Ombudsman: 1/2-1.1.3; 3-1.1.2
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 European Prize for Literature: 12-1.2.241
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 European Science and Technology Assembly: 3-1.2.71; 9-1.2.95
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Fisheries (external aspects): 1/2-1.2.146 to 1.2.149; 3-1.2.141; 4-1.2.133 to 1.2.137; 5-1.2.115 to 1.2.117; 6-1.2.161 to 1.2.167; 7/8-1.2.154; 7/8-1.2.156; 9-1.2.154 to 1.2.163; 10-1.2.95 to 1.2.98; 11-1.2.165 to 1.2.175; 12-1.2.178 to 1.2.192; 12-1.2.195

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- Foodstuffs: 1/2-1.2.16; 1/2-1.2.17; 3-1.2.18 to 1.2.23; 3-1.2.121; 4-1.2.24 to 1.2.27; 4-1.2.112; 4-1.2.173; 5-1.2.15; 6-1.2.26 to 1.2.29; 6-1.2.143; 7/8-1.2.6; 7/8-1.2.133; 9-1.2.18; 10-1.2.10; 11-1.2.14; 11-1.2.15; 11-1.2.20; 12-1.2.18 to 1.2.20; 12-1.2.239
- Force programme (development of continuing vocational training): 10-1.2.115
- Forestry: 1/2-1.2.119; 1/2-1.2.120; 3-1.2.120; 9-1.2.192
- Forward programme for steel: 1/2-1.2.72; 6-1.2.76; 7/8-1.2.74; 12-1.2.84
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- France: 1/2-1.2.116; 1/2-1.2.191; 1/2-1.2.200; 1/2-1.5.15; 1/2-1.7.33; 3-1.2.117; 3-1.2.162; 3-1.7.42; 4-1.2.108; 5-1.6.23; 6-1.2.139; 6-1.5.9; 6-1.5.10; 6-1.7.50; 7/8-1.2.106 to 1.2.111; 7/8-1.2.124; 7/8-1.2.127; 7/8-1.2.130; 7/8-1.3.52; 7/8-1.6.23; 9-1.2.11; 9-1.2.190; 9-1.7.24; 10-1.2.3; 10-1.2.77; 10-1.2.78; 10-1.2.81; 10-1.2.120; 10-1.2.121; 10-1.5.16; 10-1.5.17; 10-1.7.30; 11-1.2.11; 11-1.2.120; 11-1.2.123; 11-1.2.127 to 1.2.129; 11-1.2.220; 11-1.2.221; 11-1.7.28; 12-1.2.131 to 1.2.134; 12-1.2.139 to 1.2.142; 12-1.2.144; 12-1.7.35; see State aid
- Free movement of goods: 1/2-1.2.8 to 1.2.25; 3-1.2.9 to 1.2.26; 4-1.2.13 to 1.2.34; 5-1.2.10 to 1.2.15; 6-1.2.17 to 1.2.35; 7/8-1.2.3 to 1.2.14; 9-1.2.16 to 1.2.27; 10-1.2.7 to 1.2.10; 11-1.2.14 to 1.2.20; 12-1.2.8 to 1.2.28
- Free movement of persons: 1/2-1.2.26; 3-1.1.1; 4-1.1.5; 4-1.1.6; 4-1.4.1; 7/8-1.1.1; 9-1.2.15; 12-1.32; 12-1.2.29; 12-1.2.30
- Free movement of services: 1/2-1.2.27 to 1.2.30; 3-1.2.27 to 1.2.30; 4-1.2.35 to 1.2.38; 5-1.2.16 to 1.2.18; 6-1.2.36; 7/8-1.2.15; 7/8-1.2.16; 9-1.2.15; 9-1.2.28; 9-1.2.29; 10-1.2.11 to 1.2.14; 11-1.2.21; 12-1.2.32 to 1.2.34
- Free movement of workers: 3-1.2.172
- French overseas departments: 3-1.2.53; 5-1.2.35; 5-1.2.98; 9-1.2.137; 12-1.2.146
- Fruit and vegetables: 4-1.2.114 to 1.2.117; 5-1.2.100 to 1.2.102; 6-1.2.145; 6-1.2.146; 7/8-1.2.136; 11-1.2.142; 12-1.3.66
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- Fruit and vegetables (processed): 1/2-1.2.127; 1/2-1.2.128
- Fundamental social rights: 3-1.2.159; 6-1.2.189; 10-1.2.111

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- Gabon: 4-1.3.60; 6-1.3.60
- Gambia: 1/2-1.2.147; 3-1.2.141; 7/8-1.3.10; 7/8-1.3.72; 10-1.3.8; 11-1.3.8
- GATT: 1/2-1.2.125; 1/2-1.3.70; 1/2-1.3.92 to 1.3.94; 3-1.3.76 to 1.3.79; 4-1.2.10; 4-1.2.66; 4-1.3.48; 4-1.3.61; 5-1.2.101; 5-1.3.44; 5-1.3.64; 6-1.2.144; 6-1.3.91; 9-1.3.34; 10-1.3.57; 10-1.3.70; 11-1.2.28; 11-1.2.138; 11-1.3.6; 11-1.3.76; 11-1.3.91; 12-1.3.98 to 1.3.100
- Gaza Strip: 1/2-1.3.15; 1/2-1.3.62 to 1.3.64; 1/2-1.3.152; 3-1.3.61; 3-1.3.63; 3-1.3.64; 3-1.3.113; 3-1.3.114; 4-1.3.37; 5-1.3.45 to 1.3.49; 6-1.3.98; 7/8-1.3.20; 7/8-1.3.50 to 1.3.52; 10-1.3.41

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German unification: 5-1.3.72; 6-1.3.72

Germany: 1/2-1.2.32; 1/2-1.2.116; 1/2-1.2.191; 1/2-1.5.15; 1/2-1.7.30; 3-1.2.162; 3-1.7.40; 4-1.2.172; 4-1.7.23; 5-1.2.146; 5-1.4.6; 5-1.6.21; 6-1.1.1; 6-1.2.130; 6-1.2.138; 6-1.5.9; 6-1.5.10; 6-1.7.47; 7/8-1.2.115; 7/8-1.2.120; 7/8-1.2.127; 7/8-1.2.129; 7/8-1.2.130; 7/8-1.3.52; 7/8-1.6.22; 9-1.2.11; 9-1.2.133; 9-1.7.22; 10-1.2.3; 10-1.2.78; 10-1.5.16; 10-1.5.17; 10-1.7.28; 11-1.2.11; 11-1.2.120; 11-1.2.123; 11-1.2.127; 11-1.2.128; 11-1.2.132; 11-1.7.27; 12-1.2.132 to 1.2.135; 12-1.2.139; 12-1.2.140; 12-1.2.142 to 1.2.144; 12-1.7.34; see State aid

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GNP: 1/2-1.6.1; 4-1.2.140; 4-1.5.5

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Gross national product: see GNP

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Guatemala: 1/2-1.3.79; 1/2-1.3.155; 1/2-1.3.161; 3-1.3.72; 4-1.3.56; 5-1.3.11; 5-1.3.57; 6-1.3.57; 7/8-1.3.11; 7/8-1.3.67; 7/8-1.3.68; 7/8-1.3.120; 10-1.3.53; 11-1.3.61; 11-1.3.109; 12-1.3.79; 12-1.3.83

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South Africa: 1/2-1.3.114; 3-1.3.11; 3-1.3.67; 3-1.3.91; 4-1.2.133; 4-1.3.5; 4-1.3.6; 4-1.3.38; 5-1.3.7; 5-1.3.8; 5-1.3.52; 5-1.3.53; 6-1.16; 6-1.2.161; 6-1.3.49; 7/8-1.3.52; 7/8-1.3.112; 7/8-1.3.114; 9-1.2.174; 9-1.3.16; 9-1.3.26; 10-1.2.102; 10-1.3.44 to 1.3.46; 10-1.3.98; 11-1.3.52; 12-1.3.69 to 1.3.71; 12-1.3.136

Southern Africa: 3-1.3.75; 3-1.3.112; 4-1.3.60; 6-1.16; 9-1.3.16; 9-1.3.26; 10-1.3.69; 11-1.3.106; 12-1.20; 12-1.3.95; 12-1.3.156; 12-1.3.160; 12-1.7.44; 12-1.7.45

Southern African Development Community (SADC): 6-1.16; 9-1.3.26

Space: 5-1.2.86

Spain: 1/2-1.2.32; 1/2-1.2.115; 1/2-1.2.122; 1/2-1.2.199; 1/2-1.2.200; 1/2-1.3.126; 1/2-1.5.14; 1/2-1.7.32; 3-1.2.117; 3-1.2.128; 3-1.2.140; 3-1.5.41; 4-1.2.101; 4-1.2.108; 4-1.2.117; 4-1.2.121; 4-1.2.126; 4-1.2.171; 4-1.7.25; 5-1.2.90; 5-1.2.109; 5-1.6.22; 6-1.2.127; 6-1.2.139; 6-1.2.144; 6-1.5.9; 6-1.5.10; 6-1.7.49; 7/8-1.2.104; 7/8-1.2.121; 7/8-1.2.127; 7/8-1.2.130; 7/8-1.2.176; 7/8-1.6.24; 9-1.2.11; 9-1.2.134; 10-1.2.3; 10-1.2.4; 10-1.2.77; 10-1.2.78; 10-1.2.118; 10-1.2.119; 10-1.5.15; 10-1.5.17; 10-1.7.29; 11-1.2.11; 11-1.2.118; 11-1.2.123; 11-1.2.124; 11-1.2.127; 11-1.2.128; 11-1.2.131; 11-1.2.219; 11-1.2.221; 11-1.7.29; 12-1.9; 12-1.2.129; 12-1.2.131; 12-1.2.133; 12-1.2.134; 12-1.2.136; 12-1.2.139 to 1.2.144; 12-1.2.159; 12-1.2.165; 12-1.2.170; 12-1.2.176; 12-1.7.36; see State aid

Specific programme

- advanced communications technologies and services (1994-98): 5-1.2.55; 6-1.2.87; 7/8-1.2.79
- agriculture and fisheries (1994-98): 5-1.2.60; 6-1.2.94; 9-1.2.84; 11-1.2.69
- biomedicine and health (1994-98): 9-1.2.83; 11-1.2.73; 12-1.2.97
- biotechnology (1994-98): 9-1.2.82; 11-1.2.74; 12-1.2.92
- cooperation with third countries and international organizations (1994-98): 5-1.2.63; 6-1.2.96; 9-1.2.88; 11-1.2.71
- dissemination and exploitation of the results of research, technological development and demonstration activities (1994-98): 9-1.2.89; 11-1.2.76; 12-1.2.94
- environment and climate (1994-98): 9-1.2.80; 11-1.2.72; 12-1.2.96
- industrial and materials technologies (1994-98): 5-1.2.57; 6-1.2.88; 7/8-1.2.80
- information technologies (1994-98): 5-1.2.56; 6-1.2.91; 9-1.2.77; 11-1.2.66
- marine science and technology (1994-98): 5-1.2.59; 6-1.2.93; 9-1.2.81; 11-1.2.68
- non-nuclear energy (1994-98): 5-1.2.61; 6-1.2.89; 9-1.2.85; 11-1.2.70

- research and development by means of direct action and of activities within the framework of a competitive approach (1994-98): 5-1.2.65; 6-1.2.98; 9-1.2.91; 12-1.2.98
 - standardization, measurement and testing (1994-98): 5-1.2.58; 6-1.2.92; 9-1.2.79; 11-1.2.67
 - targeted socioeconomic research (1994-98): 5-1.2.62; 6-1.2.95; 9-1.2.87; 12-1.2.93
 - telematics applications of common interest (1994-98): 5-1.2.54; 6-1.2.90; 7/8-1.2.81; 9-1.2.78
 - training and mobility of researchers (1994-98): 5-1.2.64; 6-1.2.97; 9-1.2.90; 12-1.2.95
 - transport (1994-98): 9-1.2.86; 11-1.2.75; 12-1.2.91
- Sport: 5-1.2.144; 5-1.2.154; 10-1.2.133; 11-1.2.227
- Sri Lanka: 1/2-1.3.74; 4-1.3.44; 6-1.3.98; 7/8-1.3.57; 7/8-1.3.61; 11-1.3.14; 12-1.3.74; 12-1.3.160
- Stabex: 7/8-1.3.70; 7/8-1.3.71; 10-1.3.59; 11-1.3.63
- Standardization: 1/2-1.2.8; 3-1.2.9; 3-1.2.33
- Standing Committee on Employment: 3-1.2.163
- State aid
- Belgium: 1/2-1.2.69; 5-1.2.39; 6-1.2.61; 6-1.2.65; 7/8-1.2.49; 7/8-1.2.60; 9-1.2.51; 9-1.2.66; 11-1.2.48; 11-1.2.159
 - Denmark: 1/2-1.2.54; 1/2-1.2.56 to 1.2.62; 1/2-1.2.65; 1/2-1.2.66; 1/2-1.2.140; 3-1.2.49; 5-1.2.34; 7/8-1.2.52; 10-1.2.42
 - France: 1/2-1.2.141; 1/2-1.2.143; 3-1.2.53; 3-1.2.59; 3-1.2.133; 4-1.2.56; 5-1.2.32; 5-1.2.35; 5-1.2.41; 6-1.2.62; 6-1.2.66; 7/8-1.2.63; 7/8-1.2.91; 7/8-1.2.93; 7/8-1.2.97; 7/8-1.2.148; 7/8-1.2.149; 9-1.2.53; 9-1.2.55; 9-1.2.62; 9-1.2.145; 9-1.2.146; 9-1.2.149; 10-1.2.46; 11-1.2.44; 11-1.2.55; 11-1.2.157
 - Germany: 1/2-1.2.52; 1/2-1.2.53; 1/2-1.2.55; 1/2-1.2.139; 3-1.2.45; 3-1.2.52; 3-1.2.56; 3-1.2.62; 4-1.2.51 to 1.2.54; 4-1.2.57; 4-1.2.58; 5-1.2.29; 5-1.2.30; 5-1.2.33; 5-1.2.38; 5-1.2.107; 6-1.2.64; 6-1.2.67; 6-1.2.68; 6-1.2.70; 6-1.2.72; 7/8-1.2.48; 7/8-1.2.50; 7/8-1.2.51; 7/8-1.2.59; 7/8-1.2.61; 7/8-1.2.62; 7/8-1.2.66; 7/8-1.2.70 to 1.2.72; 7/8-1.2.141; 7/8-1.2.147; 9-1.2.50; 9-1.2.61; 9-1.2.63; 9-1.2.65; 9-1.2.144; 10-1.2.38; 10-1.2.40; 10-1.2.44; 10-1.2.45; 11-1.2.42; 11-1.2.43; 11-1.2.50; 11-1.2.51; 11-1.2.53; 12-1.2.66; 12-1.2.68; 12-1.2.71 to 1.2.74; 12-1.2.76; 12-1.2.79; 12-1.2.81; 12-1.2.113
 - Greece: 1/2-1.2.67; 1/2-1.2.154; 5-1.2.36; 7/8-1.2.45; 7/8-1.2.94
 - Ireland: 11-1.2.47; 11-1.2.158
 - Italy: 1/2-1.2.68; 1/2-1.2.70; 1/2-1.2.71; 1/2-1.2.142; 1/2-1.2.143; 3-1.2.60; 3-1.2.136 to 1.2.138; 4-1.2.61; 5-1.2.37; 7/8-1.2.55; 7/8-1.2.65; 7/8-1.2.68; 7/8-1.2.69; 7/8-1.2.73; 7/8-1.2.92; 7/8-1.2.145; 7/8-1.2.146; 9-1.2.54; 9-1.2.56; 9-1.2.60; 10-1.2.39; 10-1.2.91; 10-1.2.92; 11-1.2.49; 11-1.2.52; 11-1.2.56; 11-1.2.156; 12-1.2.67; 12-1.2.75; 12-1.2.80
 - Luxembourg: 3-1.2.134; 6-1.2.69; 6-1.2.71; 12-1.2.77
 - Netherlands: 3-1.2.50; 3-1.2.51; 3-1.2.57; 3-1.2.135; 4-1.2.55; 5-1.2.31; 6-1.2.118; 7/8-1.2.56 to 1.2.58; 7/8-1.2.64; 9-1.2.57; 9-1.2.64; 9-1.2.147; 10-1.2.43; 12-1.2.69

- Portugal: 3-1.2.54; 4-1.2.62; 7/8-1.2.95; 7/8-1.2.96; 9-1.2.52; 9-1.2.58; 11-1.2.45; 12-1.2.70
 - Spain: 1/2-1.2.63; 3-1.2.44; 4-1.2.59; 4-1.2.60; 6-1.2.60; 7/8-1.2.47; 7/8-1.2.53; 7/8-1.2.54; 7/8-1.2.67; 7/8-1.2.142; 7/8-1.2.144; 9-1.2.59; 10-1.2.41; 11-1.2.54; 12-1.2.113
 - United Kingdom: 1/2-1.2.64; 3-1.2.55; 5-1.2.40; 6-1.2.63; 6-1.2.150 to 1.2.153; 7/8-1.2.46; 7/8-1.2.143; 9-1.2.148; 11-1.2.46; 12-1.2.78; 12-1.2.114
- Statistics: 1/2-1.6.1 to 1.6.5; 3-1.6.1 to 1.6.5; 4-1.6.1; 4-1.6.2; 5-1.2.71; 5-1.5.1 to 1.5.4; 7/8-1.5.1 to 1.5.10
- Statistics (information): 6-1.6.6; 9-1.6.7; 11-1.6.12
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- Statistics (results): 6-1.6.3 to 1.6.5; 9-1.6.3 to 1.6.6; 10-1.6.2 to 1.6.5; 11-1.6.6 to 1.6.11; 12-1.6.6
- Steel: 1/2-1.2.72; 1/2-1.3.138; 3-1.2.64; 4-1.2.64; 5-1.2.42; 6-1.3.86; 6-1.3.87; 7/8-1.2.74; 12-1.2.84; 12-1.2.85
- Steel industry: 1/2-1.2.52; 3-1.2.44; 3-1.2.60; 3-1.2.115; 4-1.2.57 to 1.2.62; 4-1.2.64; 5-1.2.42; 6-1.2.74 to 1.2.76; 6-1.2.136; 7/8-1.2.74; 9-1.2.50 to 1.2.52; 9-1.2.69; 10-1.2.39; 10-1.2.45; 10-1.2.49 to 1.2.51; 11-1.2.40; 11-1.2.50 to 1.2.52; 11-1.2.59; 12-1.2.66; 12-1.2.81
- Steel products: 1/2-1.3.136 to 1.3.138; 3-1.2.64; 6-1.2.75; 6-1.3.86; 6-1.3.87; 10-1.2.51; 11-1.6.2; 12-1.2.85; 12-1.3.142
- Stendhal Prize: 10-1.2.132
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- Structural Funds: 1/2-1.2.105; 1/2-1.2.108 to 1.2.110; 1/2-1.2.113; 3-1.2.106 to 1.2.109; 3-1.2.113; 4-1.2.102 to 1.2.105; 5-1.2.97; 6-1.2.123; 6-1.2.135; 7/8-1.2.106 to 1.2.114; 10-1.2.53; 10-1.2.75 to 1.2.77; 11-1.2.119; 11-1.2.120; 11-1.2.124 to 1.2.129; 12-1.2.130 to 1.2.141
- Subsidiarity: 11-1.1.1; 11-1.1.2; 12-1.1.11
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- Sudan: 1/2-1.3.14; 1/2-1.3.166; 3-1.3.8; 3-1.3.114; 4-1.3.93; 5-1.3.100; 10-1.3.15; 12-1.3.160; 12-1.3.164
- Sugar: 1/2-1.2.124; 6-1.2.147; 10-1.3.60; 11-1.2.138; 11-1.3.65
- Sugar Protocol: 10-1.3.60; 11-1.3.65
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- Suriname: 10-1.3.60; 11-1.3.65; 12-1.3.89; 12-1.3.95
- Swaziland: 1/2-1.3.90; 10-1.3.60; 11-1.3.65
- Sweden: 1/2-1.2.86; 1/2-1.3.23; 1/2-1.3.25 to 1.3.27; 1/2-1.3.33; 3-1.2.78; 3-1.2.91; 3-1.3.26 to 1.3.30; 4-1.2.107; 4-1.3.16; 5-1.3.20; 5-1.3.21; 6-1.3.15; 9-1.3.55; 10-1.3.94; 11-1.2.16; 11-1.2.155; 11-1.3.18; 11-1.7.33; 12-1.3.146
- Switzerland: 1/2-1.2.97; 1/2-1.2.98; 3-1.2.78; 3-1.2.100; 5-1.3.24; 5-1.3.25; 6-1.2.102; 7/8-1.2.150; 7/8-1.3.106; 10-1.3.17; 11-1.2.110
- Synthetic fibres industry: 7/8-1.2.43; 7/8-1.2.46

Syria: 1/2-1.3.61; 7/8-1.3.51; 11-1.3.38; 11-1.3.45; 11-1.3.46; 12-1.3.68
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5-1.2.130; 5-1.3.2; 6-1.3.28; 6-1.3.29; 6-1.3.34; 7/8-1.3.37 to 1.3.39; 9-1.2.105;
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Tariff quotas: 3-1.3.87; 11-1.3.91

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Telecommunications: 1/2-1.2.99 to 1.2.102; 3-1.2.101; 3-1.2.102; 6-1.2.120 to
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4-1.3.84; 4-1.3.85; 5-1.3.84 to 1.3.86; 6-1.3.88; 6-1.3.89; 7/8-1.3.108 to 1.3.111; 10-
1.3.94 to 1.3.96; 11-1.3.95 to 1.3.97; 12-1.3.98; 12-1.3.144 to 1.3.147

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1.3.97; 12-1.3.99

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5-1.3.80; 7/8-1.3.88; 7/8-1.3.93; 7/8-1.3.99; 7/8-1.3.103; 7/8-1.3.104; 9-1.3.18;
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