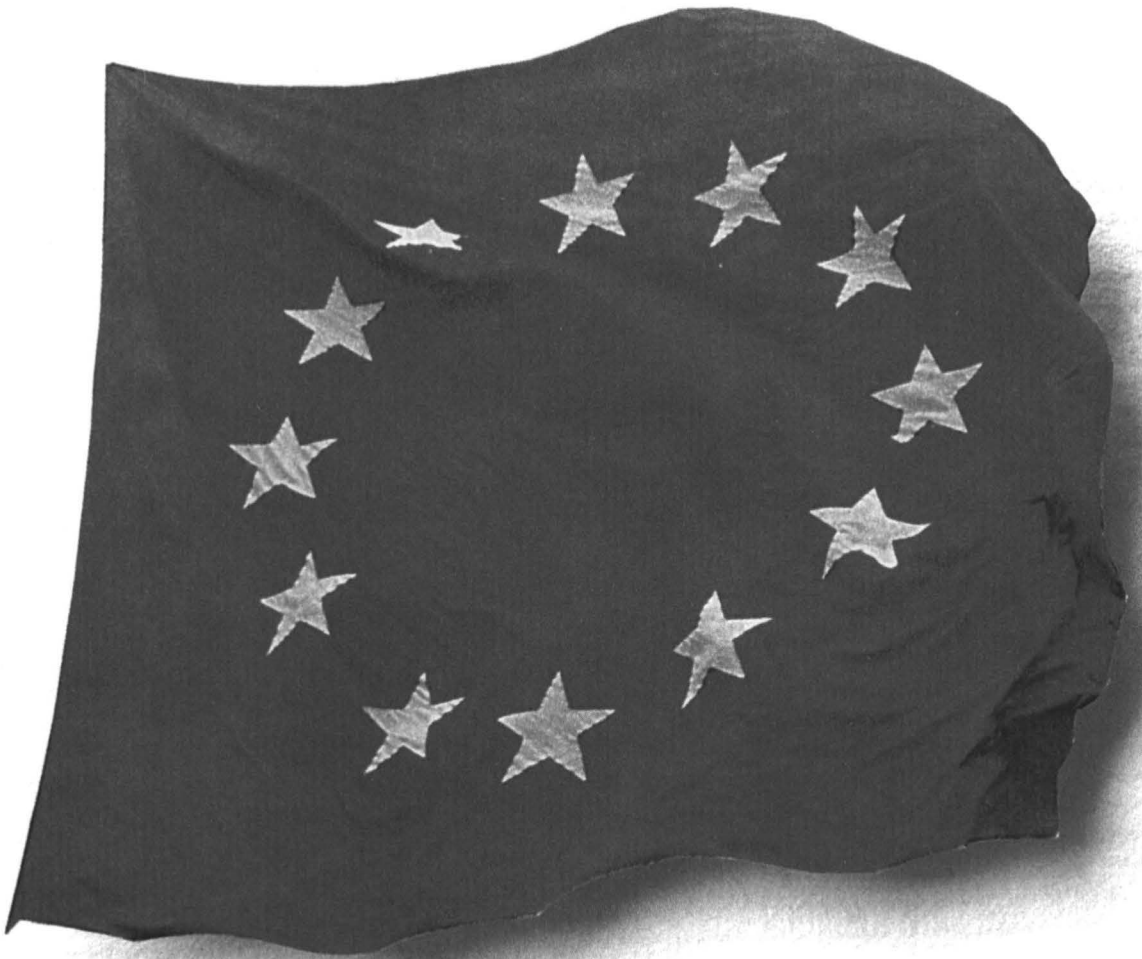


European Commission

Bulletin **of the European Union**



6 • 1995

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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

Contents

Part One ACTIVITIES IN JUNE 1995

	New in brief	6
I	Cannes European Council	9
	Conclusions of the Presidency	10
1	Union citizenship	33
2	Human rights	34
3	The Community economic and social area	37
	Implementation of the White Paper on growth, competitiveness and employment	37
	Economic and monetary policy	38
	Internal market	38
	Competition	47
	Industrial policy	55
	Enterprise policy	56
	Research and technology	56
	Education, vocational training and youth	58
	Economic and social cohesion	59
	Trans-European networks	63
	Energy	65
	Transport	67
	The information society, telecommunications	70
	Environment	72
	Agriculture	76
	Fisheries	84
	Employment and social policy	88
	Equal opportunities	91
	Solidarity	93
	Public health	93
	Consumer policy	95
	Culture	96
	Information, communication and audiovisual media	97
4	Role of the Union in the world	99
	Common foreign and security policy	99
	International organizations and conferences	103
	Common commercial policy	104
	Development policy	107
	Humanitarian aid	111
	European Economic Area (EEA), European Free Trade Association (EFTA)	111

	Central and Eastern Europe, Baltic States	111
	Mediterranean and Middle East	114
	Independent States of the former Soviet Union; Mongolia	120
	United States, Japan and other industrialized countries	123
	Asia	125
	Latin America	127
	ACP countries, South Africa and OCTs	128
	Diplomatic relations	131
5	Justice and home affairs cooperation	132
6	Financing Community activities	136
	Budgets	136
	Financial operations	137
	Measures to combat fraud	137
7	Statistical system	139
8	Community law	141
	Monitoring the application of Community law	141
	Decisions by the Court of Justice and the Court of First Instance	142
9	Institutional affairs	152
10	Community institutions	156
	Parliament	156
	Council	157
	Commission	163
	Community lawcourts	166
	Court of Auditors	167
	European Investment Bank	167
	ECSC Consultative Committee	169
	European Monetary Institute	170

Part Two DOCUMENTATION

1	The ecu	172
2	Twenty-first Western Economic Summit	174
3	Additional references in the Official Journal	183
4	Corrigenda	186
5	Index	187

PART ONE

ACTIVITIES IN JUNE 1995

News in brief

The Community economic and social area

Economic and monetary policy

- The European Council confirms transition to a single currency by 1 January 1999 at the latest in strict accordance with the convergence criteria, timetable, protocols and procedures laid down by the Treaty (→ point I.11).

Competition

- The Commission adopts a block exemption Regulation for motor vehicle distribution and servicing agreements (→ point 1.3.46).

Trans-European networks

- The Council adopts common positions on two proposals for Decisions on the trans-European energy networks and agrees common positions on the proposal for a Decision on Community guidelines for the development of the trans-European transport network and the proposal for a Directive on the interoperability of the European high-speed train network (→ points 1.3.108 to 1.3.111).

Energy

- The Council adopts a resolution on the Green Paper entitled 'For a European Union energy policy' and conclusions on the internal market in energy (→ points 1.3.113 and 1.3.117).

Information society, telecommunications

- The Council adopts a resolution on the implementation of a future regulatory framework for telecommunications (→ point 1.3.138).
- The Council agrees a common position on the proposal for a Directive on the application of open-network provision to voice telephony (→ point 1.3.142).

Environment

- The Council agrees common positions on proposals for Directives on integrated pollution prevention and control (→ point 1.3.148), ambient air quality assessment and management (→ point 1.3.155) and the control of major accident hazards involving dangerous substances (→ point 1.3.147) and for a Regulation on implementation of the CITES Convention (→ point 1.3.150).

Agriculture

- The Council adopts Regulations regulating compensation for reductions in the agricultural conversion rates of certain national currencies (→ point 1.3.161) and fixing the agricultural

prices and related measures for 1995/96 (→ point 1.3.160) and a Directive on the protection of animals during transport (→ point 1.3.23).

Fisheries

- The Council adopts a Regulation establishing a system for the management of fishing effort (→ point 1.3.182).
- The Commission adopts a proposal for a Regulation modifying the control system applicable to the common fisheries policy (→ point 1.3.183).

Employment and social policy

- The Commission adopts a communication on local development and employment initiatives (→ point 1.3.198).

Public health

- The Council adopts common positions on proposals for a programme to combat cancer (→ point 1.3.213) and for programmes on the prevention of AIDS (→ point 1.3.215) and health promotion, information, education and training (→ point 1.3.212) and a resolution on blood safety and self-sufficiency (→ point 1.3.216).

Information, communication and audiovisual media

- The Council agrees proposals on the Media II programme (→ points 1.3.227 and 1.3.228).

Role of the Union in the world

Development policy

- The Council adopts a series of resolutions on development cooperation up to the year 2000 (→ points 1.4.40, 1.4.41, 1.4.43 and 1.4.45).
- The Commission approves a proposal for a Regulation on food aid policy and management (→ point 1.4.51).

Central and Eastern Europe, Baltic States

- Romania and Slovakia present applications to join the European Union (→ points 1.4.57 and 1.4.58).
- Europe (association) Agreements are signed with Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania (→ point 1.4.63).

Mediterranean and Middle East

- The Commission adopts a proposal for a Regulation on financial and technical measures to support the reform of economic and social structures in Mediterranean non-member countries and territories (the MEDA Regulation) (→ point 1.4.69).
- The Council adopts negotiating directives for the conclusion of a Euro-Mediterranean Association Agreement with Jordan (→ point 1.4.82).

Independent States of the former Soviet Union, Mongolia

- The Commission adopts a communication on relations with the republics of Central Asia and a draft Council common position under Article J.2 of the Treaty on European Union (→ point 1.4.87).

United States, Japan and other industrialized countries

- The G7 Western Economic Summit is held in Halifax (→ point 1.4.97).

Asia

- The Commission adopts a proposal for a Decision on the conclusion of a framework Cooperation Agreement with Vietnam (→ point 1.4.104).

Latin America

- The Commission adopts a communication on relations with Cuba (→ point 1.4.110).

ACP countries, South Africa and OCTs

- The European Council reaches agreement on the financing of the eighth European Development Fund (→ point I.19) and the ACP-EU ministerial conference reaches agreement on the mid-term review of the fourth Lomé Convention (→ point 1.4.115).

Justice and home affairs cooperation

- The Council agrees the Europol Convention, the Convention on the protection of the Communities' financial interests and the Convention on the customs information system (→ points 1.5.5 to 1.5.8).
- The Council adopts conclusions and Parliament adopts a resolution on the European Union action plan to combat drugs (1995-99) (→ points 1.5.10 and 1.5.11).

Financing Community activities

Budget

- The European Council reaches agreement on the volume of appropriations for financial cooperation with the countries of Central and Eastern Europe and the Mediterranean countries (1995-99) (→ point I.19).

Measures to combat fraud

- The Council adopts a common position on the proposal for a Regulation on protection of the Communities' financial interests (→ point 1.6.10).

Institutional affairs

- The Reflection Group set up to prepare for the Intergovernmental Conference holds its inaugural meeting (→ point 1.9.3).

I — Cannes European Council

Cannes, 26 and 27 June

1.1. The meeting of Heads of State or Government held in Cannes on 26 and 27 June was the first at which all 15 Member States were represented. It was chaired by Mr Chirac, President of the European Council and President of France, and attended by Mr Santer, President of the Commission. Before discussions began, Mr Hänsch, President of the European Parliament, made a statement on the main items on the agenda.

1.2. The European Council devoted much of its discussions to economic and monetary matters, reaffirming its firm resolve to prepare for transition to a single currency by 1 January 1999 at the latest in strict accordance with the convergence criteria, timetable, protocols and procedures laid down by the Treaty. It emphasized the need, in the interests of growth, to introduce stability-oriented monetary and budgetary policies in line with the broad guidelines for economic policies. Reiterating that the fight against unemployment remains a high priority for the European Union and its Member States, the European Council referred back to the policy guidelines set out at the Essen European Council in December 1994 and called on the Member States to incorporate this objective into the multiannual programmes due to be presented in the autumn. It emphasized training and education, the key role of small business, the proper functioning of the internal market and the potential of new growth areas such as the information society as important elements in a job creation policy. It welcomed the Commission reports on the development of local employment initiatives and small businesses and the report by the Ciampi group on competitiveness. In order to stimulate employment, competitiveness and innovation, it stressed the importance of combating excessive regulation where simplification is justified, provided what has been achieved is not undermined; in this context, it took note of the findings of the group of independent experts on simplification of legislation and administration.

On the external relations front, the European Council reached agreement on the volume of appropriations for financial cooperation with the countries of Central and Eastern Europe and the Mediterranean countries up to 1999 and on the amount and financing arrangements for the eighth European Development Fund. Reiterating the strategic importance it attaches to developing relations with its Mediterranean partners, the European Council was hopeful that the Barcelona Conference in November 1995 would lay the foundations for a new and ambitious Euro-Mediterranean partnership. It stressed the importance of the Union's relations with Russia and came out in favour of signing the interim agreement. It also expressed support for stepping up the transatlantic dialogue with the United States and for strengthening the multilateral framework provided by the World Trade Organization. In addition, alongside the European Council, a joint meeting — also the first — was held with the Heads of State or Government and the Foreign Ministers of the associated countries of Central and Eastern Europe, the Baltic States, Cyprus and Malta. Discussions focused on the structured dialogue and progress made in preparing for accession.

In the field of justice and home affairs cooperation, the European Council particularly welcomed the agreement on the Europol Convention and agreed to settle the question of the jurisdiction to be conferred on the Court of Justice of the European Communities by June 1996. It also noted the agreement on the Convention on the protection of the Communities' financial interests and on the Convention concerning the use of information technology for customs purposes.

The European Council noted with satisfaction that preparations for the 1996 Intergovernmental Conference were well under way, particularly after the inaugural meeting of the Reflection Group and the submission of reports by the institutions. It reaffirmed the Reflection Group's mandate and singled out a number of priorities to enable the European Union to respond to its citizens' expectations.

Conclusions of the Presidency

Introduction

1.3. Meeting with 15 Member States for the first time, the European Council has considered the basic questions which confront the Union today and how they might be tackled, on both the internal and external fronts. It has thus laid solid foundations for a new stage in the process of European integration, with revision of the Union Treaty, completion of economic and monetary union and the achievement of a further major enlargement.

At home, the Union must provide an improved response to its citizens' legitimate expectations, that is to say, it must make it a priority to mobilize all its resources, including those of the Member States, to combat the scourge of unemployment effectively. This means implementing a broad range of measures at both national and Community level in full compliance with the convergence criteria; compliance with these criteria is also a precondition for introduction of a single currency: in particular, the Community's economy must be made more dynamic, by making sure that it remains competitive with its principal rivals and by mastering new technologies, especially information technologies. Finally, people's desire for security must be satisfied.

Externally, the Union is determined to work towards stability and peace on the continent of Europe, by preparing for the accession of the associated European countries. Their presence here in Cannes today provides confirmation that they are destined to join the Union. The Union also intends to strengthen relations in all spheres with the Mediterranean countries, to implement the customs union with Turkey as part of a developing relationship with that country, to establish close and balanced relationships with Russia and the CIS countries, to strengthen its special relationship with the ACP, to give fresh impetus to transatlantic relations and forge closer links with Latin America and Asia.

To be able to achieve these ambitions, the Union will need to complete preparation for the 1996 Intergovernmental Conference in the next few months; the discussions of the Reflection Group set up in Messina will be a contribution to that process.

The European Council heard a statement from the President of the European Parliament, Mr Klaus Hänsch, on the main questions dealt with.

Part A

Economic, social and monetary questions

Employment

References:

Conclusions of the Essen European Council: Bull. 12-1994, points I.3 and I.6

Standing Committee on Employment: point 1.3.201 of this Bulletin

Commission communication to the Council and Parliament on a European strategy for encouraging local development and employment initiatives: point 1.3.198 of this Bulletin

Commission communication to the Council, accompanied by a proposal for a Council Decision on Commission activities of analysis, research, cooperation and action in the field of employment: point 1.3.199 of this Bulletin

Report of the Competitiveness Advisory Group on improving European competitiveness: point 1.3.3 of this Bulletin

Report of the independent group of experts on simplification legislation and administration: point 1.9.5 of this Bulletin

Proposal for a Council Regulation laying down general rules for the granting of Community financial aid in the field of trans-European networks: Bull. 3-1995, point 1.3.89

Commission communication to the Council and Parliament on the role of penalties in implementing Community internal market legislation: COM(95) 162; Bull. 5-1995, point 1.3.12

Council resolution on effective uniform application of Community law and of penalties for breaches of Community law in the field of the internal market: point 1.3.17 of this Bulletin

1.4. Despite the resumption of economic growth, the unemployment rate will remain unacceptably high in 1995. It is therefore of the utmost importance that, in line with the five guidelines set out in Essen, Member States should press ahead with structural reforms of the employment market, the effectiveness of which has been demonstrated by some initial examples. The fight against unemployment and equal opportunities questions will remain the most important task facing the European Union and its Member States. The European Council calls on the Member States to give effect to those efforts in the form of multiannual programmes to be put forward in the autumn. The Council and the Commission will cooperate in preparing the first annual report on the implementation of these programmes, which will be submitted to the Madrid European Council. In this context, the European Council emphasizes the need for careful preparation of the report provided for at its Essen meeting on the interrelationship between economic growth and the

environment and the consequences this has for economic policy.

As an economic entity, the European Union offers additional room for manoeuvre and a specific added-value that make for the creation of lasting employment. The European Council calls upon the Council and the Commission to study the mutually reinforcing effect of increased coordination of economic and structural policies and to report back to it at its Madrid meeting.

The European Council takes note of the interim report examined by the social partners in the Standing Committee on Employment on 19 June. Rolling back unemployment means implementing stability-oriented monetary and budgetary policies, in line with the broad guidelines for economic policies.

The European Council emphasizes that such macroeconomic policies directly benefit jobs threatened by the weight of public deficits. A rigorous budgetary policy — over and above its favourable impact on the stability of the macroeconomic framework — helps to bring down interest rates, boosts investment and stimulates growth.

1.5. The European Council places particular emphasis on the need to foster growth of a kind that will create jobs, to step up measures to bring young people and the long-term unemployed back into the world of work and to make the labour-markets perform better, in particular by reducing indirect labour costs. Training and apprenticeship policies, which are fundamental for improving employment and competitiveness, must be strengthened, especially continuing training. The European Council takes note of the Commission's intention of submitting a White Paper by the end of the year.

At the European Social Conference in Paris on 30 March 1995, the social partners, the European Confederation of Trade Unions, UNICE and the European Association of Craft and Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises showed that they were prepared to play their full part in implementing the conclusions of the Essen European Council. The European Council welcomes their intention to submit a report under the social dialogue assessing the progress that has been made.

1.6. The initiative of entrepreneurs, their decisions on hiring and on investments, also brings growth. The aim must therefore be to create a 'virtuous' spiral of initiative, employment and growth. To do that, individual incentives to productivity need to be strengthened, competition stimulated and, in general, market flexibility increased.

The European Council notes with satisfaction the Commission's reports on the development of local employment initiatives and SMEs, as well as the report from the Ciampi Group on competitiveness, which it received with great interest.

The European Council emphasizes the importance it attaches to the development of local employment initiatives in particular in the field of services linked with the environment and living standards, crafts and traditional products. It takes note of the Commission communication on the subject. It places emphasis on the need to disseminate initiatives undertaken at national level. The Commission communication will be examined by the Council on Social Affairs and Labour, which will submit a report to the Madrid European Council.

The European Council emphasizes that small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) play a decisive role in job creation and, more generally, act as a factor of social stability and economic drive. It calls upon the Commission to submit a report to it on policies currently being conducted in this field and on ways of improving their effectiveness through measures, particularly of a fiscal nature, aimed at promoting the creation of SMEs, reducing the administrative burden on them and facilitating their participation in training and research programmes.

The European Council emphasizes the importance of developing investment in research, development and education at national and Community level. It likewise emphasizes that in order to stimulate employment, competitiveness and innovation, it is important to combat excessive regulation where simplification is justified, without jeopardizing what has been achieved. In this context, noting the outcome of the discussions of the group of independent experts, it would like the Commission to propose specific measures for administrative simplification which could be taken by the competent bodies before the end of the year.

1.7. Investment promotion also has a role to play in combating unemployment. The European Council welcomes the progress made with implementation of the priority projects adopted at Essen, in particular the agreements reached on defining the regulatory framework. In this connection, other measures should be adopted to establish fairer competition between modes of transport.

The 14 transport projects, although at different stages of maturity, are all being worked upon: for more than half of them, which are also the most significant financially, preparatory studies are under way, and in some cases completed; for the others, construction work has already begun.

The European Council requests the Commission to re-examine the financial estimates for the projects to see whether costs could be reduced without affecting their viability. It calls upon the Commission to seek out any other possible means of funding so that the projects can be carried out more quickly.

The European Council also calls upon the Commission to make every endeavour to ensure that projects

eligible under the Financial Regulation can be submitted at the earliest opportunity so that the appropriations available can be released as from adoption of that Regulation in 1995.

The European Council notes, in the light of the Commission's estimate, that the 14 transport projects defined as priorities in Essen will represent 75% of the appropriations available under the 'networks' heading, i.e. an amount in the region of ECU 500 million for 1995 and 1996.

1.8. The European Council emphasizes the development potential of new growth sectors (for example, multimedia) and the potential for job creation in promoting the information society. It calls for work to continue on establishing the regulatory framework that will enable it to develop, while taking care to maintain cultural diversity and bearing in mind the objective of equal access to these new services.

1.9. The proper functioning of the internal market is fundamental to a dynamic economy and thus to job creation. The Community and its Member States must therefore give priority to the effective working of the internal market. The European Council welcomes the communication from the Commission and the Council resolutions on this subject. The effective and uniform application of Community legislation throughout the Union will increase confidence in the single market on the part of industry and the public. The European Council also restates the importance it attaches to rigorous application of the principle of subsidiarity; in this context, the European Council calls on the Commission to implement the 1993 programme for the revision of existing legislation as soon as possible and to report back for its Madrid meeting.

1.10. The European Council reiterates its concern that the introduction of greater competition into many sectors in order to complete the internal market should be compatible with the general economic tasks facing Europe, in particular balanced town and country planning, equal treatment for citizens — including equal rights and equal opportunities for men and women — the quality and permanence of services to consumers and the safeguarding of long-term strategic interests.

Economic and monetary union

References:

Draft Council recommendation for the broad guidelines of the policies of the Member States and the Community: point 1.3.12 of this Bulletin

Commission Green Paper on the practical arrangements for the introduction of the single currency: COM(95) 333; Bull. 5-1995, point 1.3.7

1.11. The European Council restates its firm resolve to prepare the transition to the single currency by 1 January 1999 at the latest in strict accordance with the con-

vergence criteria, timetable, protocols and procedures laid down in the Treaty. To that end:

□ the European Council subscribes to the broad guidelines of the economic policies of the Member States and of the Community in the Council report submitted pursuant to Article 103 of the Treaty. The current economic upturn must be used to step up sustained efforts to put public finances in order. Compliance with these guidelines is also necessary to make a substantial reduction in unemployment, although this must be combated at the same time by structural measures. The European Council requests the Council to report back on the implementation of these guidelines for its meetings in December 1995 and June 1996;

□ the European Council would like work on preparing for introduction of the single currency to continue unabated. It welcomes the contributions on this matter made by the Commission's Green Paper and by the European Monetary Institute. It requests the Council to define, in consultation with these two institutions, a reference scenario guaranteeing full compliance with the Treaty, this being a precondition for the irreversibility necessary at the start of the third stage, with a view to reporting back to the Madrid European Council. In general, it approves the conclusions reached on these matters (see Part B, page 1) and calls on the Council to continue with all the necessary discussions and to report back to its Madrid meeting so that it can decide on the scenario for introducing the single currency;

□ the European Council emphasizes that if the recent currency turmoil continues, it might affect the proper operation of the single market and put a brake on the process of harmonious and balanced growth. The Council confirms its request to the Commission to carry out a detailed examination of those problems and to report on its conclusions in the autumn. In this context, it points out that it is important for all Member States to make the necessary efforts with regard to convergence, this being a precondition for introduction of the single currency, which will be the lasting solution to these difficulties.

External relations

References:

EC-Cyprus Association Council: point 1.4.70 of this Bulletin

EC-Malta Association Council: point 1.4.72 of this Bulletin

Council conclusions on the White Paper 'Preparation of the associated countries of Central and Eastern Europe for integration into the internal market of the Union': point 1.4.56 of this Bulletin

White Paper 'Preparation of the associated countries of Central and Eastern Europe for inte-

gration into the internal market of the Union': COM(95) 163; Bull. 5-1995, point 1.4.63

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

Europe (association) Agreements between the European Communities and their Member States and Hungary and Poland respectively: OJ L 348, 31.12.1993; Bull. 12-1993, point 1.3.20

Commission communications on preparing the Central and Eastern European countries for accession: COM(94) 320; COM(94) 361: Bull. 7/8-1994, points 1.3.26 and 1.3.27

Europe Agreements establishing an association between the European Communities and their Member States and Bulgaria, Romania, the Czech Republic and Slovakia: OJ L 358, OJ L 359 and OJ L 360, 31.12.1994; Bull. 1/2-1995, points 1.4.73 to 1.4.77

Draft Europe (association) Agreements between the European Communities and their Member States and Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania respectively: point 1.4.63 of this Bulletin

Conclusions of the Essen European Council: Bull. 12-1994, points I.13 and I.39

Final Conference on the Stability Pact: Bull. 3-1995, point 1.4.4

Council conclusions on EU policy towards the Baltic Sea region: Bull. 5-1995, point 1.4.70

Draft European Agreement with Slovenia: Bull. 3-1995, point 1.4.64

New draft agreement with Tunisia: Bull. 4-1995, point 1.4.80

Commission communication to the Council and Parliament 'The European Union and Russia: the future relationship': COM(95) 223; Bull. 5-1995, point 1.4. 78

Draft interim agreement between the European Community and Russia on trade and related matters: Bull. 12-1994, point 1.3.53

Council Decision granting further macrofinancial assistance for Ukraine: point 1.4.95 of this Bulletin

European Union-United States meeting in the context of the Transatlantic Declaration: point 1.4.99 of this Bulletin

European Union-Japan Summit: point 1.4.101 of this Bulletin

European Union-Canada meeting in the context of the Transatlantic Declaration: point 1.4.102 of this Bulletin

I.12. The participants in the European Council met the Heads of State or Government and Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the associated countries of Central and Eastern Europe, including the Baltic States, as well as Cyprus and Malta. They held a wide-ranging exchange of views on various topical matters. They also

made an initial, favourable assessment of the structured dialogue and of progress in implementing the pre-accession strategy. In this connection, a suitable forum for encouraging and pooling experience will need to be set up.

The European Council reaffirms that negotiations on the accession of Malta and Cyprus to the Union will begin on the basis of Commission proposals, six months after the conclusion of the 1996 Intergovernmental Conference and taking the outcome of that Conference into account. It stresses the importance it attaches to preparing the accession of the associated countries to the Union and approves the Council conclusions on the White Paper on integrating those countries into the internal market and the Council report on implementing the strategy of preparing for accession (→ points I.31 et seq.). It invites the Commission to report back to its next meeting on progress in implementing the White Paper and on the studies and analyses requested at Essen. The success of the Conference on Stability in Europe (held in Paris on 20 and 21 March 1995) will help bring the countries of Central and Eastern Europe and the European Union closer together. The European Council calls on the countries concerned and on all the parties to implement the agreements and arrangements in the Stability Pact, which has now been entrusted to the OSCE, and calls on the countries concerned to work for the practical improvement of good-neighbourly relations in Europe.

Against this general background, the European Council, which is particularly concerned at the situation in former Yugoslavia, adopted the statement in Part B (→ point I.48).

The European Council reaffirms the European Union's concern to contribute to political stability and prosperity in the Baltic Sea region. It awaits with interest the progress report on cooperation in that region.

The European Council refers to the need for Slovenian real estate legislation to be harmonized with European rules, as laid down in the statement of 6 March 1995. In addition, it hopes that the Association Agreement with Slovenia will be signed as soon as possible and that Slovenia will subsequently participate in the structured dialogue.

I.13. The European Council reaffirms the strategic importance it attaches to adding a new dimension to the European Union's relations with its Mediterranean partners. It trusts that the Conference in Barcelona in November 1995 will lay the foundations for a Euro-Mediterranean partnership with ambitious cooperation goals and welcomes the Council's report of 12 June (→ point I.49), setting out the objectives that the Union intends to pursue in Barcelona. It is pleased to note the encouraging response already received from the Mediterranean partners. It calls on the Council and

the Commission to press ahead with preparations for the Barcelona Conference with the 12 States concerned.

It is pleased to note the initialling of the new Agreement with Tunisia. It urges early conclusion of the Agreements with Morocco and Israel. Lastly, it calls for rapid progress to be made in the negotiations with Egypt, Jordan and Lebanon. It welcomes the closer ties between the European Union and Turkey.

Gravely concerned by the situation in Algeria, the European Council renews its appeal to all those involved in political life to break the cycle of violence and find a political solution through peaceful dialogue and free and fair elections. It reaffirms its readiness to support an economic restructuring policy in Algeria.

The European Council pays tribute to the efforts made by the parties directly concerned in the Middle East Peace Process to achieve, despite the difficulties in their path, a just, lasting and comprehensive peace in the region. It expresses the fervent hope that the Israeli-Palestinian negotiations can be successfully completed by 1 July. It confirms that the Union is fully ready, when the time comes, to send observers to the forthcoming Palestinian elections and to coordinate the various international observer missions at those elections and confirms the European Union's commitment resolutely to encourage and support this process, both economically and politically. It has asked Mr Felipe Gonzalez, the incoming President of the European Council, in the second half of 1995 to take all relevant steps to that end.

1.14. The European Council takes note of the Commission communication and confirms its commitment to developing the European Union's relations with Russia, a process which is essential to the stability of the European continent. It reiterates the Union's resolve to establish a substantive partnership with Russia, on the basis of the strategy adopted in Carcassonne in March 1995. The European Union intends to contribute to the OSCE comprehensive security model for Europe in the 21st century.

With regard to security, the European Council considers that dialogue between Russia and the Atlantic Alliance should be stepped up, using the existing mechanisms. It further considers that conclusion of an agreement, perhaps in the form of a charter, should be envisaged. This process must be compatible with NATO and WEU policies and with the gradual integration of the countries of Central and Eastern Europe.

In the near term the European Council, noting that progress has been made with regard to the situation in Chechnya and relying on confirmation of that progress, has decided in favour of signing the Interim Agreement.

The European Council welcomes the progress of Ukraine's economic reforms achieved in close cooper-

ation with the international financial institutions, and the decision to grant Ukraine the first tranche of a balance-of-payments loan for 1995. The pursuit of this policy is closely linked to the implementation of President Kuchma's decision to close down the Chernobyl nuclear power station definitively in 1999.

1.15. The Summit between the European Union and the United States on 14 June confirmed that partner's concern to see open and balanced relations develop with the European Union. The European Council expresses its support for the strengthening of the transatlantic dialogue on the basis of the declarations of November 1990, reinforcement of the multilateral framework provided by the World Trade Organization (WTO) and for development of security links between the European and American pillars of the Atlantic Alliance. The Council welcomes in particular the agreement whereby a high-level group from the European Union and the United States should work on strengthening transatlantic relations.

In addition, it welcomes the annual summits between the European Union and Japan held in Paris on 19 June and between the European Union and Canada on 17 June, which demonstrated the willingness to strengthen and rebalance their relations.

1.16. The European Council welcomes the development of relations with South Africa, Latin America and more especially Mexico, Chile and Mercosur and welcomes the Euro-Asian Summit to be held in the first half of 1996.

It intends to work resolutely for peace and disarmament within the framework of the common foreign and security policy:

□ on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the United Nations Organization, it adopted the statement set out in Part B (→ point I.54);

□ it welcomes the fact that the joint action regarding the indefinite and unconditional extension of the Non-proliferation Treaty, which was agreed at the Corfu European Council, has been successfully carried through;

□ it expresses the hope that the Convention on the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons will enter into force without delay;

□ it intends rapidly to implement the joint action adopted by the Union to combat the indiscriminate use and the dissemination of anti-personnel landmines;

□ it sent a message of friendship and support to the Organization of African Unity (OAU) on the occasion of its 31st summit (→ point I.55) and expressed its consternation after the attempted assassination of Mr Mubarak, President of the Arab Republic of Egypt, to whom it expresses sympathy;

□ it adopted the statement on Burundi (→ point I.56);

□ it expressed the hope that a treaty introducing a total ban on nuclear testing would be signed at the end of 1996 at the latest.

I.17. With regard to Iran, the European Union will continue to defend freedom of expression. It regrets the lack of progress recorded with regard to the Salman Rushdie situation. The matter remains before the Council.

I.18. The European Council further stresses its firm commitment to the WTO, which was established on 1 January 1995. It considers the WTO to be a suitable forum for ensuring, in a transparent and non-discriminatory manner, that multilateral rules are respected, and for arbitrating trade disputes between contracting parties. The European Council insists on the need to conclude the negotiations on financial services with a substantive and balanced result.

I.19. The European Council reached agreement on the appropriations for financial cooperation with the countries of Central and Eastern Europe and the Mediterranean countries (→ point I.57) for the period 1995 to 1999, and adopted the amount and financing arrangements for the eighth EDF in accordance with the table in Part B (→ point I.58). The European Council records that the conditions have thus been met for the negotiations with the ACP States on the partial revision of the fourth Lomé Convention to be concluded before 30 June.

Internal matters

References:

Council Joint Action 95/73/JHA concerning the Europol Drugs Unit: OJ L 62, 20.3.1995; Bull. 3-1995, point 1.5.4

Proposal for a Council Regulation (EC, Euratom) on protection of the Communities' financial interests: point 1.6.10 of this Bulletin

Draft Convention on the protection of the Communities' financial interests: Bull. 3-1995, point 1.5.5

Convention on the simplified extradition procedure: OJ C 78, 30.3.1995; Bull. 3-1995, point 1.5.3

Council conclusions on an overall strategy to combat racism and xenophobia: point 1.2.2 of this Bulletin

Council conclusions on the European Union action plan to combat drugs: point 1.5.10 of this Bulletin

Proposal for a Council Decision on the implementation of a training programme for professionals in the European audiovisual programme industry (Media II — training) (1996-2000): point 1.3.227 of this Bulletin

Proposal for a Council Decision on a programme to promote the development and distribution of European audiovisual works (Media II

— Development and distribution) (1996-2000): point 1.3.228 of this Bulletin

Council conclusions on linguistic diversity and multilingualism: point 1.3.223 of this Bulletin

I.20. The European Council noted, with satisfaction, agreement on the Convention establishing Europol, a significant instrument for cooperation between States in the interests of reinforcing the security of their citizens. It recommends Member States to do their utmost to ensure that this Convention can be formally adopted and applied as soon as possible after ratification by the national parliaments. It agreed to settle the question of the possible jurisdiction to be attributed to the Court of Justice of the European Communities at its meeting in June 1996.

I.21. The European Council welcomes the agreement reached on the Convention concerning the use of information technology for customs purposes (CIS), a major factor in improving the operation of the common customs system, and the progress made on the Convention on the European information system (EIS).

The Council is pleased to note completion of the work on the Regulation and the Convention on the protection of the European Communities' financial interests. It noted agreement on the text of this Convention, which will have to be signed before 31 July.

The European Council takes note of the reports submitted by the Member States on their domestic measures to combat wastage and misappropriation of Community funds. It invites the Commission to prepare a comparative summary for the European Council in Madrid. On this basis, it calls on Member States and all institutions to persevere in the battle against fraud and waste.

I.22. The European Council welcomes the conclusion of the Convention on simplified extradition procedures and notes that substantial progress has been made, in particular with regard to visas, in ensuring that people can move freely within the Union. It invites the Council to complete, in July, its work on bringing about the closer integration of third-country nationals residing legally in the Union.

It also asks the Council to see to it that the Convention on checks on persons crossing the Union's external frontiers is signed before the next European Council meeting, subject to solutions being found to the questions outstanding. Finally, it invites the last States concerned to complete their procedures for ratifying the Dublin Convention.

I.23. The Union-wide effort to combat racism and xenophobia is of great significance, and the European Council welcomes the work carried on by the various Council bodies and the Consultative Commission. It asks the Consultative Commission to extend its work in order to study, in close cooperation with the Coun-

cil of Europe, the feasibility of a European Monitoring Centre on Racism and Xenophobia.

I.24. The European Council approves the work on the European Union's action plan to combat drugs (1995-99) and the guidelines adopted for the programme on the prevention of drug dependence. It urges Member States to unite their efforts and recommends ensuring practical implementation of the strategy involving reducing supply, combating trafficking, and international cooperation. It instructs a group of experts from the Member States to submit to its Madrid meeting an analytical report accompanied by proposals dealing with all these issues.

I.25. The European Council recognizes the need for equal opportunities for men and women in the Union and calls for continued measures of improvement.

I.26. The European Council welcomes the political agreement on renewing the Media programme (training, development and distribution), which will contribute to promoting freedom of movement of European audiovisual works in the Community, and to increasing the international competitiveness of the European programme-making industry. It notes the proposal for a revision of the 'Television without frontiers' Directive. The European Council notes that before the end of the year the Commission intends to submit to the Council a proposal for a Decision setting up a financial guarantee instrument for the production of European audiovisual works, with due regard to the financial perspective.

I.27. The European Council emphasizes the importance of linguistic diversity in the European Union.

Preparations for the 1996 Intergovernmental Conference

Reference: Inaugural meeting of the Reflection Group set up to prepare for the Intergovernmental Conference: point 1.9.3 of this Bulletin

I.28. The European Council notes with satisfaction that preparations for the 1996 Intergovernmental Conference are now well under way. The Reflection Group of personal representatives of the Foreign Affairs Ministers and of the President of the Commission, with two representatives of the European Parliament also taking part, was set up in Messina on 2 June 1995. The Group has received reports from the institutions on the functioning of the Treaty on European Union, which will provide an input for its work. It has drawn up its programme of work.

The European Council confirms that, in line with its conclusions at Corfu, the Reflection Group will examine and elaborate suggestions relating to the provisions of the Treaty on European Union due for review and other possible improvements in a spirit of democ-

racy and openness, on the basis of the evaluation of the functioning of the Treaty as set out in the reports. It will elaborate options in the run-up to the future enlargement of the Union on the institutional questions set out in its Brussels conclusions and in the Ioannina agreement (weighting of votes, the threshold for qualified majority decisions, number of members of the Commission and any other measure deemed necessary to facilitate the work of the institutions and guarantee their effective operation with a view to enlargement.)

Furthermore, in view of the lessons which may be learnt more than a year and a half after the entry into force of the Treaty on European Union and of the challenges and risks linked in particular to the prospect of a further enlargement, the European Council considers that thoughts should now focus on a number of priorities to enable the Union to respond to its citizens' expectations:

- to analyse the principles, objectives and instruments of the Union, with the new challenges facing Europe;
- to strengthen common foreign and security policy so that it can cope with new international challenges;
- to provide a better response to modern demands as regards internal security, and the fields of justice and home affairs more generally;
- to make the institutions more efficient, democratic and open so that they are able to adjust to the demands of an enlarged Union;
- to strengthen public support for the process of European integration by meeting the need for a form of democracy which is closer to the citizens of Europe, who are concerned about employment and environment questions;
- to put the principle of subsidiarity into practice more effectively.

Lastly, the Group will bear in mind the advantages of seeking improvements in the working of the institutions that do not require any amendment to the Treaties and can thus enter into force without delay.

As part of the strategy for preparing for the associated countries' accession to the Union, the necessary procedures should be established to ensure that they are kept fully informed of developments in the discussions at the Intergovernmental Conference, bearing in mind their status as future members of the Union.

The Heads of State or Government will continue discussing this matter at their informal meeting in Majorca on 22 and 23 September 1995 and the European Council will receive a full report from the Reflection Group for its meeting in Madrid in December 1995.

Part B

I — Preparatory work on introduction of the single currency

Conclusions of the Council (economic and financial affairs) 19 June 1995

1.29. The Council (economic and financial affairs) restated its determination to prepare the transition to the single currency by 1999 at the latest, in strict accordance with the Maastricht Treaty. It restated its commitment to fully observing the convergence criteria. It welcomed the contributions represented by the Green Paper drawn up by the Commission as well as those of the proceedings of the EMI.

The President of the Council (economic and financial affairs) recommended to the European Council that it:

- instruct the Council (economic and financial affairs) to define, in consultation with the Commission and the EMI, a reference scenario guaranteeing full compliance with the Treaty, this being a precondition for the irreversibility necessary at the start of stage 3, with a view to reporting back to the Madrid European Council in December 1995;
- ask the Commission to undertake the necessary consultations with a view to reporting back to the European Council in Madrid;
- note the work already completed on defining the technical characteristics of coins and ask the Council (economic and financial affairs) to continue with all the necessary work;
- ask Member States to take all the necessary steps to see that public services consider the practical arrangements for switching their operations to the single currency when the time comes;
- request the Council (economic and financial affairs) to examine, together with the EMI, the future relationship between the currencies of the Member countries of the Monetary Union and of the other States of the European Union.

1.30. The President of the Council (economic and financial affairs) noted the importance of the preparatory discussions already completed on the definition of the characteristics of notes and coins needed for the single currency. He noted:

- the consensus achieved on the range of denominations;
- the progress achieved on the appearance of the coins and notes, and the EMI Council's preference for identical notes in all Member States, possibly with a separate national symbol;
- the experts' proceedings, which had led to a proposal for design motifs to feature on the coins which was consistent with the motifs for the notes agreed on by the Council of the EMI.

II — Preparation of the associated countries of Central and Eastern Europe for integration into the internal market of the European Union

Council conclusions of 12 June 1995

1.31. The Council welcomes the White Paper prepared by the Commission, in accordance with the conclusions of the Essen European Council, on preparation of the associated countries for integration into the internal market of the Union at the time of their accession. It welcomes the quality of the document, which was drafted after consultation of the associated countries. The Council was able to consult the associated countries itself at a joint meeting on 10 April with the Ministers for Foreign Affairs and at a joint meeting on 6 June with the Ministers with responsibility for the internal market. It considers that the White Paper is a useful guide for those countries, in the context of the process of reform already initiated and of implementation of the Europe Agreements.

1.32. The preparation of the associated countries for integration into the internal market is, as was affirmed by the Essen European Council, the main element of the strategy of preparation for accession. The associated countries themselves regard such preparation for integration into the internal market as a priority. Without anticipating or prejudging the future negotiations on accession and without laying down further conditions for those negotiations, the White Paper is thus intended to guide and assist the efforts already undertaken by the associated countries by outlining the measures, implementation of which is regarded as essential by the Commission, with a view to integration into the internal market, and the structures necessary to that end. It is when they accede that those countries will — subject, if need be, to transitional periods — adopt the whole *acquis* covered by Community legislation and policies.

1.33. The Council approves the way in which the White Paper emphasizes the importance of the internal market for achieving the objectives of the Union. In particular, the internal market contributes to sustainable, balanced and environment-friendly growth, to greater economic and social cohesion, to a high level of employment and social protection and to a higher standard of living and a higher quality of life. The internal market is an area within which free movement of goods, individuals, services and capital is ensured and in which a system of transparent competition is guaranteed. It requires a high level of mutual trust and equivalent regulatory approaches.

The gradual alignment of the associated countries on Community policies for the construction of the internal market will strengthen the competitiveness of their economies and increase the benefits of their economic reforms.

I.34. The Council notes that the White Paper, which presents an overall view of Community legislation relating to the internal market, does not establish any hierarchy between the sectors, but that within each field covered it proposes the essential measures likely to be adopted as a priority by the associated countries and sets out a sequence for their adoption, without imposing any timetable. The Council considers that this approach is justified by the fact that it is for the associated countries themselves, in the light of the White Paper and their national contexts and priorities, to define and implement their programmes for preparing for integration into the internal market. The associated countries should, as they have indicated their willingness to do, establish those programmes, taking into account the general framework defined in the association agreements. The Copenhagen European Council emphasized the special importance attached in particular to the field of competition and, with a view to accession, to the protection of workers, the environment and consumers.

The Council approves the emphasis placed by the White Paper on the implementation and control structures, establishment of which must accompany the adoption of legislation on the internal market.

The Council invites the Commission to hold consultations with the associated countries on their national programmes for implementing the recommendations in the White Paper. The Commission will hold close consultations with the Member States on actual progress made and will keep them regularly informed of the process.

I.35. Successful preparation of the associated countries for integration into the internal market presupposes that they will be given all appropriate assistance both by the Community and its Member States, whose resources earmarked for that purpose must be put to the best use in a coordinated manner. It is important in particular to draw on Member States' experience in this field.

The Council welcomes the willingness expressed by the Commission to contribute to improving the coordination and effectiveness of Community assistance. It calls upon Member States to work along the same lines, taking into account the imperatives of transparency, efficiency and proximity and the need to avoid duplication. It considers that greater participation by the other public bodies and the private sector should be encouraged. It invites the associated countries to equip themselves with the internal structure necessary to make full use of the facilities offered to them and welcomes the progress already made in this area. It emphasizes that strengthened cooperation between associated countries will contribute to the success of each party's efforts.

The Council considers that particular attention must be given to the follow-up to the White Paper process.

It notes that the Commission intends to extend, in close contact with Member States, its analysis of its potential benefits and will submit the results to the institutions of the Union and to the associated countries. It confirms that the possibilities offered by the structured dialogue and by the association agreements must be used to that end. The PHARE Management Committee and the Advisory Committee on the Internal Market should also play a role in this area.

I.36. The General Affairs Council intends to monitor the discussions to be held subsequently on the White Paper in the various forums, in cooperation with the internal market as far as it is concerned, and to coordinate the exercise.

The European Council could, with a view to its next meeting, invite the Commission to report to it on progress made in preparing the associated countries for integration into the internal market.

III — Implementation of the strategy, in the first half of 1995, to prepare for accession

I.37. The strategy to prepare for accession adopted by the Essen European Council, the main instruments of which are the Europe Agreements and the structured dialogue, took off in the first half of 1995. Although it is too early to establish a proper report, it is worthwhile having an overall view of the measures undertaken. Such a view confirms the validity of the chosen course and the desirability of continuing along it.

The Europe Agreements

I.38. Six Europe Agreements are now in force. The beginning of 1995 saw the entry into force of European association agreements with Romania, Bulgaria, the Czech Republic and Slovakia, following the entry into force in 1994 of agreements with Hungary and Poland.

Association Council meetings with those six countries have been held, or are to be held in 1995 as follows: 10 April (Romania and Czech Republic), 29 May (Bulgaria and Slovakia), 17 July (Hungary and Poland). Parliamentary association committees have also met since the beginning of the year with all these associated States.

The group of associated States is increasing, in line with the guidelines laid down by the European Council. Negotiations for European association agreements with the three Baltic States of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania were concluded in the space of only a few months, so that those agreements could be signed on 12 June 1995. As early as 29 May 1995 the Council had occasion to record that the conditions had been met for those three countries to be included in the strategy to prepare for accession defined in Essen, thus making it possible for them to participate in the

joint meetings under the structured dialogue with the associated countries of Central and Eastern Europe.

Negotiations for an association agreement with Slovenia are nearing completion.

Structured dialogue

1.39. The structured dialogue is now operational, as witnessed by the number of ministerial meetings held in various areas, the invitation to the Heads of State or Government of the associated countries to meet alongside the Cannes European Council being the high point in that process.

The meeting of Ministers for Culture and the Media on 3 April 1995 made it possible to define the broad outline of future cooperation with the associated countries in the fields of culture and the media. The Ministers of the associated countries expressed their willingness to play an active part in the Community programmes in these fields. The meeting also made it possible to define the following three key areas which should be given priority in cooperation with the associated countries of Central and Eastern Europe: legal and administrative cooperation, the restructuring of cultural and media industries and the protection of cultural heritage.

The meeting of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs in Luxembourg on 10 April 1995, prepared by a meeting of Coreper with the Ambassadors of the associated countries, made it possible to hold a discussion on the Commission's position on the preparation of the White Paper on integration into the internal market, and likewise to address important issues relating to regional cooperation and security in Europe.

The meeting with the Ministers for Economic and Financial Affairs was held on 22 May 1995, dealing with the subject of integration of the associated countries into the internal market by focusing attention on the approximation of laws in the economic and financial field, with an exchange of views on the economic situation of those countries (macroeconomic aspects).

Ministers with responsibility for the internal market met on 6 June 1995, holding a detailed exchange of views on the Commission White Paper on the preparation of the associated countries for integration into the internal market.

A meeting of Research Ministers is scheduled for 9 June, at which stock can be taken of progress on scientific and technical cooperation with the countries of Central and Eastern Europe, the alignment policy implemented by the associated countries and the forecasts for their participation in Community research programmes.

The first meeting of the Ministers for Justice and Home Affairs on 20 June 1995 was prepared for by

two meetings between the troika of the K.4 Committee and the countries of Central and Eastern Europe on 19 January and 7 June. It was to cover cooperation in the following fields: asylum and immigration, police and customs cooperation and civil and criminal judicial cooperation.

In accordance with the wish expressed by the Essen European Council that planning should extend beyond the six-month period of each Presidency, it should be noted that the structured dialogue will continue under the Spanish Presidency in the following fields, in particular: justice and home affairs, transport, agriculture, education, foreign affairs.

White Paper

1.40. The submission of the White Paper on the preparation of the associated countries for integration into the internal market has constituted the major development in the strategy for preparing them for accession since the beginning of the year. It is the subject of specific conclusions of the General Affairs Council with a view to the Cannes European Council.

Commercial measures

1.41. The following action has been taken on the conclusions of the Essen European Council concerning commercial measures:

- commercial defence instruments (anti-dumping and safeguard measures): the system for information before the initiation of proceedings is now being applied by the Commission;
- trade in textiles with the six associated countries: Regulation (EC) No 3036/94, which has applied since 1 January 1995, has improved access for products concerned by outward processing operations by means of the immediate abolition of customs duties;
- the Commission has begun discussions in order to extend diagonal cumulation of existing rules of origin to Romania and Bulgaria; this extension forms part of the three-stage strategy decided on by the Essen European Council in order to unify rules of origin in preferential trade between the Community, the countries of Central and Eastern Europe and the EFTA countries;
- the alignment of the timetable regarding customs duties and tariff quotas for Romania and Bulgaria with that for the other associated countries has applied since 1 January 1995;
- the negotiations for the adjustment of the Europe Agreements further to enlargement and the Uruguay Round have been conducted for textiles products and ECSC products; they are well under way for agricultural products.

Agriculture

1.42. The Commission is due to submit a report, before the Cannes European Council, on the reasons

why only a few tariff quotas opened by the Union are fully taken up. It is also due to present to the Council the outcome of the study of the effects of all subsidized exports on the agriculture of the associated countries and to inform it as to how it takes this into account, within the framework of its own institutional responsibilities, for the management of the export refund mechanisms.

As regards the adjustment of the agricultural aspect of the Association Agreements to the results of the Uruguay Round and enlargement, negotiations have been initiated with the associated countries. However, they cannot be concluded before 1 July 1995. Thus:

□ further to enlargement, certain provisional and autonomous measures have been taken for fresh and processed agricultural products since 1 January 1995 so as not to disrupt traditional currents of trade; a second series of measures is about to be adopted by the Council;

□ interim and autonomous measures are also due to be taken to avoid disrupting trade flows following implementation of the results of the Uruguay Round on 1 July; the Commission will shortly be making a proposal with a view to the adoption of these measures, which will take into account the principles of Community preference and reciprocity.

Industry

I.43. The Industry Council meeting on 7 April 1995 adopted conclusions aimed at assisting industrial cooperation with the countries of Central and Eastern Europe by supporting environmental development and a regulatory framework favourable to agreements between undertakings and designed to overcome the existing obstacles in this area.

Financial cooperation

I.44. PHARE has been redirected towards supporting the strategy for preparing for accession. To do so, its programming is being carried out on a multiannual basis. Technical assistance must, in particular, take into account implementation of the White Paper on preparing for integration into the internal market. Assistance under the programme has, moreover, been extended to include investment activity in the field of infrastructures.

CFSP

I.45. The meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs on 10 April, held in the framework of the structured dialogue, gave rise to exchanges of views on several political issues of mutual interest. Meetings at the level of Political Directors and European correspondents were organized, as well as numerous meetings at expert level.

Coordination in the capitals of third countries and in international organizations has gradually been established. Coordination within the United Nations, in particular, has proved to be extremely positive, as witnessed by the considerable convergence of voting by the Union and the associated countries, for example on the occasion of the 51st session of the Commission on Human Rights.

The associated countries have, moreover, subscribed to a growing number of initiatives and joint actions of the Union, as well as to declarations. Thus they all participated in the joint action aimed at obtaining the unconditional and unlimited extension of the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty. They also supported the series of initiatives undertaken by the Union pursuant to Article 3(2) of the joint action concerning anti-personnel mines, in preparation for the Conference to review the 1980 Convention on Inhumane Weapons.

Stability Pact

I.46. The process leading up to the adoption of the Pact on Stability in Europe in Paris on 21 March also contributed to the strategy for preparing for accession. Concluded following round table meetings bringing together, under the chairmanship of the Union, the associated countries and their neighbours, the Pact consecrated the determination of the countries of Central and Eastern Europe to consolidate and develop good-neighbourly relations among themselves, and to strengthen stability in Europe by entrusting to the OSCE the monitoring of the bilateral agreements and arrangements included in the Pact.

The accompanying measures for this process, taken by the Union as part of PHARE, have contributed to this result by setting up projects concerning regional transboundary cooperation, issues relating to minorities, cultural cooperation, including language training and administrative training, and environmental problems.

Justice and home affairs

I.47. Following the meeting on 19 January 1995 between the troika of the K.4 Committee and the associated countries, and acting on instructions from the K.4 Committee, confirmed by Coreper, certain forms of cooperation were initiated in the three fields covered by Title VI:

□ In the field of asylum and immigration, two meetings of Cirefi (Clearing house for immigration) were held with experts from the countries of Central and Eastern Europe. The ministerial meeting on 20 June is due to deal, in particular, with the following topics: false documents, the approximation of legislation on movement, the questionnaire on practices concerning visas issued in third countries and readmission.

□ In the field of police and customs cooperation, in which a meeting between experts on questions con-

cerning drugs and organized crime is to be held shortly, the Council meeting on 20 June is to deal with implementation of the Berlin Declaration concerning police and customs cooperation to combat organized crime, and the setting-up of a police academy in Budapest.

□ As regards judicial cooperation, a very comprehensive questionnaire has been sent to the countries of Central and Eastern Europe. Answers to the questionnaire will be discussed by the Council on 20 June, as will accession of the countries of Central and Eastern Europe to the Lugano and Rome Conventions and to the relevant judicial cooperation conventions.

IV — Statement by the European Union on former Yugoslavia

I.48. Meeting in Cannes on 26 and 27 June 1995, the European Council sends the following message to the leaders and peoples of former Yugoslavia:

□ The European Union solemnly reaffirms its opposition to the settlement of the conflict in former Yugoslavia by force. It calls for a moratorium on military operations and for the conclusion of an agreement to cease hostilities.

□ Since the beginning, the European Union has lent its support to the efforts of the United Nations to contain the war, to come to the aid of the civilian population and to promote the peace process. It now wishes to emphasize its support for resolute action by Unprofor.

As regards the action of the United Nations and its military aspects, the European Union reiterates its support for the deployment of the Rapid Reaction Force, as approved by the United Nations Security Council, for the purposes of enabling Unprofor to accomplish its task in the best possible conditions of security and with greater efficiency. The objective is to enable Unprofor to act and react. The Member States of the European Union are demonstrating their solidarity with the Rapid Reaction Force by offering it their assistance as far as they are able and by urging the United Nations to ensure that all the members of the Organization contribute to the financial support of the Force.

The European Union strongly advises all the parties in the conflict to refrain from placing obstacles in the way of the freedom of movement and action of Unprofor and of the humanitarian organizations bringing aid to the civilian population. It warns them that the peace forces are determined to overcome such obstacles. The siege of Sarajevo must be lifted. The European Union demands freedom of access to Sarajevo, its enclaves and the safe areas.

The European Union confirms the authorization to open negotiations for a trade and cooperation agreement with Croatia but would reiterate its stern warning against any attempt to settle the situation in Krajina by force.

□ The European Union confirms that it is its first resolve to speed up the finalization of a peaceful settlement. It reiterates its confidence in and its full support for the mediator it has appointed, Mr Carl Bildt, as co-Chairman of the Steering Committee of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia. It has noted with the keenest interest the outcome of his first visit to the region.

— The European Union asks Mr Bildt urgently to seek ways of reopening the dialogue with all the parties in Bosnia-Herzegovina. The European Union, the United States and Russia have devised a plan which is based on a fair division of territory and on future constitutional arrangements which will preserve the integrity of Bosnia-Herzegovina and ensure equitable and balanced treatment for the Croat-Bosnian and Serb-Bosnian entities. This plan must be accepted as the basis for the resumption of negotiations.

— The European Union at the same time asks Mr Bildt to pursue the efforts to secure mutual recognition of the States which have emerged from the former Yugoslavia. It understands the urgency attaching in an initial stage to the recognition of Bosnia-Herzegovina by the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. It would refer to the proposals made, in particular on the question of sanctions, in order to achieve that mutual recognition as soon as possible. The European Union urges in this context the importance of strict observance of the closure of the border between Bosnia-Herzegovina and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. It calls on all States to see to it that the monitoring mission of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia has adequate resources.

— The European Union asks Mr Bildt to encourage the Zagreb Government and the Krajina Serb leaders to resume talks, revive the economic Agreement of 2 December 1994 and accept the draft Agreement known as plan Z4 and to urge the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to support that plan.

— In view of the success already achieved to bridge the gap between Croats and Muslims, to which the Muslim-Croat Federation and the action of the European Union Administrator in Mostar stand witness, the European Union is convinced that solutions can be found to establish satisfactory relations between all communities in the former Yugoslavia. The European Union asks its Mediator to keep the Ministers for Foreign Affairs informed of the initial results of his efforts at the next Council meeting on 17 July.

□ These are the European Union's immediate objectives for its own action and that of Mr Bildt. Overall peace will not be restored unless the rights of each community are safeguarded everywhere. In this respect the European Union will remain vigilant concerning the fate of the people of Vojvodina, Sandjak and Kosovo: full reintegration of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia into the community of nations depends on satisfactory developments.

V — Euro-Mediterranean Conference in Barcelona — position of the European Union

General introduction

I.49. The countries of the European Union and their Mediterranean partners must act together to a greater extent to ensure that the Mediterranean becomes, more so than at present, an area of exchange and dialogue guaranteeing peace, stability and the well-being of those who live around it.

In accordance with the guidelines laid down by the European Councils in Lisbon (June 1992), Corfu (June 1994) and Essen (December 1994), the European Union is resolved to establish a lasting pattern of relations with the other Mediterranean countries in a spirit of partnership. An ambitious policy of cooperation to the south forms a counterpart to the policy of openness to the east and gives the European Union's external action its geopolitical coherence.

The European Union and its Mediterranean partners will have to meet common challenges calling for a coordinated overall approach. That approach must take proper account of the characteristics and distinguishing features of each of the countries on the other side of the Mediterranean. The establishment of a multilateral framework between Europe and the other side of the Mediterranean is the counterpart to a strengthening of the bilateral relations which link the Union and each of its partners. The existing bilateral agreements and the current negotiations for the conclusion of new generation agreements will make it possible to safeguard or even accentuate the specific nature of each of these bilateral relations within the new multilateral framework; these agreements will at the same time constitute one of the main instruments for implementing the provisions contained in this document.

The Euro-Mediterranean Ministerial Conference to be held in Barcelona on 27 and 28 November 1995 will give the countries of the European Union and their eastern and western Mediterranean partners an unprecedented opportunity to decide together what their future relationship is to be.

In its relations with these countries, the European Union's objective is to ensure stability and prosperity in the Mediterranean. To that end, the European Union is prepared to support those countries in their efforts to turn the region progressively into an area of peace, stability, prosperity and cooperation and for that purpose to establish a Euro-Mediterranean partnership. That calls for political dialogue, sustainable and balanced economic and social development, combating poverty and the need for greater understanding between cultures through a reinforcement of the human dimension in exchanges.

This is the spirit in which the European Union has embarked on the present discussion, which seeks to establish an overall partnership based on strengthening democracy and respect for human rights, which constitute an essential element in relations between Europe and its Mediterranean neighbours. That partnership comprises the following three main aspects:

□ A political and security aspect

The aim here is to establish a number of common principles and interests, acceptable to all, which the partners would undertake to promote together. It involves a reaffirmation of the importance, within each State, of respect for fundamental freedoms and the establishment of the rule of law, which constitute elements of stability for the whole Mediterranean region. Likewise, relations between States must be guided by certain principles acceptable to all which will ensure the stability of the region. This initiative involves a dialogue with countries in the Arab-Muslim world, and with other countries, and will take into account the specific cultural features of the region.

□ An economic and financial aspect

The aim is to build a zone of shared prosperity. An action plan is put forward, setting out the framework, priorities and arrangements for partnership in order to establish a Euro-Mediterranean economic area based on free trade in accordance with the obligations arising from the WTO. It commits the partners to considering the implications of creating a free-trade area in relations between them as well as in the fields of economic development, resources and infrastructure. Particular importance is attached to regional integration. In this context, it is emphasized that European Union aid to the Mediterranean region cannot be a substitute for major efforts by the countries concerned to improve their own situation and their economic and social development. It is acknowledged that the economic modernization involved requires a substantial increase in financial cooperation, which must promote above all the mobilization of local economic forces in order to bring about sustainable, self-engendered development. To that end, particular stress will be placed on private sector investment, a powerful factor for the development of the region.

□ A social and human aspect

The aim here is to encourage exchanges among civil societies. In the context of decentralized cooperation, the emphasis is placed on education, training and young people, culture and the media, migrant population groups and health. Greater cooperation in the field of home affairs and justice is also envisaged, with action in particular against drug trafficking, terrorism and international crime.

Thus defined, the Euro-Mediterranean partnership, with its overall approach focused on the relationship between Europe and the Mediterranean, differs fundamentally from the peace process in the Middle East. The partnership is not a new forum for resolving conflicts and should not be seen as the framework for this process, even if, among other objectives, it can help to promote its success. The same applies with regard to the other disputes that may affect relations between countries in the area.

Nor is the Euro-Mediterranean partnership intended to replace the other activities and initiatives undertaken in the interests of the peace, stability and development of the region, which are aimed at strengthening dialogue and cooperation between Europe and its neighbours in the southern and eastern Mediterranean.

More particularly, the European Union intends to play an active part in the economic summit to be held in Amman in October as a follow-up to the Casablanca economic summit. This is a separate process from the Euro-Mediterranean partnership, both by its composition and by its objectives, even if certain synergies may result from it.

All in all, the sole significance of taking part in the Barcelona Conference is that of adhering to the principles underlying the Euro-Mediterranean partnership.

The European Union hopes that the Euro-Mediterranean Conference will lay the foundations for the Euro-Mediterranean partnership by adopting a joint document on the three main aspects referred to above, which form a whole and must be made to interact positively.

Political and security partnership: establishing a common area of peace and stability

I.50. In this field, the European Union proposes that the Euro-Mediterranean partnership should be put into practice with the adoption of a declaration of principles by all the partners, at the Conference in Barcelona this autumn, setting a number of objectives common to the parties with regard to internal and external security.

Human rights, democracy and the rule of law

It should be possible for rules of conduct within each State or political entity, which correspond to those recognized by the international community, to be reaffirmed by all the parties. The internal stability of States must be seen as a medium-term element in the stability of the whole Euro-Mediterranean area.

The Euro-Mediterranean partnership should therefore be based on observance of the following principles:

Respect for the basic texts

Commitment by the partners to act in accordance with the UN Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, as well as the obligations arising from the international declarations and agreements in this field by which they are bound.

Rule of law

Each partner should be able to commit itself to the development of the rule of law and of democracy in its internal political system (free and regular elections to governing and representative bodies, independent judiciary, balance of powers and good governance), with the partners recognizing at the same time the right of each of them to choose and freely develop its own political, sociocultural and economic system, provided it complies with commonly agreed international standards concerning human rights.

Fundamental freedoms

Commitment by each partner to take practical steps to ensure the effective exercise of fundamental freedoms, on the basis of the undertakings entered into by the partners in the previous two paragraphs, including freedom of expression, freedom of association for peaceful purposes and freedom of thought, conscience and religion.

Commitment by the partners to give favourable consideration to the possibility of exchanging information and responding to any requests for information made to them by the partners on questions in connection with human rights and fundamental freedoms.

Pluralism and tolerance

Commitment by each partner to respect diversity and pluralism in its society. Call for the promotion of tolerance between different groups in society and for re-

sistance to manifestations of intolerance, especially racism and xenophobia. Action against terrorism will be all the more effective if it observes the rules of law and the principles of human rights and is coupled in the longer term with policies for specific action to deal with the underlying causes. The partners could thus stress the importance of proper education in the matter of human rights and fundamental freedoms.

Human rights

Commitment by the partners to respect human rights and fundamental freedoms and the exercise of such rights and freedoms, both individually and together with other members of the same group, without any discrimination on the grounds of race, nationality, language, religion or sex.

Stability, security, good-neighbourly relations

The partners could affirm that peace and stability in the Mediterranean region are a common asset, which they undertake to preserve and strengthen by all means at their disposal.

A security partnership between Europe and the Mediterranean should be based on respect for the following principles:

Sovereign equality

Commitment by the partners to respect each other's sovereign equality and all rights inherent in their sovereignty, in accordance with international law. Commitment by the partners to fulfil in good faith the obligations they have assumed under international law.

Non-interference

Commitment by each partner to refrain from any direct or indirect intervention contrary to the rules of international law in the internal affairs of another partner.

Respect for territorial integrity

Commitment by the partners to respect the territorial integrity and the unity of each of the other partners.

Non-use of force and peaceful settlement of disputes

Renunciation by the partners of any recourse, in their mutual relations, to the threat or use of force against

the territorial integrity or political independence of another partner, or any other action that is incompatible with the aims of the United Nations. Commitment by the partners to consider joint mechanisms of preventive diplomacy and to settle their disputes by peaceful means.

Fight against terrorism, organized crime and drugs

Commitment by the partners to cooperate to prevent and combat the threat of terrorist activities by ratifying and implementing the international instruments and commitments to which they subscribe in this connection, and by taking other appropriate measures. Commitment by the partners to fight together against the expansion and diversification of organized crime and to combat the drugs problem in all its aspects.

Objectives in relation to disarmament and non-proliferation

Commitment by the partners to fulfil in good faith their commitments under the arms-control, disarmament and non-proliferation conventions to which they are party.

Call for all the partners to adhere to the Treaty on the Non-proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, the Convention on Chemical Weapons and the Convention on Biological Weapons and to commit themselves to practical action in favour of chemical, biological and nuclear non-proliferation.

Commitment by each partner not to develop military capacity beyond its legitimate individual or collective security requirements. The partners could accordingly reaffirm their resolve to achieve the same degree of security and mutual confidence at lower levels of conventional weaponry.

Good-neighbourly relations, confidence and security-building measures

Commitment by the partners to develop good-neighbourly relations among themselves. The partners should support the processes of regional integration, emphasizing their importance for the stability of the region. They could also undertake to consider any confidence and security-building measures that could be taken jointly with a view to the creation of an 'area of peace and stability in the Mediterranean', drawing for example on the Stability Pact for the Central and Eastern European countries.

Economic and financial partnership: building a zone of shared prosperity

Introduction

1.51. Problems manifest themselves in different ways in each of the partner countries, but all are faced with the same challenges:

- serious demographic pressure;
- a large farming population;
- insufficient diversification in production and industrial trade;
- weak intraregional trade;
- an overdeveloped and inefficient public sector.

The partners could accordingly set themselves the following long-term objectives:

- to accelerate the pace of sustainable socioeconomic development;
- to improve the living conditions of their populations by reducing the prosperity gap and increasing the employment level;
- to encourage regional cooperation and integration.

To this end, a Euro-Mediterranean area should be established on the basis of free trade and partnership in the maximum number of areas.

The partners would consider that policies should be pursued based on the principles of the market economy and the integration of their economies and on a partnership which takes account of their needs and their different levels of development.

They would give priority to the adaptation and modernization of the economic and social structures of the non-EU Mediterranean countries in order to facilitate the progressive establishment of a free-trade area and in particular:

- to promote the modernization and development of the private sector, as well as its legal and regulatory environment, by means of greater administrative cooperation and by encouraging private investment from local, regional and Community sources;
- to mitigate the social and environmental consequences which may result from economic development, by according in particular the requisite priority to the policies, programmes and projects most directly affecting the day-to-day life of the neediest populations.

The partners should, lastly, endeavour to promote mechanisms to foster transfers of technology.

Euro-Mediterranean free-trade area

The partners would agree to establish a Euro-Mediterranean area based on free trade, to be progressively completed by 2010, covering most trade, based on the

opportunities offered and the obligations resulting from the World Trade Organization.

The creation of a free-trade area would be an essential component of the Euro-Mediterranean partnership and would require a special effort by all partners.

Within this area:

- manufactured products would move freely, without tariff or non-tariff barriers;
- taking as a basis traditional trade flows, and as far as the various agricultural policies allow, trade in agricultural products would be progressively liberalized, through reciprocal preferential access;
- the right of establishment for companies, provision of cross-border services and capital movements would be progressively liberalized, having due regard to the GATS Agreement.

To that end, the ongoing negotiations between the Union and non-member Mediterranean countries will be concluded as soon as possible and, in parallel, similar free-trade agreements should be negotiated between the Mediterranean countries themselves.

As a second stage, the Mediterranean countries could be encouraged to negotiate free-trade agreements with the non-Mediterranean European countries associated with the Union.

In order to facilitate trade, the partners would propose:

- to progress by stages towards cumulation of origin among all the parties, in accordance with conditions comparable to those envisaged by the Union *vis-à-vis* the countries of Central and Eastern Europe;
- to adopt broadly similar rules of origin via the development of customs cooperation amongst all partners;
- to improve certification procedures to facilitate mutual recognition of certificates of conformity and, in the longer term, harmonization of standards;
- to adopt the highest possible standards of protection for intellectual property (TRIPs);
- to adopt similar competition rules.

The liberalization of services would be the subject of special agreements, to be negotiated as soon as possible.

Cooperation priorities

Investments

Rapid and sustainable growth and continued structural reforms are essential to the success of economic development. This process should be supported by internal savings, the basis of investment, to which should be added considerably higher direct foreign investments.

For this reason the partners would stress the major importance, for economic development of investment, of the progressive elimination of barriers to investment and of creating an environment conducive to direct foreign investment.

They would therefore propose to examine how to encourage direct investment, while respecting the spheres of competence of all parties (the European Community, its Member States and its Mediterranean partners).

Regional cooperation

The partners would recognize that regional cooperation is a key factor in promoting the creation of a free trade area. It is therefore important for trade to develop both between the European Union and its Mediterranean partners and also, on a voluntary basis, between the partners themselves.

Business

The partners would appeal to companies to enter into business agreements (joint ventures, marketing arrangements, subcontracting, licensing, etc.) within the Euro-Mediterranean area.

The partners would encourage such cooperation by providing a favourable environment and regulatory framework for companies, while respecting competition rules (access to suitable sites, skilled labour, credit facilities, capital markets, etc.). Particular attention would be paid to support for the privatization of public enterprises.

They would endeavour to promote industrial cooperation and modernization through:

- exchange of information on industrial and technological developments, industrial policy, competitiveness and the modernization, restructuring and privatization of industry, innovation and investment, trade liberalization and its effects on industry and the legal and financial environment, and health and safety at work;
- encouraging networks, joint projects, cooperation infrastructure and consultative mechanisms;
- development of technology and standards;
- improving conditions for developing foreign investment in the Mediterranean partner countries.

The partners would consider it necessary to implement a programme of technical support to SMEs in order to improve the quality of products and services, including tourism. They would support cooperation among SMEs and improved access to credit. The partners would recognize the importance of developing the financial sector in the Mediterranean countries in order to mobilize resources for assisting business. They would encourage the integration of the informal

labour sector through the development of micro-businesses and self-employment.

Environment

The partners would emphasize their interdependence in environmental matters, which requires a regional approach and greater cooperation together with improved coordination of multilateral programmes existing both within the framework of the European Union and of the relevant international organizations. They would recognize the importance of reconciling economic development with environmental protection and of integrating environmental concerns into all aspects of economic policy (industry, research, energy, transport, agriculture, fisheries, tourism and regional planning) in order to foster the sustainable development of the region.

In order to reverse the current tendency towards a degradation of the environmental situation of the region, the partners would undertake to continue and step up the efforts already being made. In this context, they would confirm their attachment to the objectives and structures set up in the framework of the Barcelona Convention and the Mediterranean action plan, to revitalize their efforts in the region. The effectiveness and visibility of their action in this area should be increased. To supplement these efforts, they would also agree to establish a short- and medium-term priority action programme, to concentrate their financial support essentially on such action and to provide a monitoring mechanism for its implementation, in particular regular dialogue.

This programme should be focused in particular on problems of water, waste, air pollution and the protection of soil, coastal areas and the Mediterranean Sea, flora, fauna and conservation of the natural heritage, landscape and sites, the prevention of forest fires, and earth observation. It would be backed up, to prepare for the longer term, by action in training, education, network creation and compilation of environmental data.

The partners would also agree on adopting and implementing, as soon as possible, any legislative and regulatory measures which prove to be necessary, especially preventive measures, and high standards.

Fisheries

The partners would recognize the importance of conservation and rational management of fish stocks.

Accordingly, they will increase their participation and cooperation in the framework of the General Fisheries Council for the Mediterranean for the adoption and effective implementation of appropriate conservation and management measures in order to ensure the lasting exploitation of this area's fishery resources.

They would confirm their declaration made at Heraklion in December 1994 and propose to take appropriate action in the legal sphere to ensure suitable follow-up to the conclusions of the Conference.

They would improve cooperation on research into fish stocks in the Mediterranean and on training and scientific research and would envisage creating joint scientific monitoring centres for this purpose.

Energy

The partners would recognize their interdependence in the energy sector. For the development both of energy resources and as regards energy exchanges, the appropriate framework conditions need to be created for investments and the activities of energy companies.

They would step up existing cooperation concerning energy policies. They would also encourage producer-consumer dialogue.

To that end, they would propose:

- to foster the association of Mediterranean countries with the Treaty on the European Energy Charter;
- to promote joint participation in research programmes;
- to develop viable renewable energy sources, in particular solar energy technologies;
- to promote energy efficiency.

The partners would cooperate in creating the conditions enabling the companies operating in the energy sector to extend energy networks (electricity, gas and oil pipelines) and in promoting link-ups between them.

Other areas of cooperation

Agriculture and rural development

The partners would focus cooperation in particular on:

- support for policies implemented by them to diversify production;
- reduction of food dependency;
- promotion of environment-friendly agriculture;
- closer relations between businesses, groups and organizations representing trades and professions in the partners on a voluntary basis;
- support for privatization;
- technical assistance and training;
- harmonization of phytosanitary and veterinary standards;
- integrated rural development, including improvement of basic services and the development of associated economic activities;

- cooperation among rural regions, exchange of experience and know-how concerning rural development.

Infrastructure development

(a) Transport

The partners would underline the importance of an efficient transport system within the Euro-Mediterranean area as a precondition for the expansion of trade flows.

To that end, they would respect international maritime law principles and in particular the freedom to provide services in international transport and free access to international cargoes.

They would agree on a priority programme which would incorporate environmental benefits in the following areas:

- improvement of efficiency of port and airport infrastructure;
- simplification of administrative procedures in ports and airports, including computerization;
- harmonization of air-traffic control and management systems;
- improvement of multimodal, combined sea and air transport across the Mediterranean;
- improvement of safety at sea and air safety and more efficient monitoring of marine pollution;
- development of east-west land links on the southern and eastern shores of the Mediterranean;
- connection of the Mediterranean partners' networks to the trans-European networks, including the identification of multimodal corridors of common interest in order to ensure interoperability.

(b) Information technology and telecommunications

The partners would underline the importance of a modern, efficient telecommunications network, particularly as regards basic services for economic and social development. To that end, they will focus on:

- development of infrastructure, particularly in rural areas, to facilitate access to services;
- the modernization of telecommunications (legislation, regulations, pricing structure and transparency, privatization, etc.);
- access to the information superhighway and to multimedia networks;
- transfer of technology, research and training (distance learning, teleworking, SMEs and health);
- development of interadministrative information networks within the Euro-Mediterranean economic area;
- cooperation among telecommunications companies in the above areas.

Local authorities and regional planning

The partners would affirm their willingness to cooperate and examine their interdependence in this area and, with this aim:

- to define a regional planning strategy for the Euro-Mediterranean area appropriate to countries' requirements;
- to promote cross-border cooperation;
- to foster cooperation among local authorities.

As far as towns are concerned, emphasis would be placed on housing, public transport and water-supply and sanitation services.

Research and development

The partners would consider it necessary to promote research and development and tackle the widening gap in scientific achievement, taking account of the principle of mutual advantage.

To that end, the research capacity of the Mediterranean rim countries should be improved and assistance given for the training of scientific and technical staff, to promote better integration of young researchers in the region.

Implementation of the three Rio Conventions on biological diversity, the fight against desertification and climate change constitutes an ideal area for cooperation.

In addition, qualified research institutes and higher education establishments from European and Mediterranean countries will participate in joint research programmes, based in particular on the creation of scientific networks on clearly defined topics.

In this context, the partners would note with satisfaction the opening-up on a case-by-case basis of many specific programmes under the Community's fourth framework programme, particularly those dealing with the environment and technology, health and society, research on renewable resources, urban development, the information technologies programme and the communications technologies programme.

These areas are in addition to those already subject to the same arrangements under the Community's third framework programme.

Lastly, they would wish to set up a committee to monitor Euro-Mediterranean cooperation on research and development so as to follow up, in particular, the discussions started on 21 and 22 March in Sophia Antipolis.

Statistics

The partners would recognize the importance of comprehensive, up-to-date statistical information. They

would promote closer cooperation between the Statistical Office of the European Communities (Eurostat), the Member States' statistical offices and the statistical offices of interested Mediterranean countries, in particular for harmonizing methodology and exchanging data. A conference organized by Eurostat would examine the key needs of the national statistical systems of the Mediterranean countries in order to determine priority areas of cooperation.

Means of cooperation

In order to implement the partnership, and in particular to back up the efforts involved in setting up a free trade area, the partners would stress the importance of efficient financial cooperation, managed in the framework of a multiannual programme, adapted to its objectives and priorities and which takes account of the specific characteristics of each of the partners.

For this purpose the Community considers that the partnership should benefit from substantial additional financial assistance for the period 1995-99. This would be supplemented by EIB assistance in the form of increased loans and financial resources allocated bilaterally by the Member States, with a view to ensuring through coordination of contributors, in compliance with the principle of subsidiarity, the optimum complementarity and effectiveness of such assistance and a clear overall profile for European Union action.

The partners would recognize the importance of sound macroeconomic management to ensure the success of their partnership. To this end, they would agree on the value of economic-policy dialogue between the Community and each of the Mediterranean partners, particularly under new agreements.

Partnership in social and human affairs

Introduction

1.52. The partners would work to encourage the participation of civil society in the Euro-Mediterranean partnership. With this in view, they would develop instruments of decentralized cooperation encouraging exchanges between those active in development: leaders of civil and political society, the cultural world, universities, the research community, the media, organizations, trade unions and public and private enterprises. They would undertake to promote the participation of women in such exchanges, because of their key role in development.

The partners would also recognize that current population trends must be counterbalanced by appropriate demographic policies to accelerate economic take-off. In this context, the partners would consider this challenge a matter of priority.

They would consider that the development of human resources is vital both in the education and training of

young people and in the areas of culture and health. In this regard, they would stress the importance in this field of the principle of subsidiarity, which reflects the different responsibilities of the Member States and the Community, and of linguistic diversity.

They would acknowledge the importance of the role played by migration in their relationships.

They would consider that cooperation on democracy and human rights should be an essential part of exchanges among civil society and would require appropriate action.

While identifying common priorities and objectives in the fields of justice and home affairs, the partners would recognize the need for a differentiated approach that takes into account the diversity of the situation in each country.

Cooperation in these areas could include the negotiating of conventions.

Cooperation priorities

Education and training

The partners would encourage:

- a full exchange of information on systems, policies and action in the field of education and training;
- the development of vocational training programmes, with the emphasis on the private sector;
- promotion of cooperation networks among universities and encouragement of mobility of research workers and teaching staff;
- strengthening of links between education and business;
- development of education, with particular reference to the education of young girls and adult literacy training;
- development of programmes in management and executive training.

Social development

The partners would acknowledge the importance of social development which, in their opinion, should go hand in hand with any economic development. They would give particular priority to respect for basic social rights.

Migration

The partners would agree on the need to increase their efforts to reduce migratory pressures. To this end they would agree:

- to identify the major causes of migratory pressures and their regions of origin;

- to promote programmes of assistance for job creation and professional training in order to counter the exodus of manpower, particularly the most skilled;

- to promote the role of migrants legally resident in the Union in the economic development of their regions of origin, particularly through the use of remittances.

They would undertake to discuss living conditions for migrants and expatriates legally resident within their respective territories.

The Union will ask its Mediterranean partners to acknowledge their obligations as regards the readmission of their nationals who had left the country.

In the area of illegal immigration, the partners would propose to establish closer cooperation, which would imply, *inter alia*:

- facilitation of readmission, including the speeding-up of procedures to establish nationality;
- cooperation on border controls;
- stepping up the exchange of information between the relevant administrative services on illegal migrants and the routes used by them;
- exploitation of the possibilities offered by recourse to bilateral joint committees;
- treating expelled nationals in a manner which complied with national law and with the partnership's commitments on human rights, in compliance also with the United Nations Convention of 10 December 1984 against torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

Drug trafficking

The partners would agree on the need for a coordinated approach as regards drug trafficking. They would emphasize the need for close cooperation, between both police and customs services, concerning, *inter alia*, the following measures:

- exchange of information on drug trafficking;
- destruction of crops;
- making customs services aware of techniques for targeting high-risk cargo;
- coordinated effective and efficient inspections of shipping in the context of the relevant international conventions;
- strengthening the legal arsenal against drug trafficking and respect for international commitments;
- cooperation and exchanges of information between departments responsible for combating:
 - the diversion of chemical precursors;
 - money laundering.

Terrorism

The partners would recognize the importance of preventing and combating terrorism together. To this end,

cooperation should be strengthened to combat that threat more effectively. Such cooperation could include in particular:

- stepping up exchanges of information;
- improving the training of departments responsible for preventing and combating terrorism;
- identification of the various components involved (organization, financing, etc.).

International crime

The partners would recognize that it is important to prevent and to work together more effectively to combat international crime in step with the development of their partnership.

They would agree to organize close administrative, police and customs cooperation, and to align national legislative and regulatory texts in order to combat the various forms of crime in the Euro-Mediterranean area, including in the following fields:

- environmental protection and combating ecological crime;
- combating counterfeiting;
- dealing with the various forms of child abduction.

Judicial cooperation

It would be advisable to develop judicial cooperation necessary for the effective combating of drug trafficking and the various forms of international crime, in particular those referred to above, which would require improvements in extradition procedures and in policy concerning international letters rogatory as well as exchanges of magistrates and of information.

Racism and xenophobia

The partners would stress the importance of combating more effectively the phenomenon of racism and xenophobia and plan to cooperate to achieve this.

Combating corruption

The partners would agree to draw up a programme of action against corruption, because of the importance, topicality and international scope of the phenomenon.

They would consider amplifying the means of detection and investigation enabling corruption to be countered more effectively.

Other areas of cooperation

Culture and the media

The partners would agree on the need to improve mutual understanding by promoting cultural ex-

changes and multilingualism, while respecting the identities of all involved.

Their partnership, the procedures for the implementation of which would have to be specified at the Conference, would focus on the cultural and creative heritage, cultural and artistic events, coproductions (theatre and cinema), dissemination of books and the written word, of pictures and of works of art, translations and other means of spreading cultural awareness.

The partners would emphasize the importance of the role played by the media in mutual understanding among societies and agree to promote exchanges and cooperation, particularly in the areas of training, coproduction and dissemination.

Health

The partners would recognize the following priorities in their partnership:

- action on raising awareness, information and prevention;
- development of public health: health care, in particular primary health centres;
- maternal and child health, family planning and control of communicable diseases, including AIDS.

Youth

The partners would recognize the importance of promoting contact and exchanges among young people in the framework of decentralized cooperation programmes. To that end they would propose:

- to support activities promoting the social and vocational integration of young people, particularly those lacking qualifications, in their local environment;
- to promote the training of organizers and social workers in the youth field;
- to promote the training of young workers for scientific, cultural and technical activities, with particular reference to the role of women.

Follow-up to the Euro-Mediterranean partnership

I.53. The Barcelona Conference should provide the basis for a process which should develop, and the partners should therefore agree that the various activities will be followed up by *ad hoc* thematic meetings of ministers, senior officials and experts, exchanges of experience and information, contacts between those active in civil society or any other appropriate means. These meetings may be based on existing cooperation structures, or on any other more suitable formula on which the Conference might agree.

The Union will propose to its partners the principle of regular meetings at Foreign Minister level. The fre-

quency of the meetings will be determined by agreement between the parties.

This overall dialogue, which should combine the utmost practicality with the least possible formality, would supplement but not replace the dialogue carried on by the European Union with each Mediterranean State or entity under bilateral agreements.

Parliamentary and local-authority contact arrangements could also be considered.

VI — Fiftieth anniversary of the United Nations

Declaration of the Cannes European Council, 26 and 27 June 1995

1.54. Today, the 50th anniversary of the signing of the Charter of the United Nations in San Francisco, the European Council:

□ solemnly reaffirms the European Union's attachment to the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and renews its commitment to serving the ideals and action of the United Nations;

□ emphasizes the extent to which the United Nations, which was created in response to the tragedy of the Second World War, helped in the reconstruction of Europe and in aiding the refugees of the conflict;

□ pays tribute to the work of the United Nations over 50 years and to its major contribution to consolidating international law, maintaining peace and international security in cooperation with the regional organizations, to disarmament, to decolonization, to development and humanitarian aid, to protecting and promoting human rights and to cooperation between nations in the most diverse fields;

□ vigorously affirms the need, in a world facing political, economic, cultural and social challenges of increasing complexity, to preserve and develop a forum in which universal commitments are made and in which coordinated initiatives are implemented in cooperation with the regional organizations;

□ points out that the success and the proper functioning of the United Nations depend above all on the political support of its Member States and on the resources which they put at its disposal, notably by full, punctual and unconditional payment of their financial contributions;

□ calls on the United Nations and its Member States to pursue and develop the reform programme under way, in order to remedy the weaknesses in some areas and to be ready to take up the challenges of the next century;

□ hopes in this regard that progress will be made in adapting UN structures and institutions, including the Security Council;

□ supports the Secretary-General's moves to strengthen the Organization's preventive diplomacy capacities and to adjust its peacekeeping tasks and resources, a field in which the UN plays an irreplaceable role, since only the UN may decide on the use of force in international relations;

□ also expresses its attachment to the United Nations revival of a global sustainable development policy centred on human beings, incorporating the achievements of the major Conferences which it has organized and laying stress on aiding the poorest countries, in close consultation with bilateral donors and other multilateral agencies;

□ calls on the Secretary-General to step up further his drive to increase efficiency in the Organization's operation and in the management of its staff and financial resources;

□ reaffirms that the European Union, which is by far the Organization's largest financial provider, the leading contributor in troops to peacekeeping operations, the principal donor of multilateral development aid and of humanitarian aid, intends, for its part, to continue to support the United Nations.

VII — Message from the European Council to the 31st summit of the OAU

1.55. The European Council sends the Organization of African Unity, meeting at its Summit in Addis Ababa from 26 to 28 June, a message of friendship and support in its efforts towards peace and development in Africa. It welcomes the cooperation that has been undertaken between the European Union and the Organization for African Unity since the Essen European Council in December 1994 and reaffirms its confidence in the OAU's ability to play its role in the future of the continent of Africa.

VIII — European Union statement on Burundi

1.56. The European Council is seriously concerned at the continuing deterioration in the situation in Burundi. It expresses its full support for the Burundi authorities' efforts to achieve national reconciliation and restore order, provided that human rights are fully respected. It condemns all acts of violence and attempts at destabilization by extremists of every hue. It reaffirms the European Union's readiness to continue its steadfast support for Burundi throughout these trying times.

The European Council wants a conference on peace, security and stability in the region of the Great Lakes to be convened as soon as possible under the aegis of the United Nations and the OAU.

IX — Financial cooperation with the countries of Central and Eastern Europe and the Mediterranean

I.57. The European Council approved the table below in line with the guidelines in paragraph 6 of the working document distributed at the Council meeting on 12 June 1995¹.

<i>(million ECU)</i>		
	Central and East European countries	Mediterranean non-member countries
1995	1 154	550
1996	1 235	900
1997	1 273	1 000
1998	1 397	1 092
1999	1 634	1 143
Total	6 693	4 685

¹ The Council quoted the 1993 Interinstitutional Agreement reiterating that some available funds should be left under each heading within the respective ceilings.

In view of this, the Council hoped that, when drawing up the budget, the budgetary authority would leave some room for manoeuvre under heading 4 in the form of some non-earmarked appropriations that could be used to deal with unforeseen events and developments in the situation, including provision for the countries of Central and Eastern Europe and non-member countries in the Mediterranean which had been given special priority by the Essen European Council.

As a branch of the budgetary authority, the Council would be pushing for this and was counting on the Parliament's cooperation in this matter.

X — Eighth EDF

I.58. The table below shows the amounts and the financing of the eighth EDF.

	<i>(million ECU)</i>
Belgium	503
Denmark	275
Germany	3 000
Greece	160
Spain	750
France	3 120
Ireland	80
Italy	1 610
Luxembourg	37
Netherlands	670
Portugal	125
United Kingdom	1 630
Austria	340
Finland	190
Sweden	350
Resources not allocated from previous EDFs	150
Non-utilizable resources from seventh EDF	142
Increase in humanitarian aid from the budget in favour of the ACP States	160
Conversion of special loans into grants	15
Total	13 307

For the record: The OCT portion is set at 1.28% of the total amount of the eighth EDF.

Loans from EIB own resources will be added to the total amount of the EDF.

1. Union citizenship

Freedom of movement and right of residence

1.1.1. Resolution of the Representatives of the Governments of the Member States, meeting within the Council, on updating the European passport.

References:

Resolution of the Representatives of the Governments of the Member States, meeting within the Council, concerning the introduction of a uniform passport: OJ C 241, 19.9.1981

Resolution of the Representatives of the Governments of the Member States, meeting within the Council, concerning the introduction of a uniform passport: OJ C 179, 16.7.1982

Resolution of the Representatives of the Governments of the Member States, meeting within the Council, supplementary to the resolutions of 23 June 1981 and 30 June 1982 concerning the introduction of a passport of uniform pattern: OJ C 185, 24.7.1986; Bull. 7/8-1986, point 2.1.119

Approved on 29 June. This new resolution, which supplements the abovementioned intergovernmental resolutions of 1981, 1982 and 1986, makes provision for the European passport to bear the words 'European Union' and for the necessary linguistic changes to take account of the accession of the new Member States (Austria, Finland, Sweden), which will now be able to issue the passport.

2. Human rights

1.2.1. Stressing the importance of combating racism and xenophobia Union-wide, the European Council called on the Consultative Commission on Racism and Xenophobia to continue its studies on the feasibility of a European monitoring centre on racism and xenophobia (→ point I.23).

European Union countries

Combating racism and xenophobia

References:

Conclusions of the Corfu European Council: Bull. 6-1994, points I.23 and I.29

Conclusions of the Essen European Council: Bull. 12-1994, point I.33

Council report on the fight against racism and xenophobia: Bull. 3-1995, point 1.5.9

Parliament resolution on racism, xenophobia and anti-Semitism: OJ C 126, 22.5.1995; Bull. 4-1995, point 1.2.1

1.2.2. Council conclusions on an overall strategy to combat racism and xenophobia.

Adopted on 12 June. The Council welcomed the findings of the Consultative Commission on Racism and Xenophobia set up by the Corfu European Council. It proposed to follow them up by considering the usefulness and feasibility of a European monitoring centre on racism and xenophobia mooted by the Consultative Commission. It underlined the need to ensure complementarity with the Council of Europe's activities in this area.

1.2.3. Parliament resolution on a day to commemorate the Holocaust.

Adopted on 15 June. Parliament called for a European Day of Remembrance of the Holocaust to be instituted in all Member States of the Union, when activities would be organized to

recall the Second World War and illustrate the dangers of totalitarian and racist ideologies to young people, in particular. It called on the Commission to draw up a European pilot project for the organization of this day and invited the member countries of the Council of Europe to back this initiative. It reiterated its request to the Commission to examine how, with due respect for the principle of subsidiarity, the Union might act against racism, xenophobia, anti-Semitism and denial of the Holocaust at European level.

OJ C 166, 3.7.1995

Active crisis prevention

1.2.4. Parliament resolution on the establishment of a European Union analysis centre for active crisis prevention(→ point 1.4.7).

Action outside the European Union

Burma

1.2.5. Parliament resolution on the human rights situation in Burma (Myanmar) and the release of Mrs Aung San Suu Kyi.

Reference: Parliament resolution on the continued violation of human rights in Burma: OJ C 56, 6.3.1995; Bull. 1/2-1995, point 1.2.4

Adopted on 15 June. Parliament called for the immediate and unconditional release of Mrs Aung San Suu Kyi, principal leader of the Burmese opposition, awarded the Nobel Peace Prize and the Sakharov Prize in 1991, and held, without trial, under house arrest since July 1989. It condemned the continuing gross violations of human rights by the Burmese regime and called on the Council and the governments of the Member States to investigate the possible involvement of companies of the Union in Burmese projects using forced labour, and consider the imposition of economic sanctions. It insisted

that the Union could not provide assistance to any project in Burma until Mrs Aung San Suu Kyi had been released and civil liberties restored.

OJ C 166, 3.7.1995

China

1.2.6. Parliament resolution on the anniversary of the Tiananmen Square massacre.

Adopted on 15 June. Parliament condemned the continuing violation of human rights in China and reaffirmed its support for the democratic forces in China that are defending such fundamental human rights as freedom of expression, the right of association, freedom of the press and political pluralism. It called on the Chinese Government to release all those held for their opinions or for attempts to express them, to amnesty those imprisoned for having taken part in the Tiananmen Square demonstrations in 1989 and to publish the names of those killed during those events. It called on the Commission and the Council to stress, in their diplomatic and trade relations with the Chinese authorities, the importance they attached to respect for human rights and the link between such respect and the development of relations between the Union and China.

OJ C 166, 3.7.1995

Egypt

1.2.7. Parliament resolution on threats to freedom of the press in Egypt.

Adopted on 15 June. Concerned by the Egyptian Parliament's adoption in May of a law restricting the freedom of the national press and of foreign journalists working in Egypt, Parliament called on the Egyptian Government and Parliament to ensure the freedom of the media to expose any abuses of power and criticize government policy. In view of Egypt's crucial role in both the peace process and the development of democracy in the Middle East, it called on the Council and the Commission to express their support for freedom of the media and their anxiety about continuing human rights violations in the country.

OJ C 166, 3.7.1995

United States

1.2.8. Parliament resolution on the death penalty in the United States and the Abu-Jamal case.

Reference: Parliament resolution on the reintroduction of the death penalty in the State of New York: OJ C 89, 10.4.1995; Bull. 3-1995, point 1.2.4

Adopted on 15 June. Parliament called on the Governor of Pennsylvania to grant a stay of execution to Mr Abu-Jamal, sentenced to death in 1982 and scheduled to be executed on 17 August 1995, and for a review of his case to be initiated. It once again called on all the States of the United States which apply the death penalty to abandon its use and on the Council, the Commission and the Member States to do everything possible to enable the UN General Assembly to promote, at its 50th plenary session, the establishment of a worldwide moratorium on capital punishment as a first step towards its total and definitive abolition.

OJ C 166, 3.7.1995

Iran

1.2.9. Parliament resolution on continued human rights violations in Iran.

References:

Parliament resolution on human rights in Iran: OJ C 128, 9.5.1994; Bull. 4-1994, point 1.3.99

Parliament resolution on human rights violations in Iran: OJ C 323, 21.11.1994; Bull. 10-1994, point 1.3.110

Adopted on 15 June. Parliament denounced the human rights record of the Iranian Government at home and its continued policy of political assassination abroad. It expressed dismay at the murder of two female opponents of the regime — Effat Hadad and Feresteth Esfandiari — by Iranian government agents on 17 May. It urged the government to release immediately and unconditionally all political prisoners, to abolish the use of torture in its gaols, to end the use of the death penalty and to introduce machinery guaranteeing a fair trial and the possibility of judicial review. It called on the government to admit independent foreign observers and to es-

establish an independent domestic judicial body to review the cases of any prisoners it refused to release. It condemned Iran's refusal to admit the UN special rapporteur and representatives of other organizations seeking to investigate human rights violations on the ground.

OJ C 166, 3.7.1995

Syria

1.2.10. Parliament resolution on human rights violations in Syria.

Reference: Parliament resolution on the forthcoming meeting of the European Union-Syria Cooperation Council: OJ C 341, 5.12.1994; Bull. 11-1994, point 1.3.46

Adopted on 15 June. Parliament deplored the continued violation of human rights and was disturbed by the evidence reaching it of disappearances, torture in prison, detention without trial and other violations of fundamental human rights despite reports suggesting that progress had been made. It asked the Council to report to it on the human rights situation in Syria.

OJ C 166, 3.7.1995

Financing

1.2.11. Financing for projects to promote democracy and human rights (See Table 1).

Table 1 — *Financing for projects to promote democracy and human rights*

<i>(ECU)</i>	
Purpose	Amount
Six projects to promote democratization and human rights in the developing countries (independent media in Africa, parliamentary elections in Cape Verde, Seychelles conference on stability and democracy, library and auditing in Comoros, functioning of the parliamentary assembly in Burkina Faso, training for members of parliament in Mozambique)	1 727 643
Seven projects in support of democratization and human rights in Latin America (El Salvador, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Central America, Latin America, Colombia)	1 261 175
Eight projects to assist democracy and support the peace process in the republics of the former Yugoslavia	1 023 000

3. The Community economic and social area

Implementation of the White Paper on growth, competitiveness and employment

1.3.1. Restating the need for competitive growth that will create jobs, the European Council received with great interest the report from the Competitiveness Advisory Group and the Commission report on the development of local employment initiatives (→ points I.4 et seq.).

Growth

1.3.2. Draft Council recommendation for the broad guidelines of the economic policies of the Member States and of the Community (→ points I.11 and 1.3.12).

Competitiveness

1.3.3. Report of the Competitiveness Advisory Group on improving European competitiveness.

References:

Conclusions of the Essen European Council: Bull. 12-1994, point I.8

First meeting of the Competitiveness Advisory Group: Bull. 3-1995, point 1.3.61

Presented on 16 June. The Competitiveness Advisory Group, composed of high-level experts and chaired by Mr Ciampi, was set up on 15 February 1995 following a request by the Essen European Council and met for the first time in March. In accordance with its remit, it presented the Commission President and the Heads of State or Government with a six-monthly report on the European Union's competitiveness, ahead of the meeting of the Cannes European Council. The report stresses the importance and the challenge of European competitiveness for job-creating growth and under-

scores the overriding necessity of accelerating the process of completing the internal market, which, for both consumers and business, must be underpinned by a stronger and more competitive European infrastructure in the field of trans-European telecommunications, transport and energy networks. It points out the economic advantages which may flow from relations with the countries of Central and Eastern Europe, in particular as regards infrastructure, trade and investment. It also lays emphasis on the strengthening of European firms, combined with the elimination of obstacles to innovation, with the application of technology and with the development of specific measures for small and medium-sized enterprises. Lastly, the Group stresses the importance of human resources as a factor in productivity, quality and innovation, and proposes a strategy for setting up a society for training in Europe that will be open and use multimedia services, this being an essential precondition for the information society.

1.3.4. Parliament resolution on the Commission communication concerning an industrial competitiveness policy for the European Union (→ point 1.3.76).

Employment

1.3.5. Communication from the Commission to the Council and Parliament: A European strategy for encouraging local development and employment initiatives (→ point 1.3.198).

1.3.6. Communication from the Commission to the Council on its activities in analysis, research, cooperation and action in the field of employment, accompanied by a proposal for a Council Decision on those activities (→ point 1.3.199).

Trans-European networks

1.3.7. Proposal for a Parliament and Council Decision laying down a series of guidelines on trans-European energy networks (→ point 1.3.108).

1.3.8. Proposal for a Council Decision laying down a series of measures aimed at creating a more favourable context for the development of trans-European networks in the energy sector (→ point 1.3.109).

1.3.9. Proposal for a Parliament and Council Decision on the Community guidelines for the development of the trans-European transport network (→ point 1.3.110).

1.3.10. Proposal for a Parliament and Council Decision on a series of guidelines for the development of the integrated services digital network (ISDN) as a trans-European network (→ point 1.3.112).

Economic and monetary policy

1.3.11. The European Council restated its firm determination to prepare the transition to the single currency by 1 January 1999 at the latest, in strict accordance with the convergence criteria, the timetable, the protocols and the procedures laid down by the Treaty (→ point I.11).

Economic and monetary union

Coordination of economic policies

Broad guidelines of economic policies

1.3.12. Draft Council recommendation for the broad guidelines of the economic policies of the Member States and the Community.

Commission recommendation: COM(95) 228; Bull. 5-1995, point 1.3.9

Adopted by the Council on 19 June for forwarding to the European Council.

Conclusion adopted by the European Council at its meeting on 26 and 27 June (→ point I.11). This conclusion was adopted pursuant to the second subparagraph of Article 103(2) of the EC Treaty.

Public deficits

References:

Council Decisions on the existence of excessive deficits in Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Greece, Spain, France, Italy, the Netherlands, Portugal and the United Kingdom pursuant to Article 104c(6) of the EC Treaty: Bull. 9-1994, point 1.2.11

Council recommendations with a view to bringing an end to the situation of an excessive public deficit in Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Greece, Spain, France, Italy, the Netherlands, Portugal and the United Kingdom: Bull. 11-1994, point 1.2.11

1.3.13. Draft Council Decision repealing the Decision on the existence of an excessive deficit in Germany.

Decision to be repealed: Council Decision on the existence of an excessive deficit in Germany pursuant to Article 104c(6) of the EC Treaty: Bull. 9-1994, point 1.2.11

Commission recommendation: Bull. 5-1995, point 1.3.10

Agreed by the Council on 19 June. Since the German public authorities' net borrowing requirement had fallen to 2.5% of GDP in 1994, i.e. below the reference threshold of 3%, and would remain there in the years to come, the Council considered that its Decision of September 1994 on the existence of an excessive public deficit in Germany could be repealed.

1.3.14. Draft Council Decisions on the existence of excessive deficits in Austria, Finland and Sweden.

Reference: Commission opinion on the existence of excessive deficits in Austria, Finland and Sweden: Bull. 5-1995, point 1.3.11

Commission recommendation: Bull. 5-1995, point 1.3.11

Agreed by the Council on 19 June.

1.3.15. Commission recommendations on excessive public deficits.

Adopted on 21 June with a view to the adoption of recommendations by the Council.

Internal market

General

1.3.16. Report from the Commission to the Council and Parliament entitled 'The single market in 1994'.

References:

Commission communication entitled 'Making the most of the internal market: Strategic programme': COM(93) 632; Bull. 12-1993, point 1.2.1

1993 report on the Community internal market: COM(94) 55; Bull. 3-1994, point 1.2.8

Commission report entitled 'The single market in 1994 — A summary report to the European Council': COM(93) 553; Bull. 11-1994, point 1.2.13

Adopted on 15 June. In issuing this report, the Commission is setting out not only to inform individuals and businesses of the various measures aimed at enhancing the operation of the single market but also to provide a basis for discussion and debate on its practical advantages and remaining problems.

The first part of the report contains a general review of the operation of the single market and in particular of the progress made in implementing the strategic programme of December 1993. The second part gives a detailed analysis of the situation in each of the main areas of the single market, and the third part indicates the key sectors in which progress still has to be made in the coming years. The detailed annexes to the 1993 report, which concern the transposal of legislation in the Member States, are now dealt with in a separate publication entitled 'State of Community law concerning the internal market', which is updated twice a year.

COM(95) 238

1.3.17. Council resolution on the effective uniform application of Community law and of penalties for breaches of Community law in the internal market.

References:

Council resolution on making the single market work: OJ C 334, 18.12.1992; Bull. 12-1992, point 1.3.16

Commission communication entitled 'Making the most of the internal market: Strategic programme': COM(93) 632; Bull. 12-1993, point 1.2.1

Council resolution on the development of administrative cooperation in the implementation and enforcement of Community legislation in the internal market: OJ L 179, 1.7.1994; Bull. 6-1994, point 1.2.16

Commission communication on the role of penalties in implementing Community internal market legislation: COM(95) 162; Bull. 5-1995, point 1.3.12

Agreed by the Council on 6 June.

Formally adopted on 29 June.

'The Council of the European Union,

[...]

emphasizes, like the Commission, that the proper application of Community law depends first of all on the correct and effective transposition of common rules and smooth administrative cooperation, itself based on transparency; that, in accordance with the Council resolution of 16 June 1994, and in the light of the outcome of the studies conducted by the Commission, such administrative cooperation must be strengthened, where necessary, in sectors where it is underdeveloped and must in any event satisfy the requirements of the effective uniform application of Community rules;

confirms that for the smooth operation of the Community it is essential to increase mutual trust and transparency between administrations and, accordingly, to ensure the effective uniform and efficient enforcement of Community legislation in all Member States;

recognizes that both the scope of internal market legislation and the specific nature of the areas concerned call for a soundly based pragmatic and sectoral approach to the question of penalties;

agrees that the transparency of national penalty arrangements applicable in the event of failure to comply with obligations arising from Community law is necessary to enable the Community to ensure that such national arrangements are proportionate and dissuasive and that such transparency is, therefore, likely to restrict Community intervention in this area to that which is strictly necessary for the smooth operation of the internal market in each sector concerned; that, if there prove to be serious difficulties for the smooth operation of the internal market due to disparities in national penalty arrangements, solutions will have to be sought, when necessary, to ensure that penalties guarantee equally effective implementation throughout the Union, with due regard for the respective jurisdictions of the Community and the Member States and the principles of Member States' national law, in the light of the subsidiarity and proportionality principles;

requests the Member States:

- to give active support to the discussions on penalties in the internal market;
- to respond to the Commission's invitation to cooperate in the studies it has already begun on these questions;
- to take action to ensure that, when Community texts are transposed into national legislation, Community law is duly implemented with the same effectiveness and thoroughness as national law and that, in any

event, the penalty provisions adopted are effective, proportionate and dissuasive;

□ to ensure that they forward to the Commission, when necessary, in the context of informing it of the transposition and application of Community law, any useful information on their own penalty arrangements in force,

encourages the Commission, in its role as guardian of the Treaty and in the framework of its power to act:

□ to ensure that directives are correctly transposed into national legislation and, more generally, ensure that Community internal market legislation, including legislation in the matter of penalties, is effectively and efficiently implemented and to continue its efforts to develop administrative cooperation where necessary and to improve complaints procedures;

□ to continue and extend the studies which it has already initiated in areas where particular problems are experienced and for which specific responses could be prepared;

□ to include, where necessary, in future Community text proposals, provisions on penalties, taking into account the examples of forms of words suggested in its communication on the role of penalties in implementing Community internal market legislation;

□ to ensure that the applicable penalty provisions henceforth form part of the measures the notification of which is explicitly required under the Community internal market provisions;

□ to take the necessary action or formulate proposals for providing appropriate solutions for problems appearing in the context of the transparency thus organized, including, if necessary, proposals for ensuring that penalties guarantee equally effective implementation throughout the Union, with due regard to the respective jurisdictions of the Community and the Member States and for the principles of Member States' national law, in the light of the subsidiarity and proportionality principles;

□ to consider the problem of penalties for breaches of Community law in its annual report on the effective application of Community law;

undertakes to examine openly and constructively any proposals which the Commission may formulate over the coming months, in order to ensure that penalties applicable to breaches of the internal market rules are effective, proportionate and dissuasive.'

OJ C 188, 22.7.1995

1.3.18. Proposal for a Parliament and Council Decision establishing a procedure for the exchange of information on national measures derogating from the principle of the free movement of goods within the Community.

Commission proposal: OJ C 18, 21.1.1994; COM(93) 670; Bull. 12-1993, point 1.2.5

Parliament opinion (first reading): OJ C 128, 9.5.1994; Bull. 4-1994, point 1.2.13

Economic and Social Committee opinion: OJ C 195, 18.7.1994; Bull. 4-1994, point 1.2.13

Amended Commission proposal: OJ C 200, 22.7.1994; COM(94) 250; Bull. 6-1994, point 1.2.17

Common position agreed by the Council on 6 June.

Formally adopted on 29 June. This Decision is designed to introduce a system of information exchange between the Member States and the Commission that will enable the Community to administer in a more transparent and pragmatic fashion the mutual recognition of national legislation not subject to Community harmonization. The procedure essentially requires Member States to notify to the Commission any measure which obstructs the free movement of a particular model or type of product lawfully produced or marketed in another Member State, where the measure directly or indirectly results in a general ban, a refusal to allow the product to be placed on the market, or a modification or withdrawal from the market of the model or type of product concerned.

Free movement of goods

Cultural objects

1.3.19. Draft Unidroit Convention on the international return of stolen or illegally exported cultural objects.

Reference: Council Directive 93/7/EEC on the return of cultural objects unlawfully removed from the territory of a Member State: OJ L 74, 27.3.1993; Bull. 3-1993, point 1.2.6

Negotiating directives adopted by the Council, on the Commission's recommendation, on 6 June. Under the terms of these negotiating directives, Member States are to negotiate, in concert and in close cooperation with the Commission, the introduction of a 'disconnection clause' enabling them to maintain, in their mutual relations, implementation of Directive 93/7/EEC and not the rules resulting from the future convention.

Technical aspects

Motor vehicles

1.3.20. Proposal for a Parliament and Council Directive on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to the burning beha-

viour of materials used in interior construction of certain categories of motor vehicles.

Commission proposal: OJ C 154, 19.6.1992; COM(92) 201; Bull. 5-1992, point 1.1.15

Economic and Social Committee opinion: OJ C 332, 16.12.1992; Bull. 10-1992, point 1.3.27

Parliament opinion (first reading): OJ C 305, 23.11.1992; Bull. 10-1992, point 1.3.27

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

Council common position: OJ C 384, 31.12.1994; Bull. 12-1994, point 1.2.9

Approved by Parliament (second reading) on 15 June.

OJ C 166, 3.7.1995

Industrial products

1.3.21. Parliament and Council Directive on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to lifts.

Directive amended: Council Directive 84/529/EEC on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to electrically operated lifts (OJ C 300, 19.11.1984), as last amended by Directive 90/486/EEC: OJ L 270, 2.10.1990; Bull. 9-1990, point 1.2.12

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

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

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

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

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

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

Parliament amendments (second reading): OJ C 305, 31.10.1994; Bull. 9-1994, point 1.2.16

Commission opinion incorporating an amended proposal: COM(94) 540; Bull. 12-1994, point 1.2.14

Conciliation Committee meeting: Bull. 3-1995, point 1.3.9

Joint text: Bull. 5-1995, point 1.3.14

Joint text approved by Parliament on 15 June.

OJ C 166, 3.7.1995

Joint text approved by the Council on 23 June.

Signed by Parliament and the Council on 29 June. This Directive lays down the essential

safety requirements with which all types of lifts permanently installed in buildings and constructions will have to comply.

Foodstuffs

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

Directive amended: Council Directive 79/112/EEC (OJ L 33, 8.2.1979), as last amended by Directive 93/102/EC: OJ L 291, 25.11.1993

Commission proposal: OJ C 122, 14.5.1992; COM(91) 536; Bull. 4-1992, point 1.3.8

Economic and Social Committee opinion: OJ C 332, 16.12.1992; Bull. 10-1992, point 1.3.34

Parliament opinion (first reading): OJ C 315, 22.11.1993; Bull. 10-1993, point 1.2.14

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

Amended Commission proposal: OJ C 118, 29.4.1994; COM(94) 24; Bull. 4-1994, point 1.2.24

Council agreement on a common position: Bull. 3-1995, point 1.3.10

Common position formally adopted by the Council on 15 June.

Animal and plant health

Animal health

1.3.23. Council Directive 95/29/EC amending Directive 91/628/EEC on the protection of animals during transport.

Directive amended: Council Directive 91/628/EEC (OJ L 340, 11.12.1991; Bull. 11-1991, point 1.2.114), as last amended by Decision 94/96/EC: OJ L 50, 22.2.1994

Commission proposal: OJ C 250, 14.9.1993; COM(93) 330; Bull. 7/8-1993, point 1.2.9

Parliament opinion: OJ C 20, 24.1.1994; Bull. 12-1993, point 1.2.20

Economic and Social Committee opinion: OJ C 127, 7.5.1994; Bull. 1/2-1994, point 1.2.19

Amended Commission proposal: COM(94) 252; Bull. 6-1994, point 1.2.31

Agreed by the Council on 22 June.

Formally adopted on 29 June. This Directive was adopted as part of the overall 'price pack-

age' compromise (→ point 1.3.160). It lays down journey-time limits, rest times, and watering and feeding intervals, which vary according to how the vehicle is designed and equipped: journeys made under normal conditions must not exceed eight hours, but their duration may be increased as follows if special vehicles are used:

- young animals must, after nine hours of travel, be given a rest period of at least one hour during which they must, if necessary, be watered and fed; after this rest period, they may be transported for a further nine hours;
- pigs may be transported for a maximum period of 24 hours, during which time they must have continuous access to water;
- domestic solidungulates may be transported for a maximum period of 24 hours during which time they must be watered and fed every eight hours;
- all other adult animals must, after 14 hours of travel, be given a rest period of at least one hour during which they must be watered and fed; after this rest period, they may be transported for a further 14 hours.

In each case, after the journey time laid down, animals must be unloaded, fed and watered and rested for at least 24 hours before being transported further.

OJ L 148, 30.6.1995

1.3.24. Council Directive amending Directive 64/433/EEC on conditions for the marketing and production of fresh meat.

Directive amended: Council Directive 64/933/EEC (OJ L 121, 29.7.1964), as last amended by Directive 91/497/EEC: OJ L 268, 24.9.1991; Bull. 7/8-1991, point 1.2.193

Commission proposal: OJ C 224, 12.8.1994; COM(94) 315; Bull. 7/8-1994, point 1.2.9

Economic and Social Committee opinion: OJ C 397, 31.12.1994; Bull. 11-1994, point 1.2.17

Parliament opinion: OJ C 109, 1.5.1995; Bull. 4-1995, point 1.3.12

Amended proposal adopted by the Commission on 12 June.

COM(95) 270

Adopted by the Council on 22 June. This Directive makes the necessary technical adjustments and amendments following the practical difficulties experienced by a number of Member States

in applying the throughput limits introduced for small establishments whose meat is intended for marketing at national level.

1.3.25. Council Decision laying down rules for the microbiological test by sampling of fresh poultrymeat intended for Finland and Sweden.

Reference: Council Directive 71/118/EEC on health problems affecting trade in fresh poultrymeat (OJ L 55, 8.3.1971), as last amended by the Act concerning the conditions of accession of Norway, Austria, Finland and Sweden: OJ C 241, 29.8.1994; Bull. 6-1994, point 1.3.15; OJ L 1, 1.1.1995

Commission proposal: COM(94) 560; Bull. 12-1994, point 1.2.24

Adopted by the Council on 22 June. This Decision determines the sampling method, the number of samples to be taken and the microbiological method to be used when testing samples of fresh poultrymeat.

1.3.26. Council Decision laying down the rules for the microbiological test by sampling of fresh meat intended for Finland and Sweden.

Reference: Directive 64/433/EEC on health problems affecting intra-Community trade in fresh meat (OJ L 121, 29.7.1964), as last amended by the Act concerning the conditions of accession of Norway, Austria, Finland and Sweden: OJ C 241, 29.8.1994; Bull. 6-1994, point 1.3.15; OJ L 1, 1.1.1995

Commission proposal: COM(94) 491; Bull. 11-1994, point 1.2.16

Adopted by the Council on 22 June. This Decision determines the sampling method, the number of samples to be taken and the microbiological method to be used when testing samples of fresh meat.

1.3.27. Council Decision laying down the rules for the microbiological test by sampling in the establishment of origin for poultry for slaughter intended for Finland and Sweden.

Reference: Council Directive 90/539/EEC on animal health conditions governing intra-Community trade in, and imports from third countries of, poultry and hatching eggs (OJ L 303, 31.10.1990; Bull. 10-1990, point 1.3.41), as amended by the Act of Accession of Austria, Finland and Sweden: OJ C 241, 29.8.1994; Bull. 6-1994, point 1.3.15; OJ L 1, 1.1.1995

Commission proposal: COM(94) 539; Bull. 12-1994, point 1.2.25

Adopted by the Council on 22 June. This Decision determines the sampling method, the num-

ber of samples to be taken and the microbiological method to be used when testing samples.

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

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

Parliament opinion: OJ C 276, 3.10.1994; Bull. 9-1994, point 1.2.22

Adopted by the Council on 22 June. This Decision authorizes the Commission, up to 31 December 1996, to draw up provisional lists of third-country establishments from which Member States are permitted to import animal products on the strength of the information provided by those third countries. These temporary arrangements will give Community inspectors time to carry out the inspections necessary to draw up permanent lists.

1.3.29. Council Directive amending Directive 91/67/EEC concerning the animal health conditions governing the placing on the market of aquaculture animals and products.

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

Commission proposal: COM(94) 396; Bull. 9-1994, point 1.2.23

Adopted by the Council on 22 June. This Directive lays down the criteria for granting approved status to fish farms with regard to infectious haematopoietic necrosis and viral haemorrhagic septicaemia.

1.3.30. Proposal for a Council Directive amending Council Directive 90/675/EEC laying down the principles governing the organization of veterinary checks on products entering the Community from third countries.

Reference: Commission Decision 92/571/EEC relating to new transitional measures which are necessary to facilitate the move to the system of veterinary checks provided for in Council Directive 90/675/EEC (OJ L 367, 16.12.1992), as last amended by Decision 95/55/EC: OJ L 53, 9.3.1995

Directive to be amended: Council Directive 90/675/EEC (Bull. 12-1990, point 1.3.178; OJ L

373, 31.12.1990), as last amended by the Act of Accession of Austria, Finland and Sweden: OJ C 241, 29.8.1994; Bull. 6-1994, point 1.3.15; OJ L 1, 1.1.1995

Adopted by the Commission on 8 June. This Directive would extend, up to 31 December 1996, the transitional measures in force so that the process of harmonizing the import conditions for animal products originating in third countries can be continued.

OJ C 185, 19.7.1995; COM(95) 254

1.3.31. Parliament resolution on excessive and costly veterinary measures to be applied to the fishing industry without European Parliament consultation.

References:

Council Directive 93/118/EC amending Directive 85/73/EEC on the financing of health inspections and controls of fresh meat and poultrymeat: OJ L 340, 31.12.1993; Bull. 12-1993, point 1.2.25

Proposal for a Council Directive amending the Annex to Directive 85/73/EEC on the financing of veterinary inspections and controls of animal products covered by Annex A to Directive 89/662/EEC and by Directive 90/675/EEC: COM(94) 346; Bull. 9-1994, point 1.2.20

Adopted on 16 June. Parliament, considering that the fishing industry is particularly sensitive to any increase in costs, calls on the Commission to consult it on the Commission proposal concerning the financing of veterinary inspections in the fisheries sector and on the Council not to take a decision until it has received Parliament's opinion.

OJ C 166, 3.7.1995

Plant health

1.3.32. Proposal for a Council Directive amending Council Directive 76/895/EEC of 23 November 1976 relating to the fixing of maximum levels for pesticide residues in and on fruit and vegetables, Council Directive 86/362/EEC of 24 July 1986 on the fixing of maximum levels for pesticide residues in and on cereals, Council Directive 86/363/EEC of 24 July 1986 on the fixing of maximum levels for pesticide residues in and on foodstuffs of animal origin, and Council Directive 90/642/EEC of 27 November 1990 on the fixing of maximum levels for pesticide residues in and on certain products of plant origin, including fruit and vegetables.

Directives to be amended:

Council Directive 76/895/EEC (OJ L 340, 9.12.1976), as last amended by Directive 93/58/EEC: OJ L 211, 23.8.1993

Council Directives 86/362/EEC and 86/363/EEC (OJ L 221, 7.8.1986), as last amended by Directive 94/29/EC: OJ L 189, 23.7.1994; Bull. 6-1994, point 1.2.34

Council Directive 90/642/EEC (OJ L 350, 14.12.1990; Bull. 11-1990, point 1.3.161), as last amended by Directive 94/30/EC: OJ L 189, 23.7.1994; Bull. 6-1994, point 1.2.34

Adopted by the Commission on 19 June. This proposal sets out to extend the scope of the Directives to dried and/or processed individual agricultural products and to composite processed products, to introduce procedures for the resolution of disputes arising in intra-Community trade, to increase harmonization of the measures with regard to the monitoring of pesticide residues in agricultural foodstuffs, and to introduce a Regulatory Committee decision procedure so that a Council decision concerning harmonized maximum levels for pesticide residues is no longer needed.

OJ C 201, 5.8.1995; COM(95) 272

1.3.33. Proposal for a Council Directive amending Council Directive 77/93/EEC on protective measures against the introduction into the Community of organisms harmful to plants or plant products and against their spread within the Community.

Directive to be amended: Council Directive 77/93/EEC (OJ L 26, 31.1.1977), as last amended by Directive 95/4/EC: OJ L 44, 28.2.1995

Adopted by the Commission on 7 June. This proposal sets out to replace the abbreviation 'EEC' by 'EC' in phytosanitary certificates and to set the deadline of 1 July 1996 for continued use of certificates containing the wording 'EEC/.../...'.
OJ C 192, 26.7.1995; COM(95) 239

1.3.34. Proposal for a Parliament and Council Regulation concerning the creation of a supplementary protection certificate for plant protection products.

Commission proposal: OJ C 390, 31.12.1994; COM(94) 579; Bull. 12-1994, point 1.2.28

Economic and Social Committee opinion: Bull. 4-1995, point 1.3.16

Endorsed by Parliament (first reading) on 15 June, subject to amendments which indicate more precisely the proposal's objectives.

OJ C 166, 3.7.1995

Free movement of persons

Right of establishment

1.3.35. Proposal for a Parliament and Council Directive amending Directive 93/16/EEC to facilitate the free movement of doctors and 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.

Commission proposal: OJ C 389, 31.12.1994; Bull. 12-1994, point 1.2.30

Economic and Social Committee opinion: OJ C 133, 31.5.1995; Bull. 3-1995, point 1.3.12

Endorsed by Parliament (first reading) on 29 June, subject to amendments concerning *inter alia* the Commission's implementing powers.

OJ C 183, 17.7.1995

Free movement of workers

1.3.36. Parliament resolution on the posting of workers in the framework of the provision of services.

Reference: Proposal for a Parliament and Council Directive on the posting of workers in the framework of the provision of services: OJ C 187, 9.7.1993; COM(93) 225; Bull. 6-1993, point 1.2.27

Adopted on 15 June. Parliament calls on the Council finally to adopt a common position on the proposal for a Directive on the posting of workers in the framework of the provision of services and to agree therein that the wages and holidays of posted workers should be governed by the principle of *lex loci*.

OJ C 166, 3.7.1995

Free movement of services

Financial services

1.3.37. Parliament and Council Directive 95/26/EC amending Directives 77/780/EEC and 89/646/EEC in the field of credit institutions,

Directives 73/239/EEC and 92/49/EEC in the field of non-life insurance, Directives 79/267/EEC and 92/96/EEC in the field of life assurance, Directive 93/22/EEC in the field of investment firms and Directive 85/611/EEC in the field of undertakings for collective investment in transferable securities (Ucits), with a view to reinforcing prudential supervision.

Commission proposal: OJ C 229, 25.8.1993; COM(93) 363; Bull. 7/8-1993, point 1.2.19

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

Economic and Social Committee opinion: OJ C 52, 19.2.1994; Bull. 12-1993, point 1.2.36.

Parliament opinion (first reading): OJ C 91, 28.3.1994; Bull. 3-1994, point 1.2.29

Amended Commission proposal: COM(94) 170; Bull. 5-1994, point 1.2.18

Council common position: OJ C 213, 3.8.1994; Bull. 6-1994, point 1.2.36

Parliament amendments (second reading): OJ C 323, 21.11.1994; Bull. 10-1994, point 1.2.12

Commission opinion incorporating an amended proposal: COM(94) 549; Bull. 11-1994, point 1.2.22

Joint text: Bull. 3-1995, point 1.3.14

Parliament approval: OJ C 151, 19.6.1995; Bull. 5-1995, point 1.3.18

Joint text approved by the Council on 19 June.

Signed by Parliament and the Council on 29 June. This Directive essentially sets out:

□ to add to the list of conditions for authorization a condition to the effect that, where a financial undertaking (credit institution, insurance company or investment firm) belongs to a group, the structure of that group must be such as to enable the undertaking to be properly supervised on an individual basis;

□ to require credit institutions and insurance companies to have their head office in the same Member States as their registered office in order to facilitate proper supervision by the competent authorities of the home Member State (this requirement had already been laid down for investment firms);

□ to extend the list of bodies with which competent authorities may exchange confidential information concerning supervision;

□ to require external auditors to report to the competent authorities any irregularities of which they become aware in carrying out their duties within financial undertakings.

OJ L 168, 18.7.1995

1.3.38. Proposal for a Parliament and Council Directive on EU credit transfers.

Commission proposal: OJ C 360, 17.2.1994; COM(94) 436; Bull. 11-1994, point 1.2.21

Parliament opinion: OJ C 151, 19.6.1995; Bull. 5-1995, point 1.3.17

Economic and Social Committee opinion: Bull. 5-1995, point 1.3.17

Amended proposal adopted by the Commission on 6 June. This amended proposal incorporates some of Parliament's amendments and in particular limits the proposal's scope to transfers in Community currencies or ecus.

OJ C 199, 3.8.1995; COM(95) 264

Media

1.3.39. Parliament resolution on pluralism and media concentration.

References:

Commission Green Paper on 'Pluralism and media concentration in the internal market: assessment of the need for Community action': COM(92) 480; Bull. 12-1992, point 1.3.18

Parliament resolution on the Commission Green Paper: OJ C 44, 14.2.1994; Bull. 1/2-1994, point 1.2.30

Parliament resolution on concentration of the media and pluralism: OJ C 323, 21.11.1994; Bull. 10-1994, point 1.2.14

Parliament resolution on the information society: OJ C 56, 6.3.1995; Bull. 1/2-1995, point 1.3.96

Adopted on 15 June. Parliament considers that the divergences between national laws with regard to media concentration may harm the operation of the internal market, particularly the free movement of services and freedom of establishment, and expresses its approval of any initiative designed to promote the convergence of such national rules; it hopes that the initiatives that the Commission proposes will provide a stable legal framework for the media and the information society as a whole which will ensure a comparable level of protection for pluralism in the Member States, while enabling operators to exploit the opportunities created by the internal market.

OJ C 166, 3.7.1995

Taxation

Indirect taxation

1.3.40. Proposal for a Council Directive amending Directive 77/388/EEC and determining the scope of Article 14(1)(d) as regards

exemption from value-added tax on the final importation of certain goods.

Commission proposal: OJ C 282, 8.10.1994; COM(94) 370; Bull. 9-1994, point 1.2.30

Economic and Social Committee opinion: OJ C 397, 31.12.1994; Bull. 12-1994, point 1.2.35

Endorsed by Parliament on 16 June.

OJ C 166, 3.7.1995

Intellectual property

1.3.41. Council Decision 95/237/EC on the extension of the legal protection of topographies of semiconductor products to persons from the United States of America.

References:

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

Council Decision 94/373/EC on the extension of the legal protection of topographies of semiconductor products to persons from the United States of America: OJ L 170, 5.7.1994; Bull. 6-1994, point 1.2.39

Council Decision 94/824/EC 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; Bull. 12-1994, point 1.3.99

Proposal adopted by the Commission on 13 June.

COM(95) 261

Adopted by the Council on 29 June. This Decision renews until 1 January 1996, the date on which Council Decision 94/824/EC enters into force, the extension to natural and legal persons from the United States of America of the legal protection of topographies of semiconductor products provided for by Council Directive 87/54/EEC.

OJ L 158, 8.7.1995

1.3.42. Proposal for a Council Directive on the legal protection of databases.

Commission proposal: OJ C 156, 23.6.1992; COM(92) 24; Bull. 1/2-1992, point 1.3.14

Economic and Social Committee opinion: OJ C 19, 25.1.1993; Bull. 11-1992, point 1.3.40

Parliament opinion (first reading): OJ C 194, 19.7.1993; Bull. 6-1993, point 1.2.32

Amended Commission proposal: OJ C 308, 15.11.1993; COM(93) 464; Bull. 10-1993, point 1.2.26

Common position agreed by the Council on 6 June. This Directive would above all create a new *sui generis* exclusive economic right covering the contents of databases, whether in paper or electronic form, which do not justify the application of copyright in order to protect the investment required to create them. Persons creating databases would thus be able to prevent the non-authorized extraction and/or reutilization of the whole or a substantial part of the contents of a database for 15 years, although Member States would have the option of providing for certain exemptions to this right, in particular as regards extractions for private purposes or illustration in teaching. The common position also envisages harmonization of legislation on copyright as applied to the structure of databases.

1.3.43. Trademark Law Treaty.

Negotiating directives: Bull. 9-1994, point 1.2.33

Commission recommendation: Bull. 3-1995, point 1.3.18

Decision authorizing the signing of the Treaty adopted by the Council on 29 June.

Data protection

1.3.44. 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

Council common position: OJ C 93, 13.4.1995; Bull. 1/2-1995, point 1.3.20

Amendments adopted by Parliament (second reading) on 15 June. Parliament wishes to

change the procedure concerning the Commission's implementing powers and to clarify certain technical points.

OJ C 166, 3.7.1995

Public procurement

1.3.45. Proposal for a Council Regulation completing the annex to Council Regulation (EC) No 1461/93 of 8 June 1993 concerning access to public contracts for tenderers from the United States of America.

Reference: Act of Accession of Austria, Finland and Sweden: OJ C 241, 29.8.1994; Bull. 6-1994, point 1.3.15; OJ L 1, 1.1.1995

Regulation to be amended: Council Regulation (EEC) No 1461/93: OJ L 146, 17.6.1993; Bull. 6-1993, point 1.2.39

Adopted by the Commission on 13 June. This proposal would extend the scope of Council Regulation No 1461/93 to the public authorities of the new Member States with regard to the restriction of access by US firms to certain public contracts.

COM(95) 268

Competition

Rules applying to businesses

General rules

1.3.46. Commission Regulation (EEC) No 1475/95 on the application of Article 85(3) of the Treaty to categories of motor vehicle distribution and servicing agreements.

Commission draft: OJ C 379, 31.12.1994; Bull. 10-1994, point 1.2.20

Economic and Social Committee opinion: OJ C 397, 31.12.1994; Bull. 10-1994, point 1.2.20

Approved by the Commission on 21 June.

Formally adopted on 28 June. The Regulation enters into force on 1 July but is to take effect

only on 1 October; it will apply until 30 September 2002. It sets out to boost competition in motor vehicle distribution by changing the balance between the various interests involved. It is designed in particular:

□ to give dealers, most of whom are small and medium-sized firms, greater commercial independence from manufacturers:

- it grants the dealer the right to sell other manufacturers' cars, provided that this is done under separate management on separate premises and that there can be no possible confusion between the makes ('multiple dealerships');
- it draws up a black list of anticompetitive clauses which are prohibited;
- it grants the dealer the right to engage in any type of selling (including leasing) of new vehicles;
- it provides for the joint setting of annual sales targets by the manufacturer and the dealer;
- it extends the minimum duration of dealership agreements from four to five years and the period of notice for termination from one to two years, so as to ensure better protection of dealers' investments;

□ to make it easier for independent spare-part manufacturers and repairers to have access to the market, by providing better protection for the right of independent suppliers of spare parts to supply resellers of their choice and to place their trade mark or logo on the products and by obliging the manufacturer, subject to certain conditions, to supply independent repairers with the technical information required for the repair or maintenance of the cars;

□ to increase consumer choice in line with the principles of the single market; apart from the provisions outlined above, the new Regulation prohibits certain practices designed to prevent parallel imports, requires dealers in a distribution network to honour guarantees and to perform free servicing regardless of where in the common market the vehicle was purchased and allows them to advertise within certain limits outside their allotted territory.

OJ L 145, 29.6.1995

1.3.47. Draft Commission Directive amending Directive 90/388/EEC with regard to mobile and personal communications (→ point 1.3.140).

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.

Inchcape/Gestetner

1.3.48. *Adopted on 1 June.* The decision authorizes Inchcape plc and Gestetner Holdings plc to set up a joint venture to sell and service office automation equipment.

Inchcape is an international group operating in motor vehicle and office automation services and marketing, and Gestetner is an international group engaged in office automation services and marketing; together they have set up Inchcape NRG Ltd, which is to take over its two parent companies' office automation equipment sales and service businesses in the Asia/Pacific region.

In view of the location of the joint venture's activities and the local or regional character of the relevant geographic market, the Commission is satisfied that the transaction will not create or strengthen a dominant position and has accordingly declared it compatible with the common market.

Edison-EDF/ISE

1.3.49. *Adopted on 8 June.* The decision authorizes the joint acquisition of Ilva Servizi Energia Srl by EDF International SA and Edison SpA.

The two parents are jointly to acquire a 73.96% holding in the capital of ISE, which is active in the production of electricity in Italy.

ENEL, the public enterprise which holds a monopoly in the supply of electricity in Italy, sources electricity both from foreign producers, including EDF, and from independent Italian producers, including Edison; but the Commission has concluded that the transaction will not lead to coordination between the two parent companies. This is because Edison's degree of

flexibility in determining its behaviour *vis-à-vis* ENEL is already very low.

Edison is the main independent producer in Italy; its output accounts for less than 5% of the Italian market in electricity. After this transaction the combined shares of Edison and the new joint venture will amount to slightly more than 5% of the Italian market in electricity. The Commission has accordingly concluded that the transaction is compatible with the common market.

Ferruzzi/Fondiaria

1.3.50. *Adopted on 9 June.* The decision authorizes Ferruzzi Finanziaria SpA to acquire sole control of Fondiaria SpA.

Ferruzzi, the Italian conglomerate with interests in the chemical, energy, engineering and other sectors, is acquiring the whole of Fondiaria, an Italian company active in the insurance and financial sectors; Fondiaria has hitherto been controlled jointly by Ferruzzi and Macla International SA, a holding company grouping certain interests of members of the De Benedetti family.

There would be no addition of market shares between Ferruzzi and Fondiaria; there are strong competitors active on the market; and it is unlikely that the changeover from joint to sole control will produce significant conglomerate effects. The Commission has accordingly decided not to oppose the transaction.

Generali/Comit/Robert Fleming

1.3.51. *Adopted on 15 June.* The decision authorizes the creation of a joint venture, to be known as COGEF, between Generali, Banca Commerciale Italiana (COMIT) and Robert Fleming Holdings Ltd.

Generali is a large insurance group active worldwide. COMIT is one of the main Italian banks, with activities in all the sectors of banking and financial services. Robert Fleming Holdings is the holding company of a UK group present in many countries in the sectors of financial services, investment and insurance.

The joint venture will operate in Italy, providing pension fund contracts to supplement the State

scheme. It will create, sell and manage these contracts.

The market in such pension funds is a new one, in which none of the parent companies is active. The fact that other financial and insurance groups have recently set up companies to operate on the same market suggests that the establishment of the joint venture will not have the overall effect of creating a dominant position.

The Commission has accordingly decided not to oppose the transaction.

Hoechst/Marion Merrel Dow

1.3.52. Adopted on 22 June. The Commission here authorizes Hoechst AG to acquire Marion Merrel Dow Inc.

Hoechst proposes to buy 72% of the shares in Marion Merrel Dow from The Dow Chemical Company. Hoechst intends to buy the remaining 28%, which are in dispersed ownership, at a later date.

Both companies operate in the pharmaceutical industry. The takeover will result in a significant addition of market shares on some domestic markets. Close examination has shown, however, that these market shares do not raise any difficulty as regards the Merger Control Regulation. In most cases the patents have run out. And in most of the markets involved both companies are subject to strong competitive pressure from other large international companies.

The research areas of the two firms overlap in the broadly defined categories of the 'central nervous system' and the 'cardiovascular system'. These comprise a number of diseases and therapeutic indications. A closer inspection of the research activities has revealed that the overlap would not give rise to concern from a competition point of view. The Commission has accordingly decided to clear the merger.

ABB/Daimler-Benz

1.3.53. Adopted on 23 June. The decision initiates a second-phase inquiry.

The Commission here decides to carry out a detailed investigation into a proposed transaction by which ABB and Daimler-Benz would

transfer their worldwide rail transport businesses to a joint venture to be known as ABB Daimler-Benz Rail Transportation. The joint venture would be the largest supplier of rail transport systems in the world.

Competition considerations may arise in the Community and particularly in Germany. The transaction would leave only two suppliers of the full range of rail equipment in Germany, these being the joint venture and Siemens, while in the Community as a whole there would be three, the same two plus GEC-Alsthom.

In view of the degree of market concentration, the Commission will now seek to establish whether the transaction would create or strengthen a dominant position on an oligopolistic market.

Daimler-Benz/Carl Zeiss

1.3.54. Adopted on 27 June. The decision authorizes a joint venture between Daimler-Benz and Carl Zeiss in the field of military optronics.

The joint venture is to be known as Zeiss-Electro Optronik GmbH.

Carl Zeiss and Dasa, which belongs to the Daimler-Benz group, are to transfer their military optronics operations to the new company.

The main defence applications of optronics are related to reconnaissance, identification, rangefinding and missile guidance.

Daimler-Benz and Carl Zeiss have a combined share of about 40% of the military optronics market in Germany. Their position is stronger in certain segments, particularly that of thermal imaging. But there are other manufacturers in a position to offer comparable units. The Commission has accordingly decided to authorize the transaction.

Volvo/Henlys

1.3.55. Adopted on 27 June. The Commission here authorizes Volvo Bus Corporation and Henlys Group plc to enter into a joint venture on the bus market in North America.

Volvo and Henlys are to take joint control of the Canadian company Prévost Car Inc., which

manufactures and sells intercity coaches and luxury bus shells in the United States and Canada.

Volvo Bus Cooperation is the company within the Volvo Group that designs, manufactures and markets chassis for buses and coaches. Henlys, whose activities are mainly confined to the UK market, designs and manufactures bodies for buses and coaches and also sells whole buses and coaches.

The technical specifications required on the North American and EEA markets differ so widely that exports from Europe to North America have been small. There are virtually no imports from North America to Europe.

Prévost does no business on European markets, and that will doubtless continue to be so in future, so that the transaction will not increase Volvo's and Henlys's shares of the European market. The Commission has accordingly decided to authorize it.

Swiss Bank Corporation/S. G. Warburg

1.3.56. Adopted on 28 June. The decision authorizes the acquisition of S. G. Warburg by Swiss Bank Corporation.

Swiss Bank is to acquire S. G. Warburg's entire operation, with the exception of the portfolio management business carried on by its subsidiary Mercury Asset Management (unit trusts, pension funds, etc.).

Swiss Bank is a universal bank engaged mainly in retail banking in Switzerland, but it also carries on investment banking both in Switzerland and abroad. S. G. Warburg is the leading UK investment bank; its main activities include mergers and acquisitions, equity and bond issues, and securities trading.

The merger will create an investment bank with the critical size needed to compete worldwide against the major US investment banks. However, given the fragmentation of the market and the increasing deregulation and internationalization of this kind of business, the transaction will not create a dominant position. The Commission has accordingly decided to allow it.

Employers Reinsurance/Frankona Rück and Employers Reinsurance/Aachener Rück

1.3.57. Adopted on 30 June. The Commission here authorizes the acquisition of two German

reinsurance companies by a subsidiary of the US General Electric group.

Employers Reinsurance Corporation proposes to acquire Frankona Rückversicherungs AG and Aachener Rückversicherungs-Gesellschaft AG of Germany. The acquisitions will make Employers Reinsurance the fourth largest reinsurer in the world in terms of turnover. Reinsurance is a global market and may be divided into separate segments. Frankona has a relatively strong position in the aviation segment, but the market shares which would be added together would not be significant; the transaction will not create or strengthen a dominant position in any market segment.

Babcock/Siemens/BS Railcare

1.3.58. Adopted on 30 June. The decision authorizes Siemens AG and Babcock International Ltd to set up a joint venture in the rail transport sector.

The new company, to be known as Railcare Ltd, will maintain and refurbish railway rolling stock, including locomotives.

The main impact of the transaction will be on the UK market, where the joint venture will face competition from major companies such as GEC-Alsthom, ABB Transportation and Bombardier. The Commission has concluded that the transaction will not create or strengthen a dominant position and has accordingly allowed it.

State aid

General rules

1.3.59. Commission decisions and other measures in respect of state aid in transport, fisheries and agriculture are dealt with under the relevant subject headings (→ points 1.3.136, 1.3.196 and 1.3.172 to 1.3.179).

Decisions to raise no objection

Steel

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

Italy

1.3.60. Decision on public assistance to the steel company Cogne Acciai Speciali (CAS) in the Autonomous Region of Valle d'Aosta.

Adopted on 7 June. The authorities in the Autonomous Region of Valle d'Aosta have given CAS a low-interest loan of LIT 25 billion, at a rate of 6.5% rather than 11.35%. CAS belonged to the ILVA group until the end of 1993, when it was bought by GEVAL, a subsidiary of the Swiss group Marzorati. The land and immovable property, which remained in ILVA's ownership, were let to CAS. In December 1994 the regional authorities succeeded ILVA as party to the letting agreement, having bought the land being used by CAS.

CAS agreed to vacate a section of the industrial site it was renting on condition that the region bore the cost of removing its plant. The low-interest loan at issue here constitutes compensation for damage suffered as a result of a unilateral decision on the part of the regional authorities, and the Commission has come to the conclusion that it does not contain a state aid component.

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 Directive 93/115/EC: OJ L 326, 28.12.1993; Bull. 12-1993, point 1.2.71

Germany

Reference: Council Directive 92/68/EEC amending Directive 90/684/EEC on aid to shipbuilding (which amended the seventh Directive so as to allow the additional aid needed to restructure shipyards in the new *Länder*): OJ L 219, 4.8.1992; Bull. 7/8-1992, point 1.3.56

1.3.61. Commission decision on aid to the Meyer Werft yard in Lower Saxony.

Adopted on 7 June. Acting under Article 4(7) of the seventh Directive, which concerns development aid, the Commission here authorizes aid towards the purchase of a passenger ship from the Meyer Werft yard by the Indonesian Government. The ship is to operate under the Indo-

nesian flag between the outlying islands and Java.

The Commission has concluded that the requirements for the admissibility of such aid are satisfied; these relate in particular to the recipient country, the country of registration and the OECD subsidy level (28.87%).

1.3.62. Commission decision on aid to the Volkswerft yard in Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania

Previous decision: Bull. 12-1993, point 1.2.78

Adopted on 21 June. After checking expenditure by the Volkswerft yard and establishing that the yard has met the capacity ceiling of 85 000 cgt imposed on it as part of the overall reduction in capacity required of the shipyards in the new *Länder*, the Commission here authorizes the granting of a second instalment of assistance made up of DM 137.5 million in investment aid and DM 5.5 million in closure aid.

Denmark

1.3.63. Commission decision on a change in the Danish shipbuilding guarantee scheme.

Previous decision: Bull. 4-1993, point 1.2.52

Adopted on 21 June. Under the scheme which the Commission authorized in 1993, the Danish Shipping Credit Fund (*Danmarks Skibskreditfond*) was allowed to grant loans for shipbuilding and ship repair carrying a State guarantee which included an aid component estimated at 1% of the contract value of the vessel. The Commission has now accepted an amendment under which banks and insurance companies will be entitled to obtain the same State guarantee when granting such loans.

France

1.3.64. Commission decision on a scheme of assistance for shipbuilding.

Adopted on 21 June. This scheme simply renews measures which already applied in 1991-93 and 1994; it allows grants for shipyards amounting to 9% of the price of a new vessel before aid and to 4.5% of the price of converting a vessel or building a new vessel at a cost of less than ECU 10 million. The measures are within the limits

laid down in the seventh Shipbuilding Directive, and the Commission has accordingly authorized the new scheme.

Netherlands

1.3.65. Commission decision on aid to the Damen shipyard in Gomchen.

Adopted on 7 June. Acting under Article 4(7) of the seventh Directive, which is concerned with development aid, the Commission here allows aid towards the purchase of a tugboat from the Damen shipyard by the Port Authority of Jamaica. The tug will operate under the Jamaican flag and will reduce waiting times and facilitate transshipment in Jamaican ports. Three crews are to be recruited, a total of 18 people.

The Commission has concluded that the requirements for the admissibility of such aid are satisfied; these relate in particular to the recipient country, the country of registration and the OECD subsidy level.

Portugal

1.3.66. Commission decision on aid to the Lisnave shipyards.

Reference: Commission decision on aid towards the specific programme for the development of Portuguese industry (PEDIP): Bull. 3-1994, point 1.2.54

Adopted on 21 June. The Lisnave company, in which the State has a minority shareholding, builds and repairs ships at two large yards: Mitrena, in Setúbal, where both shipbuilding and ship repair are carried out, and Margueira, in Lisbon, which handles ship repair only. The Commission has now authorized a total of ESC 17.7 billion (ECU 90.2 million) in aid towards the restructuring of the yards. The Margueira yard is to be closed, and all repair work concentrated at Mitrena; total capacity is to be cut by 35%, and the workforce is to fall from 6 500 to 3 200; there is to be a package of social measures which will cost ESC 30 billion (ECU 153 million). A sum of ESC 12 billion (ECU 61.2 million) is to be paid towards the social package, while regional aid of ESC 5.7 billion (ECU 29 million) is to be provided under the PEDIP plan.

Small businesses

Reference: Community guidelines on State aid for small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs): OJ C 213, 19.8.1992; Bull. 5-1992, point 1.1.33

Portugal

1.3.67. Commission decision on tax concessions for small firms.

Adopted on 7 June. The aid package will benefit small enterprises with fewer than 20 employees and a turnover of less than ESC 500 million (ECU 2.5 million). It comprises investment tax credits, deductions in taxable income for firms set up in 1995, and tax exemptions for capital increases.

Regional aid

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

Germany

1.3.68. Commission decision on the consolidation fund for Brandenburg.

Reference: Community guidelines on State aid for rescuing and restructuring firms in difficulty: OJ C 368, 23.12.1994; Bull. 7/8-1994, point 1.2.42

Previous decision: Bull. 5-1995, point 1.3.37

Adopted on 7 June. The German Government has provided the new *Länder* with funds amounting to DM 500 million (ECU 250 million) for granting aid for the rescue and restructuring of privatized firms. The resources are managed individually by the *Länder*, which are setting up their own funds for the purpose.

Brandenburg's consolidation fund, which has been given a total budget of DM 70 million, provides for the granting of aid in the form of loans and shareholdings up to a maximum of DM 5 million. The Commission has now authorized this fund, after finding that its implementing procedures and conditions are consistent with the Community guidelines on State aid for rescuing and restructuring firms in difficulty; cases of aid to large firms or firms in sensitive sectors will be notified individually.

Austria

1.3.69. Commission decision on the Austrian regional scheme for 1995/96.

Adopted on 7 June. The Commission here approves the Austrian regional scheme drawn up

under the European recovery programme (originally the Marshall plan). The scheme runs from July 1995 to June 2000, with a total budget of ECU 140 million (ECU 25 million in 1995/96), and provides for low-interest loans towards investment which is in line with the Commission's principles of coordination of regional aid systems. The loans will be available in assisted areas and, except in areas covered by Objective 1, the maximum allowed for any one measure will be ECU 15 million, the rate of aid being limited to 20% gross.

Training

Spain

1.3.70. Commission decision on aid towards vocational training.

Adopted on 21 June. The decision approves two schemes intended to promote vocational training in Spain. The schemes include measures to assist collective activities carried out by groups of firms, non-profit-making associations and trade unions: these do not constitute State aid within the meaning of Article 92(1) of the EC Treaty because only workers benefit.

Retraining grants may also be given under the schemes to help employees adapt to industrial change: these grants may benefit individual firms in a specific region and, to that extent, rank as State aid for purposes of Article 92(1) of the Treaty. But they are in line with Community policy on promoting SMEs and with the White Paper on growth, competitiveness and employment.

Decisions to raise no objection to some aspects of a measure and to initiate proceedings under Article 93(2) of the EC Treaty in respect of others

Germany

1.3.71. Commission decisions on aid to the chemical companies Buna GmbH, of Schkopau, Saxony-Anhalt, Sächsische Olefinwerke GmbH, of Bohlen, Saxony, and Leuna-Werke GmbH, of Saxony-Anhalt.

Adopted on 7 June. The decisions deal with several points regarding these enterprises:

□ plans have been submitted for the granting of investment aid to Buna (DM 207.7 million, or ECU 103 million) and Sächsische Olefinwerke (DM 286.6 million, or ECU 143 million); the Commission has decided not to oppose payment of some of this money (DM 67.7 million to Buna and DM 173.1 million to Sächsische Olefinwerke) for investments that cannot be delayed pending the outcome of these proceedings without seriously jeopardizing the existence of the companies and running various other risks, especially with respect to the environment;

□ aid was granted to Buna and Sächsische Olefinwerke at the end of 1994 and the beginning of 1995 in order to assist their liquidity; the Commission has decided to grant its authorization for part of this aid, allowing DM 1 753.4 million in debt to be written off so as to prevent the winding-up of the companies, which otherwise appeared inevitable; at the same time, however, the Commission is initiating proceedings in respect of the rest of the aid, totalling DM 477.1 million, which is intended to stabilize the companies' financial positions;

□ the Commission has already initiated proceedings in respect of the contract concluded with The Dow Chemical Company, of Midland, Michigan, for the privatization of Buna, Sächsische Olefinwerke and Leuna; it now extends those proceedings to cover very substantial amounts of additional aid not previously included (DM 11 billion): the current business plan differs from the initial one in terms of capacities, closures and investment, a large proportion of the aid would seem to be operating aid, and the purchaser apparently does not have to bear the ordinary commercial risks of the business.

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

Spain

1.3.72. Commission decision on aid to SEAT and Volkswagen.

Reference: Community framework on State aid to the motor vehicle industry: OJ C 123, 18.5.1989; OJ C 81, 26.3.1991; and OJ C 36, 10.2.1993

Adopted on 7 June. SEAT SA has concluded an agreement with the Spanish Government under

which aid totalling PTA 46 000 million is to be granted towards 50 technological innovation projects and a training programme. The objective is to maintain SEAT as a company with its own capacity for designing, manufacturing and marketing motor vehicles, and to improve its profitability and competitiveness. Under the terms of the agreement, SEAT has received a subsidy of PTA 7 197 million towards investments costing PTA 38 636 million which it undertook in 1994 in connection with 30 technological innovation projects forming part of its multiannual investment plan. Fresh aid to the same projects is to be granted in 1995 and 1996.

The Commission has serious doubts as to the compatibility of these projects with the Community guidelines on State aid for R&D and the motor industry. The Spanish Government has informed the Commission, however, that the aid measures are linked to a restructuring plan for the company, and the Commission has therefore decided to initiate Article 93(2) proceedings in order to determine whether the agreement and the aid already granted can be authorized as restructuring aid under the Community guidelines on State aid for rescuing and restructuring firms in difficulty.

Decisions to terminate proceedings

Positive final decisions

Italy

1.3.73. Commission decision on aid for the building and civil and industrial engineering company Iritecna.

Reference: Community guidelines on State aid for rescuing and restructuring firms in difficulty: OJ C 368, 23.12.1994; Bull. 7/8-1994, point 1.2.42

Initiation of proceedings: Bull. 7/8-1994, point 1.2.69

Adopted on 7 June. Iritecna was put into liquidation in February 1994, and a new company, Fintecna, was set up to take over the healthier sections of its business, the capital being supplied by the State holding company IRI. In July 1994 the Commission initiated proceedings in respect of capital injections for Iritecna in the years 1991 to 1993 and the financing of

Iritecna's losses which would result from the liquidation process: the total aid involved was LIT 4 490 billion (ECU 2 430 million).

The Commission has determined that the plan for the restructuring of Iritecna/Fintecna which IRI has supplied provides for a substantial reduction in unprofitable activities, which are to be sold off or liquidated, while the activities taken over by Fintecna are on a much smaller scale, being confined to those activities which were viable and profitable before privatization. The size of the group will be more than halved in terms of both turnover and workforce. The Commission has accordingly concluded that the requirements of the Community guidelines on State aid for rescuing and restructuring firms in difficulty are met and that competition inside the Community will not be affected to an extent contrary to the common interest; it has therefore decided to terminate the proceedings and to authorize the aid given to Iritecna on condition that the restructuring and privatization plan is properly implemented.

1.3.74. Commission decision on aid to the fertilizer producer Enichem Agricoltura.

Reference: Community guidelines on State aid for rescuing and restructuring firms in difficulty: OJ C 368, 23.12.1994; Bull. 7/8-1994, point 1.2.42

Initiation of proceedings: Bull. 1/2-1994, point 1.2.68

Extension of proceedings: Bull. 7/8-1994, point 1.2.68

Adopted on 21 June. Enichem Agricoltura, which operated in an industry currently in some difficulty, was recapitalized several times after 1991 by its parent, the State holding company ENI, and was put into liquidation in December 1994. In February 1994 the Commission initiated proceedings in respect of aid in the form of capital injections totalling LIT 2 818 billion (ECU 1 500 million).

In the course of the proceedings a restructuring plan was submitted which provided for the closure or sale of most of the production units and for the concentration of the remaining activities at two profitable units in Ravenna and Ferrara. The restructured enterprise is to be privatized by the end of 1996; the proceeds will offset in part the losses to be borne as a result of the liquidation process. The Commission is satisfied that this plan will enable the enterprise to return to

profitability and that, because of the substantial capacity reductions envisaged, it will not affect competition in the Community to an extent contrary to the common interest. The Commission has concluded that the requirements of the Community guidelines on State aid for rescuing and restructuring firms in difficulty are met and has accordingly decided to terminate the proceedings and to authorize the aid granted to Enichem Agricoltura on condition that the restructuring and privatization plan is properly implemented.

1.3.75. Commission decision on aid to the non-ECSC steel tube manufacturers Tubificio di Terni and Ilva Lamiere e Tubi.

Reference: Commission notice on public authorities' holdings in company capital: Bull. 9-1984, point 2.1.30

Initiation of proceedings: Bull. 3-1994, point 1.2.60.

Adopted on 21 June. In March 1994 the Commission initiated proceedings in respect of aid to Tubificio di Terni Srl and Ilva Lamiere e Tubi Srl, in view of the difficult situation in the market in welded tubes, on which they operated.

In the case of Tubificio di Terni, the Commission has found that growth prospects have improved on the company's market, in welded stainless tubes, as a result of the entry into force of more stringent European pollution standards for motor vehicles. It has concluded that, in investing in the company, the Italian authorities are acting as any private investor might do and that the capital injection consequently does not constitute State aid for purposes of Article 92(1) of the EC Treaty.

The investment aid given to Ilva Lamiere e Tubi consists of a grant of LIT 17 billion and a low-interest loan of LIT 13.3 billion. The company is located in Taranto, in the Mezzogiorno, a region where aid is allowed under the exemption in Article 92(3)(a) of the EC Treaty. It makes welded large-diameter pipes and tubes; this is a sector suffering from serious overcapacity. The Commission has nevertheless come to the conclusion that the aid is compatible with the common market because any difficulties which the aid might occasion in the industry are offset by its beneficial impact on the development of employment in the region.

Industrial policy

General

1.3.76. Parliament resolution on the Commission communication concerning an industrial competitiveness policy for the European Union.

Commission communication: COM(94) 319; Bull. 9-1994, point 1.2.67; Supplement 3/94 — Bull.

Adopted by Parliament on 29 June. Parliament welcomes the approach adopted by the Commission in its communication. However, it considers that current research and technological development policies respond only partially to the technological problems of competitiveness. It calls on the Member States to conduct an active policy to increase labour-market flexibility and stresses the importance of promoting sustainable development by encouraging preventive environmental protection and integrated environmental technologies. It calls for public authorities to be modernized so that they can play their roles as supervisory bodies responsible for standard-setting, as economic promoters and as customers for advanced technology in the fields of communications, health, and waste management, combined with direct responsibility for determining lines of development. It calls for improved social dialogue, for information technologies and the information society to be developed to assist industry and for full use to be made of the ability of SMEs to innovate.

OJ C 183, 17.7.1995

Individual industries

Steel

1.3.77. Forward programme for steel for the second half of 1995 and for 1995 as a whole.

Previous programme: OJ C 73, 25.3.1995; Bull. 3-1995, point 1.3.62

Adopted by the Commission (first reading) on 26 June. The Commission notes that the steel market, which is enjoying more favourable economic conditions, has recorded substantial

increases in consumption and prices, caused in particular by the marked recovery in various steel-using sectors such as motor vehicles, engineering and electronics. Although these trends appear firm for the second half of 1995, a slight slowdown in activity, in particular in the automobile sector, is expected to lead to a more modest increase in steel consumption than in recent months.

In the light of these trends, actual steel consumption in the Twelve is expected to be 65 million tonnes, an increase of 2.2% compared with the same period in 1994. Apparent consumption, which is up by 2%, is expected to rise to 65 million tonnes. Because of a slight fall in imports and the stabilization of exports, steel production will probably reach 70.5 million tonnes, an increase of 2.5%. Looking at likely developments in the new Member States, equilibrium production in the Community as a whole is estimated at 76.6 million tonnes.

For 1995 as a whole, actual steel consumption in the Community of Twelve is expected to be 131 million tonnes, an increase of 3.7% compared with 1994. Looking at expected trends in the new Member States, annual equilibrium production for the Community as a whole is estimated at 156.3 million tonnes.

ECSC Consultative Committee consulted on 28 June.

1.3.78. Memorandum from the ECSC Consultative Committee on aspects relating to the expiry of the ECSC Treaty in 2002 (→ point 1.6.7).

Enterprise policy

1.3.79. Emphasizing the decisive role of small and medium-sized enterprises in job creation and more generally as a factor in social stability and economic dynamism, the European Council asked the Commission to present a report on the policies currently being implemented in this area and to enhance their effectiveness by a number of measures, and tax measures in particular (→ point I.6).

Cooperative, mutual and non-profit sector

1.3.80. Proposal for a Council Decision relating to a multi-annual programme (1994-96) of work for cooperatives, mutual societies, associations and foundations in the Community.

Commission proposal: OJ C 87, 24.3.1994; COM(93) 650; Bull. 1/2-1994, point 1.2.76

Economic and Social Committee opinion: OJ C 388, 31.12.1994; Bull. 7/8-1994, point 1.2.76

Parliament opinion: OJ C 89, 10.4.1995; Bull. 3-1995, point 1.3.64

Amended proposal adopted by the Commission on 7 June.

COM(95) 253

Research and technology

General

Coordination of research policies

References:

Council conclusions on the future work of the Scientific and Technical Research Committee (CREST) — Bull. 12-1994, point 1.2.102

Corfu European Council conclusions — Bull. 6-1994, point I.4

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

1.3.81. Council conclusions on the coordination of research and technological development policies.

Adopted by the Council on 9 June. After noting the request made by the Corfu European Council that the Council seek increased coordination of national and Community research and technological development (R & TD) policies in order to make the best use of the resources allocated to research, and taking note of the Commission communication which maps out the broad lines

of action planned by the Commission in this field, the Council advocated certain ways of facilitating the coordination of national and Community policies, based as far as possible on existing structures. To this end, it advocated the establishment, at the Commission's initiative, of *ad hoc* advisory committees for each of the specific programmes which would ensure the exchange of information, in particular at meetings of the programme management committees, and would report to the Scientific and Technical Research Committee (CREST). The above procedures would also apply to international cooperation, with CREST holding preliminary exchanges of views on the prospects for scientific and technical cooperation between the Community and non-member countries, and helping to pinpoint specific topics. Exchanges of information between the Commission and the Member States would also be organized within CREST on major topics regarding cooperation within the various international organizations. One of the main purposes of this cooperation would be to help determine the priorities for future Community R & TD activities bringing Community added-value in compliance with subsidiarity, and help improve the use made of the resources available in the European Union.

1.3.82. Parliament resolution on the Commission communication entitled 'Research and technological development: Achieving coordination through cooperation'.

Reference: Parliament and Council Decision 94/1110/EC concerning the fourth framework programme of the European Community activities in the field of research and technological development and demonstration (1994-98) — OJ L 126, 18.5.1994; Bull. 4-1994, point 1.2.69

Adopted on 15 June. Parliament took the view that effective coordination of the national research and technological development policies and between those policies and Community R & TD policy requires a redefinition of the institutionalized coordination bodies. In this connection, it considered that the main objective of the Scientific and Technical Research Committee (CREST) should be to advise the Commission and the Council on the definition of the European Union's science and technology policy, and analyse and compare the national and Community research and development policies. Parliament also called upon the Commission to formulate evaluation criteria for the establishment

of supplementary programmes whose topics would go beyond the fourth framework programme. Those criteria should take into account a common interest and the expectation of additional benefits for the European Union, and provide for binding cooperation agreements between the partners in the programmes and the dissemination of the results of the research to all Member States. Parliament also advocated creating structured links between the Commission and Parliament and the European Science and Technology Assembly (ESTA), and called upon the Commission to submit proposals for a European research foundation which would be self-governing and responsible for granting funds for basic and applied research. Lastly, it called for the creation of a genuine European scientific exchange area to encourage mobility and training for European scientists, promote cooperation between European research centres, and facilitate the organization of scientific conference and seminars.

OJ C 166, 3.7.1995

Framework programme 1994-98

Controlled thermonuclear fusion

1.3.83. Proposal for a Council Decision amending the statutes of the Joint European Torus (JET) joint undertaking.

Reference: Council Decision 94/799/Euratom adopting a specific programme of research and training in the field of controlled thermonuclear fusion (1994-98) — OJ L 331, 21.12.1994; Bull. 12-1994, point 1.2

Previous decision: Decision 91/677/Euratom — OJ L 375, 31.12.1991; Bull. 12-1991, point 1.2.80

Adopted by the Commission on 6 June. Purpose: to extend the JET programme until 31 December 1999, in the context of the specific programme of research and training in the field of controlled thermonuclear fusion (1994-98).

COM(95) 234

Transport

1.3.84. Council conclusions on transport research (→ point 1.3.120).

Accompanying, promotion and support activities and other activities

Technical coal research

1.3.85. Draft Commission Decision on the granting of financial aid to technical coal research projects.

Adopted by the Commission (first reading) 16 June. Purpose: to grant financial aid totalling ECU 18.5 million to 29 projects.

International cooperation

Canada

1.3.86. Agreement for scientific and technical cooperation between the European Union and Canada.

Commission recommendation: Bull. 12-1992, point 1.3.115

Negotiating directives: Bull. 4-1993, point 1.2.69

Commission proposal concerning signature: COM(94) 551; Bull. 12-1994, point 1.2.103

Signed in Halifax on 17 June.

1.3.87. Memorandum of Understanding for cooperation between the European Atomic Energy Community and the Government of Canada in the field of controlled thermonuclear fusion.

Negotiating directives: Bull. 11-1991, point 1.2.41

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

Council Decision concerning: Bull. 1/2-1995, point 1.3.66

Decision concerning conclusion of the Memorandum of Understanding adopted by the Commission on 28 June.

Education, vocational training and youth

1.3.88. The European Council has called for action to be stepped up in the fields of training and learning, with particular emphasis on con-

tinuing training, since these aspects are fundamental to the enhancement of employment and competitiveness (→ point 1.5).

General

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

Commission proposal: OJ C 287, 15.10.1994; COM(94) 264; Bull. 9-1994, point 1.2.186

Committee of the Regions opinion: Bull. 11-1994, point 1.2.202

Economic and Social Committee opinion: OJ C 397, 31.12.1994; Bull. 11-1994, point 1.2.202

Parliament opinion (first reading): OJ C 89, 10.4.1995; Bull. 3-1995, point 1.3.68

Amended Commission proposal: OJ C 134, 1.6.1995; COM(95) 124; Bull. 3-1995, point 1.3.68

Council agreement on a common position: Bull. 3-1995, point 1.3.68

Council common position: OJ C 130, 29.5.1995; Bull. 4-1995, point 1.3.65

Amended by Parliament (second reading) on 15 June. The amendments have to do mainly with the role of the social partners.

OJ C 166, 3.7.1995

1.3.90. Commission Decision creating a study group on education and training.

Adopted by the Commission on 21 June. Having a two-year term of office, the group, composed of 25 high-level experts, is to assist the Commission in shaping its approach to education and training.

Vocational training

1.3.91. Council conclusions on the importance and implications of the quality of vocational training.

References:

Council resolution on vocational education and training in the 1990s: OJ C 186, 8.7.1993; Bull. 6-1993, point 1.2.99

Council resolution on the quality and attractiveness of vocational education and training: OJ C 374, 30.12.1994; Bull. 12-1994, point 1.2.228

Council Decision 94/819/EC establishing an action programme for the implementation of a European Community vocational training policy

'Leonardo da Vinci': OJ L 340, 29.12.1994; Bull. 12-1994, point 1.2.227

Agreed by the Council (labour and social affairs) on 29 June. Recalling that the resolutions which it adopted in June 1993 and December 1994 stressed the importance of the quality of vocational training, and that the Leonardo da Vinci programme is designed to support and supplement the activities of the Member States with a view to improving the quality of training systems and arrangements, the Council notes that the Member States share a number of concerns regarding the quality of vocational training, namely: making effective use of financial resources, creating an appropriate framework for training provision and evaluating its results. Pointing out that the teaching process is not an isolated act, the quality of training being the result of a series of actions encompassing analysis of needs, development of training content and organization, and assessment of results, the Council notes that the placing of emphasis on quality has led those involved in the Member States to take various initiatives, such as the development of relationships between undertakings and training providers according to the customer/supplier model, the definition of quality criteria and/or charters and the introduction of quality criteria by public authorities and/or the social partners when devising strategies and drawing up action and management frameworks for training. The Council invites the Member States, the social partners and competent bodies to support moves to promote access to information on the training available, to improve requests for training (e.g. by formulating objectives), to encourage those providing training to improve the quality of their services and to promote methods and tools for evaluation purposes.

Economic and social cohesion

Structural action, regional policies

Policy aspects

General

1.3.92. Parliament resolution on the communication from the Commission entitled 'Europe 2000+: cooperation for European territorial development'.

References:

Commission communication: COM(94) 354; Bull. 7/8-1994, point 1.2.102

Economic and Social Committee opinion: OJ C 133, 31.5.1995; Bull. 3-1995, point 1.3.77

Adopted on 29 June. Parliament felt that, with a view to preparing the 1996 Intergovernmental Conference, a regional planning policy should be defined on a Europe-wide scale, based in particular on a policy approach ensuring coherence and complementarity between the various Community policies, strengthening the trans-European network policy, including a legal framework to facilitate transfrontier and interregional cooperation, and contributing to the gradual enlargement of the European Union. Parliament stressed the need for all the institutional authorities involved in drawing up a European regional planning policy to work closely together. It also emphasized the special situation of the most remote regions, which the Commission should take into account in its forthcoming work, alongside urban areas, rural areas and border regions.

OJ C 183, 17.7.1995

1.3.93. Parliament resolution on the Commission's fifth periodic report on the social and economic situation and development of the Community's regions.

References:

Commission report: COM(94) 322; Bull. 7/8-1994, point 1.2.103

Economic and Social Committee opinion: Bull. 5-1995, point 1.3.49

Adopted on 29 June. Parliament congratulated the Commission on the report, which it regarded as a valid basis for formulating structural policies at Union level. It called on the Commission and the Member States to ensure complementarity and integration of Community policies to allow regions to improve on their economic and social base, while undertaking to achieve the EMU convergence criteria. Parliament also called on the Commission to work towards better targeting of structural actions to improve on the less-favoured regions' competitive strengths, and to prepare various reports, in particular an assessment of the impact of the Structural Funds in the regions, and a study of the consequences of the future enlargement of the Union on Structural Fund policies.

OJ C 183, 17.7.1995

**Structural action under Objective 2
(conversion of regions seriously affected by
industrial decline)**

Single programming document

Finland

1.3.94. Draft Commission Decision approving a single programming document for Community structural funding in Finland (Kokkola, South Karelia, Kymenlaakso, Itä-Uusimaa, Päijät-Häme, South-West Finland and Satakunta) under Objective 2.

Approved on 21 June. The single programming document, drawn up in partnership with the national authorities concerned, is based on the following priorities:

- development and internationalization of business;
- promotion of skills and technology to enhance company development;
- environmental conservation, development of local infrastructure and tourism.

Community assistance is expected to amount to ECU 69.2 million for the period 1995-96.

**Structural action under Objective 3
(combating long-term unemployment)**

Single programming document

Finland

1.3.95. Draft Commission Decision approving a single programming document for Community structural funding under Objective 3 in Finland.

Approved on 21 June. The single programming document, drawn up in partnership with the national authorities concerned, is based on the following priorities:

- creation of 'ways into work' to help prevent long-term unemployment and facilitate the integration of long-term jobseekers and victims of social exclusion;
- job creation and the development of human resources in small businesses;
- helping the integration of under-25s into working life by setting up 'innovation workshops' and new forms of apprenticeship.

Community assistance is expected to amount to ECU 258.4 million for the period 1995-99.

**Structural action under Objective 4
(adaptation of workers of either sex to
industrial changes and to changes in
production systems)**

Single programming document

Finland

1.3.96. Draft Commission Decision approving a single programming document for Community structural funding in Finland under Objective 4.

Approved on 21 June. The single programming document, drawn up in partnership with the national authorities concerned, is based on the following priorities:

- anticipation of changes in working life, the employment market and qualifications required;
- development of vocational training, retraining and guidance;
- promotion of research into training and innovation networks.

Community assistance amounts to ECU 84.60 million for the period 1995-99.

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

Legislative aspects

1.3.97. Proposal for a Council Directive concerning the Community list of less-favoured farming areas within the meaning of Directive 75/268/EEC (Finland).

Reference: Council Directive 75/268/EEC on mountain and hill farming and farming in certain less-favoured areas: OJ L 128, 19.5.1975

Adopted by the Commission on 8 June. Would delimit the mountain and hill farming areas, less-favoured areas and less-favoured areas affected by specific handicaps as defined by Directive 75/261/EEC in Finland.

OJ C 193, 27.7.1995; COM(95) 236

Single programming documents

1.3.98. Commission Decisions 95/256/EC, 95/257/EC and 95/258/EC approving single pro-

gramming documents for Community structural funding to improve the processing and marketing of agricultural products in Germany (Bremen, Saarland and Schleswig-Holstein) under Objective 5a for the period 1994-99.

Commission approval: Bull. 4-1995, point 1.3.69

Formally adopted on 26 June.

OJ L 161, 12.7.1995

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

Legislative aspects

1.3.99. Council Regulation (EC) No 1624/95 amending Regulation (EEC) 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.

Regulation amended: Council Regulation (EC) No 3699/93; OJ L 346, 31.12.1993; Bull. 12-1993, point 1.2.148

Commission proposal: OJ C 389, 31.12.1994; COM(94) 568; Bull. 12-1994, point 1.2.138

Parliament opinion: OJ C 151, 19.6.1995; Bull. 5-1995, point 1.3.52

Economic and Social Committee opinion: Bull. 5-1995, point 1.3.52

Adopted on 19 June. Replaces gross registered tons (grt) by gross tonnage (gt) as the unit for calculating the tonnage of vessels eligible for structural assistance and revises accordingly the scales of premiums payable.

OJ L 155, 6.7.1995

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

Single programming document

France

1.3.100. Draft Commission Decision amending the Commission Decision approving a single programming document for Community structural measures under Objective 5b in Alsace.

Decision to be amended: Commission Decision approving single programming documents for

Community structural measures in France: Bull. 12-1994, point 1.2.141

Approved on 21 June. Introduces as a priority, measures to reinforce interregional cooperation in the Vosges. The amount of Community assistance is increased from ECU 47.139 to 48.761 million.

Structural action under Objective 6 (development and structural adjustment of regions with an extremely low population density)

Single programming document

Finland

1.3.101. Draft Commission Decision approving a single programming document for structural assistance in Finland under Objective 6 (South-Savo, North Karelia, Kainuu, Lapland, North-Savo, Central Finland, Central Ostrobothnia and Northern Ostrobothnia).

Reference: Act of Accession of Austria, Finland and Sweden (Protocol No 6): OJ C 241, 29.8.1994, Bull. 6-1994, point 1.3.15; OJ L 1, 1.1.1995

Approved on 21 June. The single programming document, drawn up by the Commission in partnership with the national authorities concerned pursuant to Objective 6, as defined in the Act of Accession of Austria, Finland and Sweden, is based on the following priorities:

- the development and competitiveness of undertakings;
- the development of human resources and technical competence;
- the promotion of agriculture and rural development and the protection of forests and the environment.

The Community assistance scheduled for the period 1995 to 1999 amounts to ECU 459.9 million.

*Financing***Community initiatives**

1.3.102. Commission Decisions. Purpose: See Table 2.

Table 2 — *Financing Community initiatives*

<i>(million ECU)</i>			
Initiative	Country/region	Fund	Total assistance
Interreg II	<i>Germany/Switzerland</i> Lake Constance/Upper Rhine	ERDF	4.855
Rechar II	<i>Belgium</i> Wallonia	ERDF	0.930

Less-developed regions

1.3.103. Commission Decisions. Purpose: See Table 3.

Table 3 — *Financing under Objective 1*

<i>(million ECU)</i>		
Country/region or purpose	Fund	Total assistance
<i>Spain</i> Castile-Leon	ERDF	6.451
<i>Italy</i> Abruzzi Tourism	ERDF/ESF ERDF	150.5 130

Regions in industrial decline

1.3.104. Commission Decisions. Purpose: See Table 4.

Table 4 — *Financing under Objective 2*

<i>(million ECU)</i>		
Country/region	Fund	Total assistance
<i>Spain</i> Aragon	ERDF/ESF	64.233
Balearic Islands	ERDF/ESF	10.366
Catalonia	ERDF/ESF	510.10
Navarre	ERDF/ESF	22.827

Cohesion Fund

Policy aspects

Reference: annual Commission report on the cohesion financial instrument: COM(95) 1; Bull. 1/2-1995, point 1.3.80

1.3.105. Annual Commission report on the cohesion financial instrument.

Supplement to the report adopted by the Commission on 14 June. The Commission wanted to extend its annual report on the cohesion financial instrument to include the period 26 May 1994 to 31 December 1994, which was covered by the Cohesion Fund. The supplement notes that the Commission has continued to use the available appropriations for transport infrastructure projects directly connected with the trans-European networks and environment projects. It also states that overall the first two years show a balance between environment and transport with 45% and 55% of the commitment appropriations respectively.

COM(95) 222

1.3.106. Parliament resolution on the annual Commission report on the cohesion financial instrument.

Adopted on 29 June. Although appreciating the satisfactory operation of the cohesion financial instrument, Parliament commented that the balance was too heavily weighted against environmental projects in favour of transport projects, particularly road transport. It called on the Commission to pay more attention to the environment when considering projects and to give greater priority to the development of internal waterway networks and rail transport. Parliament also questioned whether the budget resources available for the Cohesion Fund would be sufficient to enable the Member States concerned to meet the convergence criteria laid down in connection with economic and monetary union. Parliament welcomed the fact that no cases of fraud had been detected in connection with the cohesion financial instrument.

OJ C 183, 17.7.1995

Trans-European networks

1.3.107. Welcoming the progress made with implementation of the priority projects adopted at the Essen European Council, the European

Council requested the Commission to re-examine the financial estimates for the projects to see whether costs could be reduced without affecting their viability. It also stressed the importance of submitting eligible projects at the earliest opportunity so that funds can be released as soon as possible. Lastly, it noted that the 14 priority transport projects will represent 75% of the appropriations available under the 'networks' budget heading, i.e. an amount in the region of ECU 500 million for 1995 and 1996 (→ point I.7).

Energy

1.3.108. *Proposal for a Parliament and Council Decision* laying down a series of guidelines on trans-European energy networks.

Commission proposal: OJ C 72, 10.3.1994; COM(93) 685; Bull. 1/2-1994, point 1.2.88

Economic and Social Committee opinion: OJ C 195, 18.7.1994; Bull. 4-1994, point 1.2.74

Committee of the Regions opinion: OJ C 217, 6.8.1994; Bull. 5-1994, point 1.2.70

Parliament opinion (first reading): OJ C 151, 19.6.1995; Bull. 5-1995, point 1.3.59

Amended Commission proposal: COM(95) 226; Bull. 5-1995, point 1.3.59

Common position agreed by the Council on 1 June.

Common position formally adopted by the Council on 29 June.

The purpose of the proposed Decision is to promote the interconnection, interoperability and development of trans-European energy networks and access to such networks. Its main aims are to continue to implement the internal energy market, facilitate the development and reduce the isolation of the less-favoured regions, and strengthen the security of energy supplies, in particular through closer relations with non-Community countries.

1.3.109. *Proposal for a Council Decision* laying down a series of measures aimed at creating a more favourable context for the development of trans-European networks in the energy sector.

Commission proposal: OJ C 72, 10.3.1994; COM(93) 685; Bull. 1/2-1994, point 1.2.88

Economic and Social Committee opinion: OJ C 195, 18.7.1994; Bull. 4-1994, point 1.2.74

Committee of the Regions opinion: OJ C 217, 6.8.1994; Bull. 5-1994, point 1.2.70

Parliament opinion (first reading): OJ C 151, 19.6.1995; Bull. 5-1995, point 1.3.60

Amended Commission proposal: COM(95) 226; Bull. 5-1995, point 1.3.60

Common position agreed by the Council on 1 June.

Common position formally adopted by the Council on 29 June.

The proposed Decision identifies a number of measures to be taken in connection with projects of common interest and the interoperability of trans-European energy networks, in particular concerning technical cooperation between the entities responsible for the networks, and relations between Member States with regard to project authorization procedures.

Transport

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

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

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

Economic and Social Committee opinion: OJ C 397, 31.12.1994; Bull. 11-1994, point 1.2.84

Amended Commission proposal: OJ C 97, 20.4.1995; COM(95) 48; Bull. 1/2-1995, point 1.3.83

Parliament opinion (first reading): OJ C 151, 19.6.1995; Bull. 5-1995, point 1.3.61

Amended proposal adopted by the Commission on 16 June.

COM(95) 298

Common position agreed by the Council on 19 June. The proposed Decision sets out a series of guidelines forming a general framework defining objectives and providing indications concerning the planned development of networks up to 2010. It provides for the gradual integration of the networks at European level on the basis of interconnection and interoperability measures with a view to the more rational use of the various modes of transport, better exploitation of their respective advantages, and better environmental protection. The guidelines also form the basis for identifying projects of com-

mon interest and provide information about their eligibility. However, the Member States will determine the technical details of projects in accordance with the principle of subsidiarity. As part of the agreement reached, the Annex containing the list of priority projects was replaced by a declaration.

1.3.111. 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: OJ C 397, 31.12.1994; Bull. 11-1994, point 1.2.83

Parliament opinion (first reading): OJ C 43, 20.2.1995; Bull. 1/2-1995, point 1.3.84

Amended proposal adopted by the Commission on 15 June.

COM(95) 271

Common position agreed by the Council on 20 June. The purpose of the proposed Directive is to bring about the interoperability of the European high-speed train network, i.e. the system's capacity to permit the uninterrupted movement of high-speed trains throughout the Community. To this end, it lays down the criteria and procedures needed for the adoption of the technical specifications for interoperability as regards the subsystems (infrastructures, energy, maintenance, control/signalling, and rolling stock). High-speed lines and high-speed advanced-technology trains should be designed in such a way as to guarantee safe, uninterrupted travel at high speeds in accordance with the technical specifications.

Telematics and telecommunications networks

1.3.112. Proposal for a Parliament and Council Decision on a set of guidelines for the development of the integrated services digital network (ISDN) as a trans-European network.

Commission proposal: OJ C 259, 23.9.1993; COM(93) 347; Bull. 9-1993, point 1.2.66

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

Economic and Social Committee opinion: OJ C 52, 19.2.1994; Bull. 12-1993, point 1.2.118

Parliament opinion (first reading): OJ C 128, 9.5.1994; Bull. 4-1994, point 1.2.77

Committee of the Regions opinion: OJ C 217, 6.8.1994; Bull. 5-1994, point 1.2.74

Amended Commission proposal: OJ C 353, 13.12.1994; COM(94) 483; Bull. 11-1994, point 1.2.87

Council agreement on a common position: Bull. 11-1994, point 1.2.87

Council common position: OJ C 384, 31.12.1994; Bull. 12-1994, point 1.2.105

Amendments adopted by Parliament (second reading) on 13 June. Parliament made various amendments aimed in particular at taking into consideration the needs of the public and private sectors and providing for training of staff for the distribution and installation of Euro-ISDN terminals.

OJ C 166, 3.7.1995

Energy

Community energy strategy

General

Reference: Commission Green Paper — COM (94) 659; Bull. 1/2-1995, point 1.3.85

1.3.113. Council resolution on the Green Paper for a European Union energy policy.

Adopted on 1 June. While considering that the Commission Green Paper is an important stage in the debate on a European Union energy policy, the Council believed that any consideration of this issue should be based on a number of principles such as the establishment of an institutional framework, diversification of supply and rational use of energy, and that account should be taken of environmental protection, relations with third countries, and economic and social cohesion. It also considered that improved convergence of energy policies within the European Union should go hand in hand with the completion of the internal market in natural gas and electricity, the development of the requisite energy infrastructure, the promotion of energy efficiency and conservation, and the evaluation

of Community legislation and existing measures.

1.3.114. ECSC Consultative Committee Resolution on the Green Paper for a European Union energy policy.

Adopted by the ECSC Consultative Committee on 28 June.

Welcoming the initiation by the Commission of a fundamental debate on energy, the Committee stressed the importance of energy diversification and the role of renewable energy sources. It also made various recommendations aimed at pursuing coal research more intensively, avoiding the adoption of environmental measures detrimental to the energy sector, and encouraging international cooperation in view of the European Union's growing energy dependence.

1.3.115. Proposal for a Parliament Decision laying down a series of guidelines on trans-European energy networks (→ point 1.3.108).

1.3.116. Proposal for a Council Decision laying down a series of measures aimed at creating a more favourable context for the development of trans-European networks in the energy sector (→ point 1.3.109).

Internal energy market

Natural gas and electricity

1.3.117. Council conclusions on the internal market in energy.

References:

Amended proposals for Directives on common rules for the internal market in natural gas and electricity — OJ C 123, 4.5.1994; COM(93) 643; Bull. 12-1993, point 1.2.121

Council conclusions on the internal market in electricity — Bull. 11-1992, point 1.3.111; Bull. 11-1994, point 1.2.91

Working paper on the organization of the internal electricity market — Bull. 3-1995, point 1.3.90

Adopted on 1 June.

'Following the modified proposals for Directives on setting up common rules for the internal gas and electricity market, after consultation of the European Parliament and of the Economic and Social Committee,

and while confirming the conclusions adopted by the Council on 30 November 1992 and 29 November 1994, the Council:

(1) reaffirms the four points of agreement as identified in the 29 November 1994 Council conclusions, keeping in mind the need for further discussion and clarification with regard to market liberalization beyond the production sector and other aspects of the Directive, for instance that of harmonization and taking into account the fact that each of these five key topics should represent part of an overall agreed solution;

(2) recalls that, in the abovementioned conclusions of 29 November 1994, the Council requested further discussion on how to open the markets beyond the areas of electricity production, especially on the question of the possible simultaneous introduction of a negotiated TPA and a so-called single-buyer system. In this context it agreed to verify that both approaches, in a spirit of reciprocity, lead to equivalent economic results and, therefore, to a directly comparable level in the opening of markets and to a directly comparable degree of access to electricity markets and that they conform to the provisions of the Treaty;

(3) notes the Commission's working paper on the organization of the internal electricity market, following the request expressed by the Energy Council at its meeting on 29 November 1994;

(4) confirms, in the light of this working paper, that one of the Directive's main objectives concerning the internal electricity market is to increase competition in the interests of all consumers, and that, to this end, European electricity systems must progressively take market mechanisms into account, allowing in particular for the situation of independent producers and eligible consumers, in the framework of flexible and pragmatic solutions which will:

□ permit the performance of public service obligations imposed on electricity undertakings in the general economic interest, including objectives set by each Member State regarding security of supply and environmental protection. The implementation of these obligations, in accordance with the Treaty, and in particular with Article 90(2) thereof taken as a whole, will include, for those Member States which so wish, the implementation of long-term planning, as cited by the Commission and in line with the Council conclusions of 30 November 1992, as being a means of ensuring these objectives. The development of trade must not be affected to an extent that would be contrary to the interests of the Community;

□ take into consideration the principle of subsidiarity and the different situations and forms of organization in the various Member States in this sector as well as endogenous resource utilization;

□ take into account the question of transitional arrangements, in accordance with the conclusions of the Council at its meeting on 30 November 1992;

(5) considers that the two systems, both within the European Community and within those countries of the European Community which so wish, can co-exist subject to certain conditions, intended to ensure reciprocity between the two systems and equivalent effects, being met as indicated in paragraph 2. There is agreement on the following points without prejudice to the discussions to be continued on these conditions, as indicated in paragraph 6:

□ the single buyer must purchase electricity under objective conditions that guarantee in particular transparent transport prices and a total lack of discrimination;

□ a system of authorizations granted to independent producers, based on transparent criteria, will be introduced along with competitive bidding procedures in the zone covered by the single buyer, while complying with the provisions of paragraph 4;

□ within a single-buyer system, eligible consumers, in accordance with the principle of equivalence referred to above, will be able to negotiate supply contracts abroad, while complying with the provisions of paragraph 4;

□ the appropriate conditions for transparency in transport and distribution will be defined in both systems so as to guarantee that any sort of discrimination or predatory behaviour, in particular in intra-Community trade, is avoided;

□ appropriate and effective regulatory and control mechanisms and mechanisms for the settlement of disputes will be introduced in both systems so as to avoid any abuse of a dominant position to the detriment in particular of consumers;

□ in the single-buyer system, producers who are not bound by contract with the single buyer should be able to export their electricity via the network of the single buyer, provided that there is sufficient transport capacity on that network and that this is technically feasible;

(6) considers that further discussions are necessary on the following points:

□ the building and use of direct lines;

□ the question of the definition of independent producers;

□ the question of the definition of all eligible consumers and of their rights and responsibilities;

□ the concrete conditions for accepting or rejecting authorizations for independent producers in relation to planning and to the capacity of the system and the conditions under which independent producers may negotiate supply contracts with eligible consumers;

□ the question of possible quantitative limits on the electricity imported by eligible consumers;

□ the issue of integrated companies in both systems, as regards production, transport and distribution, so as to avoid discrimination, cross-subsidization and unfair competition;

- the question of who will be responsible, in both systems, for the organization of the tender procedures;
- the detailed procedures as regards transitional periods and arrangements;
- the problem of stranded investments;
- the conclusions to be drawn in particular from the working document submitted on 11 May 1995 by the Commission on the specific nature of small systems, particularly small, highly interconnected systems, in particular as regards the realization of direct lines;

(7) invites the Permanent Representatives Committee to finalize its work on the basis of these conclusions to enable the Council to adopt a common position before the end of the year.'

International cooperation

Argentina

1.3.118. Draft Agreement for Cooperation between the European Atomic Energy Community and Argentina on the Peaceful Use of Nuclear Energy.

Recommendation for a Decision adopted by the Commission on 21 June. The Commission proposed that the Council authorize it to negotiate a Cooperation Agreement with Argentina concerning the transfer of nuclear and non-nuclear materials, equipment and technology and nuclear research and development.

Independent States of the former Soviet Union

1.3.119. Cooperation Agreements between the European Community and Kazakhstan and Ukraine in the nuclear field.

Commission recommendation: Bull. 7/8-1994, point 1.2.85

Negotiating directives adopted by the Council on 9 June. The Council authorized the Commission to negotiate bilateral cooperation agreements with Kazakhstan and Ukraine on nuclear safety (radiation protection, safeguards, and research), and controlled thermonuclear fusion.

Transport

Development of the common transport policy

1.3.120. Council conclusions on transport research.

Reference: Parliament and Council Decision

1110/94/EC concerning the fourth framework programme of the European Community activities in the field of research and technological development and demonstration (1994-98) — OJ L 126, 18.5.1994; Bull. 4-1994, point 1.2.69

Adopted on 19 June. The Council welcomed the fact that transport research is addressed in the fourth research and development framework programme. It noted that certain research goals require experimentation on an appropriate scale, in particular in the areas of rail traffic management, the use of satellite navigation systems, road toll systems and vessel traffic information systems. The Council called upon the Commission to examine the conditions for conducting and financing research activities, taking into account in particular the need for private sector participation.

1.3.121. Parliament resolution on the Commission communication on telematics applications for transport in Europe.

Reference: Commission communication — COM(94) 469; Bull. 11-1994, point 1.2.95

Adopted on 29 June. Parliament warmly welcomed the Commission communication which seeks to support telematics applications in the transport sector. Parliament suggested setting up a standing working party on telematics to coordinate thinking and assess projects in progress. It called upon the Commission to regulate telematics applications, in order, for example, to ensure that users retain control over personal data.

OJ C 183, 17.7.1995

Inland transport

Rail transport and combined transport

1.3.122. Council Directive 95/18/EC on the licensing of railway undertakings.

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

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

Amended Commission proposal: OJ C 225, 13.8.1994; COM(94) 316; Bull. 7/8-1994, point 1.2.88

Economic and Social Committee opinion: OJ C 393, 31.12.1994; Bull. 9-1994, point 1.2.110

Council agreement on a common position: Bull. 9-1994, point 1.2.110

Council common position: OJ C 354, 13.12.1994; Bull. 11-1994, point 1.2.97

Parliament opinion (second reading): OJ C 89, 10.4.1995; Bull. 3-1995, point 1.3.95

Re-examined Commission proposal: COM(95) 151; Bull. 5-1995, point 1.3.67

Adopted on 19 June. Purpose: to guarantee the application of common conditions of access to the Community rail market, in particular by requiring that undertakings applying for a licence meet specified standards of financial fitness and professional competence.

OJ L 143, 27.6.1995

1.3.123. Council Directive 95/19/EC on the allocation of railway infrastructure capacity and the charging of fees for the use of such infrastructure.

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

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

Amended Commission proposal: OJ C 225, 13.8.1994; COM(94) 316; Bull. 7/8-1994, point 1.2.87

Economic and Social Committee opinion: OJ C 393, 31.12.1994; Bull. 9-1994, point 1.2.110

Council agreement on a common position: Bull. 9-1994, point 1.2.110

Council common position: OJ C 354, 13.12.1994; Bull. 11-1994, point 1.2.98

Parliament opinion (second reading): OJ C 89, 10.4.1995; Bull. 3-1995, point 1.3.96

Re-examined Commission proposal: COM(95) 151; Bull. 5-1995, point 1.3.68

Adopted on 19 June. This Directive establishes the general framework for a uniform, non-discriminatory Community system regarding access to railway infrastructure, so that railway undertakings and their customers can reap the full benefits of the opportunities offered by the internal market in this sector.

OJ L 143, 27.6.1995

1.3.124. Council resolution on the development of rail transport and combined transport.

Council agreement: Bull. 3-1995, point 1.3.94

Formally adopted by the Council on 19 June.

OJ C 169, 5.7.1995

Road transport

1.3.125. Council Directive on uniform procedures for checks on the transport of dangerous goods by road.

Reference: Council Directive 94/55/EC on the approximation of the laws of the Member States with regard to the transport of dangerous goods by road — OJ L 319, 12.12.1994; Bull. 11-1994, point 1.2.99

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

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

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

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

Council agreement on a common position: Bull. 9-1994, point 1.2.113

Council common position: OJ C 354, 13.12.1994; Bull. 11-1994, point 1.2.100

Parliament opinion (second reading): OJ C 89, 10.4.1995; Bull. 3-1995, point 1.3.97

Adopted on 29 June. This Directive, the purpose of which is to improve the conditions governing the safe transport of dangerous goods, supplements Council Directive 94/55/EC on the approximation of the laws of the Member States in this area. It provides for a system whereby a representative proportion of consignments of dangerous goods transported by road is subject to checks on an extensive portion of the road network under conditions ensuring that traffic flows as freely as possible.

1.3.126. Council resolution on the use of telematics in road transport.

Reference: Council resolution on telematics in the transport sector — OJ C 309, 5.11.1994; Bull. 10-1994, point 1.2.62

Adopted on 20 June. The Council welcomed the measures taken for the harmonized deployment of road traffic information and warning services. It requested the Commission to convene a working party of high-level representatives appointed by the Member States for the strategic study of the deployment of road telematics applications and to propose a general strategy in this area on the basis of the working party's findings. The Council also asked the Commission to submit a report on the activities of the European Union in the road telematics field, including a cost-benefit analysis of the measures envisaged.

1.3.127. Council resolution on social harmonization in road freight transport in the internal market.

Council agreement: Bull. 3-1995, point 1.3.98

Formally adopted on 19 June.

OJ C 169, 5.7.1995

Sea transport

1.3.128. Council Directive on statistical returns in respect of carriage of goods and passengers by sea (→ point 1.7.2).

1.3.129. Council Directive 95/21/EC concerning the enforcement, in respect of shipping using Community ports and sailing in the waters under the jurisdiction of the Member States, of international standards for ship safety, pollution prevention and shipboard living and working conditions (Port State Control).

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

Economic and Social Committee opinion: OJ C 393, 31.12.1994; Bull. 9-1994, point 1.2.118

Parliament opinion (first reading): OJ C 323, 21.11.1994; Bull. 10-1994, point 1.2.66

Amended Commission proposal: OJ C 347, 8.12.1994; COM(94) 501; Bull. 11-1994, point 1.2.106

Council agreement on a common position: Bull. 11-1994, point 1.2.106

Council common position: OJ C 93, 13.4.1995; Bull. 3-1995, point 1.3.100

Parliament opinion (second reading): OJ C 151, 19.6.1995; Bull. 5-1995, point 1.3.75

Re-examined proposal adopted by the Commission on 19 June.

COM(95) 301

Adopted on 19 June. Purpose: to lay down common criteria for the selection of vessels for checking and to standardize inspection and detention procedures, taking account in particular of the commitments made by the maritime authorities of the Member States under the Memorandum of Understanding on Port State Control signed in Paris in 1982.

OJ L 157, 7.7.1995

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

Commission proposal: COM(95) 28; Bull. 1/2-1995, point 1.3.92

Economic and Social Committee opinion: Bull. 5-1995, point 1.3.76

Endorsed by Parliament (first reading) on 14 June. Parliament made various amendments

aimed in particular at adding certain definitions and providing for derogations valid until 1 July 1997 for small companies operating one or more ro-ro vessels on a regular service between ports situated in the same Member State.

OJ C 166, 3.7.1995

Amended proposal adopted by the Commission on 15 June.

COM(95) 286

Common position agreed by the Council on 19 June. The proposal provides for the compulsory application from 1 July 1996 of the International Safety Management Code to vessels and companies serving European Community ports. It also provides for shipping companies to set up a safety management system the operation of which would be verified by the Member States at regular intervals.

1.3.131. Proposal for a Council Directive on marine equipment.

Adopted by the Commission on 21 June. Purpose: to improve the level of safety at sea and prevent pollution of the marine environment by improving the safety performance of equipment carried on board. To this end, the proposal provides for the harmonization of the application of international testing standards in the Community through the uniform application of the relevant international conventions and the standards laid down by the international certification bodies.

COM(95) 269

Air transport

1.3.132. Council conclusions on the mutual recognition of aeronautical products.

Reference: Council Regulation (EEC) No 3922/91 on the harmonization of the technical requirements and administrative procedures in the field of civil aviation — OJ L 373, 31.12.1991; Bull. 12-1991, point 1.2.110

Adopted on 20 June. The Council invited the Member States to expedite work on procedures for unified technical surveys covering all aviation products. It also suggested that the Commission should carry out the necessary work to review Annex II to Regulation (EEC) No 3922/91 concerning technical requirements

and administrative procedures so that the principle of the recognition of the certification of aviation products can be fully implemented.

1.3.133. Council resolution on relocation in air transport.

Council agreement: Bull. 3-1995, point 1.3.101

Formally adopted on 19 June.

OJ C 169, 5.7.1995

International cooperation

General

1.3.134. Council conclusions on Community external shipping relations.

Adopted on 19 June. The Council requested the Commission to submit a report on the Community action it proposes with regard to external relations with the countries of Western and Central Africa on maritime matters. It emphasized the importance of ensuring consistency between the negotiations in progress within the World Trade Organization concerning maritime transport services and Community policy guidelines in the sector in accordance with the principle of free and fair competition.

United States

1.3.135. Council conclusions on relations with the United States in the air transport sector.

Reference: recommendation for a Council Decision on the draft Agreement between the European Union and the United States in the field of civil aviation — Bull. 4-1995, point 1.3.92

Adopted on 20 June. Considering that air routes between the Member States and the United States are of major importance to Community carriers, the Council stressed the need to strengthen their competitiveness and to take account of the interests of users and of the different regions of the Community. In connection with the recommendation for a Decision adopted on 26 April, it asked the Commission to define more clearly the economic implications of comprehensive negotiations for the Community and its Member States.

State aid

France

1.3.136. Commission Decision concerning the payment of a second instalment of aid to Air France.

Reference: Commission Decision 94/653/EC concerning the capital increase of Air France — OJ L 254, 30.9.1994; Bull. 7/8-1994, point 1.2.93

Adopted on 21 June. This Decision follows on from the Commission's July 1994 Decision which authorized a FF 20 billion capital increase in three instalments over the period 1994-96 subject to compliance with certain conditions designed to limit distortions of competition. In the light of the report submitted by Air France on the first year of implementation of the restructuring plan, the Commission, finding that the conditions laid down in the original Decision have been fulfilled and that the restructuring of Air France has proceeded according to plan, authorized the payment of the second instalment.

The information society, telecommunications

1.3.137. Stressing the potential for the development of new sectors of growth and job creation linked to the promotion of the information society, the European Council encouraged the setting up of a regulatory framework in this area to preserve cultural diversity and provide equal access to new services (→ point I.8).

Telecommunications

1.3.138. Council resolution on the implementation of a future regulatory framework for telecommunications.

Reference: Commission Green Paper (Part two) — COM(94) 682; Bull. 1/2-1995, point 1.3.101

Agreed by the Council on 13 June.

Formally adopted by the Council on 29 June. Welcoming the publication by the Commission of its Green Paper on the liberalization of telecommunications infrastructure and cable television networks, the Council noted the consensus in favour of the establishment of an appropriate regulatory framework focusing on universal service, licences and interconnection. It stressed the

importance of certain key factors in the elaboration of the future regulatory framework, and particularly the extension of competition to the whole sector, the maintenance and development of a universal service in compliance with the principles of transparency, proportionality and non-discrimination, the establishment of a specific regulation on interconnection and the guarantee of comparable and effective market access, particularly in third countries.

1.3.139. Council resolution on new developments in mobile and personal communications within the European Union.

Reference: Commission Green Paper on a common approach in the field of mobile and personal communications in the European Union — COM (94) 145; Bull. 4-1994, point 1.2.98

Formally adopted by the Council on 29 June. The Council considered that the development of the mobile and personal communications sector required the pursuit of certain priority objectives such as generalized competition on this field, the right combination of mobile and fixed communications services, the removal of regulatory obstacles to commercial agreements, the putting in place of a scheme of free establishment and free use of infrastructure and the specification by 1 June 1996 of a harmonized approach to licensing satellite-based mobile and personal communications. It stressed the need to embark on additional action with the particular aim of establishing clear schedules for standardization, numbering and frequencies and the conditions necessary for mutual recognition of conformity for all radiocommunications terminals. The Council also suggested detailed examination of certain questions such as the effects of the development of mobile and personal communications on the environment, public health, employment, training and consumer protection.

OJ C 188, 22.7.1995

1.3.140. Draft Commission Directive amending Directive 90/388/EEC regarding mobile and personal communications.

Directive to be amended: Commission Directive 90/388/EEC on competition in the markets for telecommunications services — OJ L 192, 24.7.1990; Bull. 6-1990, point 1.3.96 — as last amended by Directive 94/46/EC — OJ L 268, 9.10.1994; Bull. 10-1994, point 1.2.19

Approved by the Commission on 21 June. This initiative extends the scope of Directive 90/388/

EEC to include mobile and personal communications in order to enable the Member States to eliminate any remaining exclusive and special rights in this area. The Directive also provides for the removal of restrictions on the equipment used for mobile networks and the abolition of obstacles to direct interconnection between mobile networks.

OJ C 197, 1.8.1995

1.3.141. Parliament resolution concerning the draft Commission Directive amending Directive 90/388/EEC regarding the abolition of the restrictions on the use of cable television networks for the provision of telecommunications services.

References:

Draft Commission Directive — OJ C 76, 28.3.1995; Bull. 12-1994, point 1.2.41

Economic and Social Committee opinion — Bull. 5-1995, point 1.3.81

Adopted by Parliament on 15 June. Welcoming the draft Commission Directive, Parliament stresses the importance of public service tasks and the related constraints. It opposes moves towards unilateral liberalization which would affect only the telecommunications sector and thereby give cable network operators an unfair competitive advantage.

OJ C 166, 3.7.1995

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

Commission proposal: OJ C 122, 18.5.1995; COM(94) 689; Bull. 1/2-1995, point 1.3.102

Parliament opinion (first reading): OJ C 151, 19.6.1995; Bull. 5-1995, point 1.3.83

Economic and Social Committee opinion: Bull. 5-1995, point 1.3.83

Common position agreed by the Council on 13 June. The proposal provides for the harmonization of the conditions of access to and use of public telephone networks and services by other operators. It pursues three basic objectives of defining the rights of voice telephony users in their dealings with telecommunications bodies, improving access to the public telephone network infrastructure and providing a harmonized Community-wide voice telephony service.

Development of an information services market

1.3.143. Commission communication to the European Parliament and the Council concerning a multiannual Community programme to stimulate the development of a European multimedia content industry and to encourage the use of multimedia content in the emerging information society (INFO 2000), accompanied by a proposal for a Council Decision adopting this programme.

Commission approval: Bull. 5-1995, point 1.3.84

Formally adopted by the Commission on 30 June.

COM(95) 149

Advanced television services

1.3.144. Proposal for a Parliament and Council Directive on the use of standards for the transmission of television signals (repealing Council Directive 92/38/EEC).

Commission proposal: OJ C 341, 18.12.1993; COM(93) 556; Bull. 11-1993, point 1.2.200

Economic and Social Committee opinion: OJ C 148, 30.5.1994; Bull. 3-1994, point 1.2.180

Parliament opinion (first reading): OJ C 128, 9.5.1994; Bull. 4-1994, point 1.2.180

Amended Commission proposal: OJ C 321, 18.11.1994; COM(94) 455; Bull. 10-1994, point 1.2.134

Council agreement on a common position: Bull. 11-1994, point 1.2.228

Council common position: OJ C 384, 31.12.1994; Bull. 12-1994, point 1.2.243

Amended by Parliament (second reading) on 13 June. Parliament's amendments concerned in particular establishing the 16:9 format as the wide-format reference and specifying the obligations on operators of services giving conditional access to digital television services and the conditions for granting licences to manufacturers of consumer equipment.

OJ C 166, 3.7.1995

Postal services

1.3.145. Council conclusions on postal services.

Adopted by the Council on 13 June. The Council

reaffirms the need, in the interests of all the European players involved in the postal sector, for a start to be made on the examination and discussion of the regulatory framework applicable to postal services. Reiterating the main objectives of developing postal services within the Community, it recommends a joint definition of universal service and arrangements for its sustained funding through the definition of a reserved sector of an appropriate size.

Environment

General

1.3.146. Parliament resolution on taking the environment into account at the G7 Summit in Halifax.

Reference: Western Economic Summit — point 1.4.97 of this Bulletin

Adopted on 15 June. Parliament urged the Commission and the Member States to ensure that the G7 adopts a global strategy in order to integrate the environment into decision-making procedures, particularly for the granting of loans or aid financed by the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, and increases its financial aid to Ukraine on condition that that country fulfils its commitment to close down the Chernobyl nuclear power plant by the year 2000. Parliament also called upon the G7 to encourage energy conservation and energy efficiency measures so that other similar nuclear plants in Central and Eastern Europe can be closed down. It also asked the Commission and the Member States to endeavour to convince the main contributors to CO₂ emissions of the alarming situation concerning climate changes caused by such emissions.

OJ C 166, 3.7.1995

Industry and environment

Environmental control of products, industrial plants and biotechnology

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

Directive to be repealed: Council Directive 82/501/EEC on the major accident hazards of certain industrial activities — OJ L 230, 5.8.1982

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

Parliament opinion (first reading): OJ C 56, 6.3.1995; Bull. 1/2-1995, point 1.3.104

Amended proposal adopted by the Commission on 19 June.

COM(95) 240

Common position agreed by the Council on 23 June. The aim of the proposal is to improve and reinforce the arrangements for the prevention of major industrial hazards set up under Directive 82/501/EEC (the Seveso Directive) on the basis of the experience gained. The common position agreed by the Council provides for:

- the definition of a major-accident prevention policy by each establishment covered;
- the submission of safety reports by establishments where dangerous substances are present in large quantities demonstrating that the major-accident hazards have been identified, that the design, construction, operation and maintenance of the installations are sufficiently safe, and that emergency plans have been drawn up;
- consideration for major-accident prevention objectives and limitation of the consequences of such accidents in Member States' land-use policies;
- better public information and consultation.

Emissions from industrial plants and products

1.3.148. Proposal for a Council Directive on integrated pollution prevention and control.

Commission proposal: OJ C 311, 17.11.1993; COM(93) 423; Bull. 9-1993, point 1.2.103

Economic and Social Committee opinion: OJ C 195, 18.7.1994; Bull. 4-1994, point 1.2.146

Parliament opinion (first reading): OJ C 18, 23.1.1995; Bull. 12-1994, point 1.2.201

Amended Commission proposal: OJ C 165, 1.7.1995; COM(95) 88; Bull. 5-1995, point 1.3.87

Common position agreed by the Council on 22 June. The aim of this proposal for a framework Directive is to move away from the sectoral approach of earlier Community legislation on the prevention of industrial pollution towards an across-the-board approach involving the various media (air, water, soil) by applying the principle of the best environmental option, in particular in order to avoid transferring pollution from one medium to another. It provides that the operators of certain polluting plants submit requests for operating permits to the competent authority in the Member States, with the issuing of a permit being conditional on compliance with basic obligations such as not to exceed emission limit values. Provision is also made for informing and consulting the public, for checking compliance with permit conditions and the reconsideration and updating of the permit. The Directive is scheduled to enter into force three years after its publication, an eight-year transition period being envisaged for existing plants.

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Waste management

1.3.149. Council Decision authorizing the Commission to participate, on behalf of the Community, in the discussions of the contracting parties to the Basel Convention with a view to amending the Convention and incorporating in it paragraph 2 of Decision II/12.

References:

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

Council Decision 93/98/EEC on the conclusion on behalf of the Community of the Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal (Basel Convention) — OJ L 39, 16.2.1993; Bull. 1/2-1993, point 1.2.151

Council Decision on the negotiating directives concerning an amendment to the Basel Convention — Bull. 3-1994, point 1.2.150

Proposal for a Council Regulation amending Regulation (EEC) No 259/93 on the supervision and control of shipments of waste within, into and out of the European Community — COM (95) 143; Bull. 4-1995, point 1.3.100

Recommendation adopted by the Commission on 7 June.

Adopted by the Council on 23 June. Purpose: to authorize the Commission to negotiate the incorporation into the Basel Convention itself of Decision II/12 adopted in March 1994 by the

parties to the Convention. The aim of the Decision, concerning which the Commission submitted a proposal in April 1995 with regard to implementation in Community legislation, is the immediate prohibition of exports of hazardous wastes to non-OECD countries for disposal, and the prohibition from 1 January 1998 of exports of hazardous waste to non-OECD countries for recovery.

Environmental quality and natural resources

Protection of nature, flora and fauna, and coastal zones.

1.3.150. Proposal for a Parliament and Council Regulation laying down provisions with regard to possession of and trade in species of wild fauna and flora (implementation of the CITES Convention).

Regulation to be repealed: Council Regulation (EEC) No 3626/82 on the implementation in the Community of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora — OJ L 384, 31.12.1982 — as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1534/93 — OJ L 151, 23.6.1993

Commission proposal: OJ C 26, 3.2.1992; COM(91) 448; Bull. 11-1991, point 1.2.179

Economic and Social Committee opinion: OJ C 223, 31.8.1992; Bull. 5-1992, point 1.1.134

Parliament opinion (first reading): OJ C 194, 19.7.1993; Bull. 6-1993, point 1.2.168

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

Amended Commission proposal: COM(93) 599; Bull. 1/2-1994, point 1.2.168

Common position agreed by the Council on 22 June. The aim of this proposal is to protect endangered species of wild fauna and flora and to guarantee their conservation through better application of the CITES Convention and provisions often more strict than those of the Convention itself. Its scope is wider than that of the Convention, the species covered being divided into four groups with a level of protection (ranging from statistical monitoring of trade to a total trading ban) varying according to the gravity of the threat of their extinction. Special attention is paid to the control of re-exports and commercial activities involving the species concerned, and

the infringements which the Member States will be required to penalize.

The Council's agreement entails a change of legal basis (Article 130s(1) instead of Articles 100a and 113) on which Parliament will be consulted.

1.3.151. 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

Council common position: Bull. 1/2-1995, point 1.3.111

Endorsed by Parliament (second reading) on 15 June, subject to various amendments aimed at increasing from three to five years the period of implementation of the Regulation and increasing accordingly the financial reference amount for the proposed projects, and providing for a certification procedure for sustainably-produced tropical timber so that imports of timber produced in a non-sustainable fashion can eventually be stopped.

OJ C 166, 3.7.1995

1.3.152. Twelfth Commission report on bathing water quality.

Reference: Council Directive 76/160/EEC concerning the quality of bathing water — OJ L 31, 5.2.1976 — as last amended by Directive 91/692/EEC — OJ L 377, 31.12.1991; Bull. 12-1991, point 1.2.312

Previous report: Bull. 6-1994, point 1.2.180

Published on 14 June. In this report the Commission publishes the results of samples carried out during the 1994 bathing season. It stresses that while the overall situation in the case of coastal areas is satisfactory (almost 90% of the areas identified satisfying the quality criteria laid down in Directive 76/160/EEC), the quality in inland areas remains less good (areas in conformity: 65%, areas not in conformity: 12%, inadequate sampling: 23%).

Document available at the documentation service of the Commission's Directorate-General for the environment.

1.3.153. Revision of the Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution (Barcelona Convention) and the protocols to that Convention concerning the prevention of pollution by dumping from ships and aircraft and concerning specially protected areas.

References:

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

Council conclusions on Euro-Mediterranean cooperation on the environment — Bull. 3-1995, point 1.3.106

Commission recommendation: Bull. 5-1995, point 1.3.91

Proposal for a Decision concerning signature: COM(95) 202; Bull. 5-1995, point 1.3.91

Negotiating directives and Decision concerning signature of the revision of the Convention and some of its protocols adopted by the Council on 9 June.

Revision of the Convention and the protocols signed in Barcelona on 10 June. Signature took place at the Conference of Plenipotentiaries of the Parties to the Barcelona Convention. The aim of the revision is to extend the scope of the Convention to cover coastal zones and promotion of the integrated management of such zones, and the introduction of sustainable development objectives, and principles such as the precautionary principle, the polluter pays principle, the use of the best available technologies and the use of impact assessment. At the above-mentioned Conference, held in Barcelona from 5 to 10 June, a resolution on sustainable development in the Mediterranean basin was also adopted which sets targets for the reduction of emissions of toxic substances by 2005, as was the second phase of the Mediterranean action plan which covers, in particular, the protection of coastal zones, the sustainable management of natural resources and the integration of the environment into economic development and regional planning.

1.3.154. Fourth International Conference on the Protection of the North Sea.

Third Conference: Bull. 3-1990, point 1.1.79

Meeting held in Esbjerg (Denmark) on 8 and 9 June. This Conference brought together the

Environment Ministers of the North Sea countries and representatives of international and non-governmental organizations. Mrs Bjerregaard represented the Commission. The main topics addressed were the protection of North Sea species and natural habitats, the sustainable development of fishing activities, the prevention of pollution, in particular by ships, oil rigs and dangerous substances, and radioactive waste management. A declaration was adopted at the end of the Conference setting new objectives for protection and for action to combat pollution.

Urban environment, air quality, transport and energy, noise.

1.3.155. 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

Economic and Social Committee opinion: OJ C 110, 2.5.1995; Bull. 1/2-1995, point 1.3.113

Endorsed by Parliament (first reading) on 16 June, subject to amendments concerning the definition of limit values, information for the public, the role of the European Environmental Agency, and the periodic review of air quality objectives.

OJ C 166, 3.7.1995

Common position agreed by the Council on 22 June. The purpose of this proposal for a framework Directive is to define the basic principles for a common strategy to ensure satisfactory air quality; it provides in particular for:

- the establishment of objectives for ambient air quality based on the setting of limit values and warning thresholds for the main harmful substances;
- the assessment of air quality in the Member States on the basis of common criteria;
- better information for the public;
- measures to maintain or improve air quality.

The common position contains a list of the main harmful substances and a timetable for the submission of proposals concerning the limit values and warning thresholds for those substances.

1.3.156. 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

Economic and Social Committee opinion: OJ C 110, 2.5.1995; Bull. 1/2-1995, point 1.3.114

Endorsed by Parliament (first reading) on 16 June, subject to amendments concerning information for the public, the timetable for implementing the Decision and various technical and drafting aspects.

OJ C 166, 3.7.1995

1.3.157. Parliament and Council Directive 95/27/EC amending Council Directive 86/662/EEC on the limitation of noise emitted by earth-moving machinery.

Directive amended: Council Directive 86/662/EEC — OJ L 384, 31.12.1986; Bull. 12-1986, point 2.1.193

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: COM(94) 655; Bull. 1/2-1995, point 1.3.115

Joint text: Bull. 3-1995, point 1.3.109

Parliament approval of joint text: OJ C 151, 19.6.1995; Bull. 5-1995, point 1.3.94

Joint text approved by the Council on 19 June.

Signed by Parliament and the Council on 29 June. Purpose: to reduce the noise emitted by certain types of earthmoving machinery in two stages (by about four decibels from 30 December 1996, and a further three decibels from 30 December 2001).

OJ L 168, 18.7.1995

Global environment, climate change, geosphere and biosphere

1.3.158. Council conclusions on climate change.

References:

UN Framework Convention on Climate Change — Bull. 6-1992, point 1.3.128

Commission working paper on European Union climate change strategy — Bull. 3-1995, point 1.3.110

Conference of the Parties to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change — Bull. 4-1995, point 1.3.101

Adopted on 23 June. Council welcomed the success of the first Conference of the Parties to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, and in particular the decision to prepare a legal instrument for the period after the year 2000. It stressed the need to prepare a Community strategy and set quantified targets for that period. It also reaffirmed the determination of the Community to meet its commitments under the Convention, and in particular to stabilize CO₂ emissions at 1990 levels by the year 2000, and invited the Commission to notify it of projected greenhouse gas emissions to the year 2000.

Nuclear safety

1.3.159. Agreement in the form of letters exchanged between the European Atomic Energy Community and Switzerland concerning the inclusion of the latter in the Ecurie arrangements (European Community urgent radiological information exchange) established by Council Decision 87/600/Euratom on Community arrangements for the early exchange of information in the event of a radiological emergency.

Reference: Council Decision 87/600/Euratom — OJ L 371, 30.12.1987; Bull. 12-1987, point 2.1.292

Decision on the conclusion of the Agreement adopted by the Commission on 8 June. Purpose: to enable Switzerland to participate in the Ecurie arrangements for the rapid exchange of information in the event of radiological emergencies.

Agriculture

Prices and related measures

1.3.160. Council Regulations (EC) Nos 1528/95 to 1551/95 fixing the agricultural prices and related measures for 1995/96.

References:

Council Regulations (EEC) Nos 1738/92, 1765/92, 1766/92 and 2064/92 to 2080/92 on the implementation of the reform of the common agricultural policy: OJ L 180, 1.7.1992; 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 agriculture 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

Commission proposals: OJ C 99, 21.4.1995; COM(95) 34; Bull. 1/2-1995, point 1.3.120

Economic and Social Committee opinion: Bull. 4-1995, point 1.3.105

Parliament opinion: OJ C 151, 19.6.1995; Bull. 5-1995, point 1.3.97

mise, which also includes Regulation (EC) No 1527/95 on agrimonetary arrangements (→ point 1.3.161), Regulation (EC) No 1552/95 on milk quotas (→ point 1.3.169), Regulations (EC) Nos 1553/95 and 1554/95 on adjustments to the aid scheme for cotton(→ point 1.3.167) and Directive 95/29/EC on the transport of animals (→ point 1.3.23). The Commission's proposals were adopted with some amendments, the main ones being the following:

□ cereals: monthly increases and the timetable for intervention to be kept the same as in 1994/95;

□ sugar: the amount of the reimbursement of storage costs is set at ECU 0.45 per 100 kg per month;

□ milk: the intervention price for butter remains at the same level as the last marketing year.

Details of the prices adopted are shown in Tables 5 and 6.

Agreed on 22 June.

OJ L 148, 30.6.1995

Formally adopted on 29 June. These Regulations were adopted as part of an overall compro-

Table 5 — *Price decisions for agricultural products*

Product	(ECU/tonne)	
	1994/95 ¹	1995/96
<i>Cereals</i>		
Intervention price ²	128.72	119.19
<i>Rice</i>		
Intervention price – paddy rice ²	373.84	373.84
<i>Sugar</i>		
Basic beet price	47.67	47.67
White sugar intervention price (ECU/100kg)	63.19	63.19
<i>Olive oil</i>		
Production target price	3 837.70	3 837.70
Intervention price	1 919.20	1 919.20
Representative market price	2 295.00	2 295.00
Production aid	1 422.00 ³	1 422.00
Consumption aid	120.70	120.70

Agriculture

Product	1994/95 ¹	1995/96
<i>Dried fodder</i>		
Guide price ²	212.87	
Fixed aid ⁴	—	68.83
<i>Fibre flax</i>		
Fixed aid (per ha)	935.65	935.65
<i>Hemp</i>		
Fixed aid (per ha)	774.74	774.74
<i>Silkworms</i>		
Aid per box of eggs	133.26	133.26
<i>Cotton</i>		
Guide price	1 063.00	1 063.00
Minimum price	1 009.90	1 009.90
<i>Milk products</i>		
• Target price for milk	309.80	309.80
• Intervention prices		
Butter	3 282.00	3 282.00
Skimmed-milk powder	2 055.20	2 055.20
<i>Beef and veal</i>		
Adult animals		
R3 carcass intervention price	3 679.40	3 475.00
<i>Sheepmeat</i>		
Basic price (carcass weight)	5 040.70	5 040.70
<i>Pigmeat</i>		
Basic price (carcass weight)	1 570.00	1 509.39
<i>Table wine</i>		
Guide price Type R I (ECU/%/hl)	3.828	3.828
Guide price Type R II (ECU/%/hl)	3.828	3.828
Guide price Type R III (ECU/hl)	62.15	62.15
Guide price Type A I (ECU/%/hl)	3.828	3.828
Guide price Type A II (ECU/hl)	82.81	82.81
Guide price Type A III (ECU/hl)	94.57	94.57

¹ Prices and amounts have been multiplied by 1.207509 to take account of the new agrimonetary arrangements introduced on 1 February 1995.

² Target prices (for cereals and husked rice) and guide prices (for dried fodder) have been discontinued from 1995/96, pursuant to the GATT Agreements.

³ For Spain and Portugal, last crop year, ECU 1 290.10/tonne; from 1995/96, common amounts.

⁴ For sun-dried fodder, aid is fixed at ECU 38.64/tonne.

Table 6 — *Fruit and vegetables: basic prices*

(ECU/100 kg net)

	1995							1996				
	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May
Cauliflower ¹	29.67	26.30	26.30	28.44	29.51	35.59	35.59	35.59	33.17	34.91	35.34	—
Tomatoes	(11-20) 33.92 (21-30) 30.85	27.80	24.89	26.42	28.03	33.76	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aubergines	—	21.13	21.13	21.13	21.13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peaches	54.04	51.15	51.15	51.15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nectarines	70.46	65.17	65.17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Apricots	40.68	49.68	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lemons	50.69	51.91	51.39	46.10	43.48	42.26	41.50	42.72	41.20	43.47	44.87	45.93
Pears	—	34.14	31.84	30.45	31.69	32.16	32.60	32.90	32.90	32.90	32.90	—
Table grapes	—	—	43.25	38.66	38.66	(1-20) 38.66	—	—	—	—	—	—
Apples	—	—	31.49	31.49	31.49	32.35	35.24	38.13	38.13	38.13	38.13	38.13
Mandarins	—	—	—	—	—	(16-30) 44.05	43.59	42.99	40.98	—	—	—
Satsumas	—	—	—	—	(16-31) 34.26	30.34	32.95	(1-15) 31.65	—	—	—	—
Clementines	—	—	—	—	—	—	40.34	37.70	(1-15) 43.45	—	—	—
Sweet oranges	—	—	—	—	—	—	41.08	36.79	37.54	39.85	40.61	40.61

¹ For May 1995: ECU 36.90/100 kg.

Agrimonetary arrangements

1.3.161. Council Regulation (EC) No 1527/95 regulating compensation for reductions in the agricultural conversion rates of certain national currencies.

References:

Council 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 (OJ L 387, 31.12.1992; Bull. 12-1992, point 1.3.209), as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 150/95: OJ L 22, 31.1.1995; Bull. 1/2-1995, point 1.3.121

Council Decision on the conclusion of the agreements reached in the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations: OJ L 336, 23.12.1994; Bull. 12-1994, point 1.3.98

Commission proposal: COM(95) 173; Bull. 5-1995, point 1.3.96

Agreed on 22 June.

Formally adopted on 29 June. This Regulation was adopted as part of the overall compromise on the prices package (→ point 1.3.160). It lays down the measures to be taken in the event of a substantial revaluation of the agricultural conversion rate (ACR) between 23 June 1995 and 1 January 1996, resulting from monetary fluctuations. The principal measures are as follows:

□ the agricultural conversion rate is frozen for structural and environmental aid, which is not therefore reduced in terms of national currency, until 1 January 1999;

□ the ACR is reduced for prices and other aid, accompanied by compensation in the form of

degressive income aid, part-financed by the Community, with optional national funding; ceilings are imposed by the Member State;

If, in a Member State, substantial monetary fluctuations in other Member States during the period from the start of the 1994/95 marketing year to 31 December 1995 have given rise to serious loss of income for farmers, degressive national aid can be granted to compensate for income losses, with the Commission's approval.

OJ L 148, 30.6.1995

Market organization

Arable crops

Basic Regulation: Council Regulation (EEC) No 1765/92 on the common organization of the market in cereals (OJ L 181, 1.7.1992; Bull. 6-1992, point 1.3.141), as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 3116/94; OJ L 330, 21.12.1994; Bull. 12-1994, point 1.2.154

Reference: Act of Accession of Austria, Finland and Sweden: OJ C 241, 29.8.1994, Bull. 6-1994, point 1.3.15; OJ L 1, 1.1.1995

1.3.162. Council Regulation (EC) No 1460/95 amending Regulation (EEC) No 1765/92 establishing a support system for producers of certain arable crops.

Commission proposal: OJ C 48, 25.2.1995; COM(94) 636; Bull. 1/2-1995, point 1.3.122

Parliament opinion: OJ C 151, 19.6.1995; Bull. 5-1995, point 1.3.99

Adopted on 22 June. Counts arable land withdrawn from production for environmental purposes or afforestation as compulsory set-aside and permits national aid to be granted to producers who use this land for short rotation forest trees and shrubs for biomass production.

OJ L 144, 28.6.1995

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

Adopted by the Commission on 9 June. The purpose of the proposed Regulation is to fix the national reference area for oilseeds for each of the new Member States.

OJ C 188, 22.7.1995; COM(95) 252

1.3.164. Proposal for a Council Regulation amending Regulation (EEC) No 1766/92 on the common organization of the market in cereals and Regulation (EC) No 1868/94 establishing a quota system in relation to the production of potato starch.

Commission proposal: COM(95) 24; Bull. 3-1995, point 1.3.116

Economic and Social Committee opinion: Bull. 5-1995, point 1.3.100

Endorsed by Parliament on 27 June subject to amendments concerning, in particular limiting the validity of quotas to two years and reducing quotas according to the level of exports from Member States to other countries.

OJ C 183, 17.7.1995

Dried fodder

1.3.165. Council Regulation (EC) No 1347/95 amending Regulation (EC) No 603/95 on the common organization of the market in dried fodder.

Reference: Act of Accession of Austria, Finland and Sweden: OJ C 241, 29.8.1994, Bull. 6-1994, point 1.3.15; OJ L 1, 1.1.1995

Regulation amended: Council Regulation No 603/95: OJ L 63, 21.3.1995; Bull. 1/2-1995, point 1.3.125

Commission proposal: OJ C 79, 31.3.1995; COM(95) 96; Bull. 3-1995, point 1.3.119

Parliament opinion: OJ C 151, 19.6.1995; Bull. 5-1995, point 1.3.102

Economic and Social Committee opinion: Bull. 5-1995, point 1.3.102

Adopted on 9 June. Fixes the national quantities of dried fodder eligible for aid at 4 400 tonnes for Austria, 3 000 tonnes for Finland and 11 000 tonnes for Sweden.

OJ L 131, 15.6.1995

Bananas

1.3.166. Proposal for a Council Regulation adapting Regulation (EEC) No 404/93 as regards the volume of the annual quota for the import of bananas into the Community following the accession of Austria, Finland and Sweden.

Commission proposal: OJ C 136, 3.6.1995; COM(95) 115; Bull. 4-1995, point 1.3.110

Economic and Social Committee opinion: Bull. 5-1995, point 1.3.104

Endorsed by Parliament on 16 June.

OJ C 166, 3.7.1995

Cotton

1.3.167. Council Regulation (EC) No 1553/95 amending, for the fifth time, the system of aid for cotton introduced by Protocol 4 annexed to the Act of Accession of Greece; Council Regulation (EC) No 1554/95 laying down the general rules for the system of aid for cotton and repealing Regulation (EEC) No 2169/81.

Regulation amended: Council Regulation (EEC) No 1964/87, adjusting the system of aid for cotton introduced by Protocol 4 annexed to the Act of Accession of Greece (OJ L 184, 3.7.1987), as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 2760/94: OJ L 294, 15.11.1994; Bull. 11-1994, point 1.2.146

Regulation repealed: Council Regulation (EEC) No 2169/81 laying down the general rules for the system of aid for cotton: OJ L 211, 31.7.1981, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1554/93: OJ L 154, 25.6.1993

Commission proposals: OJ C 94, 14.4.1995; COM(95) 35; Bull. 3-1995, point 1.3.122

Parliament opinion: OJ C 151, 19.6.1995; Bull. 5-1995, point 1.3.105

Economic and Social Committee opinion: Bull. 5-1995, point 1.3.105

Agreed on 22 June.

Formally adopted on 29 June. These Regulations were adopted as part of the overall compromise on the prices package (→ *point 1.3.160*). Without altering the basic structure of the existing mechanism, they substantially adjust the existing arrangements and also recast Regulation (EEC) No 2169/81 and the numerous amendments to it into a new Regulation. The principal measures are as follows:

- the maximum guaranteed quantity (MGQ) is fixed at 1 031 000 tonnes (782 000 tonnes for Greece and 249 000 tonnes for Spain);
- the guide price for unginned cotton is set at ECU 106.30 per 100 kg;
- the MGQ will be increased to a maximum of 1 120 000 tonnes (850 000 tonnes for Greece and 270 000 tonnes for Spain) on condition that the budget neutrality (ECU 770 million) of this increase is guaranteed during the same marketing year; the increase will be based on the world price exceeding the reference price (ECU 30.2 per 100 kg).

OJ L 148, 30.6.1995

Hops

1.3.168. Proposal for a Council Regulation laying down, in respect of hops, the amount of aid to producers for the 1994 harvest.

Basic Regulation: Council Regulation (EEC) No 1696/71 on the common organization of the market in hops (OJ L 175, 4.8.1971), as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 3124/92: OJ L 313, 30.10.1992; Bull. 10-1992, point 1.3.142

Adopted by the Commission on 16 June. Would fix the amount of aid for 1994 at ECU 495 per hectare for aromatic varieties, ECU 532 per hectare for bitter varieties and ECU 368 per hectare for other varieties and experimental strains. The effect of the proposal would be an increase in aid compared with the previous marketing year for aromatic and bitter varieties and a cut for other varieties and experimental strains.

COM(95) 265

Milk and milk products

1.3.169. Regulation (EC) No 1552/95 amending Regulation (EEC) No 3950/92 establishing an additional levy in the milk and milk products sector.

Regulation amended: Council Regulation (EEC) No 3950/92 (OJ L 405, 31.12.1992; Bull. 12-1992, point 1.3.232), as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1884/94: OJ L 197, 30.7.1994; Bull. 7/8-1994, point 1.2.137

Commission proposal: OJ C 142, 8.6.1995; COM(95) 147; Bull. 4-1995, point 1.3.113

Parliament opinion: OJ C 151, 19.6.1995; Bull. 5-1995, point 1.3.106

Agreed on 22 June.

Formally adopted on 29 June. This Regulation was adopted as part of the overall compromise on the prices package (→ *point 1.3.160*). It confirms the increase in milk quotas for 1995/96 and following years for Italy (900 000 tonnes) and Greece (100 000 tonnes).

OJ L 148, 30.6.1995

Cereals, beef/veal, sheepmeat/goatmeat

1.3.170. Council Regulation (EC) No 1461/95 amending Regulation (EC) No 1017/94 concerning the conversion of land currently under arable crops to extensive livestock farming in Portugal.

Reference: Council Regulation (EEC) No 1765/92 on the common organization of the market in cereals (OJ L 181, 1.7.1992; Bull. 6-1992, point 1.3.141), as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 3116/94: OJ L 330, 21.12.1994; Bull. 12-1994, point 1.2.154

Regulation amended: Council Regulation (EC) No 1017/94: OJ L 112, 3.5.1994; Bull. 4-1994, point 1.2.123

Commission proposal: OJ C 163, 29.6.1995; COM(95) 168; Bull. 5-1995, point 1.3.108

Endorsed by Parliament on 16 June.

OJ C 166, 3.7.1995

Adopted by the Council on 22 June. Enables Portuguese producers to qualify for the aid scheme for certain arable crops by counting land which farmers have not been able to reallocate within the time-limit set as land eligible for compensatory payments.

OJ L 144, 28.6.1995

EAGGF Guarantee Section

1.3.171. Council Regulation (EC) No 1469/95 on measures to be taken with regard to certain beneficiaries of operations financed by the Guarantee Section of the EAGGF.

Reference: Commission communication on anti-fraud strategy and the work programme for 1994: COM(94) 92; Bull. 3-1994, point 1.5.22

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

Economic and Social Committee opinion: OJ C 393, 31.12.1994; Bull. 9-1994, point 1.2.143

Parliament opinion: OJ C 56, 6.3.1995; Bull. 1/2-1995, point 1.3.137

Amended Commission proposal: OJ C 171, 7.7.1995; COM(95) 194; Bull. 5-1995, point 1.3.112

Adopted on 22 June. Establishes a Community system enabling the relevant national authorities to identify operators who have committed an irregularity to the detriment of Community funds or regarding whom a well-founded suspicion exists and to make the operators identified known as soon as possible to the relevant authorities of the Member States and to the Commission.

OJ L 145, 29.6.1995

State aid

Decision to initiate procedure

Austria

1.3.172. Commission decision on aid for alternative crops.

Adopted on 21 June. The Commission took the view that this aid from the Austrian Government to encourage the growing of certain types of plants such as medicinal herbs, mustard, etc. constituted an operating aid not provided for by the market organizations concerned; it was therefore considered liable to distort competition and affect trade between Member States.

1.3.173. Commission decision on aid for milk and beef in Vorarlberg.

Adopted on 21 June. The Commission took the view that the aid granted by the Austrian Government to promote milk and beef production in the region of Vorarlberg constituted operating aid not provided for in the market organizations concerned; it was therefore liable to distort competition and affect trade between Member States.

Italy

1.3.174. Commission decision on organic farming in Campania.

Adopted on 21 June. The Commission considered that the regional aid for investment in and promotion of organic farming, to be examined in the context of the creation of a regional trademark for local organic products, was contrary to Article 30 of the EC Treaty and Community legislation which lays down exhaustive provisions on the manner in which organic products are to be produced and presented.

Decision partly to raise no objection and partly to initiate the procedure

Belgium

1.3.175. Commission decision on aid for investment and start-up in farming in Wallonia.

Adopted on 21 June. This aid is in addition to

aid part-financed by the European Community but with retroactive effect from 1 January 1993. The Commission decided to raise no objection to the aid in principle, which it regarded as operating aid having no lasting effect on the development of structures in the sectors concerned, but, nonetheless, to initiate proceedings with regard to the retroactive nature of the aid.

Decision to raise no objection

France

1.3.176. Commission decision on aid financed by parafiscal charges for ANDA (National Agricultural Development Association).

Reference: Commission decision on aid financed by a parafiscal charge for ANDA: Bull. 9-1994, point 1.2.145

Adopted on 21 June. The measure renews from the 1995/96 marketing year until 1999/2000, some of the provisions concerning the financing of ANDA, which were approved by the Commission in September 1994.

Italy

1.3.177. Commission decision on the 'Campoverde' project.

Adopted on 7 June. The purpose of the aid is to convert sugarbeet production areas in the south of Italy by developing fruit and vegetable growing. It involves investment in the processing and marketing of fresh and processed fruit and vegetables and schemes to facilitate market access.

Netherlands

1.3.178. Commission decision on aid and parafiscal charges in the potato sector.

Adopted on 7 June. This aid is for advertising and applied research regarding potatoes and potato-based products. It is financed by parafiscal charges on potatoes grown in the Netherlands and on products processed from potatoes imported from other countries. The Commission took into account the confirmation by the Netherlands authorities that the charge on imported potatoes was not greater than that applicable to domestic production. The Commission also

noted that products imported from other countries could in principle also qualify for the aid.

United Kingdom

1.3.179. Commission decision on aid for the construction of a mozzarella factory in Northern Ireland.

Adopted on 7 June. The Commission noted that this aid would be granted in accordance with the rules on financial aid it approved in 1994; the aid also meets the requirements regarding State aid for investment in the manufacture and marketing of agricultural products.

International cooperation

1.3.180. Visit to the United States by Mr F. Fischler of the Commission, 1 to 6 June.

Mr Fischler saw Mr D. Glickman, the Secretary of Agriculture, and Mr M. Kantor, the US Trade Representative. His talks covered the use of hormones in livestock feed and possible changes to the market organization for bananas following the enlargement of the European Union.

1.3.181. Draft International Cereals Agreement.

Reference: Council Decision 86/304/EEC on the signing of the Wheat Trade Convention, 1986, and the Food Aid Convention, 1986, constituting the International Wheat Agreement, 19886, and the deposit of a declaration of provisional application of these Conventions: OJ L 195, 17.7.1986; Bull. 6-1986, point 2.2.46

Recommendation for a Decision approving the Agreement: COM(95) 183; Bull. 5-1995, point 1.3.113

Proposal for a Council Decision on the signing of the Cereals Trade Convention, 1995, and the Food Aid Convention, 1995, constituting the International Cereals Agreement, 1995, and the deposit of a declaration of provisional application of those Conventions adopted by the Commission on 29 June.

COM(95) 280

Decision on the signing and provisional application of the Conventions adopted by the Council on 29 June.

Conventions signed and declaration of provisional application deposited on 30 June. The

International Cereals Agreement, which enters into force on 1 July 1995, extends the Wheat Convention to all cereals and provides for the periodic adjustment and revision of the basis for calculating votes and for setting budget contributions, taking account of the structure of trade in cereals, and updates the rules of procedure. The deposit of the provisional application declaration enables the Agreement to be applied pending completion of the approval procedures by the Community.

Fisheries

Conservation and management of resources

Internal aspects

1.3.182. Council Regulation establishing a system for the management of fishing effort relating to certain Community fishing areas and resources.

Reference: Council Regulation (EC) No 3760/92 establishing a Community system for fisheries and aquaculture: OJ L 388, 31.12.1992; Bull. 12-1992, point 1.3.260

Basic Regulation: Council Regulation (EC) No 685/95 on the management of fishing effort relating to certain Community fishing areas and resources: OJ L 71, 31.3.1995; Bull. 3-1995, point 1.3.130

Proposal adopted by the Commission on 1 June.
COM(95) 237

Adopted by the Council on 15 June. This Regulation introduces, with effect from 1 January 1996, a system for the management of fishing effort in certain areas of the Atlantic, as provided for in Regulation (EC) No 685/95, fixing the annual maximum fishing effort for each Member State and fishery. Fishing effort is defined, on the one hand, by the fleet capacity deployed and, on the other, by the fleet's activity (in terms of days at sea). The system is designed to guarantee: no increase in overall fishing effort; full use of the fishing opportuni-

ties of the Member States; observance of the principle of relative stability and the preservation of the balance of resources in highly sensitive areas. It constitutes the first application of the new resource management instruments introduced by Regulation (EC) No 3760/92 and complements the traditional instruments based on catch restrictions (TACs, quotas) and structural policy.

1.3.183. Proposal for a Council Regulation amending Regulation (EEC) No 2847/93 establishing a control system applicable to the common fisheries policy.

Regulation to be amended: Council Regulation (EEC) No 2847/93: OJ L 261, 20.10.1993; Bull. 10-1993, point 1.2.153

Adopted by the Commission on 12 June. This proposal provides for the introduction, with effect from 1 January 1996, of measures for the monitoring and inspection of fishing activities to ensure that the new system for managing fishing effort is enforced in an equitable and non-discriminatory manner (→ point 1.3.182). The provisions concern:

- monitoring the movements of vessels in fisheries;
 - creation of Community infrastructures for data management;
 - monitoring of fishing effort at fisherman and Member State level involving defining what is meant by a day in the fishing area and computation of such days by reference to the logbook or computation by sampling of the fishing effort of vessels which are exempt from keeping a logbook;
 - additional monitoring measures concerning fishing gear and in particular static gear.
- OJ C 188, 22.7.1995; COM(95) 256

1.3.184. Proposal for a Council Decision on a Community financial contribution towards certain expenditures incurred by the Member States in implementing the monitoring and control system applicable to the common fisheries policy, accompanied by a report from the Commission to the Council and Parliament on the Community's financial contribution towards expenditure incurred by Member States for the purpose of ensuring compliance with the common fisheries policy.

References:

Council Decision 89/631/EEC on a Community financial contribution towards expenditure incurred by Member States for the purpose of ensuring compliance with the Community system for the conservation and management of fishery resources (OJ L 364, 14.12.1989; Bull. 11-1989, point 2.1.166), as last amended by Decision 94/207/EC: OJ L 101, 20.4.1994; Bull. 4-1994, point 1.2.127

Council Regulation (EC) No 2847/93 establishing a control system applicable to the common fisheries policy: OJ L 261, 20.10.1993; Bull. 10-1993, point 1.2.153

Adopted by the Commission on 9 June. The proposal, which is intended to replace Decision 89/631/EEC, which expires at the end of 1995, lays down the conditions for a financial contribution by the Community towards certain expenditure incurred by the Member States in implementing the control system applicable to the common fisheries policy for the period 1 January 1996 to 31 December 2000. On the basis of a report on the implementation of Decision 89/631/EEC, the Commission proposes that the Community contribution be extended to the financing of integrated projects and support for training and personnel exchange schemes.

OJ C 186, 20.7.1995; COM(95) 243

*External aspects***Cape Verde**

1.3.185. Protocol setting fishing rights and financial compensation for the period 6 September 1994 to 5 September 1997 under the Agreement between the Community and Cape Verde on fishing off the coast of Cape Verde.

Commission proposal on conclusion of the Protocol: COM(94) 388; Bull. 9-1994, point 1.2.155

Parliament opinion: OJ C 89, 10.4.1995; Bull. 3-1995, point 1.3.132

Regulation on the conclusion of the Protocol adopted by the Council on 29 June. The Protocol fixes the fishing rights for the Community fleet at 23 freezer tuna seiners, 17 pole-and-line tuna vessels and surface longliners, and three bottom longliners. The financial compensation is set at ECU 1 063 500, the Community also contributing to the financing of a Cape Verde scientific or technical programme and to the training of those involved in sea fishing in that country.

Comoros

1.3.186. Protocol setting fishing rights and financial compensation for the period 20 July 1994 to 19 July 1997 under the Agreement between the Community and the Comoros on fishing off the Comoros.

Commission proposal on conclusion of the Protocol: COM(94) 390; Bull. 9-1994, point 1.2.156

Parliament opinion: OJ C 89, 10.4.1995; Bull. 3-1995, point 1.3.133

Regulation (EC) No 1893/95 on the conclusion of the Protocol adopted by the Council on 29 June. The Protocol provides for the granting of licences authorizing simultaneous fishing in Comorian waters to 37 Community ocean-going freezer tuna vessels. The financial compensation is set at ECU 675 000, and the Community will also contribute to the financing of Comorian scientific or technical programmes and training measures for those involved in sea fishing in that country.

OJ L 180, 31.7.1995

Côte d'Ivoire

1.3.187. Protocol setting fishing rights and financial compensation for the period 1 July 1994 to 30 June 1997 under the Agreement between the Community and Côte d'Ivoire on fishing off Côte d'Ivoire.

Proposal for a Regulation on conclusion: COM(94) 385; Bull. 9-1994, point 1.2.157

Parliament opinion: OJ C 109, 1.5.1995; Bull. 4-1995, point 1.3.118

Regulation (EC) No 1894/95 on the conclusion of the Protocol adopted by the Council on 29 June. The Protocol establishes the fishing rights for Community vessels as seven surface longliners and pole-and-line tuna vessels, 46 tuna seiners and 600 grt per month averaged over the year for freezer trawlers designed to fish demersal species taking deepwater crustaceans, cephalopods and demersal fish. The financial contribution is ECU 2 500 000.

OJ L 180, 31.7.1995

Equatorial Guinea

1.3.188. 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

Parliament opinion: OJ C 56, 6.3.1995; Bull. 1/2-1995, point 1.3.147

Regulation (EC) No 1892/95 on the conclusion of the Protocol adopted by the Council on 29 June. The Protocol sets fishing rights for Community vessels as follows: 47 freezer tuna seiners, four pole-and-line tuna vessels and two surface longliners. The financial compensation is set at ECU 412 500, the Community also contributing to the financing of an Equatorial Guinea scientific or technical programme and to the training of those involved in sea fishing in that country.

OJ L 180, 31.7.1995

Senegal

1.3.189. 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 2 October 1994 to 1 October 1996.

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

Parliament opinion: OJ C 151, 19.6.1995; Bull. 5-1995, point 1.3.117

Regulation on the conclusion of the Protocol adopted by the Council on 29 June. The Protocol establishes fishing rights for Community vessels as follows: 11 pole-and-line tuna vessels; 47 freezer tuna seiners; six surface longliners; 1000 grt/year for trawlers (inshore demersal fishing for fish and cephalopods) not landing their catch in Senegal; 1 000 grt/year for freezer trawlers (inshore demersal fishing for fish and cephalopods) landing and selling part of their catch in Senegal; 4 000 grt per four-month period for ocean-going trawlers (deep-water demersal species) not landing their catch in Senegal; 2 000 grt per four-month period for freezer trawlers (inshore demersal fishing for fish and cephalopods) landing part of their catch in Senegal and fishing over a four-month period specified for each vessel in an overall fishing plan to be notified to the Senegalese Government by the Community every six months;

5 000 grt/year for ocean-going shrimp freezer trawlers (demersal) not landing their catch in Senegal.

The financial compensation for the two-year period is set at ECU 15.8 million. The Community will also contribute to the financing of Senegal's scientific programmes for improving knowledge of fish stocks in Senegalese waters and will provide study and practical training awards connected with fisheries for Senegalese nationals.

International Baltic Sea Fishery Commission

1.3.190. Proposal for a Council Regulation amending for the fifth time Regulation (EEC) No 1866/86 laying down certain technical measures for the conservation of fishery resources in the waters of the Baltic Sea, the Belts and the Sound.

Commission proposal: OJ C 91, 12.4.1995; COM(95) 70; Bull. 3-1995, point 1.3.137

Amended Commission proposal: COM(95) 211; Bull. 5-1995, point 1.3.120

Economic and Social Committee opinion: Bull. 5-1995, point 1.3.120

Endorsed by Parliament on 16 June.

OJ C 166, 3.7.1995

Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organization (NAFO)

1.3.191. Draft Agreement between the Community and Canada on fisheries in the context of the NAFO Convention

Initialling: Bull. 4-1995, point 1.3.121

Commission proposal on signature and provisional application: COM(95) 400; Bull. 4-1995, point 1.3.121

Council Decision on signature and provisional application: Bull. 4-1995, point 1.3.121

Signature: Bull. 4-1995, point 1.3.121

Proposal for a Decision on the conclusion of the Agreement adopted by the Commission on 12 June.

COM(95) 251

1.3.192. Proposals for Council Regulations:

□ amending Regulation (EEC) No 1956/88 adopting provisions for the application of the scheme of joint international inspection adopted by the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organization;

- amending Regulation (EEC) No 189/92 adopting provisions for the application of certain control measures adopted by the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organization;
- establishing a European Community observer scheme applicable to Community fishing vessels operating in the Regulatory Area of the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organization;
- amending for the second time Council Regulation (EC) No 3366/94 of 20 December 1994 laying down for 1995 certain conservation and management measures for fishery resources in the Regulatory Area as defined in the Convention on Future Multilateral Cooperation in the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries.

Regulations to be amended:

Council Regulation (EEC) No 1956/88: OJ L 175, 6.7.1988; Bull. 6-1988, point 2.1.245

Council Regulation (EEC) No 189/92: OJ L 21, 30.1.1992; Bull. 1/2-1992, point 1.3.246

Council Regulation (EEC) No 3928/92 establishing a NAFO pilot observer scheme applicable to Community vessels operating in the Regulatory Area as defined in the Convention on Future Multilateral Cooperation in the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries (OJ L 397, 31.12.1992; Bull. 12-1992, point 1.3.283), as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1388/95: OJ L 135, 21.6.1995; point 1.3.193 of this Bulletin

Council Regulation (EC) No 3366/94 (OJ L 363, 31.12.1994; Bull. 12-1994, point 1.2.190), as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 850/95: OJ L 86, 20.4.1995; Bull. 4-1995, point 1.3.120

Adopted by the Commission on 14 June. These proposals are connected with the implementation of the Agreement between the Community and Canada on fisheries in the context of the NAFO Convention (→ point 1.3.191) and are designed, respectively:

- to strengthen the role of Community inspectors assigned to the inspection and surveillance of vessels operating in the NAFO Regulatory Area;
- to lay down new control measures for verifying the composition or volume of catches during inspection at sea, specifying that vessels entering and leaving the NAFO Regulatory Area are to declare immediately the catch they have on board by means of a radio call system;
- to extend the tasks and powers of European Union observers, laying down that all Community vessels engaged in fishing activities in the NAFO Regulatory Area must have a Community observer on board;

- to set new catch ceilings applicable to Community fleets in NAFO waters, laying down that Member States are to communicate their fishing plans for Greenland halibut and implement the satellite tracking programme for vessels flying their flag.

OJ C 200, 4.8.1995; COM(95) 266

Proposal amending Regulation (EC) No 3366/94 for the second time agreed by the Council on 15 June.

Regulation (EC) No 1761/95 amending for the second time Regulation (EC) No 3366/94 formally adopted by the Council on 29 June.

OJ L 171, 21.7.1995

1.3.193. Council Regulation (EC) No 1388/95 amending Regulation (EEC) No 3928/92 establishing a NAFO pilot observer scheme applicable to Community vessels operating in the Regulatory Area of the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organization (NAFO).

Regulation extended: Council Regulation (EEC) No 3928/92 (OJ L 397, 31.12.1992; Bull. 12-1992, point 1.3.283), as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 2762/94: OJ L 294, 15.11.1994; Bull. 11-1994, point 1.2.174

Commission proposal: OJ C 128, 24.5.1995; COM(94) 630; Bull. 12-1994, point 1.2.191

Economic and Social Committee opinion: OJ C 133, 31.5.1995; Bull. 3-1995, point 1.3.140

Parliament opinion: OJ C 151, 19.6.1995; Bull. 5-1995, point 1.3.119

Adopted on 15 June. Extends until 31 December 1995 the present NAFO pilot observer scheme pending the adoption of the new programme (→ point 1.3.192).

OJ L 135, 21.6.1995

Market organization

1.3.194. Council Regulation (EC) No 1299/95 amending Regulation (EC) No 3136/94 fixing the guide prices for the fishery products listed in Annex I(A), (D) and (E) of Regulation (EEC) No 3759/92 for the 1995 fishing year.

Regulation amended: Council Regulation (EC) No 3136/94: OJ L 332, 22.12.1994; Bull. 12-1994, point 1.2.193

Commission proposal: COM(95) 81; Bull. 3-1995, point 1.3.141

Adopted on 6 June. Fixes the guide prices for deep-water prawns (*Pandalus borealis*) and establishes a single guide price for herring.

OJ L 126, 9.6.1995

1.3.195. Council Regulation (EC) No 1300/95 amending Regulation (EEC) No 104/76 laying down common marketing standards for shrimps (*Crangon crangon*), edible crabs (*Cancer pagarus*) and Norway lobsters (*Nephrops norvegicus*).

Regulation amended: Council Regulation (EC) No 104/76 (OJ L 20, 28.1.1976), as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 3162/91: OJ L 300, 31.10.1991; Bull. 10-1991, point 1.2.169

Commission proposal: COM(95) 82; Bull. 3-1995, point 1.3.142

Adopted on 6 June. Lays down common marketing standards for deep-water prawns (*Pandalus borealis*), on account of the introduction of this new species into the list of products eligible for intervention as a result of enlargement.

OJ L 126, 9.6.1995

State aid

Decision to raise no objection

Germany

1.3.196. Commission decision on the granting of aid to an aquaculture company in Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania.

Adopted on 7 June. The aid in question was planned following huge losses of trout during the exceptional drought in summer 1994. Intended for financing disinfection and restocking measures and only partially offsetting the losses incurred by the company, it was declared compatible with the common market.

Employment and social policy

1.3.197. The European Council, confirming the need to promote employment-intensive growth, reaffirmed that the fight against unem-

ployment remained a priority for the European Union and its Member States, and called on the latter to put forward multiannual programmes in this connection. It also stressed the importance which it attached to the development of local employment initiatives, especially in respect of services connected with the environment and quality of life, as well as craft trades and traditional products (→ points 1.4 et seq.).

Employment

References:

Commission White Paper on growth, competitiveness and employment: COM(93) 700; Bull. 12-1993, point 1.2.44; Supplement 6/93 — Bull.

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

Conclusions of the Essen European Council: Bull. 12-1994, point I.3

Commission communication on a medium-term social action programme (1995-97): COM (95) 134; Bull. 4-1995, point 1.3.126

1.3.198. Commission communication to the Council and Parliament on a European strategy for encouraging local development and employment initiatives.

Adopted by the Commission on 13 June. This communication aims to give impetus to the process of job creation outlined in the White Paper on growth, competitiveness and employment and endorsed by the Essen European Council. The Commission sets out a strategy for promoting local development and employment initiatives, which are to be viewed in terms of local projects calling for a legal and financial partnership between the public and private sectors, geared to meeting new needs resulting from the changing social fabric. It identifies 17 fields with potential for meeting these new needs and offering substantial employment prospects: home-help services, child care, new information and communication technologies, assistance for young people facing difficulties, housing improvements, security, local public transport services, revitalization of urban public areas, local shops, tourism, audiovisual services, cultural heritage, local cultural development, waste management, water services, protection and conservation of natural areas, and control of pollu-

tion. To encourage the development of initiatives in these fields, the Commission advocates:

- firstly, the establishment of national frameworks conducive to such initiatives with the emphasis on:
 - setting up a new range of financial instruments;
 - improving training and qualifications to enhance the new trades;
 - revamping the legal framework;
 - making provision for adequate administrative decentralization;
- secondly, renewed support from the European Union for such initiatives, with the emphasis on:
 - genuinely innovative work in new fields, along with systematic European evaluation;
 - dissemination and promotion of 'good practice' in terms of development and job creation, via transnational information and cooperation networks;
 - supporting national policies through a combination of the Structural Funds and other measures to facilitate job creation, with efforts being made to coordinate the approach to environmental tax schemes and the relief of non-wage labour costs for the least skilled.

COM(95) 273

1.3.199. Commission communication to the Council on activities concerned with analysis, research, cooperation and action in the field of employment, accompanied by a proposal for a Council Decision on Commission activities of analysis, research, cooperation and action in the field of employment.

Adopted by the Commission on 13 June. This communication is in keeping with the strategy outlined in the White Paper on growth, competitiveness and employment, endorsed by the Essen European Council, aimed at promoting a new approach to employment policy. It also follows the guidelines laid down by the White Paper on European social policy and the communication concerning the medium-term social action programme. Drawing on experience gained over the last 15 years in connection with analysis, research, cooperation and action in the field of employment, the Commission proposes to establish a specific legal basis for the different initiatives. The aim is not only to foster a closer,

more effective partnership between the Member States and the Commission and, more generally, with all those involved in employment policy, but also to develop a new approach for such initiatives with a view to improving knowledge of the labour-market and employment policies, identifying and transferring examples of good practice and devising an active policy to disseminate results.

COM(95) 250

1.3.200. Council resolution on the employment of older workers.

Adopted by the Council on 29 June. The Council stressed the need to adjust working conditions and vocational training arrangements in line with the specific needs of older workers, to assure them of adequate resources and to prevent their exclusion from the labour-market. It called on the Member States and the social partners to foster greater occupational mobility within undertakings, to introduce appropriate support structures for workers for whom vocational training may be the starting point of a new career, to cater for early retirement through internal flexibility measures, to facilitate phased retirement by developing part-time work for older workers and activities making good use of their skills (e.g. tutoring), to take due account, in pay systems, of workers' experience and make the best possible use thereof, and to promote the combination of periods of work, vocational training and, if necessary, retraining. The Council recommended that the Member States take steps to eliminate legal and administrative obstacles to the employment of older workers, make employers aware of the individual or collective consequences of dismissing older workers and, where the State acts as employer, give positive examples of getting older workers back to work and keeping them in employment.

1.3.201. Standing Committee on Employment.

Previous meeting: Bull. 9-1994, point 1.2.183

Forty-eighth meeting held in Brussels on 19 June. The meeting was chaired by Mr J. Barrot, French Minister for Labour, Social Dialogue and Participation. The Commission was represented by Mr P. Flynn, Member of the Commission. Discussions focused on the examination of an interim report dealing with follow-up to the Essen European Council on the matter of employment. Mr Flynn recommended that the

Member States speedily prepare their multiannual programmes for combating unemployment, placing emphasis on a joint approach by the parties involved.

Social security

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

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

Economic and Social Committee opinion: OJ C 393, 31.12.1994; Bull. 9-1994, point 1.2.184

Endorsed by Parliament on 13 June, subject to amendments concerned with clarifying the concept of benefits, bringing early retirement within the scope of the Regulation, specifying the entitlement to benefits of existing and former frontier workers, both employed and unemployed and members of their families, persons entitled to draw pensions under the legislation of two or more Member States and members of their families, and nationals of third countries and members of their families, and making provision for the introduction of a European health care card.

OJ C 166, 3.7.1995

Amended proposal adopted by the Commission on 26 June. The amendments adopted have to do with the granting of health insurance benefits to third-country nationals and access to health care in the competent State for members of the families of existing and former frontier workers.

COM(95) 284

Health and safety at work

1.3.203. 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.

Directive to be amended: Council Directive 89/655/EEC: OJ L 393, 31.12.1989; Bull. 11-1989, point 2.1.102

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

Economic and Social Committee opinion: OJ C 397, 31.12.1994; Bull. 11-1994, point 1.2.201

Parliament opinion (first reading): OJ C 56, 6.3.1995; Bull. 1/2-1995, point 1.3.158

Amended proposal adopted by the Commission on 27 June.

COM(95) 311

Common position agreed by the Council on 29 June. Purpose: to supplement Directive 89/655/EEC by placing on employers an obligation to ensure that work equipment is inspected when first installed and after every assembly, where the safety of the equipment depends on the installation conditions, and to carry out periodic inspections; there are also provisions covering the use of all work equipment and minimum requirements applicable to specific items of work equipment, including mobile equipment, whether or not self-propelled, and equipment for lifting loads.

Health and safety in the ECSC field

1.3.204. ECSC Consultative Committee resolution on social research.

Adopted by the ECSC Consultative Committee on 28 June.

Stressing the need to press on with social research programmes until the expiry of the ECSC Treaty, the Committee called on the Commission to make provision for adequate budgetary appropriations and a suitable organizational structure. It also asked the Commission to turn its attention to the creation of bodies capable of taking over and continuing with ECSC research activities beyond the expiry of the Treaty.

Implementation of the Protocol on social policy

1.3.205. 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): Bull. 1/2-1995, point 1.3.159

Decision to initiate the procedure provided for in Article 3(3) of the Agreement on social policy adopted by the Commission on 21 June. With the social partners having expressed their support for a Community initiative in the course of the first consultation phase launched on 22 February, the Commission is moving to the next phase in order to seek their views on the content of such action, which could be based on the following principles:

- parental leave is an employment-related right;
- the period of leave must be reviewed;
- flexibility is desirable in leave arrangements;
- workers' rights in respect of social security must be protected.

The social partners, who have six weeks in which to adopt a recommendation or an opinion, may also enter into negotiations on this matter with a view to concluding a collective agreement within a nine-month period.

Equal opportunities

Third Community action programme

Reference: Commission communication concerning the third action programme on equal opportunities for men and women: COM(90) 449; Bull. 10-1990, point 1.3.46

1.3.206. Mid-term report on equal opportunities for men and women: third Community action programme (1991-95).

Reference: Council resolution on the third action programme on equal opportunities for men and women: OJ C 142, 31.5.1991; Bull. 5-1991, point 1.2.76

Adopted by the Commission on 13 June. Overall, the Commission considers that the third programme is progressing satisfactorily in terms of the measures which have been introduced and given the limited budget available. It nevertheless feels that the next programme should entail fewer measures and a rearranging of priorities, setting out more precisely the qualitative and quantitative objectives to be achieved and the means of doing so. The Commission also points out that neither the policy of partnership and additionality with the social partners nor the transnational partnership has been developed to a sufficient extent.

COM(95) 246

1.3.207. Report on the implementation of the Council recommendation on the promotion of positive action for women (84/635/EEC).

Reference: Council recommendation 84/635/EEC on the promotion of positive action for women: OJ L 331, 19.12.1984

Adopted by the Commission on 13 June. In this report, which ties in with the mid-term report on the third Community action programme, the Commission endeavours to outline the current situation, identify the various forms of positive action in the Member States and highlight instances of good practice as regards positive action which might serve as a model. Accordingly, it reviews progress on the different strands of the Council recommendation: the status of positive action in the legislation and policies of the Member States, the framework for their implementation, the differences between the public and private sectors, and the diversity of positive action. It also draws attention to certain regrettable practices such as overqualification policies with respect to women (where women need better credentials than men for the same post), the consequences for women of systematic labour-market deregulation, and the fact that parental leave is used almost exclusively by women, which may hamper their advancement at work.

COM(95) 247

1.3.208. Parliament resolution on the evaluation of the third Community action programme

on equal opportunities for men and women and proposals for the fourth Community action programme.

Adopted by Parliament on 14 June. Parliament regretted the lack of criteria for gauging the success of the third action programme and called for the inclusion in the fourth programme of clear criteria whereby the success of the programme could be measured. It believed that the multifaceted policy introduced in the third action programme had to be maintained, but took the view that the fourth action programme should focus on fewer areas in order to avoid resources being spread too thinly. Parliament believed also that, while the Commission could play a strategic role in defining overall principles at Community level, governments and organizations in the Member States were better placed to determine in practice the focus and priority of projects in the field. It nevertheless called on the Commission to develop measures and activities designed to encourage the social partners to promote positive action for women, stressing the need to give priority in the fourth action programme to measures and activities meeting the needs of the most disadvantaged women.

OJ C 166, 3.7.1995

Preparation of the World Conference on Women

1.3.209. Parliament resolution on the fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing: 'Equality, Development and Peace'.

References:

Commission communication to the Council, the Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee on a new partnership between men and women: equal sharing and participation — the European Community's priorities for the fourth UN World Conference on Women (Beijing, September 1995): COM(95) 221; Bull. 5-1995, point 1.3.126

Parliament resolution on the organization by the Chinese Government of the fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing: OJ C 151, 19.6.1995; Bull. 5-1995, point 1.2.7

Adopted by Parliament on 15 June. Parliament called on the Member States of the European Union to include a majority of women in their

delegations to the World Conference on Women in Beijing, and to ensure that female representatives of non-governmental organizations take part in the delegations. It took the view that the NGO Forum, meeting in parallel with the governmental Conference, should be supported and that arrangements, especially the physical proximity of the venues, must be made to ensure access for those organizations to the Conference.

Parliament called on the European Union and the Member States' delegations to express, at the Conference, clearly and emphatically their belief in human rights and democracy, affirming that the rights of women and children are an integral part of the universal rights of human beings; it expected all the participants to adopt a common position with regard to women's rights and respect for the integrity of the body. Parliament also called for priority to be given to the implementation of the Convention on the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women, urging all UN Member States to sign the Convention. Parliament considered it vital that equality between men and women be enshrined in the Treaty on European Union and in all national constitutions and basic laws. Moreover, it called for specific support measures for women seeking political asylum because of persecution linked to the fact that they are women, who cannot rely on the protection of their country of origin.

Parliament emphasized that women's participation on a basis of equality and parity in political, economic and social decision-making processes must be achieved at all levels, including the civil service, and endorsed the introduction of appropriate quota arrangements. In this connection, Parliament urged that an end be put to all remaining forms of *de jure* and *de facto* discrimination, particularly as regards employment, inheritance and family rights, social security and taxation systems, and advocated the introduction of programmes aimed at ensuring women's access to high-quality education and training to facilitate their integration in the employment market, coupled with policies and measures which help to reconcile family life and work.

Moreover, Parliament considered that the advancement of women should be a central feature of all development cooperation policies, advocated the launching of information campaigns to reinforce women's rights in developing countries

and called on the Commission to submit a European emergency aid plan to improve the situation of women in the poorest developing countries. Parliament also called for women's objectives to be included in cooperation agreements, in the context of development cooperation with non-ACP countries.

OJ C 166, 3.7.1995

Implementation of the Protocol on social policy

1.3.210. Consultation of the social partners on the issue of reconciling work and family life (→ point 1.3.205).

Solidarity

Measures to help disaster victims

1.3.211. Commission decision to grant emergency aid following the earthquake in the Northern Peloponnese and the prefecture of Fokida in Greece.

Adopted on 21 June. The Commission decided to grant ECU 1 million in emergency aid to victims of the earthquake.

Public health

General

1.3.212. 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

Economic and Social Committee opinion: OJ C 102, 24.4.1995; Bull. 1/2-1995, point 1.3.165

Parliament opinion (first reading): OJ C 89, 10.4.1995; Bull. 3-1995, point 1.3.152

Amended Commission proposal: OJ C 135, 2.6.1995; COM(95) 138; Bull. 4-1995, point 1.3.128

Common position adopted by the Council on 2 June. The programme in question covers the period from 1 January 1996 to 31 December 2000. It is general in scope and aims to contribute towards ensuring a high level of health protection. The various measures to be implemented are designed to foster the 'health promotion' approach in Member States' health policies by lending support to various cooperation activities, to encourage the adoption of healthy lifestyles and behaviour, to promote awareness of risk factors and health-enhancing aspects, and to encourage intersectoral and multidisciplinary approaches to health promotion, taking account of the socio-economic factors and the physical environment necessary for the health of the individual and the community, especially for disadvantaged groups. The overall budget earmarked for the programme as a whole is ECU 30 million.

Cancer

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

Commission proposal: OJ C 139, 21.5.1994; COM(94) 83; Bull. 3-1994, point 1.2.171

Economic and Social Committee opinion: OJ C 393, 31.12.1994; Bull. 9-1994, point 1.2.189

Committee of the Regions opinion: Bull. 9-1994, point 1.2.189

Parliament opinion (first reading): OJ C 68, 20.3.1995; Bull. 3-1995, point 1.3.153

Amended Commission proposal: OJ C 143, 9.6.1995; COM(95) 131; Bull. 4-1995, point 1.3.129

Common position adopted by the Council on 2 June. The programme in question covers the period from 1 January 1996 to 31 December 2000. Its objectives are to reduce mortality and

morbidity due to cancer, to prevent premature deaths from cancer and to promote both the general well-being of the population (particularly by minimizing the economic and social consequences of cancer) and the quality of life by improving the general health situation. The measures to be implemented have to do mainly with data collection, research, health information and education, early detection and screening, training and quality control. The programme aims to encourage cooperation between Member States, especially through exchanges of experience and health professionals, dissemination of the most effective practices, establishment of common objectives, creation of information networks, European-scale studies and dissemination of the results, compilation of reports, and standardization and collection of comparable, compatible data on health. The overall budget earmarked for the programme as a whole is ECU 59 million.

AIDS

1.3.214. Parliament and Council Decision 1729/95/EC on the extension of the 'Europe against AIDS' programme.

Decision extended: Council Decision 91/317/EEC adopting a plan of action in the framework of the 1991 to 1993 'Europe against AIDS' programme: OJ L 175, 4.7.1991; Bull. 6-1991, point 1.2.215

Commission proposal: COM(93) 453; Bull. 9-1993, point 1.2.140

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

Parliament opinion (first reading): OJ C 20, 24.1.1994; Bull. 12-1993, point 1.2.258

Economic and Social Committee opinion: OJ C 133, 16.5.1994; Bull. 1/2-1994, point 1.2.188

Committee of the Regions opinion: OJ C 217, 6.8.1994; Bull. 5-1994, point 1.2.143

Council common position: OJ C 213, 3.8.1994; Bull. 6-1994, point 1.2.203

Parliament amendment (second reading): OJ C 341, 5.12.1994; Bull. 11-1994, point 1.2.214

Commission opinion: COM(94) 644; Bull. 12-1994, point 1.2.234

Council approval: Bull. 12-1994, point 1.2.234

Signed by Parliament and the Council on 19 June. The purpose of the Decision is to extend the 'Europe against AIDS' programme until the end of 1995.

OJ L 168, 18.7.1995

1.3.215. Proposal for a Parliament and Council Decision adopting a programme of Community action on the prevention of AIDS and certain other communicable diseases within the framework for action in the field of public health.

Reference: Parliament and Council Decision 91/317/EEC adopting a plan of action in the framework of the 1991 to 1993 'Europe against AIDS' programme: OJ L 175, 4.7.1991; Bull. 6-1991, point 1.2.15; extended by the Parliament and Council Decision on the extension of the 'Europe against AIDS' programme: COM(94) 644; Bull. 12-1994, point 1.2.234

Commission proposal: OJ C 333, 29.11.1994; COM(94) 413; Bull. 10-1994, point 1.2.117; Bull. 11-1994, point 1.2.213

Economic and Social Committee opinion: OJ C 133, 31.5.1995; Bull. 3-1995, point 1.3.154

Committee of the Regions opinion: Bull. 4-1995, point 1.3.130

Parliament opinion (first reading): OJ C 126, 22.5.1995; Bull. 4-1995, point 1.3.130

Amended Commission proposal: COM(95) 209; Bull. 5-1995, point 1.3.133

Common position adopted by the Council on 2 June. The programme in question follows on from the 'Europe against AIDS' programme, which runs until the end of 1995, with the scope being widened to include certain other communicable diseases. It covers the period from 1 January 1996 to 31 December 2000. Its primary objective is to contribute towards reducing mortality and morbidity from the AIDS virus or other infectious agents, with the emphasis on prevention. Central activities include data collection, network development, information, training, education, surveillance and monitoring of communicable diseases, social and psychological assistance for persons affected by HIV/AIDS, and measures to combat discrimination. The key to achieving these objectives lies in cooperation between the Member States and co-ordination of their preventive policies and programmes. The overall budget earmarked for the programme as a whole is ECU 49.6 million.

Blood and blood products

1.3.216. Council resolution on blood safety and self-sufficiency.

References:

Directive 89/381/EEC extending the scope of Directives 65/65/EEC and 75/319/EEC relating

to proprietary medicinal products and laying down special provisions for medicinal products derived from human blood or human plasma: OJ L 181, 28.6.1989; Bull. 6-1989, point 2.1.23

Commission communication on blood self-sufficiency in the European Community: COM(93) 198; Bull. 5-1993, point 1.2.148

Council conclusions on blood self-sufficiency in the European Community: OJ C 15, 18.1.1994; Bull. 12-1993, point 1.2.259

Commission communication on blood safety and self-sufficiency in the European Community: COM(94) 652; Bull. 12-1994, point 1.2.232

Adopted by the Council on 2 June.

'The Council of the European Union,

recalling the Commission communication of 25 May 1993 on blood self-sufficiency in the European Community and its conclusions of 13 December 1993 on that communication,

notes with interest the Commission communication of 21 December 1994 on blood safety and self-sufficiency in the European Community;

reaffirms the need to achieve self-sufficiency in blood and its derivatives in the Member States and in the Community, in particular through cooperation between Member States, in accordance with the principle of voluntary, unpaid blood donations;

emphasizes that the efforts to promote the quality and safety of blood collection help to prevent AIDS and other communicable diseases;

recalls that Directive 89/381/EEC, which extends the scope of Directives 65/65/EEC and 75/319/EEC on proprietary medicinal products by laying down special provisions regarding medicines derived from human blood or plasma, applies only to these products;

agrees on the need to define a strategy for reinforcing trust in the safety of the blood-transfusion chain and promoting self-sufficiency in the Community;

accordingly agrees that, taking full account of the Council of Europe's discussions, the main activities to be undertaken could include:

- the development of policies and agreed procedures in the donor-selection process among blood-collection establishments;
- the implementation of efficient, validated and reliable screening tests;
- the development and use of quality-assessment criteria and good practices regarding the collection, processing and transfusion of blood and blood products and patient follow-up procedures;
- development of a haemovigilance system on the basis of existing networks for the collection of epidemiological data related to the blood-transfusion chain;

□ encouragement of health professionals to make optimal use of blood and blood products;

□ the establishment of basic criteria for inspection and training of inspectors;

□ the dissemination to the public of information on blood and blood products and on collection, processing and transfusion procedures;

invites the Commission:

□ to continue its collaboration with the Member States in the search to define a strategy for reinforcing trust in the safety of the blood-transfusion chain and for promoting self-sufficiency in the Community through voluntary unpaid donations and to send it regular progress reports;

□ to continue its cooperation with the Council of Europe in the blood transfusion area;

□ to submit appropriate proposals in the specific areas mentioned in support of Member States' action and to encourage the development of a coordinated approach in the matter of blood safety.'

OJ C 164, 30.6.1995

Drugs

1.3.217. Council conclusions on the European Union's action plan to combat drugs (1995-99) (→ point 1.5.10).

1.3.218. Parliament resolution on the communication to the Council and Parliament on a European Union action plan to combat drugs (1995-99) (→ point 1.5.11).

Consumer policy

Consumer participation

1.3.219. Commission Decision 95/260/EC setting up a Consumer Committee.

Reference: Commission Decision 90/55/EEC setting up a Consumers' Consultative Council: OJ L 38, 10.2.1990; Bull. 12-1989, point 2.1.156, as last amended by Decision 95/13/EC: OJ L 21, 28.1.1995

Adopted by the Commission on 13 June. Purpose: to set up a Consumer Committee replacing

the Consumers' Consultative Council, in the interest of more effective dialogue with consumers through a more flexible structure attuned to national realities. The 20-member Committee will comprise 15 representatives of national consumer organizations and five representatives of European and regional consumer organizations. The members, whose term of office will be two years, renewable once, will be appointed by the Commission, with meetings of the Committee being chaired by a Commission representative. The Committee's main task will be to advise the Commission on relevant matters to ensure that the requirements of consumers are taken into account when Community policies are being formulated.

OJ L 162, 13.7.1995

Consumer information and education

1.3.220. Proposal for a Parliament and Council Directive amending Council Directive 79/581/EEC on consumer protection in the indication of the prices of foodstuffs as amended by Council Directive 88/315/EEC and Council Directive 88/314/EEC on consumer protection in the indication of the prices of non-food products.

Commission proposal: OJ C 377, 31.12.1994; COM(94) 431; Bull. 11-1994, point 1.2.222; Bull. 12-1994, point 1.2.239

Economic and Social Committee opinion: Bull. 4-1995, point 1.3.131

Parliament opinion: OJ C 151, 19.6.1995; Bull. 5-1995, point 1.3.134

Amended proposal adopted by the Commission on 7 June.

OJ C 184, 18.7.1995; COM(95) 259

Common position No 8/95 adopted by the Council on 19 June. Purpose: to extend by two years the existing Community legislation concerning the indication of prices of products, pending the introduction of new simplified provisions.

OJ C 182, 15.7.1995

1.3.221. Commission Directive adopting the criteria and conditions under which a manufacturer may, for reasons of trade secrecy, apply not to include one or more ingredients on the list referred to in Article 6(1)(g) of Council Directive 76/768/EEC, as amended by Commission Directive 94/32/EC, on the approximation of the

laws of the Member States relating to cosmetic products.

Reference: Council Directive 93/35/EEC amending for the sixth time Council Directive 76/768/EEC on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to cosmetic products: OJ L 151, 23.6.1993; Bull. 6-1993, point 1.2.126

Adopted by the Commission on 19 June. With a view to improving consumer information, Council Directive 93/35/EEC provides that, as of 1 January 1997, the container or the packaging of cosmetic products must include a list of ingredients incorporated therein. Derogation from this requirement may, however, be allowed for reasons of trade secrecy. This Directive lays down the criteria and conditions concerning the secrecy of ingredients, taking into account both the need to ensure consumer safety and the legitimate business concerns of manufacturers, who must submit a request for derogation from the general labelling rule.

Protection of consumers' economic and legal interests

1.3.222. Proposal for a Council Directive on the protection of consumers in respect of contracts negotiated at a distance (distance selling).

Commission proposal: OJ C 156, 23.6.1992; COM(92) 11; Bull. 4-1992, point 1.3.179

Economic and Social Committee opinion: OJ C 19, 25.1.1993; Bull. 11-1992, point 1.3.234

Parliament opinion: OJ C 176, 28.6.1993; Bull. 5-1993, point 1.2.81

Amended Commission proposal: OJ C 308, 15.11.1993; COM(93) 396; Bull. 10-1993, point 1.2.94

Council agreement on a common position: Bull. 3-1995, point 1.3.155

Common position adopted by the Council on 29 June.

Culture

Linguistic diversity and multilingualism

1.3.223. Council conclusions on linguistic diversity and multilingualism.

References:

Council Decision 94/819/EC establishing an action programme for the implementation of a European Community vocational training policy, Leonardo da Vinci: OJ L 340, 29.12.1994; Bull. 12-1994, point 1.2.227

Parliament and Council Decision 95/819/EC establishing the Community action programme Socrates: OJ L 87, 20.4.1995; Bull. 3-1995, point 1.3.69

Parliament and Council Decision 95/818/EC adopting the third phase of the Youth for Europe programme: OJ L 87, 20.4.1995; Bull. 3-1995, point 1.3.71

Council resolution on improving and diversifying language learning and teaching within the educational systems of the European Union: Bull. 3-1995, point 1.3.70

Adopted on 12 June. The Council affirmed the importance for the European Union of linguistic diversity, which is central to Europe's identity and common cultural heritage, and underlined its implications — democratic, cultural, social and economic. Convinced that linguistic diversity should be preserved and multilingualism promoted in the Union, the Council welcomed the resolution adopted in March on language learning and the adoption of the Socrates, Leonardo and Youth for Europe programmes. It called on the Commission to take the language dimension into account in the Union's external relations and to have due regard for linguistic diversity and multilingualism in preparing and implementing Community policies and actions. Finally, the Council reiterated the importance it attaches to the equality of the official languages and working languages of the Union's institutions.

Kaleidoscope 2000 programme

1.3.224. Proposal for a Parliament and Council Decision establishing a programme to support artistic and cultural activities having a European dimension (Kaleidoscope 2000).

Commission proposal: OJ C 324, 22.11.1994; COM(94) 356; Bull. 7/8-1994, point 1.2.178

Parliament opinion (first reading): OJ C 109, 1.5.1995; Bull. 4-1995, point 1.3.133

Committee of the Regions opinion: Bull. 4-1995, point 1.3.133

Common position agreed by the Council on 21 June. The programme is to run for three years with a total estimated budget of ECU 26.5 million.

Information, communication and audiovisual media

1.3.225. The European Council welcomed the political agreement on renewing the Media programme, which will contribute to promoting the freedom of movement of European audiovisual works in the Community and to increasing the international competitiveness of the European programme industry (→ point I.26).

Audiovisual policy*Media II*

Commission proposals: OJ C 108, 29.4.1995; COM(94) 523; Bull. 1/2-1995, point 1.3.170

1.3.226. Following the opinions issued by Parliament on the proposals for Decisions on implementation of the two parts of the Media II programme, the first under the cooperation procedure dealing with training and the second under the consultation procedure dealing with a programme to promote the development and distribution of European audiovisual works (→ points 1.3.227 and 1.3.228), the Council agreed a common position on the first of the two proposals and reached agreement on the second. The reference budget for implementation of Media II as a whole is ECU 310 million over five years. Support in the form of loans or subsidies may not cover more than 50% of the cost of the project supported, except in the case of training, where non-repayable grants may in certain cases cover 75% of costs; amounts repaid are to remain in the Media II budget. Both programmes will be open to the associated countries of Central and Eastern Europe and, with additional appropriations, to Cyprus and Malta and the EFTA countries which are signatories to the Agreement on the European Economic Area as well as to other non-member countries which have concluded cooperation agreements with audiovisual clauses (→ points 1.3.227 and 1.3.228).

1.3.227. Proposal for a Council Decision on the implementation of a training programme for professionals in the European audiovisual programme industry (Media II — Training) (1996-2000).

Endorsed by Parliament (first reading) on 16 June, subject to a number of amendments relating *inter alia* to the special needs of small businesses and certain regions, the inclusion of additional techniques such as screenplay writing and interactive narration, the utilization of new technologies such as multimedia, the setting-up of networks and teacher training, and ceilings for Community financing. Parliament also proposed the setting-up of a European centre for training in the audiovisual arts and the opening-up of the programme to Cyprus, Malta and the countries of Central and Eastern Europe. A number of other amendments were designed to clarify the technical arrangements for implementing the programme.

OJ C 166, 3.7.1995

Common position agreed by the Council on 21 June. In addition to the aspects which affect both parts of the programme (→ point 1.3.226), the specific aim of the training element is to provide professionals in the audiovisual industry with the skills they need to exploit the European dimension of the market to the full and make use of new technologies through:

- the provision of initial and continuing training, with particular reference to the economic, commercial and legal management of the audiovisual industry at European level and the utilization and development of new technologies for the production of programmes with high commercial and artistic value-added;
- the encouragement of cooperation and the exchange of know-how between the partners involved in training: training institutions, the professionals and businesses.

In the pursuit of these objectives, particular attention will be paid to the special needs of smaller countries or regions with low production capacity and less widely spoken languages.

1.3.228. Proposal for a Council Decision on a programme to promote the development and distribution of European audiovisual works

(Media II — Development and distribution) (1996-2000).

Endorsed by Parliament on 16 June, subject to a number of amendments relating *inter alia* to the inclusion of screening in the programme's objectives, the special needs of small businesses and certain regions, the utilization of new technologies such as multimedia, the inclusion of projects to preserve and restore film collections and make full use of Europe's audiovisual heritage, the setting-up of cross-border distribution networks, and ceilings for Community financing. Parliament also proposed a series of measures to keep cinemas open, the coordination of film releases Europe-wide, the promotion of television broadcasts in several countries and the opening-up of the programme to Cyprus, Malta and the countries of Central and Eastern Europe. A number of other amendments were designed to clarify the technical arrangements for implementing the programme.

OJ C 166, 3.7.1995

Agreed by the Council on 21 June. In addition to the aspects which affect both parts of the programme (→ point 1.3.226), the specific aims of the proposal on development and distribution are to upgrade the industry by encouraging European distributors to invest in the production of European cinema films and promoting networking, to encourage wider cross-border distribution of European films, to promote the circulation of European programmes both inside and outside the European Union by encouraging independent European producers to work with European distributors on the production of programmes likely to appeal to a European and world audience, to support linguistic diversity, and to provide incentives for the promotion of independent European productions and their access to the market. The programme will be confined to companies owned by Member States or nationals of Member States save where there are special clauses in agreements and conventions binding on the Community.

4. Role of the Union in the world

Common foreign and security policy

Common foreign policy

1.4.1. Common position 95/213/CFSP defined by the Council on the basis of Article J.2 of the Treaty on European Union on the suspension of certain restrictions on trade with the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) (→ point 1.4.80).

1.4.2. Draft Council common position on the European Union's objectives and priorities in respect of the new independent States of Central Asia (→ point 1.4.87).

1.4.3. Parliament recommendation to the Council on the development of relations with the Russian Federation and the situation in Chechnya (→ point 1.4.91).

Common security policy

Nuclear testing

1.4.4. Parliament resolution on nuclear testing.

References:

Parliament resolution on the Conference on the Extension of the Non-proliferation Treaty (NPT) in New York (17 April to 12 May 1995): OJ C 109, 1.5.1995; Bull. 4-1995, point 1.4.6

Conference on the Treaty on the Non-proliferation of Nuclear Weapons: Bull. 5-1995, point 1.4.4

Adopted on 15 June. Parliament expressed its shock at the decision by the French President, Mr Jacques Chirac, on the resumption of nuclear testing and urged France to reconsider its decision. It also condemned the continuing nuclear testing by China and called on it to join in the international moratorium. It reiterated its call for

a European Union joint action with a view to the conclusion of a comprehensive test-ban treaty by the end of 1996.

OJ C 166, 3.7.1995

Anti-personnel mines and blinding weapons

Reference: Council Decision 95/170/CFSP concerning the joint action adopted on the basis of Article J.3 of the Treaty on European Union on anti-personnel mines: OJ L 115, 22.5.1995; Bull. 5-1995, point 1.4.2

1.4.5. Financing decision.

Adopted by the Commission on 26 June. Under this decision adopted pursuant to the joint action on anti-personnel mines, ECU 160 000 was allocated to the organization of the UN International Conference on Mine Clearance, due to be held in Geneva in July.

1.4.6. Parliament resolutions on land-mines and blinding weapons and on anti-personnel mines seen as lethal barriers to development.

Adopted on 29 June. Parliament called on the Member States to draft and adopt national legislation prohibiting the manufacture, stockpiling, transfer, sale, import, export and use of anti-personnel land-mines and/or their component parts, and also of weapons intended to blind, and called for the destruction of existing stocks and the suspension of technological research geared to the production and/or development of land-mines. It welcomed the Council's adoption of a joint action on anti-personnel mines, but deplored the limitation of the proposed moratorium to non-detectable and non-automatic mines. It therefore called on the Council to modify and enlarge the scope of its joint action, notably by setting out specific provisions on anti-personnel mines, stepping up the regulation of anti-vehicle mines, undertaking to prohibit the production and marketing of anti-personnel mines and tackling the question of blinding laser weapons. Parliament also called for sufficient

resources to be allocated to research into safer and more cost-effective mine detection and clearance techniques, notably through the channel of the Joint Research Centre, and urged the introduction of a budget heading to finance mine clearance operations.

OJ C 166, 3.7.1995

Active crisis prevention

1.4.7. Parliament resolution on the establishment of a European Union analysis centre for active crisis prevention.

Adopted on 14 June. Parliament proposed the establishment of an analysis centre with the basic task of assisting the European Union through diagnosis of potential crisis situations and preparation of preventive diplomacy and any public or humanitarian action that might be required. It proposed that the centre should carry out its basic task of analysis through identification of potential sources of information on crises and humanitarian disasters, compilation of such information from the organizations and experts so identified, the drafting at the request of Parliament or the Commission of reliable, detailed and constantly updated forecasts, publication of an annual report and the updating of an emergency classification leading to proposals for measures incorporating, in each case, the coordination of public and private initiatives.

OJ C 166, 3.7.1995

Presidency statements on behalf of the European Union and European Union statements

South Africa

1.4.8. The following Presidency statement on behalf of the European Union concerning the abolition of the death penalty in South Africa was published in Brussels and Paris on 16 June: 'The European Union has taken note of the verdict of 6 June 1995 by the Constitutional Court of the Republic of South Africa, judging the death penalty to be incompatible with the new Constitution of the country. Such a decision gives concrete and visible expression to South Africa's commitment to the rule of law.'

Burundi

1.4.9. The following Presidency statement on behalf of the European Union was published in Brussels and Paris on 23 June:

References:

Presidency statement on European Union objectives and priorities regarding Burundi: Bull. 3-1995, point 1.4.6

Common position 95/91/CFSP defined by the Council on the basis of Article J.2 of the Treaty on European Union with regard to Burundi: OJ L 72, 1.4.1995; Bull. 3-1995, point 1.4.94

'Three months after setting out its objectives and priorities with regard to Burundi (Carcassonne statement of 19 March and common position of 24 March 1995), the European Union commends the efforts being made by the leaders of the country — in particular the President of the Republic and the Prime Minister — to restore confidence, as well as the resolute action by the special representatives of the UN and OAU Secretaries-General.

It is nevertheless increasingly concerned at the proliferation of acts of violence and the destabilizing activities of extremists on all sides. It vigorously condemns such acts and deplores the excessive number of victims. It condemns the behaviour of certain military units during disarmament operations in areas of Bujumbura and points in this connection to the Burundi Government's responsibility for the proper conduct of such operations.

It reaffirms that the situation can return to normal only if there is respect, and support from all sections of the population, for the government convention of 10 September 1994 establishing the conditions for power-sharing, as pointed out by the President of the Republic and the Prime Minister in their joint statement of 30 March 1995.

In this connection it takes note of the special measures announced by the President of the Republic on 18 June, which show the authorities' resolve to restore order, while hoping that they will be implemented in strict compliance with human rights.

The unreserved commitment of all the Burundi people and of the international community is needed if this serious crisis is to be overcome.

The European Union remains determined to give its resolute support to the efforts of the Burundi authorities to restore peace and their action against all trouble-makers. It reaffirms its opposition to extremists.

The decisions taken by the European Union in support of the process of national reconciliation are being implemented:

- Support is being provided for increasing the staff of the OAU observer mission.
- Assistance for the dispatch of human rights experts by the United Nations High Commissioner is being prepared.
- The aid requirements for rebuilding the legal system have been identified.

□ The action plan for assistance to refugees, displaced and repatriated persons, adopted in Bujumbura, can be implemented with the assistance of the European Union.

□ The principle of a round table of providers of funds has been the subject of a protocol of agreement complete with time-limits between the UNDP and the Burundi Government. It is now for the government to draw up a clear programme of economic and social recovery to be placed before the fund providers.

□ Measures banning travel by extremists to the Member States are being applied.

The European Union considers that the States in the region have a particular responsibility and it urges them, together with all States in the international community, to support the stabilization efforts being made by the Burundi authorities and to take the measures required to prevent the arming and movement of extremists.

The European Union reaffirms the need for a well-prepared regional conference, as soon as possible, under the aegis of the United Nations, on peace, security and stability in the Great Lakes region, since a conference of this kind is the only means of reducing the deep-seated causes of instability in the region.'

Chile

1.4.10. The following Presidency statement on behalf of the European Union concerning the Letelier case in Chile was published in Brussels and Paris on 9 June:

'The European Union has learned of the verdict of the Supreme Court of Chile in the Letelier case and of the confirmation of the prison sentences against Generals Contreras and Espinoza delivered in first instance.

It expresses satisfaction at being able to note on this occasion the orderly operation of the judicial system in Chile.'

China

1.4.11. The following Presidency statement on behalf of the European Union concerning human rights in China was published in Brussels and Paris on 7 June:

'The European Union is concerned about the human rights situation everywhere in the world, including, therefore, in China.

It deplores the fact that many Chinese dissidents and intellectuals have been arrested in China these past two weeks and calls for their swift release.

The European Union would point out that every political contact with the Chinese leaders is an opportunity

to inform them of its concern about human rights in China, including Tibet. It did so in January this year, at the first dialogue on human rights between the European Union and China, which was held in Brussels.'

Colombia

1.4.12. The following Presidency statement on behalf of the European Union concerning the arrest of the alleged head of the Cali cartel was published in Brussels and Paris on 15 June:

'The European Union welcomes with great satisfaction the news of the arrest of the alleged head of the Cali cartel, Gilberto Rodriguez Orejuela.

It wishes to applaud this successful action by the Colombian authorities, for which it congratulates President Samper's Government. The European Union reiterates its support for the fight against drug trafficking in which the Colombian Government is resolutely engaged.'

Haiti

1.4.13. The following Presidency statement on behalf of the European Union concerning the elections held on 25 June was published in Brussels and Paris on 30 June:

'The European Union welcomes the good conduct of the ballot on 25 June, which constitutes an important step along the road to democracy and the consolidation of the rule of law in Haiti. It nevertheless deplores that the elections became the scene of acts of violence, and in particular the assassination of a former officer of the armed forces and of an electoral candidate.

It notes that the proper conduct of the electoral campaign and of the ballot has clearly demonstrated the population's wish to express itself freely and responsibly.

The European Union, which supported the organization of these elections, in particular by preparing the elections and by dispatching observers, notes that international solidarity had helped to ensure that the ballot has gone smoothly.

It hopes that the administrative and logistical shortcomings noted on 25 June can be corrected in the second-round ballot on 23 July, and in the presidential elections at the end of the year, both of which constitute decisive steps for Haiti.'

Nigeria

1.4.14. The following Presidency statement on behalf of the European Union was published in Brussels and Paris on 30 June:

Reference: Presidency statement: Bull. 3-1995, point 1.4.11

'The European Union points out that it is now more than two years since the Nigerian presidential elections of 12 June 1993 were annulled despite the fact that observers both at home and abroad had judged them to be free and fair.

Since that time Nigeria has increasingly failed to honour its commitments on human rights, commitments freely entered into by Nigeria as a party to a number of international instruments. Continual and widespread recourse to detention without trial is a cause for grave concern, as are restrictions on freedom of expression and association. The European Union strongly condemns the recent arrests of civilian politicians. It is also concerned at the prolonged detention of eminent persons and by the recourse to procedures which are illegal or lacking in any legal basis. The European Union calls on the Nigerian authorities to make sure that all detainees are treated humanely and receive a proper trial, which includes the right to appeal to a higher court.

As it has underlined in its declaration of 22 March 1995, the European Union is of the firm conviction that Nigeria's current difficulties stem from a lack of political progress. On taking office in November 1993, President Abacha proclaimed his intention of restoring civilian democratic rule. While it has taken note of the announcement of 27 June on the lifting of the ban on political activities, the European Union regrets that the announcement of a timetable for a return to constitutional rule has once again been deferred and that political prisoners have not been released.

The European Union will continue to keep a careful watch on the situation in Nigeria to assess any further decisions which might be necessary to face up to developments in the political situation and in the human rights situation.'

Russian Federation

1.4.15. The following Presidency statement on behalf of the European Union concerning the hostage-taking in Budennovsk was published in Brussels and Paris on 16 June:

Reference: Presidency statement on the events in Samashki (Chechnya): Bull. 4-1995, point 1.4.15

'The European Union condemns in the strongest terms the hostage-taking in Budennovsk.

It deplores the loss of human life which has already taken place.

It calls for the unconditional release of all hostages.

The European Union would stress that it has on many occasions called for a political settlement of the crisis in Chechnya. This hostage-taking illustrates once again that it will not be possible to resolve the crisis by military means alone, and that the search for a political solution is more necessary than ever.'

Former Yugoslavia

1.4.16. The following Presidency statement on behalf of the European Union concerning the merging of the self-proclaimed Serbian 'republics' of Krajina and Bosnia-Herzegovina was published in Brussels and Paris on 2 June:

'The European Union has noted the intention expressed by the 'parliaments' in Knin and Pale to merge the self-proclaimed Serb 'republics' of Krajina and Bosnia-Herzegovina.

It would point out that if any such decision were taken, it would be contrary to the framework established in particular by UN Security Council Resolutions 981 of 31 March 1995 and 990 of 27 April 1995, and it warns against the risk of military escalation.

Emphasizing its commitment to the territorial integrity of Croatia and Bosnia-Herzegovina and recognition of their international frontiers, the European Union considers that such a decision would be null and void.

It urges the parties to the conflict in Croatia to resume negotiations as soon as possible on the basis of the cease-fire agreement of 29 March 1994, the economic cooperation agreement of 2 December 1994 and the plan drawn up under the aegis of the International Conference on the former Yugoslavia.

The European Union again calls on the States that were part of the former Yugoslavia to accelerate the process of mutual recognition.'

1.4.17. The following European Union statement was published at the Council meeting in Luxembourg on 12 June:

'The European Union takes note of the hostage releases that have already taken place. It demands the immediate and unconditional release of all those who are still being detained. It will hold the Serbian authorities of Bosnia-Herzegovina responsible for their fate.

The European Union supports the UN's efforts to give Unprofor a rapid reaction capacity enabling it to increase its security and perform its task more effectively.

The European Union calls on all parties to cease hostilities and for the diplomatic process to be relaunched. It wishes to express its gratitude to Lord Owen who has acted on its behalf with untiring devo-

tion in the International Conference on the former Yugoslavia. It welcomes the fact that Mr Carl Bildt has agreed to succeed Lord Owen as the European Union's Co-Chairman alongside Mr Stoltenberg, Co-Chairman for the UN of the Steering Committee of the International Conference on the former Yugoslavia. It can assure Mr Bildt of its support and expects him to undertake resolute diplomatic action to secure an overall settlement of the crisis on the basis of the achievements of the International Conference on the former Yugoslavia, and in particular to secure the implementation of the peace plan for Bosnia-Herzegovina.'

1.4.18. European Union statement on the former Yugoslavia (→ point I.12).

Non-proliferation Treaty

1.4.19. The following Presidency statement on behalf of the European Union concerning Chile's accession to the NPT was published in Brussels and Paris on 13 June:

References:

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

Conference on the Treaty on Nuclear Non-proliferation: Bull. 5-1995, point 1.4.4

'The European Union welcomes the accession of Chile to the NPT which was extended indefinitely on 11 May 1995 in New York.

Chile's decision, which had already been acknowledged by the Union at the end of the New York Conference, confirms Chile's commitment to non-proliferation with its accession in 1994 to the Treaty of Tlatelolco. This decision contributes to the realization of the objective of universality of the Treaty which is shared by the European Union, as confirmed by the Council Decision of 25 July 1994 concerning the joint action of the European Union regarding preparation of the 1995 Conference. This objective was recalled in the decision taken by the Review and Extension Conference of the NPT in New York.

The Central and East European countries associated with the European Union align themselves with this declaration.'

International organizations and conferences

1.4.20. The European Council reaffirmed the importance it attached to the World Trade Organization (WTO) inaugurated on 1 January 1995,

seeing it as a suitable forum for arbitrating trade disputes. It also emphasized the need to reach a substantive outcome in the negotiations on financial services (→ point I.18).

World Trade Organization

1.4.21. Council decision on the extension of the WTO negotiations on financial services.

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

Adopted on 30 June. The Council approved the decision extending until 28 July 1995 the negotiations on financial services that were to have been completed by 30 June 1995 according to the agreements reached in Marrakesh in April 1994.

1.4.22. Council Regulation (EC) No 1644/95 laying down the autonomous rates of duty to be applied to newsprint, in rolls or sheets, following the accession of Austria, Finland and Sweden.

References:

Act of Accession of Austria, Finland and Sweden: OJ C 241, 29.8.1994; Bull. 6-1994, point 1.3.15; OJ L 1, 1.1.1995

Council decision authorizing the opening of negotiations under Article XXIV.6 of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT): Bull. 1/2-1995, point 1.4.28

Adopted on 29 June. The aim is to initiate, on the basis of Article XXIV.6 of the GATT, a gradual reduction in the duty charged on newsprint in order to compensate Canada for the increase in the Union's external tariff following the accession of the new Member States.

OJ L 156, 7.7.1995

European Bank for Reconstruction and Development

Financing

1.4.23. In June the EBRD approved the financing operations listed in Table 7.

Table 7 — EBRD financing

<i>(ECU million)</i>				
Country	Recipient or project	Sector	Loan	Equity
Estonia	Esti Hoinpank	Banking	3.529	2.256
Russian Federation	Russian Small Business Fund			
	Sberbank	Banking	0.376	
	Kurzbassotbank	Banking	0.188	
	'Kubaka gold' project	Mining	35.722	
Hungary, Poland, Czech Republic and Slovakia	'Advent' Fund	Holding and other investments		1.880
Hungary	Graboplast	Rubber, plastics		4.897
Kyrgyzstan	Kumtor	Mining		30.082
Slovakia	Advent International Slovnaft	Holding and other investments		7.520
		Oil-refining		44.363

Common commercial policy

General matters

Operation of the customs union

1.4.24. Proposal for a Council Regulation setting out the cases where relief from import duties or export duties shall be granted.

Commission proposal: OJ C 197, 19.7.1994; COM(94) 232; Bull. 6-1994, point 1.3.71

Endorsed by Parliament on 16 June, subject to a number of technical amendments or changes in wording. Parliament also called on the Commission to present, no later than three years after the Regulation comes into force, a report containing an estimate of the cost of the relief provided for by the Regulation.

OJ C 166, 3.7.1995

1.4.25. Draft convention on a customs information system (CIS) (→ point 1.5.8).

Commercial policy instruments

Council anti-dumping measures

1.4.26. Proposal for a Council Regulation extending the provisional anti-dumping duty on imports of disodium carbonate originating in the United States of America.

Reference: Provisional duty: OJ L 83, 13.4.1995; Bull. 4-1995, point 1.4.44

Adopted by the Commission on 9 June.

COM(95) 274

Commission anti-dumping measures

1.4.27. Notice of initiation of anti-dumping proceedings concerning imports of unalloyed, unwrought zinc originating in Kazakhstan, Poland, Russia, Ukraine and Uzbekistan.

Published on 9 June.

OJ C 143, 9.6.1995

1.4.28. Notice of initiation of anti-dumping proceedings concerning imports of polyethylene terephthalate (PET) video film originating in the Republic of Korea.

Published on 14 June.

OJ C 147, 14.6.1995

1.4.29. Commission Decision 95/197/EC suspending the definitive anti-dumping duties imposed on imports of certain types of electronic microcircuits known as DRAMs originating in Japan and in the Republic of Korea.

References:

Definitive duty (Japan): OJ L 193, 25.7.1990, Bull. 7/8-1990, point 1.4.75; as amended by OJ L 299, 15.10.1992, Bull. 10-1992, point 1.4.61

Definitive duty (Korea): OJ L 66, 18.3.1993; Bull. 3-1993, point 1.3.58

Adopted on 8 June. This nine-month suspension is the result of a temporary change in the market conditions for the products in question.

OJ L 126, 9.6.1995

1.4.30. Notice concerning the continuation of certain anti-dumping measures in force with regard to imports of monosodium glutamate originating in Indonesia, the Republic of Korea, Taiwan and Thailand.

References:

Definitive duties: OJ L 167, 30.6.1990, Bull. 6-1990, point 1.4.53; as amended by OJ L 299, 15.10.1992, Bull. 10-1992, point 1.4.60; as amended by OJ L 225, 4.9.1993, Bull. 9-1993, point 1.3.68

Undertakings: OJ L 56, 3.3.1990, Bull. 3-1990, point 1.2.68; as amended by OJ L 299, 15.10.1992, Bull. 10-1992, point 1.4.64; as amended by OJ L 225, 4.9.1993, Bull. 7/8-1993, point 1.3.87

Initiation of review: OJ C 187, 9.7.1994; Bull. 7/8-1994, point 1.3.99

Published on 30 June.

OJ C 164, 30.6.1995

Export credits

1.4.31. Proposal for a Council Decision on the amendments to be made to the OECD Arrangement on guidelines for officially supported export credits.

Reference: Council Decision of 4 April 1978 on the application of certain guidelines in the field of officially supported export credits, as last amended by Decision 93/112/EEC: OJ L 44, 22.2.1993; Bull. 12-1992, point 1.4.62

Adopted by the Commission on 26 June. The aim is to take account of amendments to the

Arrangement on guidelines for export credits worked out under the auspices of the OECD by the participants in the Arrangement in respect of tied aid credits.

Individual sectors

ECSC products

1.4.32. Council Decision 95/251/EC on the progressive dismantling of certain quantitative restrictions on imports of certain ECSC products.

References:

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: OJ L 336, 23.12.1994, Bull. 12-1994, point 1.3.98

Council Regulation (EC) No 3285/94 on common rules for imports and repealing Regulation (EC) No 518/94: OJ L 349, 31.12.1994; Bull. 12-1994, point 1.3.99

Proposal adopted by the Commission on 20 June.

COM(95) 281

Adopted by the Council on 29 June. The Decision lays down the timetable for the dismantling of restrictions applied by Member States (in this case Spain) to imports of products covered by the ECSC Treaty, as provided for in Regulation (EC) No 3285/94 in accordance with the Agreement establishing the World Trade Organization.

OJ L 159, 11.7.1995

1.4.33. Draft agreements between the ECSC and the Russian Federation and Ukraine on trade in certain steel products.

Commission recommendations: Bull. 12-1993, point 1.3.93

Negotiating directives: Bull. 6-1994, point 1.3.86

Draft Decisions on the conclusion of the agreements adopted by the Commission on 26 June. These agreements lay down quantitative limits for imports into the Community of certain steel products from Russia and Ukraine in 1995 and 1996.

1.4.34. Draft free trade agreement with Turkey on trade in ECSC products (→ point 1.4.74).

Textiles

1.4.35. Joint declaration by the Council and the Commission on the fight against fraud in trade in textile products between the Community and non-Community countries.

Adopted by the Council and the Commission on 12 June. The Council and the Commission reiterated the importance which they attach to bolstering the fight against fraud in trade in textile products with non-Community countries. Fraud in this sector consists of three major aspects: the circumvention of quantitative restrictions on imports through fraudulent declarations concerning origin and falsification of export licences and other documents; the non-payment of customs duties through the unjustified application of the generalized preferences system or fraudulent recourse to the provisions of preferential agreements; counterfeiting in particular of fashion articles. They noted that the Community has several legal and administrative instruments to deal with this situation and recommended that the following priority measures be taken:

- strengthening fraud prevention by identifying the authorities responsible for issuing licences, setting up testing and analysis centres, ensuring the uniform and effective application by Member States of the direct transport rule in the framework of preferential arrangements, better definition of a number of administrative documents and of certain formalities and the use of electronic means for detection of falsified export licences;
- increased cooperation between national authorities and the Commission;
- development of administrative and customs cooperation with the relevant authorities of non-Community supplier countries or countries involved in the transshipment of goods;
- monitoring of measures taken by non-Community countries to encourage them to apply effectively the WTO rules on trade and to adopt effective anti-fraud legislation;
- increased cooperation with the industry and trade interests involved and better information for consumers and their associations.

1.4.36. Council Regulation (EC) No 1325/95 amending Regulation (EC) No 517/94 on com-

mon rules for imports of textile products from certain third countries not covered by bilateral agreements, protocols or other arrangements, or by other specific Community import rules.

Regulation amended: Council Regulation (EC) No 517/94: OJ L 67, 10.3.1994; Bull. 3-1994, point 1.3.104

Commission proposal: COM(94) 633; Bull. 12-1994, point 1.3.145

Adopted by the Council on 6 June. The purpose is to adjust the Community quantitative quotas introduced by Regulation (EC) No 517/94 in the light of the accession of Austria, Finland and Sweden.

OJ L 128, 13.6.1995

1.4.37. Draft agreements amending the Additional Protocols on trade in textile products to the Europe Agreements with Central and East European countries (→ point 1.4.65).

1.4.38. Agreement 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

Agreement initialled: Bull. 1/2-1995, point 1.4.60

Commission proposal on the conclusion of the agreement: COM(95) 109; Bull. 3-1995, point 1.4.38

Decision on the conclusion of the agreement adopted by the Council on 13 June. This agreement adjusts the existing agreement in terms of the rates of increase and flexibility of quantitative limits.

1.4.39. Agreement between the Community and Mongolia on trade in textile products.

Commission proposal on the conclusion of the agreement: Bull. 7/8-1993, point 1.3.102

Decision on the provisional application of the agreement: OJ L 123, 17.5.1994; Bull. 12-1993, point 1.3.96

Decision on the conclusion of the agreement adopted by the Council on 13 June. This agreement lays down the arrangements for trade in textiles between the Community and Mongolia up to 31 December 1997.

Development policy

General

Structural adjustment

1.4.40. Council resolution on structural adjustment.

References:

Fourth Lomé Convention: OJ L 229, 17.8.1991; Bull. 9-1991, point 1.3.38

Council resolution on structural adjustment in the ACP States: Bull. 5-1992, point 1.2.37

Commission communication to the Council on Community support for structural adjustment in the ACP countries: towards the consolidation and strengthening of a realistic and concerted approach: COM(94) 447; Bull. 10-1994, point 1.3.56

Adopted by the Council on 1 June. The Council considered that structural adjustment, which should contribute to restoring balance in crucial areas and to creating an economic environment conducive to accelerated sustainable growth which ensured an improvement in welfare for the people, remained a necessity in many countries and was an essential stage on the road to a resumption of growth and to genuine development. It stressed that there could be only one reform programme in a particular country and welcomed the steps taken by the Commission to contribute to defining these programmes with the beneficiary countries and donors, under the auspices of the IMF and World Bank. It further considered that particular attention should continue to be given to the sequencing of the reforms, to more appropriate conditionality, to local capacity for analysis and implementation and to taking account of the regional dimension in the content of certain adjustment programmes. Nevertheless, the Council made a tempered assessment of the effects of structural adjustment and noted that although countries which had adopted adjustment policies had on the whole achieved encouraging economic results, in many cases, the same policies had led to inappropriate allocation of resources penalizing the social sectors and basic services, causing investment to stagnate or even decline and not allowing external imbalances to be corrected in a lasting way. It therefore considered it essential to treat structural adjustment as being integrated in and complementary to the overall processes of long-term economic, social and political development in the countries concerned.

With this in view, the Council invited the Commission to continue to implement the priorities set by the fourth Lomé Convention, notably as regards the social dimension, the speed of reform and its adaptation to the specific features and constraints of the individual countries, to continue to attach particular importance to the problems of balancing and allocating public finances and maintaining an adequate level of investment and to work, in close coordination with the donors concerned, towards adjustment of instruments and methods of action so that the Union could adapt to situations as they developed and to their diversity.

Policy coordination

1.4.41. Council resolution on complementarity between the development policies and actions of the Union and the Member States.

References:

Declaration of the Council and of the representatives of the governments of the Member States meeting in the Council on aspects of development cooperation in the run-up to 2000: Bull. 11-1992, point 1.4.47

Council resolution on procedures for coordination between the Community and the Member States: Bull. 12-1993, point 1.3.59

Council conclusions on coordination in international forums: Bull. 5-1994, point 1.3.87

Commission communication on complementarity between the Community's development cooperation policy and the policies of the Member States: COM(95) 160; Bull. 5-1995, point 1.4.44

Adopted by the Council on 1 June. The Council considered that the aim of complementarity was to achieve greater collective effectiveness of the Community's and the Member States' development cooperation, taking account of the comparative advantages of their respective actions. It believed that a pragmatic approach, based on more systematic use of the existing institutional framework, on strengthening operational coordination and on dialogue in relation both to programming and defining sectoral policies, should be adopted with a view to establishing common priorities. It therefore advocated pressing on with defining joint sectoral guidelines, holding meetings of experts on sectoral policies, testing operational coordination in the developing countries, and coordination at international conferences. It further took the view that defining national indicative programmes for the ACP

States and country strategies for the Asian, Latin American and Mediterranean countries should be an opportunity for a joint examination of the actions proposed by the Community in the light of those proposed by the Member States. Finally, the Council noted that the evaluation process could help improve the effectiveness and complementarity of Community and national development aid.

Sustainable development

1.4.42. Proposal for a Council Regulation on environmental measures in developing countries in the context of sustainable development.

Reference: Commission communication to the budgetary authority concerning legal bases and maximum amounts: Bull. 7/8-1994, point 1.4.1

Adopted by the Commission on 27 June. In the light of the Commission communication of July 1994 on legal bases and maximum amounts, the aim of this proposal is to provide a legal basis for budget heading B7-5040 on the environment in the developing countries in order to put into practice the principle of sustainable development and contribute to the integration of an environmental dimension in the development process in these countries thereby helping to improve living conditions for local people.

COM(95) 294

Regional integration

1.4.43. Council resolution on support for regional integration efforts by developing countries.

Adopted by the Council on 1 June. Noting the increasing number of moves towards regional integration by developing countries, the Council pointed to the many potential advantages of them. To achieve real results, however, it thought that the conditions for implementing such cooperation should include the establishment of a stable and adaptable institutional framework, maintaining sufficient openness towards third countries, the availability or setting-up of suitable financial systems, the active participation of the private sector and civil society in the process of integration and fair distribution of the costs and benefits of integration. It underlined the potential role of development cooperation policy in the economic integration process in the developing countries, stating that it should be based in particular on the development of capabilities and strengthening of

institutions using technical assistance, research and training, on support for the private sector together with specific technical support for strengthening the financial sector and, at national level, on structural adjustment instruments, so as to minimize transitional costs. The Council also noted that the existence of certain trade preferences and the cumulation of rules of origin within groups of countries or regions could be a means of supporting regional integration.

1.4.44. Commission communication to the Council and Parliament on support for regional economic integration efforts among developing countries.

Adopted by the Commission on 16 June. In this communication, the Commission sets out recommendations which are intended to provide elements for a strategy for the Union and its Member States to support regional integration in the developing world. Drawing on the experience of regional cooperation in various parts of the world, the Commission considers that development policy in this field should have three main thrusts: aid to national and regional administrations in the developing countries to help with the implementation of regional integration measures; adjustment assistance to help the private sector exploit the new opportunities resulting from regional integration; in certain regions, particularly in sub-Saharan Africa, support to governments committed to the implementation of regional integration measures. The Commission also highlights the role of trade policy as an effective way of promoting regional policy, for example by granting cumulation of rules of origin.

COM(95) 219

Research

1.4.45. Council statement on development research.

Adopted by the Council on 1 June. The Council considered that the priority objectives of development cooperation policy did not exclude additional efforts in other sectors, with account taken of different levels of development, and that it was necessary to integrate both the phenomenon of growing urbanization and educational issues. It stressed that sectoral research activities should be accompanied by support for the structuring of university capacity, which required long-term efforts. The Council therefore set out principles

which should guide the implementation of development research, i.e. closely involving aid beneficiaries in identifying the priorities for assistance and the means of action, ensuring greater interaction between users and researchers in the dissemination and adaptation of results and making the various instruments for financing development research more compatible with each other. It also considered that the aim of the implementation of research development programmes should be to strengthen research capacities, ensure the regional integration of such capacities and mobilize European scientific expertise, *inter alia* through partnerships.

North-South cooperation against drug abuse

1.4.46. Proposal for a Council Regulation concerning North-South cooperation in combating drugs and drug abuse.

References:

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

Commission communication to the budgetary authority concerning legal bases and maximum amounts: Bull. 7/8-1994, point 1.4.1

Adopted by the Commission on 30 June. Following the Commission communication of July 1994 on legal bases and maximum amounts, a legal basis is being given to budget heading B7-5080 on North-South cooperation in combating drugs and drug abuse on the basis of the principles laid down by the Commission in its communication on a European Union action plan to combat drugs.

COM(95) 296

Cooperation via non-governmental organizations

1.4.47. Projects in developing countries.

Commission co-financing: commitment of ECU 13 716 639 for 54 operations.

1.4.48. Campaigns to raise public awareness.

Commission contribution: ECU 2 334 340 for 32 operations.

Rehabilitation aid

1.4.49. Proposal for a Council Regulation on rehabilitation and reconstruction operations in the developing countries.

References:

Commission communication: 'Special rehabilitation support programme in developing countries': COM(93) 204; Bull. 5-1993, point 1.3.36

Council conclusions on rehabilitation aid: Bull. 12-1993, point 1.3.58

Commission communication to the budgetary authority concerning legal bases and maximum amounts: Bull. 7/8-1994, point 1.4.1

Adopted by the Commission on 26 June. Following the Commission communication of July 1994 on legal bases and maximum amounts, a legal basis is being given to budget heading B7-5076 established in 1994 for rehabilitation in the developing countries in accordance with the Commission communication on a special rehabilitation support programme in developing countries and the Council conclusions on the subject.

COM(95) 291

1.4.50. Financing decision.

Adopted by the Commission on 23 June. Two rehabilitation operations are to be financed in Lebanon for a total of ECU 10 million. These operations concern respectively the establishment of an agricultural centre which will provide paid employment for people returning to their native villages and also improved sanitation in the Lebanese camps inhabited by Palestinians.

Food aid

1.4.51. Proposal for a Council Regulation on food aid policy and food aid management and special operations in support of food security.

Reference: Proposal for a Council Regulation concerning humanitarian aid: COM(95) 201; Bull. 5-1995, point 1.4.55

Regulations to be repealed:

Council Regulation (EEC) No 1755/84 on the implementation in relation to food of alternative operations in place of food aid deliveries: OJ L 165, 23.6.1984

Council Regulation (EEC) No 3972/86 on food aid policy and food aid management (OJ L 370, 30.12.1986; Bull. 12-1986, point 2.2.31), as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1930/90: OJ L 174, 7.7.1990; Bull. 6-1990, point 1.4.43

Council Regulation (EEC) No 1420/87 laying down implementing rules for Regulation (EEC) No 3972/86: OJ L 136, 26.5.1987; Bull. 5-1987, point 2.2.31

Council Regulation (EEC) No 2507/88 on the implementation of storage programmes and early-warning systems: OJ L 220, 11.8.1988; Bull. 7/8-1988, point 2.2.47

Council Regulation (EEC) No 2508/88 on the implementation of co-financing operations for the purchase of food products and seeds by international bodies or non-governmental organizations: OJ L 220, 11.8.1988; Bull. 7/8-1988, point 2.2.67

Approved by the Commission on 21 June. The Commission proposes to restructure, update and adapt all the legal instruments forming part of food aid policy and management, including specific operations to support food security such as the allocation of inputs and seeds, and storage programmes or rapid-warning systems. The proposal has three main themes:

□ food aid as a key component of long-term food security strategy. Priority in this respect is to be given to instruments such as structural food aid, local purchasing and triangular operations with the aim of contributing to the development of agriculture, food security, the promotion of local trade and the interregional economy in the developing countries;

□ amending the list of potential recipients of Community aid to take account of the recent changes in the world geopolitical map, especially those resulting from the break-up of the former Soviet Union. The Commission is proposing a new list of over 120 beneficiary countries;

□ bringing together all the existing legal instruments on food aid in a single body of rules.

This proposal does not cover food aid of a humanitarian nature, which is dealt with in provisions encompassing the legal basis of all instruments of humanitarian aid policy. It does, however, cover operations in response to a serious food crisis in which there is famine or an imminent danger of famine.

COM(95) 283

1.4.52. Financing decision.

Adopted by the Commission on 6 June. The sum of ECU 500 000 was granted for a project to increase food security in the developing countries through the conclusion of a technical assistance agreement between the Commission and the European Association for Cooperation (EAC).

1.4.53. Commission decisions to grant food aid to the value of ECU 176.23 million adopted on 27 June (see Table 8).

Table 8 — *Food aid allocations*

Country/ organization	Quantity (tonnes)							Terms of delivery	Cost to budget (ECU million)
	Cereals	Milk powder	Sugar	Vegetable oil	Butteroil	Beans	Other products (million ECU)		Total
Standard WFP ¹	120 000	5 000	—	8 000	500	—	4	fd ⁵	46.39
WFP PRO ²	61 236	—	1 900	2 600	—	—	1.5	fd	23.98
WFP IEF ³	52 000	—	1 000	5 000	—	—	2	fd	23.18
Mozambique	22 000	—	—	2 500	—	—	—	fd	6.02
Malawi	60 000	—	—	—	—	—	1.5	fd	15.02
Lesotho	20 000	—	—	—	—	3 000	—	fd	6.61
Cambodia	15 000	—	—	—	—	—	—	fd	7.18
Niger	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.10
NGO	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Second tranche	50 000	800	2 000	6 250	—	15 000	5	fd	38.58
UNRWA ⁴	1 162	1 122	1 684	1 080	—	583	3.36	fd	8.17
Total	401 398	6 922	6 584	25 430	500	18 583	17.36		176.23

¹ World Food Programme.

² World Food Programme — protracted refugee operation.

³ World Food Programme — international emergency food reserve.

⁴ United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestinian Refugees in the Near East.

⁵ Free at destination.

Humanitarian aid

1.4.54. Commission decisions: see Table 9.

Table 9 — *Humanitarian aid*

<i>(million ECU)</i>		
Country/région	Purpose	Amount
<i>Financing: EDF (ACP countries)</i>		
Cape Verde	Eruption of Mont Fogo	0.1
Liberia	Displaced persons	0.3
<i>Financing: 1995 ECHO budget</i>		
Afghanistan	Returnees and displaced persons	6.66
Belarus	Victims of Chernobyl disaster	0.63
Cambodia	Civil strife	0.155
Commonwealth of Independent States	Diphtheria	1.6
Baltic States	Diphtheria	1
Guatemala	Returnees and displaced persons	1.101
Mexico	Displaced persons in the State of Chiapas	0.435
Nepal	Bhutanese refugees	0.35

European Economic Area (EEA), European Free Trade Association (EFTA)

EFTA countries

Norway

1.4.55. Visit to the Commission by the Prime Minister, Ms Gro Harlem Brundtland, on 30 June.

Ms Brundtland met Mr Santer. Ms Brundtland said that she hoped Norway could be more closely associated with certain Community policies, particularly on energy, maritime transport and relations with certain non-Community countries. She stressed the importance which Norway attached to cooperation with the European Union and Russia concerning the Barents Sea region. The talks also covered the pre-accession strategy for the Central and East European countries, the preparation of the 1996 Intergovernmental Conference and the problems of disused oil platforms.

Central and Eastern Europe, Baltic States

1.4.56. European Council participants met the Heads of State or Government and foreign ministers of the associated Central and East European countries and the Baltic States, with whom they discussed structured relations, the progress made in implementing the pre-accession strategy and other current issues. The European Council stressed the importance which it attached to preparation of the associated countries for accession to the European Union and adopted conclusions regarding the White Paper on their integration into the internal market (→ point I.12). It also agreed on the amounts to be earmarked for financial cooperation with the Central and East European countries for the period 1995-99 (→ point I.19).

Requests for accession to the European Union

Reference: Hungary and Poland's applications to join the European Union: Bull. 4-1994, points 1.3.18 and 1.3.19

1.4.57. Romania's application to join the European Union.

Formal request for accession on 22 June. The application was addressed by Mr Nicolae Vacaroiu, the Romanian Prime Minister, to Mr Michel Barnier, President of the Council.

1.4.58. Slovakia's application to join the European Union.

Formal request for accession on 27 June. The application was addressed by Mr Vladimír Mečiar, the Slovakian Prime Minister, to Mr Hervé de Charette, President of the Council.

Pre-accession strategy

Structured relations

1.4.59. Joint ministerial meeting between the European Union, the associated Central and East European countries and the Baltic States (internal market).

Reference: White Paper entitled 'Preparation of the associated countries of Central and Eastern Europe for integration into the internal market of the Union': COM(95) 163; Bull. 5-1995, point 1.4.63

Meeting held in Luxembourg on 6 June. The meeting was attended by ministers from the 15 Member States of the European Union and representatives of the associated countries of Central and Eastern Europe and the Baltic States. It was chaired by Mr Michel Barnier, French Minister for European Affairs and President of the Council, and the Commission was represented by Mr Monti and Mr Bangemann.

The purpose of the meeting was the official presentation of the White Paper on the approximation of legislation on the internal market to the ministers of the associated countries and the Baltic States. A consensus was reached on the status of the White Paper, which created no new conditions for the future accession negotiations, and on its approach, namely that each country had to adopt its own programme of preparation for the internal market.

1.4.60. Joint ministerial meeting between the European Union, the associated Central and East European countries and the Baltic States (research).

Reference: Council Decision adopting a specific programme for research, technological development, including demonstration, in the field of cooperation with third countries and international organizations (1994-98): OJ L 334, 22.12.1994; Bull. 11-1994, point 1.2.71

Meeting held in Luxembourg on 9 June. This was the first meeting of the research ministers of the 15 Member States and their counterparts in the associated Central and East European countries and the Baltic States. It was chaired by Mr François Bayrou, French Education and Research Minister and President of the Council, and the Commission was represented by Mrs Cresson.

After a review of research and technological development cooperation with the Central and East European countries in the period 1992-94, talks focused on each country's medium-term national policy to promote alignment with the European Union and the development of partnerships, and the thematic priorities which each country hoped for in the call for proposals under the specific 'international cooperation' programme.

1.4.61. Joint ministerial meeting between the European Union, the associated Central and East European countries and the Baltic States (justice and home affairs).

References:

Ministerial conference with the associated countries of Central and Eastern Europe on cooperation in the fight against drug-related and organized crime: Bull. 9-1994, point 1.4.1

Conclusions of the Essen European Council: Bull. 12-1994, point I.13

Meeting held in Luxembourg on 20 June. This was the first meeting of the justice and home affairs ministers of the 15 Member States and their counterparts in the associated Central and East European countries and the Baltic States. It was chaired for the Council Presidency by French Ministers Jacques Toubon, Keeper of the Seals and Minister for Justice, and Jean-Louis Debré, Minister for the Interior. The Commission was represented by Mrs Gradin.

After an account of progress made on strengthening cooperation on combating crime since the Berlin Conference in September 1994, talks focused on problems relating to visas, readmission and false documents, cooperation between police forces and police training requirements, combating international organized crime and strengthening judicial cooperation. Mrs Gradin explained the Commission's approach on opening the PHARE programme to cooperation on justice and home affairs in line with the conclusions of the Essen European Council.

Europe (association) Agreements and other agreements

References:

Interim Agreements on trade and trade-related matters between the EEC and the ECSC and Poland, Czechoslovakia, and Hungary respectively: OJ L 114, L 115 and L 116, 30.4.1992; Bull. 1/2-1992, point 1.4.9

Trade and cooperation Agreements with Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania: OJ L 403, 31.12.1992; Bull. 12-1992, point 1.4.9

Interim Agreement on trade and trade-related matters between the EEC and the ECSC and Romania: OJ L 81, 2.4.1993; Bull. 3-1993, point 1.3.10

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

Europe (association) Agreements between the European Communities and their Member States and Hungary and Poland respectively: OJ L 348, 31.12.1993; Bull. 12-1993, point 1.3.20

Conclusions of the Essen European Council: Bull. 12-1994, point I.13

Agreement on free trade and trade-related matters between the European Communities and Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania respectively: Bull. 12-1994, points 1.3.37, 1.3.40 and 1.3.43

Europe Agreement establishing an association between the European Communities and their Member States and Bulgaria, Romania, the Czech Republic and the Slovak Republic respectively: OJ L 358, L 359 and L 360, 31.12.1994; Bull. 1/2-1995, points 1.4.73 to 1.4.77

Draft Agreements on adjusting the Europe Agreements and the Interim Agreements between the European Communities and the associated countries of Central and Eastern Europe as a result of enlargement and the conclusion of the Uruguay Round: Bull. 3-1995, point 1.4.53

Slovenia

1.4.62. Draft Europe (association) Agreement between the European Communities and their Member States and Slovenia.

Commission recommendation: Bull. 4-1994, point 1.3.33

Negotiating directives: Bull. 3-1995, point 1.4.64

Agreement initialled in Brussels on 15 June.

Baltic States

1.4.63. Draft Europe (association) Agreements between the European Communities and their Member States and Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania respectively.

Commission recommendations: Bull. 10-1994, point 1.3.22

Negotiating directives: Bull. 11-1994, point 1.3.25

Initialling of the Agreements: Bull. 4-1995, point 1.4.64

Proposals for Council and Commission Decisions (EC) concluding the Agreements adopted by the Commission on 2 June.

COM(95) 207

Decision on the signing of the Agreements adopted by the Council on 12 June.

Agreements signed on 12 June. The Agreements were signed on behalf of the European Union by Mr Michel Barnier, French Minister for European Affairs and President of the Council, and by Mr Van den Broek, representing the Commission. They were signed for Estonia by Mr Tiit Vähi, Prime Minister, for Latvia by Mr Maris Gailis, Prime Minister, and for Lithuania by Mr Adolfas Slezevicius, Prime Minister.

The content of the Agreements is broadly based on that of the Europe Agreements already concluded with the other associated countries. However, in view of the Baltic States' commitment to rapid economic and political reform and membership of the European Union, there is no transitional period for Estonia, and the transitional periods set for the two other Baltic States are shorter than for the other associated countries. These Agreements also take account of developments in certain sectors and accordingly recognize the increased importance of multilateral political dialogue. They contain a new heading on cooperation in crime prevention and provisions for the three Baltic States to take part in framework programmes, in specific programmes and in projects or other schemes set up by the Community in various areas.

The specific provisions in the Agreements, particularly those on freedom of establishment and the relevant annexes, have also been tailored to the specific situation of the three partner countries.

Broadly speaking, the Agreements:

□ define the framework of relations between the European Union and the Baltic States;

□ reaffirm the importance placed on respect for human rights, democracy and the market economy;

- introduce a political dialogue between the European Union and the three Baltic States within the multilateral framework set up with the other associated countries and within the bilateral framework of the Association Councils;
- confirm the provisions on the free movement of goods in the current free trade agreements;
- determine the conditions regarding free movement of workers, right of establishment and provision of services;
- define the conditions regarding payments, capital, competition and other economic provisions, and the approximation of the laws of the Baltic countries with that of the Community;
- introduce economic cooperation based on the principle of sustainable development.

Central and Eastern Europe, Baltic States

1.4.64. Draft Protocols adjusting the Europe Agreements with the Central and East European countries, the free trade agreements with the Baltic States and the agreements on tariff quotas for certain wines with Hungary, Romania and Bulgaria.

Negotiating directives adopted by the Council on the Commission's recommendation on 19 June. Following the accession of Austria, Finland and Sweden, the aim is to maintain the reciprocal preferential arrangements between the European Union and each of the partners concerned.

Central and Eastern Europe

1.4.65. Draft Agreement on amending the Additional Protocols on trade in textile products completing the Europe Agreements.

Negotiating directives adopted by the Council on the Commission's recommendation on 12 June. The aim is to amend, if necessary, the Additional Protocols on trade in textile products with the Central and East European countries linked to the European Union by Europe Agreements. These directives arise out of the provisions of the Additional Protocols according to which the partners must hold consultations on the implementation of the Protocols during the third year of their application, namely in 1995.

Assistance for Central and Eastern Europe

Opening of Community programmes to the associated countries of Central and Eastern Europe

1.4.66. Draft Additional Protocols to the Europe Agreements between the European Community and the European Atomic Energy Community, of the one part, and Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland, the Slovak Republic, the Czech Republic and Romania, of the other part, concerning the opening of Community programmes to the associated countries of Central and Eastern Europe.

Commission recommendation: Bull. 5-1994, point 1.3.28

Negotiating directives: Bull. 7/8-1994, point 1.3.31

Proposals for Council and Commission Decisions (EC and Euratom) concluding the Additional Protocols : COM(94) 599; Bull. 12-1994, point 1.3.16

Council Decision on the signing of the Protocols: Bull. 4-1995, point 1.4.68

Decision concluding the Additional Protocols adopted by the Commission on behalf of the European Atomic Energy Community on 29 June.

Technical assistance

PHARE programme

1.4.67. Council Regulation (EC) No 1366/95 amending Regulation (EEC) No 3906/89 with a view to extending economic aid to Croatia (→ point 1.4.77).

Mediterranean and Middle East

1.4.68. The European Council reached agreement on the appropriations for financial cooperation with the Mediterranean countries for the

period 1995-99. It set out the objectives which the European Union wished to pursue at the Euro-Mediterranean Conference to be held in Barcelona in November, and confirmed that negotiations on the accession of Cyprus and Malta would begin six months after the conclusion of the 1996 Intergovernmental Conference (→ points I.12, I.13 and I.19).

General

1.4.69. Proposal for a Council Regulation on financial and technical measures to support the reform of economic and social structures in Mediterranean non-member countries and territories (MEDA Regulation).

References:

Council Regulation (EEC) No 3906/89 (PHARE programme) on economic aid for certain countries of Central and Eastern Europe (OJ L 375, 23.12.1989; Bull. 12-1989, point 2.2.25), as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1366/95: OJ L 133, 17.6.1995 and point 1.4.77 of this Bulletin

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

Commission communication to the Council and Parliament on strengthening the Mediterranean policy of the European Union: proposals for implementing a Euro-Mediterranean partnership: COM(95) 72; Bull. 3-1995, point 1.4.57

Regulations to be repealed:

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

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 1.3.50

Adopted by the Commission on 7 June. The Commission proposed that the Regulation — the legal basis of the new MEDA budget heading — form the core instrument for cooperation with countries participating in the Euro-Mediterranean partnership (the Maghreb and Mashreq countries and territories, plus Turkey, Cyprus and

Malta). It would replace the system of bilateral financial protocols with a unified framework for all cooperation activities with the Mediterranean partners, similar to that established by the PHARE and TACIS Regulations for Central and Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union.

The Commission suggested that the measures adopted reflect the beneficiaries' priorities, their success in undertaking structural and social reforms, and the Community's objectives. The schemes should operate on a multiannual basis to ensure maximum impact, and a three-year indicative programme would be drawn up. The draft Regulation should provide for the possibility of co-financing with the beneficiary countries, Member States, the European Investment Bank and non-member countries.

COM(95) 204

Northern Mediterranean

Cyprus

1.4.70. Association Council.

References:

Council Regulation (EEC) No 1246/73 on the conclusion of an agreement establishing an association between the European Economic Community and the Republic of Cyprus (OJ L 133, 21.5.1973), as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 4165/87: OJ L 397, 31.12.1987

Protocol on the implementation of the second stage of the Agreement establishing an association between the Community and Cyprus: OJ L 393, 31.12.1987; Bull. 12-1987, point 2.2.24

Application for membership from the Republic of Cyprus: Bull. 7/8-1990, point 1.4.24

Commission opinion on the application for membership from Cyprus: COM(93) 313, Bull. 6-1993, point 1.3.6 and Bull. Supplement 5/93

Corfu European Council conclusions: Bull. 6-1994, point I.11

Essen European Council conclusions: Bull. 12-1994, points I.14 and I.55

Council conclusions establishing a general policy framework for the development of relations with Cyprus: Bull. 3-1995, point 1.4.60a

Cannes European Council conclusions: point I.12 of this Bulletin

Draft fourth financial Protocol between the European Community and Cyprus: point 1.4.71 of this Bulletin

Previous meeting: Bull. 4-1994, point 1.3.32

Sixteenth meeting, held in Luxembourg on 12 June. The meeting was chaired by Mr Alecos Michaelides, Cyprus's Foreign Minister. Also present were Mr Michel Barnier, President of the Council of the European Union and French Minister for European Affairs, Mr Hans van den Broek, representing the Commission, and Mr Panagiotis Gennimatas, Vice-President of the European Investment Bank.

The talks centred on Cyprus's prospective accession to the European Union. Mr Michaelides expressed the view that the decision on the future membership of Cyprus should not be linked to a solution of the Cyprus problem, although the period preceding accession negotiations offered a unique opportunity to find a solution. The Council of the European Union reiterated its support for a comprehensive settlement of the Cyprus question in accordance with UN Security Council resolutions, based on the concept of a bi-communal and bi-zonal Cypriot Federation. The Commission and Council representatives argued for an information campaign on EU policies to improve the Turkish Cypriot community's perception of EU membership.

Mr Van den Broek outlined the Commission's position on the structured dialogue and provisions for a strategy to prepare for accession, stressing the need to intensify efforts to bring Cyprus into line with the *acquis communautaire*.

The meeting culminated in the adoption of a joint press release, in which the Association Council reaffirmed its commitment to the EU Council conclusions of 6 March 1995, and a 'common resolution on the establishment of a structured dialogue between the European Union and Cyprus and on certain elements of the strategy to prepare for Cyprus's accession to the European Union'. In the resolution, the parties noted that the structured dialogue should be of a quality equivalent to that offered to the countries of Central and Eastern Europe, listed some of the elements it should include, and proposed expanding dialogue on common foreign and security policy (CFSP) issues. They also included some specific points to be covered by the pre-accession strategy, such as efforts to familiarize the Cypriot administration with the *acquis communautaire* and enable Cyprus to participate in various Community programmes. The participants also reiterated that while the Government

of the Republic of Cyprus would be the EU's sole interlocutor in the structured dialogue, Cyprus's membership of the Union was intended to bring benefits for both communities on the island and contribute to peace and reconciliation.

1.4.71. Draft fourth financial Protocol between the European Community and Cyprus.

Commission recommendation: Bull. 3-1994, point 1.3.55

Negotiating directives: Bull. 6-1994, point 1.3.38

Proposal for a Council Decision on the conclusion of the Protocol: COM(95) 65; Bull. 4-1995, point 1.4.70

Signed in Luxembourg at the EC-Cyprus Association Council meeting on 12 June.

Malta

1.4.72. Association Council.

References:

EEC-Malta Association Agreement: OJ L 61, 14.3.1971

Application for membership from the Republic of Malta: Bull. 7/8-1990, point 1.4.25

Commission opinion on Malta's application for membership: COM(93) 312, Bull. 6-1993, point 1.3.7 and Bull. Supplement 4/93

Corfu European Council conclusions: Bull. 6-1994, point I.11

Essen European Council conclusions: Bull. 12-1994, points I.14 and I.55

Council conclusions on Malta: Bull. 4-1995, point 1.4.72

Cannes European Council conclusions: point I.12 of this Bulletin

Draft fourth financial Protocol between the European Community and Malta: point 1.4.73 of this Bulletin

Previous meeting: Bull. 4-1992, point 1.4.10

Eighth meeting, held in Luxembourg on 12 June. The meeting was chaired by Mr Michel Barnier, President of the Council of the European Union and French Minister for European Affairs. The Maltese delegation was headed by Mr Guido de Marco, Malta's Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister; Mr Van den Broek represented the Commission, and the European Investment Bank was represented by Mr Panagiotis Gennimatas.

The talks focused on Malta's prospective accession to the European Union and the establish-

ment of a structured dialogue between the two sides. Mr de Marco highlighted his country's progress with economic reforms, in particular its achievements in monetary policy, financial services, taxation and trade liberalization. He said the new financial Protocol would support Malta's efforts to bring its structures into line with the European Union's. He also pointed out Malta's strategic position and its potential to contribute to peace and stability in the Mediterranean. Mr Van den Broek said that the Commission was aware of the Maltese Government's efforts and followed its progress closely; he emphasized the need to boost the Maltese administration's familiarity with the *acquis communautaire*.

The meeting culminated in the adoption of a joint press release and a 'common resolution on the establishment of a structured dialogue between the European Union and Malta and certain elements of the strategy to prepare for Malta's accession to the European Union.' In the resolution, the parties noted that the structured dialogue should be of a quality equivalent to that offered to the countries of Central and Eastern Europe, listed some of the elements it should include, and proposed expanding dialogue on common foreign and security policy (CFSP) issues. It also included some specific points to be covered by the pre-accession strategy, such as efforts to familiarize the Maltese administration with the *acquis communautaire* and enable Malta to participate in various Community programmes.

1.4.73. Draft fourth financial Protocol between the European Community and Malta.

Commission recommendation: Bull. 3-1994, point 1.3.56

Negotiating directives: Bull. 6-1994, point 1.3.39

Proposal for a Council Decision on conclusion of the Protocol: COM(95) 64; Bull. 4-1995, point 1.4.71

Signed in Luxembourg at the EC-Malta Association Council meeting on 12 June.

Turkey

Reference: EC-Turkey Association Council: Bull. 3-1995, point 1.4.65

1.4.74. Proposal for a free trade agreement be-

tween the Community and Turkey on products covered by the Treaty establishing the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC).

Recommendation for a Decision adopted by the Commission on 13 June. Since the customs union between Turkey and the Community agreed upon at the EC-Turkey Association Council in March 1995 (to take effect from 1 January 1996) did not cover ECSC products, the Commission recommended that the Council adopt negotiating directives with a view to concluding a free trade agreement with Turkey on ECSC products. The Commission proposed that the agreement should not only cover taxes, duties and other barriers to trade in steel, but also ensure that Turkey applied State aid rules as strict as those in the Community.

1.4.75. Visit to the Commission by Mr Erdal İnönü, Turkey's Foreign Minister, on 7 June.

Reference: Presidency statement on behalf of the European Union concerning the withdrawal of Turkish troops from northern Iraq: Bull. 5-95, point 1.4.15

Mr İnönü met Mr Van den Broek to take stock of relations between the European Union and Turkey, partly with an eye to the customs union due to take effect from 1 January 1996. Mr İnönü stressed his government's commitment to overcoming the last hurdles on the way to final ratification of the customs union by the agreed date. He pointed out that the Turkish authorities' military intervention in northern Iraq was over, and stressed that new proposals would be submitted to the Turkish Parliament within weeks, including a package of constitutional reforms drafted by the Turkish Government to offer guarantees with regard to respect for democracy and human rights. Another legislative proposal had been drafted to deal with technical aspects of the customs union. Mr Van den Broek said the Turkish Government's determination to ensure that the customs union entered into force on 1 January 1996 was encouraging.

Former Yugoslavia

Bosnia-Herzegovina

1.4.76. Commission financing decision.

Reference: 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, supplemented by Decision 95/23/CFSP: OJ L 33, 13.2.1995; Bull. 1/2-1995, point 1.4.83

Adopted by the Commission on 12 June. This commits ECU 10 million for joint action under Decision 94/790/CFSP to continue EU support for the administration of Mostar.

Croatia

1.4.77. Council Regulation (EC) No 1366/95 amending Regulation (EEC) No 3906/89 with a view to extending economic assistance to Croatia.

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

Commission proposal: OJ C 360, 17.12.1994; COM(94) 526; Bull. 11-1994, point 1.3.41

Parliament opinion: OJ C 126, 22.5.1995; Bull. 4-1995, point 1.4.76

Council agreement: Bull. 5-1995, point 1.4.71

Formally adopted by the Council on 12 June.
OJ L 133, 17.6.1995

1.4.78. Council conclusions on former Yugoslavia.

References:

Council conclusions on former Yugoslavia: Bull. 4-1995, point 1.4.73

Draft economic and trade cooperation Agreement with Croatia, including provisions on ECSC products: Bull. 4-1995, point 1.4.75

Adopted by the Council on 12 June.

‘The Council agreed to implement its Decision of 10 April 1995 on opening negotiations for a trade and cooperation agreement with Croatia. It reserves the right to take into account at any time, including when the Agreement is concluded, Croatia’s attitude in implementing United Nations resolutions and the peace process.’

Slovenia

1.4.79. Draft Europe (association) Agreement between the European Communities and their Member States and Slovenia (→ point 1.4.62).

Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro)

1.4.80. Common position 95/213/CFSP defined by the Council on the basis of Article J.2 of the Treaty on European Union on the suspension of certain restrictions on trade with the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro).

Adopted by the Council on 12 June. The aim was to enable implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolution 992 of 11 May 1995 authorizing exports to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) of supplies essential to the repair of the locks on the right bank of the Danube.

OJ L 138, 21.6.1995

1.4.81. Council Regulation (EC) No 1380/95 amending Council Regulation (EEC) No 990/93 concerning trade between the European Economic Community and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro).

Regulation amended: Council Regulation (EEC) No 990/93 concerning trade between the European Economic Community and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro): OJ L 102, 28.4.1993; Bull. 4-1993, point 1.3.27, as amended by Regulation (EC) No 2472/94: OJ L 266, 15.10.1994; Bull. 10-1994, point 1.3.36
Commission proposal: COM(95) 217; Bull. 5-1995, point 1.4.73

Adopted by the Council on 12 June. The aim was to enable implementation of the Council common position 95/213/CFSP (→ point 1.4.80), authorizing exports to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) of supplies essential to the repair of the locks on the right bank of the Danube.

OJ L 138, 21.6.1995

Mashreq

Jordan

1.4.82. Draft Euro-Mediterranean Association Agreement with Jordan.

References:

Cooperation Agreement between the European Economic Community and the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan: OJ L 268, 27.9.1978

Commission communication to the Council and the European Parliament on strengthening the Mediterranean policy of the European Union: proposals for implementing a Euro-Mediterranean partnership: COM(95) 72; Bull. 3-1995, point 1.4.57

Recommendation for a Decision: Bull. 5-1995, point 1.4.75

Negotiating directives adopted by the Council on 12 June. This Agreement, intended to be of unlimited duration, will supersede the 1977 Cooperation Agreement. Concluded in the context of the Euro-Mediterranean partnership, it should govern all economic and trade relations between Jordan and the European Union and, as well as making provision for financial, social and cultural cooperation, it should also provide for the establishment of a political dialogue and institutional arrangements.

Middle East*Oman*

1.4.83. Visit to the Commission on 29 June by Mr Yousuf A. Abdullah, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs of the Sultanate of Oman on 29 June.

Reference: Commission communication on Community support to the Middle East peace process: COM(93) 458; Bull. 9-1993, point 1.3.23

Mr Abdullah met Mr Marín, Commission Vice-President, with whom he discussed plans to set up an international water desalination centre in Oman with both Arab and Israeli participation. This would be the first such venture as part of the multilateral Middle East peace process. Mr Marín assured Mr Abdullah that the Commission would contribute to the project in a manner to be defined at a later date.

Financial and technical cooperation*1.4.84. Project financing.*

Commission financing decisions. Funding was granted for the following projects (see Table 10).

Table 10 — *Cooperation with Mediterranean countries*

		<i>(million ECU)</i>
Country/territory	Purpose	Amount (grant)
West Bank, Egypt, Gaza Strip, Israel, Jordan	Projects to support the peace process	11.3
West Bank and Gaza Strip	Aid to local councils in Rafah, Khan Yunis, Gaza Strip, Hebron, Ramallah, Nablus and Jenin	10
Gaza Strip	Support for the Palestinian people	7.5
Jordan	Interest-rate subsidy for the JEPSCO IV project	2.68
	Interest-rate subsidies for water supply and drainage projects	4
	Structural adjustment support programme	20
Occupied Territories	Private-sector development	3

Support for the peace process

1.4.85. Council Decision 95/205/CFSP supplementing Council Decision 94/276/CFSP on a joint action adopted by the Council on the basis of Article J.3 of the Treaty on European Union, in support of the Middle East peace process.

Reference: Peace agreement between Israel and the PLO: Bull. 9-1993, point 1.3.19

Decision supplemented: Council Decision 94/276/CFSP on a joint action in support of the Middle East peace process: OJ L 119, 7.5.1994; Bull. 4-1994, point 1.3.2

Adopted by the Council on 1 June. The aim was to provide support in preparing for and observing the Palestinian elections provided for in the Declaration of Principles of September 1993, up to a maximum of ECU 10 million to be charged to the general budget of the European Communities.

OJ L 130, 14.6.1995

Independent States of the former Soviet Union; Mongolia

1.4.86. The European Council took note of the Commission communication and confirmed that it attached great importance to developing the European Union's relations with Russia, a process which was essential to the stability of the European continent. It declared itself in favour of signing the Interim Agreement, noting that progress had been made with the situation in Chechnya and expecting that progress to be confirmed (→ point I.14).

General

1.4.87. Commission communication to Parliament and the Council entitled 'Relations with the republics of Central Asia: a strategy for the European Union'; draft Council common position on the European Union's objectives and priorities regarding the Central Asian new independent States.

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

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

Draft Interim Agreements on trade and trade-related matters between the European Community and Kazakhstan and between the European Community and Kyrgyzstan: Bull. 3-1995, points 1.4.71 and 1.4.72

Draft Partnership and Cooperation Agreements between the European Communities and their Member States, of the one part, and Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan, of the other part: Bull. 5-1995, points 1.4.82, 1.4.84 and 1.4.85

Adopted on 9 June. In its communication, the Commission proposed an overall strategy for relations between the European Union and the Central Asian new independent States (Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tadjikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan), where the European Union's role as a major potential consumer of fuels and a provider of investment capital, services and equipment give it substantial geopolitical and economic interests.

The strategy, which will seek first and foremost to preserve the region's stability, will require that democratic institutions providing wide representation be established, that sources of conflict be tackled and that economic reform continue to be encouraged.

A number of instruments, which will be chosen in the light of the situation of each individual country, will be used to pursue these aims:

- Economic cooperation and assistance:
 - Kyrgyzstan's Partnership and Cooperation Agreement should be ratified and its Interim Agreement signed as soon as possible. In the case of Kazakhstan, the fact that the suspension of its parliament has led to ratification of the Partnership Agreement being postponed should not prevent sectoral agreements (for steel or trade in nuclear materials, for example) from being negotiated;
 - depending on the outcome of the assessment of needs, new food aid operations for Transcaucasia could once again be extended to Kyrgyzstan and Tadjikistan;
 - TACIS operations should continue in the five republics. This should include a step-up of the democracy programme;
 - if the need emerges, the European Community Humanitarian Office should continue to provide humanitarian assistance for some of Central Asia.
- New contractual relations: until the political conditions which the European Union has attached to the negotiation of Partnership and Cooperation Agreements with Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan have been fulfilled, contractual rela-

tions between those countries and the Union will continue to be based on the 1990 Agreement on trade and commercial and economic cooperation between the EEC and the USSR. The 1990 Agreement could be supplemented by sectoral agreements in areas such as textiles, trade in nuclear materials and (possibly) hazardous waste.

□ Political and diplomatic relations: political matters should be discussed as part of ongoing political contacts with Russia, Turkey and Pakistan, both bilaterally and in international forums. The Community should also strengthen its influence with the Economic Cooperation Organization. Budget permitting, the Commission will consider the prospects for increasing its diplomatic representation in the region.

To supplement this communication, the Commission presented to the Council a draft common position under Article J.2 of the Treaty on European Union in order to translate into action a number of the measures referred to in the communication, including those relating to political cooperation, backing for democratic institutions and assistance in specific areas.

COM(95) 206

Bilateral relations

Belarus

1.4.88. Mr Uladzimir Syanko, Belarus' Foreign Minister, visited the Commission on 2 June.

References:

Draft Interim Agreement on trade and trade-related matters between the European Community and Belarus: Bull. 11-1994, point 1.3.34

Draft Partnership and Cooperation Agreement between the European Communities and their Member States, of the one part, and Belarus, of the other part: Bull. 5-1995, point 1.4.83

During his meeting with Mr Van den Broek, Mr Syanko emphasized how important it was to Belarus that the Interim Agreement enabling early application of the trade-related portion of the Partnership and Cooperation Agreement be signed quickly and the balance-of-payments loan be paid out.

Georgia

1.4.89. Mr Bakur Gulua, Deputy Prime Minister of Georgia, visited the Commission on 20 June.

Reference: Draft Council common position on the objectives and priorities of the European Union towards the Transcaucasian republics: Bull. 5-1995, point 1.4.79

During talks with Mr Van den Broek, Mr Gulua expressed his pleasure that the Commission had put forward a proposal for a common position for the European Union regarding the Transcaucasian republics. Also discussed were the forthcoming opening of negotiations for Partnership and Cooperation Agreements with the countries in question (→ point 1.4.87), the provision of food aid, the rescheduling of repayments of financial assistance and Georgia's energy needs.

Moldova

1.4.90. Draft Interim Agreement on trade and trade-related matters between the European Community and Moldova.

Negotiating directives: Bull. 7/8-1994, point 1.3.44

Proposal for a Council Decision and draft Commission Decision regarding conclusion of the Agreement adopted by the Commission on 7 June.

COM(95) 244

Russia

References:

Draft Interim Agreement on trade and trade-related matters between the European Community and Russia: Bull. 12-1994, point 1.3.53

Draft Partnership and Cooperation Agreement between the European Communities and their Member States, of the one part, and Russia, of the other part: Bull. 3-1995, point 1.4.74

Parliament resolution on the human rights situation in Chechnya: OJ L 89, 10.4.1995; Bull. 3-1995, point 1.2.5

Commission communication to the Council and Parliament entitled 'The European Union and Russia: the future relationship': COM(95) 223; Bull. 5-1995, point 1.4.78

1.4.91. Recommendation of Parliament to the Council on the development of relations with the Russian Federation and the situation in Chechnya.

Adopted on 15 June. Parliament severely condemned the mistreatment of civilians and human rights violations in Chechnya and stressed that

political dialogue was the best way to bring an end to the fighting. It called on the Council to delay the approval of Russia's Interim Agreement and the ratification of its Partnership and Cooperation Agreement, to continue its efforts to persuade the Russian authorities to allow the OSCE (Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe) assistance group to fulfil its mission and, should there be free elections in Chechnya, to back the dispatch of European Parliament observers to oversee them.

OJ C 166, 3.7.1995

1.4.92. Mr Oleg Davydov, Russian Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Economic Relations, visited the Commission on 1 June.

Mr Davydov saw Mr Van den Broek for talks which centred on the postponement of the signing of the Interim Agreement on trade and trade-related matters between the Community and Russia. Mr Van den Broek emphasized that this was in no way an attempt to isolate Russia; on the contrary, the European Union had not moved from its basic political philosophy of encouraging the closest possible links, as was demonstrated by the Commission's recent communication on a more active strategy regarding Russia.

Ukraine

1.4.93. Draft Interim Agreement on trade and trade-related matters between the European Communities and Ukraine.

Commission recommendation: Bull. 6-1994, point 1.3.35

Negotiating directives: Bull. 6-1994, point 1.3.35

Proposal for a Council Decision (EC) regarding conclusion of the Agreement: COM(94) 341; Bull. 7/8-1994, point 1.3.46

Draft Commission Decision (Euratom, ECSC) regarding conclusion of the Agreement: COM (94) 341; Bull. 7/8-1994, point 1.3.46

Council Decision regarding the signing of the Agreement: Bull. 11-1994, point 1.3.37

ECSC Consultative Committee opinion: Bull. 12-1994, point 1.3.56

Agreement signed in Brussels on 1 June. This Interim Agreement, which covers trade and trade-related matters, was signed by Mr Serhii Osyka, Ukraine's Minister for Foreign Economic

Relations, the President of the Council and Mr Van den Broek. It was the first to have been signed by the Community with a member of the Commonwealth of Independent States. It brought into force the trade component of the Partnership and Cooperation Agreement concluded between the European Union and Ukraine, which is in the process of being ratified.

1.4.94. Mr Leonid Kuchma, President of Ukraine, visited the Commission on 1 June.

Mr Kuchma saw Mr Santer in connection with the signing of the Interim Agreement between the European Union and Ukraine (→ point 1.4.93). The two men discussed Ukraine's progress with macroeconomic stabilization and structural reform, and the European Union's macrofinancial assistance. Confirmation was given that the Chernobyl nuclear power station would close by the year 2000 and that the Commission would immediately pay out the ECU 85 million loan granted in December 1994.

Assistance for the independent States of the former Soviet Union

Financial assistance

Ukraine

1.4.95. Council Decision granting further macrofinancial assistance for Ukraine.

References:

Twentieth Western Economic Summit: Bull. 7/8-1994, point 1.3.52

Council common position 94/779/CFSP on the objectives and priorities of the European Union towards Ukraine: OJ L 313, 6.12.1994; Bull. 11-1994, point 1.3.1

Council Decision 94/940/EC providing macrofinancial assistance for Ukraine: OJ L 366, 31.12.1994; Bull. 12-1994, point 1.3.46

Commission proposal: COM(95) 195; Bull. 5-1995, point 1.4.88

Council conclusions: Bull. 5-1995, point 1.4.88

Adopted by the Council on 12 June. Taking account of the Ukrainian Government's undertaking to close down the Chernobyl nuclear power station permanently according to a strict

timetable (→ point 1.4.94), a commitment confirmed by Mr Kuchma when he visited Brussels on 1 June, the Council decided to pay out the first ECU 100 million tranche of the additional loan for Ukraine. The Council would determine the size of the second tranche in the light of the United States' and Japan's contributions.

United States, Japan and other industrialized countries

1.4.96. The European Council welcomed the meetings between the European Union and the USA, Japan and Canada respectively. On relations with the USA, the EU voiced support for more transatlantic dialogue on the basis of the November 1990 declarations, the strengthening of the multilateral framework provided by the World Trade Organization (WTO) and the development of security links between the European and American pillars of the Atlantic Alliance. It also welcomed the agreement for an EU-US group to work for closer transatlantic relations (→ point I.15).

Western Economic Summit

1.4.97. Twenty-first Western Economic Summit.

References:

UN Conference on the Environment and Development: Bull. 6-1992, point 1.3.127

G7 Conference on the Information Society: Bull. 1/2-1995, point 1.3.97

Previous summit: Bull. 7/8-1994, point 1.3.52

Meeting in Halifax (Canada), 15 to 17 June. This annual summit was attended by the leaders of the seven major industrialized countries (Canada, USA, Japan, Germany, France, Italy and the United Kingdom) along with the Commission President, Jacques Santer. The Russian President, Boris Yeltsin, took part in the political discussions.

On the economy, the general priority objectives were seen as the creation of quality jobs and a

cut in unemployment, in a context of non-inflationary growth. It was agreed that before the next summit, a meeting of finance and employment ministers would be held to review progress in, and ways of increasing, job creation. Welcoming the outcome of February's Conference on the Information Society and calling for dialogue on this subject with developing and transitional economies, the Summit backed the idea of a conference next spring in South Africa. Emphasis was also placed on the importance of the role of international institutions in helping the world economy to run smoothly. The Summit recommended more consistent, efficient and effective action by the various institutions involved; improvements to the IMF's early-warning and surveillance system for economic policies and financial markets; the creation of an emergency financing mechanism; closer international cooperation on the surveillance of institutions and financial markets, and the development of activities by the various multilateral institutions to promote sustainable development, combat poverty and provide humanitarian and emergency aid. Stress was also placed on the need to fulfil the undertakings made at the Rio Conference on the Environment and Development, particularly those on changes in the climate.

The Summit also pointed to the opportunities for growth and jobs offered by open markets and freer trade and confirmed a willingness to help consolidate the World Trade Organization and set up an effective dispute settlement mechanism. Support was again voiced for the transitional economies and the G7 leaders reiterated their commitment to help Ukraine restructure its energy sector in readiness for the closure of the Chernobyl nuclear power station by the year 2000.

All these points were set out in a communiqué, which is reproduced in full in the 'Documentation' section (→ point 2.2.1).

Political discussion focused on the role of the United Nations. A commitment was again given to multilateralism and to measures to bolster the UN such as a new early-warning system in the event of unrest and better planning and operations for peacekeeping missions. Backing for UNHCR human rights action was reiterated and the Summit pointed to the importance of the co-ordination of humanitarian aid. On arms control,

the G7 leaders welcomed the extension of the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty and urged all countries to sign the convention banning certain conventional weapons. Stronger multilateral controls on anti-personnel mines were also called for. In addition, the Summit asked for greater international cooperation in the fight against terrorism and organized crime. The Heads of State or Government along with Mr Santer, President of the Commission, supported the EU's contribution to stability and cooperation in Europe. Stating their view on the situation in various parts of the world, they:

- approved the creation of the Rapid Reaction Force in Bosnia. They also called for negotiations to be resumed on the basis of the contact group's proposals and for mutual recognition of the republics of the former Yugoslavia within their internationally recognized borders;
- encouraged the conclusion of treaties between Israel and its Arab neighbours, called on Iran to renounce terrorism and stop supporting threats against Salman Rushdie and urged Iraq and Libya to comply with the UN resolutions against them;
- voiced support for the economic reforms embarked on by the Algerian Government and called for reconciliation in the country through peaceful dialogue and genuinely free elections;
- welcomed the hand-over of power in South Africa, the elections in other southern African countries and the peace process in Angola;
- called for a conference on stability and security in the African great lakes region;
- expressed encouragement for regional cooperation in the Asia-Pacific region and in the Americas;
- called for a smooth hand-over in Hong Kong in 1997;
- voiced concern over the situation in Kashmir and the South China Sea;
- called on North Korea to comply with its undertakings given to the International Atomic Energy Agency, and urged Myanmar to free Mrs Aung San Suu Kyi and other political prisoners.

The President's declaration, which covered all the points raised in the political talks, is also reproduced in full in the 'Documentation' section (→ point 2.2.1).

1.4.98. Parliament resolution on the account taken of the environment by the G7 Summit in Halifax (→ point 1.3.146).

United States

1.4.99. European Union-United States meeting in the context of the Transatlantic Declaration.

Reference: Transatlantic Declaration: Bull. 11-1990, point 1.5.3

Previous meeting: Bull. 1/2-1995, point 1.4.103

Meeting held in Washington on 14 June. At the meeting were US President, Bill Clinton, the French President and President of the European Council, Jacques Chirac, and Mr Santer. All three stressed the economic and political importance of their partnership, both for transatlantic relations and the promotion of democratic values and economic prosperity throughout the world. They gave instructions for a high-level group to draw up a report on the progress made and to formulate proposals to strengthen the partnership before the next meeting. They also examined the work of three working parties set up at the July 1994 meeting to deal with Central and Eastern Europe, external and security policy and cooperation in the fight against international crime and drug trafficking respectively. Relations with Russia, the Middle East and the Mediterranean were also on the agenda as were preparations for the G7 Summit in Halifax (→ point 1.4.97).

Japan

References:

Joint EEC-Japan declaration: Bull. 7/8-1991, point 1.3.33

Commission communication to the Council entitled 'Europe and Japan: the next steps': COM (95) 73; Bull. 3-1995, point 1.4.80

Council conclusions on the Commission communication: Bull. 5-1995, point 1.4.91

Council conclusions on the US-Japan trade dispute over motor vehicles: Bull. 5-1995, point 1.4.92

Council Decision 95/170/CFSP concerning joint action adopted on the basis of Article J.3 of the Treaty on European Union on anti-personnel mines: OJ L 115, 22.5.1995; Bull. 5-1995, point 1.4.2

1.4.100. Visit by Sir Leon Brittan, 4 to 7 June.

Sir Leon was received by Emperor Akihito and had talks with the Prime Minister, Tomiichi

Murayama, the Foreign Minister, Yohei Kono and the Minister for International Trade and Industry, Ryutaro Hashimoto. Discussion centred on preparations for the EU-Japan meeting under the joint declaration (→ point 1.4.101), the policy to develop relations between the two sides and access to the Japanese car market. On this point, Sir Leon stressed the need to prevent any bilateral agreement between Japan and the USA from harming European car-makers or distorting the working of the WTO. He also pointed to the need to remove regulatory barriers limiting access to the Japanese market and to open up Japanese financial services.

1.4.101. European Union-Japan Summit.

Previous meeting: Bull. 11-1994, point 1.3.53

Meeting held in Paris on 19 June. The meeting was attended by the Japanese Prime Minister, Tomiichi Murayama, the French President and President of the European Council, Jacques Chirac, and Mr Santer. The main items on the agenda were:

- bilateral trade, particularly access to the Japanese market;
- the joint commitment by Japan and the European Union to the multilateral trading system and to a stronger role for the WTO, as well as cooperation within the OECD;
- relations between each side and the United States;
- the development of political dialogue. It was confirmed at the meeting that bilateral meetings and particularly summits would be held more regularly and that a conference on European Union-Japan cooperation was planned for next year. Mr Murayama welcomed the EU's joint action on anti-personnel mines.

A joint press release was issued at the end of the Summit.

Canada

1.4.102. Meeting between the EU and Canada in the context of the Transatlantic Declaration.

Reference: EC-Canada Transatlantic Declaration: Bull. 11-1990, point 1.5.4

Previous meeting: Bull. 7/8-1994, point 1.3.53

Meeting held in Halifax on 17 June. The meeting, which was held in the shadow of the West-

ern Economic Summit (→ point 1.4.97), was attended on the Canadian side by the Prime Minister, Jean Chrétien, the Foreign Minister, André Ouellet, the Finance Minister, Paul Martin, and the Trade Minister Roy McLaren, and on the EU side by the French President and President of the European Council, Jacques Chirac, the French Foreign Minister, Hervé de Charette, the French Economics and Finance Minister, Alain Madelin, Mr Santer and Sir Leon Brittan. Among other things, they discussed closer transatlantic relations, fisheries relations under the North-West Atlantic Fisheries Organization and problems linked to the fur trade. An agreement on science and technology was also signed (→ point 1.3.86).

Asia

General

1.4.103. Parliament resolution on the communication from the Commission to the Council entitled 'Towards a new Asia strategy'.

Reference: Commission communication: COM (94) 314; Bull. 7/8-1994, point 1.3.55

Adopted on 14 June. Parliament welcomed the communication from the Commission and emphasized the need for the European Union to accord Asia higher priority and adopt differentiated strategies for the various parts of Asia. It recommended more information, training and research on Asia and that appropriate budget resources to this end be made available, an extension of European Union representation in Asia, the identification of priority sectors for cooperation, the adoption by the political authorities and the business community of a joint strategy with the aim of asserting European trade interests more forcefully but, in parallel, the provision of increased aid for the poorest Asian countries. Parliament also reasserted its conviction that agreements concluded with Asian countries must take into account respect for human rights and democratic principles, peace and security, sustainable development and the environment, the improvement of conditions for workers,

women and children, improved public health and the fight against drugs, organized crime and terrorism. It recommended an open dialogue with the Asian partners on the question of including social clauses in future agreements to be negotiated. It considered also that political dialogue with Asian countries must include the question of nuclear non-proliferation.

Parliament recommended, in addition, that a comprehensive agreement be concluded with the ASEAN countries as well as agreements with Vietnam (→ point 1.4.104) and Nepal and that efforts towards opening up the Japanese market be intensified. It called for recognition by the European Union of India's role in the trade negotiations, a strengthening of relations with Pakistan and, if conditions permit, the establishment of contractual relations with Iran. It advocated, under certain conditions, that China and Taiwan become future members of the World Trade Organization. It took the view that future relations with Indonesia would depend on the promotion of democratic principles and, in particular, developments in East Timor.

OJ C 166, 3.7.1995

Bilateral relations

Vietnam

1.4.104. Proposal for a framework Cooperation Agreement between the Community and Vietnam.

Commission recommendation: Bull. 7/8-1993, point 1.3.47

Negotiating directives: Bull. 10-1993, point 1.3.41

Initialling: Bull. 5-1995, point 1.3.41

Proposal for a Council Decision on the conclusion of the Agreement adopted by the Commission on 28 June. The Agreement, based on respect for human rights and democratic principles, seeks to strengthen and diversify relations between the Community and Vietnam. Its principal objectives are to:

- secure the conditions for two-way trade and promote its development;
- support the sustainable economic development of Vietnam and improve living conditions for the poorest sections of the population;

- enhance economic cooperation in the mutual interest of the parties involved and support Vietnam's efforts to restructure its economy and move towards a market economy;

- support environmental protection and the sustainable management of natural resources.

COM(95) 305

Cooperation with Asian countries

1.4.105. Commission financing decisions: see Table 11.

Table 11 — *Cooperation with Asia*

<i>(million ECU)</i>		
Country	Purpose	Amount (grant)
Bangladesh	Training and recruitment of female secondary school teachers in rural areas	36.0
Laos	Micro-projets (Luang-Prabang province)	12.8
Nepal	Management of water resources (Bagmati basin)	0.46
Pakistan	Sustainable development (Palas valley)	4.8
Philippines	Womens' health and maternity safety	17.0
Vietnam	Sustainable development	0.12

Aid for refugees and displaced persons

1.4.106. Proposal for a Council Regulation on operations to aid uprooted people (refugees, displaced persons and returnees) in Asian and Latin American developing countries.

Adopted by the Commission on 26 June. This proposal aims to provide a specific legal basis for programmes of assistance to uprooted people (refugees, displaced persons, returnees and de-

mobilized soldiers) in Asian and Latin American countries, currently financed under budget heading B7-302. These measures seek to help the people concerned in the interim phase between humanitarian aid given in response to a crisis and the provision of rehabilitation or development aid when the situation so allows.

COM(95) 297

1.4.107. Commission financing decisions: see Table 12.

Table 12 — *Aid for refugees and displaced persons*

(million ECU)		
Country	Number of programmes	Total
Afghanistan	1	0.575
Thailand	1	0.78

Latin America

Relations with regional bodies

Relations with Mercosur

1.4.108. Proposal for an interregional framework agreement on trade and economic cooperation with Mercosur

Commission recommendation: Bull. 4-1995, point 1.4.88

Negotiating directives adopted by the Council on 12 June.

Bilateral relations

Costa Rica

1.4.109. Visit by Mr Marín on 21 and 22 June.

Mr Marín met Mr José-Maria Figueres Olsen, President of Costa Rica and Mr Fernando

Naranjo, Foreign Minister, as well as other members of the government. Their talks centred on relations between the European Union and Central America in the framework of the San José process, cooperation between the European Union and Costa Rica, particularly with regard to rural development and the environment, and various trade matters.

Cuba

1.4.110. Commission communication to the Council and Parliament on relations between the European Union and Cuba.

Adopted by the Commission on 28 June. Following a summary of the economic and political situation in Cuba and of relations between the European Union and Cuba, the Commission proposes the initiation of a dialogue based on regular consultations, the principal aim being to determine an appropriate level and framework for future relations, taking into account the economic and institutional changes occurring in Cuba.

The Commission draws attention to such developments in Cuba, notably in terms of economic reform, and to recent Community projects to assist Cuba, chiefly involving humanitarian aid and various *ad hoc* measures in support of the reform process. In the Commission's view, a peaceful and successful transition to a market economy and political pluralism will depend on Cuba's ability to forge new international and regional bonds and that, by virtue of its very size, the European Union is probably best placed to play a supportive role *vis-à-vis* reforms likely to draw in other major partners. The first step is to initiate a dialogue based on regular consultations and which will also provide a forum for an exchange of views on current reforms, the development of a civil society and measures to extend private initiative and personal freedom in Cuba. Exploratory talks will also identify the kind of framework that should be given to future cooperation between Cuba and the European Union.

COM(95) 306

Venezuela

1.4.111. Visit by Mr Marín on 20 June.

Mr Marín met Mr Rafael Caldera Rodriguez, President of Venezuela, and Mr Miguel Angel

Burelli Rivas, Foreign Minister. Their talks centred on cooperation between the European Union and Venezuela, the role of the generalized scheme of preferences and prospects for the conclusion of a bilateral fisheries agreement. Mr Marín signed the financing agreement for a cooperation project on vocational training.

Aid for refugees and displaced persons

1.4.112. Proposal for a Council Regulation on operations to aid uprooted people (refugees, displaced persons and returnees) in Asian and Latin American developing countries (→ point 1.4.106).

1.4.113. Commission financing decisions: see Table 13.

Table 13 — *Aid for refugees and displaced persons*

<i>(million ECU)</i>		
Country	Number of programmes	Total
Guatemala	1	0.415
Nicaragua	2	0.78

ACP countries, South Africa and OCTs

1.4.114. The European Council has decided how much to allocate to the eighth EDF and how to finance it, noting at the same time that the necessary conditions have been met for the negotiations with the ACP States on the partial review of the Lomé Convention to be concluded by 30 June (→ point I.19).

Relations with ACP countries

Mid-term review of the fourth Lomé Convention

1.4.115. ACP-EU Ministerial Conference.

References:

Fourth ACP-EEC Convention: OJ L 229, 17.8.1991; Bull. 9-1991, point 1.3.38

Draft negotiating directives for the mid-term review of the fourth ACP-EEC Convention: Bull. 1/2-1994, point 1.3.80

Twenty-first meeting of the ACP-EU Council of Ministers: Bull. 1/2-1995, point 1.4.111

Meeting held in Brussels on 30 June. The Conference was chaired jointly by Mr John Momis, Minister for Communication of Papua New Guinea, and Mr Jacques Godfrain, French Minister for Cooperation, with Mr Pinheiro representing the Commission.

The discussions covered the aspects of the mid-term review of the fourth Lomé Convention that had remained unresolved since the 21st meeting of the ACP-EU Council of Ministers, and culminated in final agreement between the Member States and the ACP States regarding the review. The three main points settled were:

- institutional questions, particularly the inclusion of a reference to market economy principles and two provisions on the procedures to be used in the event of South Africa acceding and Somalia re-acceding;

- in accordance with the agreement reached by the European Council meeting of Heads of State or Government in Cannes, how to cooperate on financing development with the adoption of the new Lomé IV Financial Protocol (→ points I.19 and I.58). The new Protocol fixes a sum of ECU 14.625 billion (ECU 13.307 billion for the eighth EDF, to which will be added loans from the EIB's own resources) for the next five years, i.e. a 21.6% increase over the previous Protocol;

- questions of trade, particularly regarding access to the EU market and rules of origin.

Bilateral relations

Burundi

1.4.116. Council Decision 95/206/CFSP on the implementation of the common position of 24 March 1995 defined by the Council on the basis of Article J.2 of the Treaty on European Union, with regard to Burundi.

Reference: Council Decision 95/91/CFSP on the common position on Burundi drawn up by the Council on the basis of Article J.2 of the Treaty on European Union: OJ L 72, 1.4.1995; Bull. 3-1995, point 1.4.94

Adopted by the Council on 6 June. Purpose: in accordance with the terms of the common posi-

tion adopted under Council Decision 95/206/CFSP, to enter ECU 1.5 million in the Community budget as the European Union's contribution to the OAU's additional effort regarding the sending of observers to Burundi.

OJ L 130, 14.6.1995

Rwanda

1.4.117. Statement by the Council and the Commission on Rwanda.

References:

Council Decision 94/697/CFSP concerning the common position on the objectives and priorities of the European Union *vis-à-vis* Rwanda: OJ L 283, 29.10.1994; Bull. 10-1994, point 1.3.4

Council guidelines on a programme of immediate action to restore social and production structures in Rwanda: Bull. 11-1994, point 1.3.70

Statement by the Council and the Commission on Rwanda: Bull. 5-1995, point 1.4.108

Adopted by the Council and the Commission on 1 June.

'Bearing in mind the positive response of the Rwandan Government to the conclusions of the Commission of Enquiry and the need to support the improvement of the situation, the Council of the European Union and the European Commission have decided, in full respect of the common position of 24 October 1994, to engage in a political and technical dialogue with the Rwandan Government, which will enable the resumption of the full assistance of the European Union to Rwanda and further establish ways and means to promote rehabilitation and reconstruction of the country.'

Relations with South Africa

References:

Fourth Lomé Convention: OJ L 229, 17.8.1991; Bull. 9-1991, point 1.3.38

Commission communication to the Council proposing measures to be presented to the new Government of South Africa, and Council conclusions thereon: COM(94) 123; Bull. 4-1994, point 1.3.38

Decision 94/822/EC concerning the conclusion of a 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

Proposal for a Council Regulation on development cooperation with South Africa (European

programme for reconstruction and development): COM(95) 174, Bull. 5-1995, point 1.4.111

1.4.118. Draft Agreement on trade and cooperation with the Republic of South Africa; draft Protocol to the Lomé Convention covering the terms and conditions of South Africa's accession to the Convention.

Commission recommendations: Bull. 3-1995, point 1.4.97

Political agreement on the negotiating directives reached by the Council on 12 June.

Formal adoption by the Council of the negotiating directives on 19 June. In negotiating the Agreement and the Protocol the aim is to provide an overall, long-term framework for relations between the European Union and South Africa and to strengthen relations between the Union and the whole of southern Africa.

1.4.119. Council conclusions on development cooperation with South Africa.

Adopted by the Council on 1 June. The Council reaffirmed its determination to pursue development cooperation with South Africa with a view to contributing to the lasting economic and social development of the country and consolidating the foundations of a democratic society in South Africa while at the same time taking account of the specific characteristics of its economy and society. The Council considered that the time had come to normalize Community policy on cooperation with South Africa by adapting the policy and its application. The Council therefore welcomed the Commission proposal for a Regulation which defined the legal basis for the use of the appropriations set aside for the European programme for reconstruction and development in South Africa (EPRD). Pending adoption of the Regulation, the Council listed a number of priority areas for cooperation, such as education and training, health, urban and rural development, strengthening of institutions and democracy and methods of developing cooperation with South Africa.

1.4.120. Parliament resolution on relations with South Africa.

Adopted on 14 June. Parliament regretted that it had been excluded from the dialogue between the Council and the Commission with regard to future relations between the European Union and South Africa and called on the Commission to advise it of the content of the negotiating directives, the proposed legal basis and the planned timetable for the negotiations.

OJ C 166, 3.7.1995

Financial and technical cooperation

1.4.121. Project financing.

Commission decisions allocating a total of ECU 134 986 000 from the seventh EDF for projects and programmes which it is running (see Table 14).

Table 14 — *Financing of operations under the seventh EDF*

<i>(million ECU)</i>		
Country	Project	Amount
<i>Economic infrastructure</i>		
Kenya	Roads	1.966
ACPs and Pacific OCTs	Meteorology and remote sensing	1.95
<i>Social and cultural development</i>		
Turks and Caicos Islands	Water supply system	3.7
Papua New Guinea	Education and training	2
Central African Republic	Health	1.8
Netherlands Antilles	Cultural cooperation	0.65
Burkina Faso	Health	1.6
<i>Industrialization</i>		
Mauritania	Mining and quarrying	58
Comoros	Craft trades	0.3
<i>Development of production</i>		
Mauritania	Rural production	0.7
Guinea-Bissau	Development of natural resources	1.35
<i>Trade promotion</i>		
Indian Ocean States	Regional integrated trade programme	9.3
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		
Niger	Multisectoral programme	1.5
Eastern and Southern African and Indian Ocean States covered by the CBI ¹	General technical cooperation	2
Zambia	General technical cooperation	0.95
WAMU countries ²	General technical cooperation	1.62
Senegal	Structural adjustment support programme	20
Mali	Structural adjustment support programme	25
Congo	Support for a general census	0.5
Total		134.986

¹ Cross-border initiative.

² West African Monetary Union.

Diplomatic relations

1.4.122. The following ambassadors, whose appointments took effect on 1 June, presented their letters of credence to the President of the Council and the President of the Commission:

- HE Mr Jigmi Thinley, Head of Mission of the Kingdom of Bhutan to the European Communities;
- HE Mr Tahar Sioud, Representative of the Republic of Tunisia to the European Community and Head of Mission to the ECSC and Euratom.

5. Justice and home affairs cooperation

1.5.1. The European Council welcomed the agreement on the Europol Convention and agreed to settle the question of the jurisdiction to be conferred on the Court of Justice by June 1996. It noted the agreement on the Convention on the protection of the Communities' financial interests and asked the Commission to prepare a comparative summary based on the reports of the Member States on domestic measures to combat wastage and misappropriation of Community funds for its Madrid meeting. It also welcomed the agreement on the Convention concerning the use of information technology for customs purposes, the conclusion of the Convention on simplified extradition procedures, the substantial progress made on visas and the effort made to combat racism and xenophobia. Finally, it approved the work on the European Union action plan to combat drugs and instructed a group of experts from the Member States to submit an analytical report accompanied by proposals dealing with all matters relating to the practical implementation of the Union's strategy to its Madrid meeting (→ points I.20 to I.24).

External relations

1.5.2. Joint ministerial meeting between the European Union and the associated countries of Central and Eastern Europe and the Baltic States (justice and home affairs) (→ point 1.4.61).

Asylum, external borders and immigration

1.5.3. Council resolution and conclusions on burden-sharing with regard to the admission and residence of displaced persons on a temporary basis.

Adopted on 21 June. In its resolution, which applies to persons whom the Member States are

prepared to admit on a temporary basis in the event of armed conflict or civil war, the Council agreed that a given situation may require harmonized action to help displaced persons when, for instance, there is a mass influx into the territory of the Union. It emphasized that some situations may require prompt action to avert a serious threat to human life and agreed that the burden in connection with the admission and residence of displaced persons on a temporary basis in a crisis could be shared on a balanced basis in a spirit of solidarity by taking into account the following two criteria:

- the contribution which each Member State is making to the prevention or resolution of the crisis, in particular by supplying military resources in operations ordered by the UN or the OSCE, affording local protection to people under threat or providing humanitarian aid;
- all the economic, social and political factors which may affect the capacity of a Member State to admit an increased number of displaced persons under satisfactory conditions.

In its conclusions the Council went on to emphasize that further discussions were needed to enable the European Union to react effectively to crisis situations and accordingly requested the competent bodies to propose an alert and emergency procedure.

1.5.4. Council resolution on minimum guarantees for asylum procedures.

Council agreement: Bull. 3-1995, point 1.5.1

Adopted on 21 June.

Judicial, customs and police cooperation

Police cooperation

1.5.5. Draft Europol Convention.

References:

Conclusions of the Essen European Council:
Bull. 12-1994, point I.26

Council Joint Action 95/73/JHA concerning the Europol Drugs Unit adopted on the basis of Article K.3 of the Treaty on European Union: OJ L 62, 20.3.1995; Bull. 3-1995, point 1.5.4

Parliament resolution on the Europol Convention: OJ C 151, 19.6.1995; Bull.5-1995, point 1.5.1

Agreed by the Council (justice and home affairs) on 21 June. Continuing the discussions initiated before the entry into force of the Treaty on European Union, the Council reached general agreement on the specific provisions of the Convention establishing a European Police Office (Europol). On the question of judicial control the Council reached a solution for disputes between the Member States concerning the interpretation or application of the Convention and litigation by Europol staff but referred the issue of implementing measures, in particular in matters requiring a preliminary ruling, to the Cannes European Council (→ point I.20).

An important instrument of intergovernmental cooperation for increasing the security of Union citizens, the aim of the Europol Convention, as provided for in Article K.1(9), is to improve police cooperation between the Member States with a view to preventing and combating serious forms of international organized crime, including terrorism and drug-trafficking.

The task of Europol will be to facilitate the collection, analysis and exchange of information between the Member States and to help improve the effectiveness and cooperation of the relevant national departments. Each Member State will establish or designate a national unit which will be the only liaison body between Europol and the competent national authorities; each national unit will instruct one or more liaison officers to represent its interests within Europol.

The Office will maintain a computerized system for gathering information, consisting of, firstly, an information system into which Member States and Europol can directly input data, directly accessible to the national units, to the liaison officers and to Europol staff and containing only data required for the performance of Europol's tasks, and, secondly, work files created for variable periods of time, containing comprehensive information for the purposes of analysis, in other words the collection, processing and utilization of data to assist with criminal investigations. Unlike general strategy-type analyses, with which all the Member States will be fully associated, the analysis of individual

cases will be confined to the representatives of the Member States directly involved or to those who demonstrate the need for involvement following consultation of an index specially created for the purpose.

The architecture of the system as described above is supplemented by strict provisions governing *inter alia* data security, the use of data, including communication to third States and bodies, and liability. The standard of protection for personal data must be at least equivalent to that resulting from implementation of the main instruments of the Council of Europe applicable in the field. Data subjects wishing to exercise their right to access data relating to their person will be able to make an application free of charge to the relevant national unit in any Member State of their choice. This right will be exercised in accordance with the law of the Member State to which the data subject applies, and each application will be treated directly by Europol. Procedures and conditions are laid down in respect of the communication and checking of data as well as correction and deletion. Provision is made for each Member State to designate a national supervisory body responsible for monitoring independently, in accordance with its respective national law, the permissibility of input, retrieval and communication of personal data to Europol. An independent joint supervisory body will also be set up to review the activities of Europol in accordance with the Convention, in order to ensure that the storage, processing and utilization of the data held by the Office do not violate the rights of the data subject. The supervisory body also has jurisdiction to review decisions regarding the right of access, correction or deletion.

The Convention also contains the necessary provisions on the legal status, organization and financing of Europol, including the provision of information to the European Parliament, auditing and the settlement of disagreements and disputes.

Protection of the Communities' financial interests

1.5.6. Draft Convention on the Protection of the Communities' Financial Interests.

References:

Council resolution on the legal protection of the financial interests of the Communities: OJ C 355, 14.12.1994; Bull. 12-1994, point 1.4.3

Conclusions of the Essen European Council: Bull. 12-1994, point I.29

Proposal for a Council Act establishing a Convention: COM(94) 214; Bull. 6-1994, point 1.4.8
Parliament opinion: OJ C 89, 10.4.1995; Bull. 3-1995, point 1.5.5

Agreed by the Council (justice and home affairs) on 21 June. In response to the request made by the Essen European Council in December 1994, the Council continued its discussions on the protection of the Communities' financial interests, with particular reference to the penal aspects of the fight against fraud against the Community budget. It reached overall agreement on the draft Convention, drawn up under Title VI of the Treaty on European Union, except for the provisions relating to judicial control, in particular in relation to referrals for preliminary rulings; these were discussed at the Cannes European Council (→ point I.21).

The Convention, which supplements the proposal for a Regulation on protection of the Communities' financial interests (→ point 1.6.10), is designed primarily to introduce the specific offence of 'fraud against the Communities' financial interests' into the national criminal legislation of the Member States, to ensure convergence of the systems of penalties and to settle possible conflicts as to jurisdiction.

With regard to penalties, provision is made for each Member State to take the necessary measures to ensure that fraudulent conduct detrimental to the Communities' interests is liable to effective, proportionate and dissuasive penal sanctions including, at least in cases of serious fraud, a custodial sentence and possibly extradition.

The Convention also includes provisions relating to the liability of business managers as well as procedures for judicial cooperation.

1.5.7. Proposal for a Council Regulation (EC, Euratom) on the protection of the Communities' financial interests (→ point 1.6.10).

Customs cooperation

1.5.8. Draft Convention on the customs information system (CIS).

Reference: Conclusions of the Corfu European Council: Bull. 6-1994, point I.24

Agreed by the Council (justice and home affairs) on 21 June. The Council reached overall agreement on the draft Convention on the use of data

processing in the field of customs, which aims to establish a customs information system (CIS) in order to fight illegal trade, except for the matter of referrals for preliminary rulings, which was discussed at the Cannes European Council (→ point I.21).

The purpose of the CIS, a joint computerized information system created and maintained by the customs authorities of the contracting States consisting of a central database accessible by terminal from each of them, is to help prevent, detect and pursue serious infringements of national laws by increasing the effectiveness of the cooperation and control procedures of the customs authorities of the contracting States through a more rapid dissemination of information.

Fight against international organized crime

1.5.9. Council resolution on the protection of witnesses in the fight against organized crime.

Agreed on 21 June. Since the fight against international organized crime requires that in the Member States the safety of witnesses be effectively ensured in compliance with the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, the Council called upon the Member States to guarantee the proper protection of witnesses against all forms of threat, pressure or intimidation before, during and after trials where this is deemed necessary. Such protection should be given to any person, irrespective of his/her legal status, who possesses information regarded by the competent authority as material to criminal proceedings and liable to endanger the person if divulged. It should also be extended to the parents, children and other close relatives of the witnesses if necessary. The Council also called on the Member States to facilitate judicial cooperation, in particular through the use of audiovisual facilities.

Drugs

References:

Commission communication on the framework for action in the field of public health: COM(93) 559; Bull. 11-1993, point 1.2.191

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

Council Regulation (EEC) No 302/93 on the establishment of the European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (OJ L 36, 12.2.1993; Bull. 1/2-1993, point 1.2.207), as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 3294/94: OJ L 341, 30.12.1994; Bull. 12-1994, point 1.2.235

Proposal for a Parliament and Council Decision adopting a programme of Community action on the prevention of drug dependence: COM(94) 223; Bull. 1/2-1995, point 1.3.166

Council opinion on the Commission communication to the Council and Parliament on a European Union action plan to combat drugs (1995-99) and strategy to combat drug trafficking: Bull. 3-1995, point 1.5.8

Committee of the Regions own-initiative opinion on the European Union action plan to combat drugs: Bull. 4-1995, point 1.5.2

1.5.10. Council conclusions on the European Union action plan to combat drugs (1995-99).

Adopted on 2 June. The Council congratulated the Commission once again on its communication on a European Union action plan to combat drugs, which proposes measures relating to demand reduction, international action and illicit trafficking, and emphasized the importance of appropriate coordination on issues falling within Community jurisdiction, justice and home affairs cooperation and the common foreign and security policy.

It considered that demand reduction should be made a top priority, with particular emphasis on the implementation of Community action in the field of public health and especially the Community action programme on the prevention of drug dependence, which it hoped would encourage cooperation between the Member States and would include measures to improve awareness of the drugs problem and to promote information, education and training with a view to the prevention of drug dependence, especially among young people and particularly vulnerable groups. It also stressed the need for complementarity between this programme and action at international level. Lastly, the Council restated the importance of the work of the European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction in collecting, analysing and disseminating information.

1.5.11. Parliament resolution on the communication from the Commission to the Council and Parliament on a European Union action plan to combat drugs (1995-99).

Adopted on 15 June. Parliament emphasized that the action plan to combat drugs must tackle all links in the chain from sourcing to education, health and rehabilitation. It would like to see an adequate distinction made between consumers and traffickers and efforts to be concentrated on cracking down on organized crime and demand reduction.

Parliament also stressed the importance of the European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction and endorsed the hope that it would research the different national approaches and compare the policy options such as repression, prevention and risk reduction with the situation as regards public health, crime and corruption. It insisted that the Centre should ensure transparent and efficient communication between its central database and national databases.

Turning to the Member States Parliament called on them to conduct consciousness-raising campaigns, to set up national drugs intelligence units and to enter into intensive dialogue and cooperation at regional and local level and in border regions, as well as cooperation in the criminal justice field at national level. It also called upon the 1996 Intergovernmental Conference to bring the fight against drugs under Community jurisdiction.

Emphasizing the importance of providing an alternative in supplier countries so that growing crops for purposes of drug production would no longer be a vital necessity and warning against crop eradication through the use of repressive measures, Parliament would like alternative forms of trade to be encouraged and more farmers in the countries concerned to be given the opportunity to grow substitute crops and to market them at attractive prices. It would also like meaningful statistics to be compiled on the areas given over to the seeding, growing and harvesting of opium, coca and cannabis crops.

Lastly, Parliament examined the financial implications of the fight against drugs and stressed that adequate funding must be available for the period 1995 to 1999.

OJ C 166, 3.7.1995

Racism and xenophobia

1.5.12. Council conclusions on an overall strategy to combat racism and xenophobia (→ point 1.2.2).

6. Financing Community activities

Budgets

1.6.1. The European Council reached agreement on the volume of appropriations for financial cooperation with the countries of Central and Eastern Europe and the Mediterranean countries for the period 1995 to 1999 and took a decision on the amount and financing arrangements for the eighth European Development Fund (→ point I.19).

General budget

Financial perspective

1.6.2. Council conclusions on headings 3 and 4 of the financial perspective.

References: Financial perspective (latest adjustment): Bull. 4-1995, point 1.6.1

Adopted on 19 June. The Council emphasized the need to comply with the financial perspective at all times and to maintain adequate margins under the ceilings for each heading. Stressing that the Commission must be allowed sufficient flexibility to take account of new budget priorities or possibly to review existing programmes, the Council asked it to provide twice-yearly updates of its financial programming for headings 3 (internal policies) and 4 (external action).

ECSC operating budget

1.6.3. Financial statements of the ECSC and execution of the ECSC operating budget for the 1994 financial year.

Reference: Special annual report of the Court of Auditors on the financial statements of the ECSC at 31 December 1994: point 1.10.25 of this Bulletin

Adopted by the Commission on 21 June.

Financial Regulation

Reference: Financial Regulation of 21 December 1977 applicable to the general budget of the European Communities (OJ L 356, 31.12.1977), as last amended by Regulation (EC, ECSC, Euratom) No 2730/94: OJ L 293, 12.11.1994; Bull. 10-1994, point 1.5.10

1.6.4. Proposal for a Council Regulation (EC, ECSC, Euratom) amending the Financial Regulation of 21 December 1977 applicable to the general budget of the European Communities.

Reference: Council Regulation (EC) No 1923/94 amending the Financial Regulation of 21 December 1977 applicable to the general budget of the European Communities: OJ L 198, 30.7.1994; Bull. 7/8-1994, point 1.4.7

Commission proposal: OJ C 254, 1.10.1992; COM(92) 358; Bull. 9-1992, point 1.5.3

Court of Auditors opinion: OJ C 342, 23.12.1992

Parliament opinion: OJ C 329, 6.12.1993; Bull. 11-1993, point 1.6.8

Amended Commission proposal: OJ C 56, 24.2.1994; COM(94) 14; Bull. 1/2-1994, point 1.5.5

Common position adopted by the Council on 15 June. Purpose: to make the necessary amendments to the Financial Regulation following the entry into force of the Treaty on European Union and the Agreement on the European Economic Area and to incorporate provisions on the treatment of borrowing and lending operations. This common position stems from the same proposal as Regulation (EC) No 1923/94.

1.6.5. Proposal for a Council Regulation (EC, ECSC, Euratom) amending the Financial Regulation of 21 December 1977 applicable to the general budget of the European Communities.

Commission proposal: OJ C 221, 17.8.1993; COM(93) 328; Bull. 7/8-1993, point 1.5.2

Court of Auditors opinion: OJ C 348, 28.12.1993; Bull. 11-1993, point 1.7.30

Parliament opinion: OJ C 205, 25.7.1994; Bull. 5-1994, point 1.4.2

Amended Commission proposal: OJ C 225, 13.8.1994; COM(94) 288; Bull. 7/8-1994, point 1.4.8

Common position adopted by the Council on 29 June. Purpose: to make a number of technical changes to the Financial Regulation in the light of experience in order to improve budget implementation.

1.6.6. Proposal for a Council Regulation (EC, ECSC, Euratom) amending the Financial Regulation of 21 December 1977 applicable to the general budget of the European Communities.

Reference: Parliament and Council Decision 1110/94/EC concerning the fourth framework programme of Community activities in the field of research, technological development and demonstration: OJ L 126, 18.5.1994; Bull. 4-1994, point 1.2.69

Commission proposal: OJ C 237, 25.8.1994; COM(94) 338; Bull. 7/8-1994, point 1.4.6

Court of Auditors opinion: OJ C 383, 31.12.1994; Bull. 12-1994, point 1.7.25

Parliament opinion: OJ C 89, 10.4.1995; Bull. 3-1995, point 1.6.6

Amended proposal adopted by the Commission on 2 June.

OJ C 185, 19.7.1995; COM(95) 208

Common position adopted by the Council on 29 June. Purpose: to take account of the new activities of the Joint Research Centre under the fourth framework programme for research, technological development and demonstration.

Financial operations

ECSC

General

1.6.7. Memorandum from the ECSC Consultative Committee on aspects relating to the expiry of the ECSC Treaty in 2002.

References:

Memorandum from the ECSC Consultative Committee on the future of the ECSC Treaty: OJ C 14, 20.1.1993

Memorandum from the ECSC Consultative Committee on the future of ECSC financial activities: OJ C 116, 27.4.1994; Bull. 3-1994, point 1.5.13

Adopted on 28 June. Reiterating the position it had adopted in the past the Committee called for the ECSC Treaty to remain in force as an independent legal instrument until 2002 and to be implemented normally until that date and for various provisions which had proved to be of value to be incorporated into the EC Treaty. It would also like to be closely involved in the formulation of the Union's coal and steel policy and in future discussions on aspects relating to the expiry of the ECSC Treaty.

Loans raised

1.6.8. In June the Commission contracted a number of private placings in pounds sterling, German marks, Italian lira, Spanish pesetas and Belgian francs for the equivalent of ECU 59.1 million.

Loans granted

1.6.9. Acting under the ECSC Treaty the Commission granted loans totalling ECU 36.3 million:

- industrial loans (Article 54 of the ECSC Treaty): ECU 11 million in Italy;
- conversion loans (Article 56 of the ECSC Treaty): ECU 23.6 million in Italy and Germany;
- workers' housing (loans for steelworkers and mineworkers): ECU 1.7 million in Germany, Belgium, France and the United Kingdom.

Measures to combat fraud

Reference: Conclusions of the Essen European Council: Bull. 12-1994, point I.29

1.6.10. Proposal for a Council Regulation (EC, Euratom) on the protection of the Communities' financial interests.

Commission proposal: OJ C 216, 6.8.1994; COM(94) 214; Bull. 6-1994, point 1.5.11

Parliament opinion: OJ C 89, 10.4.1995; Bull. 3-1995, point 1.6.10

Common position agreed by the Council (economic and financial affairs) on 19 June.

Common position adopted by the Council on 29 June. This proposal, whose prompt adoption had been urged by the Essen European Council, seeks to protect taxpayers' money more effectively at Community level by introducing a common legal framework to combat the waste and misuse of Community resources. Based on a common definition of irregularity encompassing the various types of fraud affecting the Community budget and on the establishment of appropriate administrative penalties to be applied uniformly in all the Member States in accordance with the same principles and methods, it applies to irregularities involving budget expenditure or revenue in all areas covered by Community policies.

1.6.11. Proposal for a Council Act establishing a Convention for the Protection of the Communities' Financial Interests (→ point 1.5.6).

1.6.12. Council conclusions on fraud and the 1995 work programme in this area.

References:

Commission work programme for 1995: COM (95) 23; Bull. 1/2-1995, point 1.5.13

Annual report of the Commission on protecting the Community's financial interests and on the fight against fraud (1994): COM(95) 98; Bull. 3-1995, point 1.6.8

Adopted on 19 June. The Council welcomed both the Commission's latest annual report on protecting the Community's financial interests, which it felt gave an exhaustive account of the progress achieved in all areas of the fight against fraud, and its 1995 work programme in this area, endorsing the Commission's comments as regards:

- the fact that fraud must be combated in the first place by helping to remove the causes allowing or even encouraging fraud;
- the concern to seek work completed on all the proposals relating to action against fraud;
- the need to diversify relevant information sources and to develop the various databases and optimize their use.

It stressed the need for Community legislation to be kept as simple and clear as possible in order to minimize the risk of fraud and irregularities and highlighted the important role to be played by the Member States in detecting and prosecuting cases of fraud or irregularities and their obligation to keep the Commission informed of developments. It also called for further efforts to improve the rate of recovery of sums wrongly received.

1.6.13. Council conclusions on further work on combating fraud in the second half of 1995.

Adopted on 19 June in response to the reports presented by the Member States at the request of the Essen European Council on the measures they are implementing domestically to combat wastefulness and the misuse of Community resources. The Council recommended that work in the second half of the year focus on the progress still to be made at both national and Community level as well as in the context of partnership. In particular, it drew attention to the following points:

- as regards action to be taken at the level of the Member States: making full use of existing legal and administrative provisions, improving internal coordination and the need for regular audits;
- the need for national action to be supported by an impetus from the Community and the role which the Commission could play in collecting, analysing and using the information, increasing awareness of the protection of the Communities' financial interests, circulating the new methods and techniques of control, following up cases of fraud and recovering the amounts involved;
- the need to improve coordination between the Member States themselves and with the Commission;
- the importance of consolidating the information contained in the national reports at Community level.

1.6.14. Joint declaration by the Council and the Commission on the fight against fraud in trade in textile products between the Community and non-Community countries (→ point 1.4.35).

7. Statistical system

Policy aspects

1.7.1. Proposal for a Council Regulation on statistics on the structure and distribution of earnings.

Adopted by the Commission on 27 June. The proposal aims to compile comparable statistics on the structure and distribution of earnings in the Member States in order to bring out the relationship, in statistical terms, between earnings and certain characteristics of wage-earners (sex, age, level of education, type of employment contract, etc.) and employers (size, type of activity, region, etc.).

COM(95) 287

1.7.2. Council Directive on statistical returns in respect of carriage of goods and passengers by sea.

Commission proposal: OJ C 214, 4.8.1994; COM(94) 275; Bull. 7/8-1994, point 1.5.1

Economic and Social Committee opinion: OJ C 397, 31.12.1994; Bull. 11-1994, point 1.6.5

Parliament opinion: OJ C 151, 19.6.1995; Bull. 5-1995, point 1.7.4

Adopted by the Council on 19 June. The Directive requires the Member States to draw up harmonized statistics on the carriage of goods and passengers by seagoing vessels calling at ports in their territories. These statistics, which will be coordinated with existing statistics on the transport of goods by road, rail and inland waterway, are meant to contribute to the development, follow-up, supervision and evaluation of the development of the internal market in shipping.

1.7.3. Parliament resolution on the proposal for a Council Directive on the collection of statistical information in the field of tourism.

References:

Commission proposal — OJ C 35, 11.2.1995; COM(94) 582; Bull. 1/2-1995, point 1.6.2

Economic and Social Committee opinion on the proposal — Bull. 5-1995, point 1.7.5

Adopted by Parliament on 29 June. Parliament asked that the legal basis of the proposal be

changed (adding Article 100a to Article 213 of the EC Treaty). It also invited the Commission to take into consideration various modifications, particularly concerning the timetable for implementing the Directive.

OJ C 183, 17.7.1995

Results

Unemployment rates in the European Union

1.7.4. Table 15 shows recent movements in unemployment rates in the European Union Member States, the United States and Japan for the labour force as a whole, for males, for females and for people under 25 years of age.

The rates are calculated according to the recommendations of the 13th International Conference of Labour Statisticians organized by the International Labour Office in 1982: Unemployed persons are those aged 15 years and over who are without work, are available to start work within the next two weeks and have actively sought employment in the previous four weeks. The unemployment rate is the number of unemployed as a percentage of the labour force.

A particularly striking feature is that the unemployment rate for young people is nearly twice the overall unemployment rate in the European Union as a whole (and in the United States and Japan), but this varies from one Member State to another: the youth unemployment rate is lower than the overall unemployment rate in Germany, but nearly three times higher than the overall rate in Italy. The female unemployment rate for the whole of the European Union is higher than the rate for males (the reverse is true in the United States), and this also varies from one Member State to another.

(The complete article is available from sales offices in German, English and French.)

Table 15 — Unemployment rates, not seasonally adjusted (%)

Month	EUR 15	Belgium	Denmark	Germany	Greece ¹	Spain	France	Ireland	Italy	Luxembourg	Netherlands	Austria ¹	Portugal	Finland	Sweden	United Kingdom	USA	Japan
<i>TOTAL</i>																		
4-1993	10.5	8.1	10.8	7.6	8.6	22.3	11.2	15.7	10.3	2.3	6.3		5.3	17.6	9.0	10.5	6.8	2.4
4-1994	11.3	9.7	11.1	8.7	8.9	24.4	12.3	15.2	11.3	3.4	7.0		6.7	19.4	9.6	9.8	6.2	2.9
12-1994	11.1	10.2	9.4	8.1		23.6	13.0	15.0	12.0	3.8	7.1		7.4	17.4	9.3	8.7	5.1	2.7
1-1995	11.4	10.2	10.0	8.7		23.6	12.9	15.1	12.2	4.1	7.0		7.7	19.1	10.0	9.1	6.2	3.0
2-1995	11.3	10.1	9.9	8.7		23.5	12.7	15.0	12.6	4.1	7.2		7.8	17.9	9.5	8.9	5.9	3.1
3-1995	11.1	9.9	9.5	8.4		23.3	12.4	14.8	12.6	4.0	6.9		7.8	17.0	9.3	8.7	5.7	
4-1995	11.0	9.7		8.2		23.0	12.1	14.8	12.6	3.7			7.8	18.1	9.4	8.6	5.6	
<i>MALES</i>																		
4-1993	9.5	6.2	10.6	6.4	5.7	18.7	9.6	15.5	7.7	1.9	5.4		4.5	20.1	10.8	12.5	7.4	2.3
4-1994	10.3	7.7	10.8	7.5	6.0	20.1	10.7	15.0	8.8	3.1	6.3		5.9	21.4	11.3	11.5	6.5	2.9
12-1994	9.9	8.1	8.7	7.0		18.9	11.1	14.5	9.4	3.4	6.2		6.5	18.8	10.9	10.3	5.3	2.7
1-1995	10.2	8.2	9.6	7.8		18.8	11.0	14.7	9.5	3.7	6.2		6.7	20.0	11.4	10.7	6.6	3.0
2-1995	10.2	8.1	9.6	7.8		18.7	10.9	14.6	10.1	3.6	6.3		6.8	18.9	11.0	10.5	6.2	3.0
3-1995	10.0	7.8	9.0	7.4		18.3	10.6	14.4	10.1	3.6	6.0		6.9	18.5	11.0	10.3	5.9	
4-1995	9.8	7.7		7.2		18.0	10.3	14.4	10.1	3.3			6.9	19.6	10.9	10.2	5.7	
<i>FEMALES</i>																		
4-1993	11.9	10.6	11.1	9.3	13.6	28.5	13.2	15.9	14.8	3.2	7.5		6.2	14.8	7.0	7.9	6.2	2.5
4-1994	12.7	12.4	11.5	10.3	13.7	31.5	14.2	15.6	15.5	3.8	7.9		7.8	17.2	7.8	7.5	5.9	3.0
12-1994	12.7	13.2	10.1	9.6		31.3	15.2	15.8	16.4	4.6	8.4		8.5	15.9	7.6	6.7	4.8	2.6
1-1995	12.9	13.2	10.4	10.0		31.4	15.1	15.8	16.6	4.9	8.2		8.8	18.1	8.6	7.0	5.8	3.1
2-1995	12.9	13.0	10.3	9.9		31.4	14.9	15.7	16.9	4.8	8.4		8.9	16.7	7.9	6.8	5.5	3.1
3-1995	12.7	12.7	10.0	9.7		31.4	14.6	15.5	16.9	4.7	8.2		8.9	15.4	7.4	6.6	5.4	
4-1995	12.6	12.6		9.6		31.0	14.3	15.5	16.9	4.4			8.8	16.4	7.7	6.6	5.5	
<i>UNDER 25 YEARS</i>																		
4-1993	20.4	18.4	14.8	7.5	26.7	42.5	24.8	25.2	29.9	4.4	10.8		12.0	35.0	21.5	17.6	13.4	4.8
4-1994	21.6	22.0	14.3	8.9	27.7	45.4	27.6	24.0	31.8	6.3	10.2		14.5	37.6	23.4	16.5	12.9	6.3
12-1994	21.6	24.3	11.8	7.8		43.7	32.4	23.3	32.6	6.9	10.6		17.1	33.4	21.9	15.2	10.3	4.5
1-1995	21.5	23.9	12.4	8.5		43.7	28.3	23.3	32.8	7.7	10.2		17.4	35.7	24.0	15.8	12.2	5.4
2-1995	21.5	23.1	12.3	8.7		43.7	27.7	23.2	33.7	7.4	10.5		17.5	32.2	22.5	15.6	12.3	6.0
3-1995	21.1	22.2	11.7	8.2		43.2	27.0	22.6	34.0	7.1	9.7		17.4	29.1	21.5	15.4	11.8	
4-1995	20.7	21.3		7.8		42.3	25.7	22.6	33.9	6.2			17.4	35.8	22.9	15.0	11.6	

¹ No monthly indicators for these countries.

8. Community law

Monitoring the application of Community law

Annual report

1.8.1. Twelfth annual report on monitoring the application of Community law (1994).

Previous report: OJ C 154, 6.6.1994; COM(94) 500; Bull. 6-1994, point 1.7.22

Adopted by the Commission on 7 June. In this report the Commission reviews the infringement proceedings commenced under the Treaty and progress made in transposing Community directives into national law in 1994.

In proceedings for failure to notify national implementing measures, there was a decrease in the number of letters of formal notice but a very substantial rise in the number of reasoned opinions. Similarly, the number of cases referred to the Court of Justice showed a considerable increase.

As regards transposal into national law, Member States seem to have improved their performance on 1993: at 31 December 1994 the aggregate rate of implementation of directives for all areas combined was 91.89% (90% in 1993). An analysis by area indicates that progress has been achieved in sectors such as agriculture and the dismantling of internal frontiers; in other sectors such as environment and consumer protection, however, the rate of implementation has actually fallen.

COM(95) 500

Infringement proceedings

Reasoned opinions

Failure to notify measures incorporating directives into national law

1.8.2. In June the Commission delivered reasoned opinions in the following cases:

Industry

Directive 93/116/EC (OJ L 329, 30.12.1993)
Fuel consumption of motor vehicles
Ireland

Competition

Directive 90/388/EEC (OJ L 192, 24.7.1990)
Competition on telecommunications markets
Italy

Employment, industrial relations and social affairs

Directive 76/207/EEC (OJ L 39, 14.2.1976) and Article 171 of the EC Treaty
Equal treatment — access to employment
France

Agriculture

Directive 93/27/EEC (OJ L 179, 22.7.1993)
Additives in feedingstuffs
Greece

Environment, nuclear safety and civil protection

Directive 91/244/EEC (OJ L 115, 8.5.1991)
Conservation of wild birds
Greece

Directive 92/43/EEC (OJ L 206, 22.7.1992)
Conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora
Greece

Directive 93/67/EEC (OJ L 227, 8.9.1993)
Assessment of risks to man and the environment
Greece

Directive 93/86/EEC (OJ L 264, 23.10.1993)
Batteries containing certain dangerous substances
Belgium, Italy

Directive 93/105/EC (OJ L 294, 30.11.1993)
Classification, packaging and labelling of dangerous substances
Italy

Directive 94/15/EC (OJ L 103, 22.4.1994)
Release of genetically modified organisms into the environment
Greece, Spain

Directive 92/72/EEC (OJ L 297, 13.10.1992)
Air pollution by ozone
Greece

Internal market and financial services

Directive 90/658/EEC (OJ L 353, 17.12.1990)
Amendment of certain directives to take account of
German unification (recognition of diplomas)
Portugal

Energy

Directive 91/296/EEC (OJ L 147, 12.6.1991)
Transit of natural gas through grids
Portugal

Directive 92/42/EEC (OJ L 167, 22.6.1992)
Efficiency requirements for new hot-water boilers
Belgium

Consumers

Directive 90/88/EEC (OJ L 61, 10.3.1990)
Consumer credit
France

Directive 90/314/EEC (OJ L 158, 23.6.1990)
Package travel, holidays and tours
Greece

Directive 92/86/EEC (OJ L 325, 11.11.1992)
Cosmetic products
Portugal

**Infringements of Treaties or regulations;
incorrect application of directives**

1.8.3. In June the Commission delivered reasoned opinions in the following cases:

Competition

Regulation (EEC) No 4056/86 (OJ L 378, 31.12.1986)
Maritime transport — provision of assistance to investigators
Italy

Articles 3, 5 and 85 of the EC Treaty
Customs agents
Italy

Employment, industrial relations and social affairs

Article 48 of the EC Treaty
Access to employment and conditions of employment for medical specialists
Greece

Directives 79/7/EEC (OJ L 6, 10.1.1979) and 75/117/EEC (OJ L 45, 19.2.1975)
Equal treatment in matters of social security
Greece

Transport

Directive 91/670/EEC (OJ L 373, 31.12.1991)
Acceptance of pilots' licences for civil aviation
France

Regulation (EEC) No 4055/86 (OJ L 378, 31.12.1986)
Rules restricting the carriage of coal to vessels flying the French flag
France

Customs and indirect taxation

Directive 77/388/EEC (OJ L 145, 13.6.1977)
VAT on used cars purchased by individuals in another Member State
Greece

Articles 12 and 95 of the EC Treaty
Subsidies and parafiscal charges accruing to a fund to promote animal health and stockfarming
Belgium

Cases referred to the Court of Justice

Failure to notify measures incorporating directives into national law

1.8.4. In June the Commission referred the following case to the Court of Justice:

Internal market and financial services

Directive 90/605/EEC (OJ L 317, 16.11.1990)
Annual accounts and consolidated accounts — scope of the Directive
Germany

Decisions by the Court of Justice and the Court of First Instance

1.8.5. Decisions given by the Community law-courts are covered in the Bulletin for the month in which they are reported in the Official Jour-

nal. 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

Free movement of persons, companies and services

Article 177 of the EC Treaty

1.8.6. 10.5.1995: Case C-384/93 *Alpine Investments v Minister van Financiën*.

(1) On a proper construction, Article 59 of the EC Treaty covers services which the provider offers by telephone to potential recipients established in other Member States and provides without moving from the Member State in which he is established.

(2) Rules of a Member State which prohibit providers of services established in its territory from making unsolicited telephone calls to potential clients established in other Member States in order to offer their services constitute a restriction on freedom to provide services within the meaning of Article 59 of the Treaty.

(3) Article 59 does not preclude national rules which, in order to protect investor confidence in national financial markets, prohibit the practice of making unsolicited telephone calls to potential clients resident in other Member States to offer them services linked to investment in commodities futures.

OJ C 159, 24.6.1995

External relations

Article 228(1), second subparagraph, of the EC Treaty

1.8.7. 24.3.1994: Opinion 2/92 (requested by Belgium).

(1) The Community is competent to participate in the third revised Decision of the OECD.

(2) The Community and the Member States share joint competence to participate in that Decision.

OJ C 159, 24.6.1995

Other decisions

Free movement of goods

Article 177 of the EC Treaty

1.8.8. 7.4.1995: Case C-167/94 *Grau Gomis and Others*.

OJ C 159, 24.6.1995

Agriculture

Article 173 of the EC Treaty

1.8.9. 16.2.1995: Case C-52/94 *Italy v Commission*.

OJ C 137, 3.6.1995

1.8.10. 17.2.1995: Case C-415/92 *Italy v Commission*.

OJ C 137, 3.6.1995

Article 177 of the EC Treaty

1.8.11. 6.4.1995: Case C-315/93 1. *Flip*
2. *O. Verdegem v Belgium*.

OJ C 137, 3.6.1995

Free movement of persons, companies and services

Article 177 of the EC Treaty

1.8.12. 5.5.1995: Case C-229/94 *R. v Secretary of State for the Home Department, ex parte Gerard Adams*.

OJ C 159, 24.6.1995

Free movement of workers and social policy

Article 177 of the EC Treaty

1.8.13. 3.4.1995: Case C-402/93 *Neumann v Freie und Hansestadt Hamburg*.

OJ C 159, 24.6.1995

1.8.14. 5.4.1995: Case C-103/94 *Krid v CNAVTS*.

OJ C 137, 3.6.1995

1.8.15. 6.4.1994: Case C-325/93 *Union nationale des mutualités socialistes v del Grosso*.

OJ C 137, 3.6.1995

1.8.16. 7.4.1995: Case C-328/93 *Baeskow v Lebenshilfe für geistig Behinderte, Stadt- und Landkreis München*.

OJ C 159, 24.6.1995

1.8.17. 4.5.1995: Case C-7/94 *Landesamt für Ausbildungsförderung Nordrhein-Westfalen v Gaal*.

OJ C 159, 24.6.1995

1.8.18. 18.5.1995: Case C-327/92 *Rheinhold & Mahla v Bestuur van de Bedrijfsvereniging voor de Metaalnijverheid*.

OJ C 159, 24.6.1995

Competition

Article 177 of the EC Treaty

1.8.19. 16.2.1995: Case C-397/93 *Voltri Terminal Europa v Donati and Others*.

OJ C 137, 3.6.1995

Article 49 of the EC Statute of the Court of Justice

1.8.20. 6.4.1995: Case C-310/93P *BPB Industries and British Gypsum v Commission*.

OJ C 137, 3.6.1995

1.8.21. 6.4.1995: Joined Cases C-241/91P and C-242/91P *Radio Telefís Éireann and Independent Television Publications v Commission*.

OJ C 137, 3.6.1995

State aid

Article 93(2), second subparagraph, of the EC Treaty

1.8.22. 4.4.1995: Case C-348/93 *Commission v Italy*.

OJ C 137, 3.6.1995

1.8.23. 4.4.1995: Case C-350/93 *Commission v Italy*.

OJ C 137, 3.6.1995

Taxation

Article 177 of the EC Treaty

1.8.24. 6.4.1995: Case C-4/94 *BLP Group v Commissioners of Customs & Excise*.

OJ C 137, 3.6.1995

External relations

Article 173 of the EC Treaty

1.8.25. 10.5.1995: Case C-417/93 *Parliament v Council*.

OJ C 159, 24.6.1995

Infringements

Article 169 of the EC Treaty

1.8.26. 1.3.1995: Case C-176/94 *Commission v Luxembourg*.

OJ C 137, 3.6.1995

1.8.27. 8.3.1995: Case C-89/94 *Commission v Greece*.

OJ C 137, 3.6.1995

1.8.28. 9.3.1995: Case C-100/94 *Commission v Greece*.

OJ C 137, 3.6.1995

1.8.29. 6.4.1995: Case C-147/94 *Commission v Spain*.

OJ C 137, 3.6.1995

1.8.30. 4.5.1995: Case C-79/94 *Commission v Greece*.

OJ C 159, 24.6.1995

1.8.31. 4.5.1995: Case C-422/92 *Commission v Germany*.

OJ C 159, 24.6.1995

Convention on Jurisdiction and the Enforcement of Judgments in Civil and Commercial Matters

Protocol of 3 June 1971 — Convention of 27 September 1968

1.8.32. 28.3.1995: Case C-346/93 *Kleinwort Benson v City of Glasgow District Council*.

OJ C 137, 3.6.1995

1.8.33. 6.4.1995: Case C-439/93 *Lloyd's Register of Shipping v Campenon Bernard*.

OJ C 137, 3.6.1995

Court of First Instance

Main decisions

Competition

Article 173 of the EC Treaty

1.8.34. 27.4.1995: Case T-96/92 *Comité central d'entreprise de la Société générale des grandes sources and Others v Commission*.

(1) The application is dismissed.
(Application for annulment of Commission Decision 92/553/EEC of 22 July 1992 relating to a proceeding under Council Regulation (EEC) No 4064/89 (Case No IV/M.190 — Nestlé/Perrier).)

(2) The parties shall bear their own costs, including the costs relating to the proceedings for interim measures.

OJ C 159, 24.6.1995

1.8.35. 27.4.1995: Case T-12/93 Comité central d'entreprise de la SA Vittel and Others v Commission.

(1) The application is dismissed.
(Application for annulment of Commission Decision 92/553/EEC of 22 July 1992 relating to a proceeding under Council Regulation (EEC) No 4064/89 (Case No IV/M.190 — Nestlé/Perrier).)

(2) The parties shall bear their own costs, including the costs relating to the proceedings for interim measures.

OJ C 159, 24.6.1995

State aid

Article 173 of the EC Treaty

1.8.36. 27.4.1995: Case T-435/93 ASPEC and Others v Commission.

(1) Commission Decision 91/474/EEC of 16 August 1991 concerning aid granted by the Italian Government to Italgrani SpA for the setting-up of an agri-foodstuffs complex in the Mezzogiorno is annulled.

(2) The Commission shall bear its own costs together with the costs incurred by the applicants.

(3) The interveners shall bear their own costs.

OJ C 159, 24.6.1995

1.8.37. 27.4.1995: Case T-442/93 AAC and Others v Commission.

(1) Commission Decision 91/474/EEC of 16 August 1991 concerning aids granted by the Italian Government to Italgrani SpA for the setting-up of an agri-foodstuffs complex in the Mezzogiorno is annulled.

(2) The remainder of the application is dismissed.

(3) The Commission shall bear its own costs together with the costs incurred by the applicants.

(4) The interveners shall bear their own costs.

OJ C 159, 24.6.1995

External relations

Article 173 of the EC Treaty

1.8.38. 2.5.1995: Joined Cases T-163/94 and T-165/94 NTN and Koyo Seiko v Council.

(1) Article 1 of Council Regulation (EEC) No 2849/92 of 28 September 1992 modifying the definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of ball-bearings with a greatest external diameter exceeding 30 mm originating in Japan imposed by Regulation (EEC) No 1739/85, in so far as it imposes an anti-dumping duty on the applicants, is annulled.

(2) The Council shall bear its own costs and those of the applicants, with the exception of the costs of the applicant in Case T-163/94 relating to the intervention, which are to be paid by the applicant. Each of the interveners shall pay its own costs.

OJ C 159, 24.6.1995

Other decisions

Agriculture

Article 173 of the EC Treaty

1.8.39. 20.3.1995: Case T-519/93 Comafrika and Others v Council and Commission.

OJ C 137, 3.6.1995

Articles 185 and 186 of the EC Treaty

1.8.40. 15.3.1995: Case T-6/95R Cantine dei colli Berici v Commission.

OJ C 137, 3.6.1995

Free movement of workers and social policy

Article 215 of the EC Treaty

1.8.41. 6.4.1995: Case T-445/93 Eastern Electricity and Others v Council and Commission.

OJ C 159, 24.6.1995

Competition

Article 173 of the EC Treaty

1.8.42. 6.4.1995: Joined Cases T-80/89, T-81/89, T-83/89, T-87/89, T-88/89, T-90/89, T-93/89, T-95/89, T-97/89, T-99/89, T-100/89, T-101/89, T-103/89, T-105/89, T-107/89 and T-112/89 BASF and Others v Commission.

OJ C 137, 3.6.1995

1.8.43. 6.4.1995: Case T-141/89 Tréfleurope Sales v Commission.

OJ C 137, 3.6.1995

1.8.44. 6.4.1995: Case T-142/89 *Usines Gustave Boël v Commission*.

OJ C 137, 3.6.1995

1.8.45. 6.4.1995: Case T-143/89 *Ferriere Nord v Commission*.

OJ C 137, 3.6.1995

1.8.46. 6.4.1995: Case T-144/89 *Cockerill Sambre v Commission*.

OJ C 137, 3.6.1995

1.8.47. 6.4.1995: Case T-145/89 *Baustahlge-webe v Commission*.

OJ C 137, 3.6.1995

1.8.48. 6.4.1995: Case T-147/89 *Société métallurgique de Normandie v Commission*.

OJ C 137, 3.6.1995

1.8.49. 6.4.1995: Case T-148/89 *Tréfilunion v Commission*.

OJ C 137, 3.6.1995

1.8.50. 6.4.1995: Case T-149/89 *Sotralentz v Commission*.

OJ C 137, 3.6.1995

1.8.51. 6.4.1995: Case T-150/89 *G. B. Marti-nelli v Commission*.

OJ C 137, 3.6.1995

1.8.52. 6.4.1995: Case T-151/89 *Société des treillis et panneaux soudés v Commission*.

OJ C 137, 3.6.1995

1.8.53. 6.4.1995: Case T-152/89 *ILRO v Com-mission*.

OJ C 137, 3.6.1995

Articles 185 and 186 of the EC Treaty

1.8.54. 10.3.1995: Case T-395/94R *Atlantic Container Line and Others v Commission*.

OJ C 159, 24.6.1995

Article 92(1) of the Rules of Procedure of the CFI

1.8.55. 8.3.1995: Case T-2/93DEP *Air France v Commission*.

OJ C 137, 3.6.1995

State aid

Article 173 of the EC Treaty

1.8.56. 27.4.1995: Case T-443/93 *Casillo Grani v Commission*.

OJ C 137, 3.6.1995

External relations

Articles 185 and 186 of the EC Treaty

1.8.57. 24.2.1995: Case T-2/95 R *Industrie des poudres sphériques v Council*.

OJ C 137, 3.6.1995

Analysis of judgments delivered between 1 April and 30 June 1995

Free movement of goods

1.8.58. Judgment of 15 June, Case C-391/92 *Commission v Greece*.

Free movement of goods — Rules governing sales methods — Channelling of sales.

The Court's judgment in this case clarifies that given on 24 November 1993 in *Keck and Mithouard* (Joined Cases C-267/91 and C-268/91 [1993] ECR I-6097) concerning arrangements for the sale of certain goods.

The Commission had applied for a declaration to the effect that Greece, by requiring that modified milk for infants be sold only by pharmacies, had failed to fulfil its obligations pursuant to Article 30 of the EC Treaty. The question was whether the Greek legislation constituted rules governing sales methods (consumers had to go to a particular place to buy baby milk) or a measure affecting the access of goods to the relevant market (producers had to rely on pharmacists for the distribution of their products).

The Court held that the Greek legislation constituted rules governing sales methods since it was not concerned with the characteristics of the products themselves.

Following the line taken in *Keck and Mithouard*, the Court went on to consider whether these rules were discriminatory in law or in fact. It concluded that since the legislation was applicable to all products irrespective of their origin it was not discriminatory. Discrimination could not arise from the mere circumstance (described by the Court as purely factual and incidental) that Greece did not itself produce any processed milk for infants.

Free movement of services

1.8.59. Judgment of 10 May, Case C-384/93 *Alpine Investments v Minister van Financiën*.

Free movement of services — Prohibition on of-

fers of financial services by telephone — Restriction imposed by the Member State in which the provider is established — Imperative reasons for measures in the general interest.

This was the first case in which the Court ruled on the compatibility with Article 59 of the EC Treaty of a restriction on the freedom to provide services which had been imposed by the Member State where the provider was established.

Dutch legislation prohibited 'cold calling' — the practice of approaching potential clients by telephone without their prior written consent to offer them financial services. The Court had to rule whether this prohibition, as applied to telephone calls to clients resident in other Member States, was compatible with Article 59. The Court found that such a restriction was indeed covered by Article 59 but that in this particular case it was justified by the need to uphold the reputation of the financial sector.

The Court noted that, although the prohibition applied to the offer of services rather than the services themselves, this did not preclude the application of Article 59, which did not require that there be a specific recipient for the services in the first place. A prohibition of this kind was likely to restrict the freedom to provide cross-frontier services because it deprived traders of a rapid and direct means of advertising and contacting potential customers in other Member States.

The interesting aspect of the Court's judgment is the possible justification for such a measure. In the first place the Court held that the protection of consumers in other Member States was not in itself a matter for the Dutch authorities and could not therefore provide grounds for restricting the freedom to provide services. On the other hand, the Court acknowledged that safeguarding the financial sector's reputation might constitute an imperative reason for action in the public interest and might justify restrictions on the freedom to provide financial services. The Court pointed out that individuals, generally caught unawares, were not in a position to ascertain the risks attached to the deals they were offered or to compare the quality and price of the caller's services with competitors' offers. Moreover, the Member State from which the calls were made was in the best position to regulate cold calling.

The Court also held that the Dutch prohibition on cold calling was proportionate to the aim pursued, in that it simply prevented the providers of financial services from contacting potential clients without their prior written consent but did not prevent them from contacting existing clients.

Competition

1.8.60. Judgments of 29 June, Cases T-30/91 to T-32/91 *Solvay v Commission* and Cases T-36/91 and T-37/91 *ICI v Commission*.

Competition — Administrative procedure — Right to be heard — Authentication of a Commission decision.

Reference: Commission Decisions 91/297/EEC to 91/300/EEC relating to a proceeding under Article 85(1) of the EC Treaty (soda-ash): OJ L 152, 15.6.1991

In these five judgments the Court of First Instance annulled four Commission Decisions relating to soda-ash. It did so purely on procedural grounds, without reference to the substantive issues.

In the Decision contested in Cases T-30/91 and T-36/91 the Commission found that Solvay and ICI had infringed Article 85 of the EC Treaty in that from 1973 onwards they had participated in a concerted practice whereby Solvay, the chief European producer of soda-ash, had refrained from exporting the product to the United Kingdom or Ireland, while ICI, the second largest producer, had not exported to continental Member States. Each of the companies had been fined ECU 7 million.

The applicants complained that the Commission, having recognized the relevance of certain seized documents, had not then included these documents in the files relating to the various cases. The Court held that, in the interests of natural justice, the companies challenged in a competition case should have the same access as the Commission to the facts material to the proceedings. The Court also held that companies' right to the protection of business secrets should not be used to restrict applicants' right to a fair hearing. The proper balance had to be struck between these two rights. In the case in issue the Court accordingly said that the Commission should have prepared non-confidential versions of all the documents in question and should have

sent to the parties concerned a list of those documents to which it might require access.

In Cases T-31/91, T-32/91 and T-37/91 the Decisions concerned were annulled on the ground that, based as they were on an infringement of Articles 85 (T-31/91) and 86 of the Treaty, they had not been authenticated in accordance with the procedural rules applicable at the time. As regards the admissibility of the application, the Court held that infringements of procedural requirements did fall within its jurisdiction. Article 12 of the Commission's Rules of Procedure suggested that the authentication of a document adopted by the Commission should precede notification. *Ex post* authentication was consequently held to be an infringement of an essential procedural requirement within the meaning of Article 173 of the Treaty. Making the distinction from the Court of Justice's judgment of 15 June 1994 in *Commission v BASF and Others* (Case C-137/92 [1994] ECR I-2555), the Court of First Instance stated that in this case the infringement arose from the simple fact of non-compliance with a procedural requirement. It had considered this infringement without reference to the question of discrepancies in the text as adopted, notified and published.

Competition — Mergers

1.8.61. Judgments of 27 April 1995, Cases T-96/92 *Comité central d'entreprise de la Société générale des grandes sources and Others v Commission* and T-12/93 *Comité central d'entreprise de la SA Vittel v Commission*.

Competition — Merger Regulation — Article 173 of the EC Treaty — Admissibility of an application — Interest of trade unions and works councils in bringing proceedings.

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

For the first time the Court of First Instance defined the conditions for the admissibility of appeals by staff representatives against a Commission Decision on a merger under Regulation (EEC) No 4064/89.

In February 1992, as required by the Merger Regulation, Nestlé informed the Commission of a takeover bid for the shares of Source Perrier.

In March the Commission decided to commence proceedings because it had serious doubts as to whether the bid was compatible with the common market. The CGT trade union, representing staff at Source Perrier, then asked the Commission to provide information on the inquiries being conducted. In response to this request the Commission held a meeting with trade union representatives at which the latter outlined to the Commission their concerns regarding the merger. By its Decision of 22 July 1992 the Commission declared Nestlé's takeover of Perrier compatible with the common market, provided that Nestlé complied with a number of undertakings, conditions and obligations, including the sale to a competitor of the Vichy, Thonon, Pierval and Saint-Yorre brand names and a number of local springs.

Two applications were then made for the annulment of the Decision, one by the central works council of the Société générale des grandes sources and the CGT trade union at Source Perrier and the other by the central works council of SA Vittel and other recognized staff representatives at Perrier and Vittel. Only the CGT took part in the proceedings, despite the express invitation which Article 18(4) of the Merger Regulation extends to recognized workers' representatives.

Assessing the admissibility of the application under Article 173 of the Treaty, the Court considered whether the applicants were individually and directly concerned. In the past it had been consistently held that the first of these tests was satisfied if the decision challenged affected the applicants by reason of their particular attributes or by reason of factual circumstances distinguishing them from others and singling them out as if the decision were addressed to them. The Court concluded that such was the case in this instance, given that Article 18(4) of the Regulation confers on workers' representatives at the firms concerned the right to be heard, upon application, in the proceedings. On the other hand, the Court took the view that the applicants were not directly concerned by the Commission Decision because only a decision likely to impinge on the status or prerogatives of workers' representative bodies could affect the interests of these bodies as such. Nor did the Commission Decision directly affect the interests of the workers themselves. The possibility of redundancies and the loss of welfare benefits could

not be regarded as the inevitable consequence of a decision authorizing a merger.

The Court nevertheless acknowledged the applicants' right to bring the action, but only for the purpose of considering whether the rights to which they were entitled under Article 18 of the Regulation were fully safeguarded. At the same time the Court pointed out that unless there had been a clear and unmistakable violation of these rights it could not annul the Decision on the ground that essential procedural requirements had been infringed.

As regards the substantive issues, the Court rejected the plea that the applicants' rights had not been fully respected, taking the view that although the legitimate interests of third parties had to be protected, they were not necessarily entitled to the same rights during the administrative proceedings as those granted to persons concerned by the merger. The Commission was not obliged to provide information on the nature and purpose of the proceedings if it had not received an application to be heard as provided by Article 18(4) of the Regulation. Nor was the Commission obliged to offer the CGT at Perrier access to the file under Article 18(3) since the union was not one of the parties directly involved within the meaning of that provision.

State aid

1.8.62. Judgments of 27 April, Case T-435/93 *ASPEC and Others v Commission* and T-442/93 *AAC and Others v Commission*.

State aid — Delegation of powers — Decision authorizing a general aid scheme — Subsequent Decision on the basis of Article 93(2) of the EC Treaty.

The application was for the annulment of a Commission Decision based on Article 93(2) of the EC Treaty.

By Decision 88/318/EEC on Act No 64 of 1 March 1986 on special aid to the Mezzogiorno, the Commission gave its general approval to an aid scheme introduced by the Italian Government, provided that Community rules were observed and that certain programmes for which the Italian regions were responsible would be notified at a later date.

In 1990 the Commission initiated Article 93(2) proceedings in respect of aid totalling LIT 522.1 bil-

lion for the Mezzogiorno, including industrial investments for the establishment of starch and isoglucose plants. The Italian authorities then made substantial changes to their original investment programme and the associated aid scheme, whereupon the Commission adopted Decision 91/474/EEC declaring the scheme compatible with the common market.

An application for the annulment of this Decision was lodged by certain starch and sorbitol manufacturers. Bearing in mind the small number of such manufacturers and the substantial increase in production capacity which would result from the investments planned by the company receiving the disputed aid, the Court held that the applicants could be treated as if they were addressees of the Decision and declared the application admissible.

As regards the substantive issues, the Court of First Instance followed the line taken by the Court of Justice in Case 5/85 *AKZO Chemie* [1986] ECR 2585 and Case C-137/92P *Commission v BASF and Others* [1994] ECR I-2555 (PVC) and said that Article 12 of the Commission's Rules of Procedure, as it stood at the time when the contested Decision was adopted, required the authentication of acts adopted by the Commission, except in the case of acts adopted by the delegation procedure. Since the Decision in issue had not been authenticated, the Court first of all considered whether it had been legitimately adopted by the delegation procedure. Only management or administrative measures could be adopted by this procedure, and the Court found that the contested Decision could not be described as a management or administrative measure simply because it had been based on mere verification of compliance with the conditions laid down in the original Decision approving the general scheme. Any decision approving State aid could not be so described if it required checks on compliance with the regulations in force or subsequently adopted by Community institutions to coordinate the various types of aid. The Court took the view that compliance with that requirement would necessitate a thorough examination of complex legal matters.

The Court held that the draft letter to the Italian Government, which had been submitted to the members of the Commission and approved by them, did not contain any operative provisions

and that some of the content of the draft letter had been changed by the final Decision. This was true, for example, of the data relating to the rates of aid. The Court therefore found that the draft letter to the Italian Government did not indicate what the content of the Decision would be. It consequently annulled Commission Decision 91/474/EEC.

This judgment was based on the same reasoning as was followed in the *PVC* case. It puts a strict construction on the possibility of departing from the principle of collective responsibility for decisions under Articles 92 and 93 of the Treaty and has wide-ranging practical consequences for the adoption of decisions on aid schemes.

1.8.63. Judgment of 29 June, Case C-135/93 Spain v Commission.

State aid — Community framework on State aid to the motor vehicle industry — Extension of validity.

In December 1990 the Commission extended the validity of the aid framework for the motor vehicle industry, which had originally been applicable for a period of two years. It undertook to review the framework two years later, having consulted the Member States on any amendments required.

This review took place in December 1992, and the Commission decided to make no changes to the framework, adding that it would remain applicable until the next review.

An action for the annulment of this decision was brought by Spain, which contended that the Commission had thereby conferred indefinite validity on the framework, without obtaining the consent of the Member States, and had consequently failed to meet its obligations under Article 93(1) of the Treaty.

As to procedure, the Court held that the December 1992 decision should be construed as an extension of the validity of the framework, and it therefore declared the action admissible.

As to substance, the Court recalled its own earlier rulings to the effect that where several interpretations may be placed on any secondary legislation of the Community, preference should be given to that interpretation which renders the provision in question compatible with the Treaty, rather than to an interpretation which would render it incompatible.

The Court thus found that the December 1992 decision should be interpreted as having simply extended the validity of the framework until the next review, which, like the earlier reviews, should be conducted at the end of a further two-year period.

Association Agreement with Turkey — Free movement of persons

1.8.64. Judgment of 6 June, Case C-434/93 Bozkurt v Staatssecretaris van Justitie.

Association Agreement with Turkey — Free movement of persons.

The case referred to the Court by the Netherlands Council of State concerned a Turkish worker who had been employed by a Dutch haulage company as an international lorry driver since 1979. Given the nature of his work, he had needed neither a work permit nor a residence permit under Dutch law. As a result of an accident at work he had been totally and permanently incapacitated since 1988. His application for a permanent residence permit had been turned down.

The question asked by the Council of State was essentially whether it could rely on Decision 1/80 of the EEC-Turkey Association Council to grant a right of residence to the applicant.

The Court replied in the negative, taking the view that Decision 1/80 provided no right of residence on the termination of employment. Although Article 6 of the Decision dealt with the consequences of certain interruptions of work (annual leave, maternity, industrial accident, short illness), it did not cover a situation where a Turkish national had definitively left the labour market. Mr Bozkurt's position was therefore governed by national law.

In this particular case recourse to national law was not possible as Mr Bozkurt was considered to be non-resident in the Netherlands, having needed neither a residence permit nor a work permit. The Court pointed out, however, that the Dutch authorities would have to consider whether the employment relationship enjoyed by Mr Bozkurt represented a sufficiently close link with the Netherlands, taking into account the place of recruitment, the territory from which the paid work was carried out and the national labour and social security laws. In laying down

these criteria, the Court ruled that the Dutch authorities should take actual circumstances into consideration, even if in this particular case the Dutch law applied only formal criteria (need for a work permit or a residence permit).

Instruments of commercial policy — Anti-dumping duties

1.8.65. Judgment of 2 May, Joined Cases T-163/94 and T-165/94 *NTN and Koyo Seiko v Council*.

Article 173 of the EC Treaty — Council Regulation (EEC) No 2849/92 modifying the definitive anti-dumping duty imposed by Regulation (EEC) No 1739/85 on imports of ball-bearings originating in Japan.

Reference: Council Regulation (EEC) No 2849/92 modifying the definitive anti-dumping duty imposed by Regulation (EEC) No 1739/85 on imports of ball-bearings originating in Japan: OJ L 286, 1.10.1992; Bull. 9-1992, point 1.3.53

Council Regulation (EEC) No 1739/85, as amended by Regulation (EEC) No 2849/92, imposed definitive anti-dumping duties ranging from 1.2 to 21.7% on imports of Japanese ball-bearings with a greatest external diameter of more than 30 mm. The applicants, NTN and Koyo Seiko, were subjected to duties of 3.2 and 5.5% respectively.

The preamble to the basic Regulation indicates that the duty was imposed in accordance with

existing international obligations, and, in particular, those arising from Article VI of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and the Agreement on implementation of Article VI of the GATT (the 1979 Anti-Dumping Code).

Article 3(6) of the 1979 Code provides: 'A determination of threat of injury shall be based on facts and not merely on allegation, conjecture or remote possibility. The change in circumstances which would create a situation in which the dumping would cause injury must be clearly foreseen and imminent.'

The Court found that the contested Regulation provided no proof of any real or significant injury and contained a number of errors of fact and law. It therefore annulled the Regulation in so far as it affected the applicants. The Council and the Commission had taken the view that for the purposes of renewing an anti-dumping duty the proof of injury could justifiably be based on an assessment of the foreseeable impact of removing the duty.

The Court also found that the Council had infringed Article 7(9)(a) of the basic Regulation which provides that the investigation must normally be concluded within one year of the initiation of the proceeding. The review which preceded the adoption of Regulation No 2849/92 had taken 41 months. The Council had failed to demonstrate to the satisfaction of the Court that the review procedure had been concluded within a reasonable period.

9. Institutional affairs

1.9.1. The European Council noted with satisfaction that preparations for the 1996 Intergovernmental Conference were well under way, particularly after the inaugural meeting of the Reflection Group and the submission of reports by the institutions. It reaffirmed the Reflection Group's mandate and singled out a number of priorities to enable the European Union to respond to its citizens' expectations. It also took note of the work done by the group of independent experts on simplification of legislation and administration (→ points I.28 and I.6).

Preparations for the 1996 Intergovernmental Conference

1.9.2. Celebration of the 40th anniversary of the Messina Conference.

Ceremony held in Messina on 2 June to commemorate the Conference held in Messina in 1955 at the initiative of Jean Monnet and the Benelux countries, which marked the relaunch of European integration after the failure of the European Defence Community. During the ceremony, at which Mr Santer, President of the Commission, Ms Susanna Agnelli, the Italian Foreign Minister, and the Presidents of Parliament, the Council, the Court of Justice and the Court of Auditors addressed participants including the Foreign Ministers of the 15 Member States and the presidents/chairmen of a number of other European Union bodies including the Court of First Instance, the EIB, the Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions, a solemn interinstitutional declaration was signed, emphasizing the progress made in European integration since the Europe of Six and reaffirming the Member States' desire to make further progress, particularly at the Intergovernmental Conference. The text of the declaration is reproduced in full below.

'1. The European Parliament, the Council and the Commission pay tribute to the courage, strength of conviction and vision of those who paved the way for

European integration 40 years ago. They include in this tribute all those who subsequently cultivated and promoted the ideal of unity on the European continent.

2. The Europe of freedom which was constructed after the Second World War has guaranteed its peoples an unmatched period of peace, stability and prosperity. It has permitted the blossoming of a model of society based on common values — democracy, pluralism, entrepreneurial freedom — and has also enabled the Union to express its solidarity and European identity. In 1955, the founding fathers set out the objectives, principles and instruments for achieving a Community of free peoples. The sum of the achievements towards this goal is an indisputable success.

3. Throughout the 40 years which have elapsed since the Messina Conference, the Europe of the Communities, and subsequently the European Union, has succeeded in surmounting many crises and passing through phases of stagnation without losing its original impetus. The governments and peoples have repeatedly reaffirmed their will to share a common destiny and common responsibilities in Europe and the world.

The European Union has developed and widened. The single market has been established. Europe has based its union on the principle of its people's democratic participation in its construction, a principle strengthened by the election of the European Parliament by direct universal suffrage. Citizenship of the Union, which is an addition to national citizenship rather than a substitute for it and to which is attached a set of rights, underlines the fact that the peoples of Europe, while respecting their individual identities, cultures and traditions, have affiliations in common.

Each stage of the construction of Europe has been marked by progress and increasingly ambitious achievements. The successive amendments made to the Treaty of Rome have opened up fresh areas of integration or cooperation in fields such as currency, common foreign and security policy or justice and home affairs.

4. Since the fall of the Berlin Wall, the European Union has been facing new challenges and taking on new tasks. While remaining open and showing solidarity towards the other regions of the world, it must prepare itself to respond to the legitimate expectations of the European States which aspire to membership.

5. The process of amending the Treaty on European Union will start within the next few months. It should

respond to the aspirations expressed by the nations of Europe and enable the Union to be enlarged.

6. The objectives and characteristics of a European Union with institutions enabling it to be stronger, more democratic and more effective should be defined, with due regard for common values and principles. The Union must be able to play fully its rightful role in the world and to promote the values it upholds. It should also highlight its own historical, political and moral identity as well as the richness of its many cultures and respect for citizens' rights.

7. In 1955 the founding States passed a turning point in their pursuit of European integration by adopting an original structure which was unparalleled in the world. Meeting in Messina again in 1995, the representatives of the governments of the Member States reaffirm their common will to take up the new challenges and to continue the task with the same determination shown by their predecessors 40 years ago.'

1.9.3. Inaugural meeting of the Reflection Group set up to prepare for the Intergovernmental Conference.

References:

Conclusions of the Corfu European Council: Bull. 6-1994, point I.25

Council report on the functioning of the Treaty on European Union: Bull. 4-1995, point 1.9.1

Committee of the Regions own-initiative opinion on the revision of the Treaty on European Union: Bull. 4-1995, point 1.9.2

Commission report on the operation of the Treaty on European Union: SEC(95) 731; Bull. 5-1995, point 1.9.1

Parliament resolution on the functioning of the Treaty on European Union with a view to the 1996 Intergovernmental Conference — Implementation and development of the Union: OJ C 151, 19.6.1995; Bull. 5-1995, point 1.9.2

Court of Justice report on the operation of the Treaty on European Union: Bull. 5-1995, point 1.9.3

Court of First Instance report on the operation of the Treaty on European Union: Bull. 5-1995, point 1.9.4

Court of Auditors report on the operation of the Treaty on European Union: point 1.9.4 of this Bulletin

Held in Taormina, Sicily, on 2 and 3 June. The Reflection Group set up by the Corfu European Council in June 1994 to prepare for the 1996 Intergovernmental Conference held its inaugural meeting, under the chairmanship of Mr Carlos Westendorp, Spanish State Secretary for European Affairs. The Group is made up of a personal representative of each Member State's Foreign Minister, who may not be replaced, the

personal representative of the President of the Commission, Mr Marcelino Oreja, and two personal representatives of the President of the European Parliament, Mrs Elisabeth Guigou and Mr Elmar Brok.

This first meeting concentrated mainly on defining working methods and setting a timetable. Five principal subject areas have been selected: the principles and objectives of the Intergovernmental Conference, the institutional system, the citizen and the Union, the common foreign and security policy and the instruments used by the Union. After 15 or so meetings, the Group will present a definitive report to the Madrid European Council in December 1995.

1.9.4. Court of Auditors report on the operation of the Treaty on European Union.

Presented to the Reflection Group and to the other institutions in response to the request from the Corfu European Council in June 1994. The first part of the report deals with the general framework within which the Court of Auditors operates within the European Union and examines the Court's audits of Union finances, its position within the institutional balance and its priorities with regard to the Intergovernmental Conference. In the second part, which deals with specific aspects of the Court's responsibilities and tasks, the Court proposes a number of amendments to the Treaties relating to the auditing of expenditure under Titles V and VI of the Union Treaty, the auditing of funds managed on behalf of the Communities by bodies other than the Commission, access to the Court of Justice, and consultation of the Court of Auditors on any draft legislation affecting the Community's budgetary and financial mechanisms. In the third part of the report, the Court analyses specific aspects of budgetary implementation, including fighting fraud and responsibility for implementing the budget. The fourth part deals with the organization of the Court and the fifth part contains proposals for other amendments to the Treaties relating to the auditing of the ECSC, the status of the members of the Court of Auditors and the composition of the budget. In the sixth and final part of the report, the Court expresses its desire to be involved in the follow-up to the work of the Reflection Group in whatever way is considered most appropriate.

Simplification of legislation and administration

1.9.5. Report of the group of independent experts on simplification of legislation and administration.

References:

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

Inaugural meeting of the group of independent experts on simplification of legislation and administration: Bull. 9-1994, point 1.7.2

Presented to the Commission on 13 June. The group of independent experts, chaired by Dr Bernhard Molitor, was set up by the Commission in September 1994 to assess the impact of Community and national legislation on employment and competitiveness with a view to identifying possible scope for reduction and simplification.

The group held 10 meetings and sent out a questionnaire to European-level organizations representing employers, trade unions and consumers in a bid to identify the rules and regulations which are felt to have an adverse effect on competitiveness and employment. It focused its attention on Community legislation, confining its study of national rules to certain aspects of transposal in specific areas.

In its report the group proposes implementing an action programme, with due respect for the *acquis communautaire*, the key points of which are the consolidation exercise, the simplification methods, transparency in drafting, decision-making and evaluation, improvements in the application of Community legislation at national level, and the role of the Commission, especially in monitoring the simplification programme.

The group then makes a series of specific proposals on machine standards, food hygiene, employment and social policy, the environment, biotechnology, public procurement, construction products, rules of origin, and small businesses.

The Commission submitted a summary and an overall assessment of the report to the Cannes European Council. The report has been sent to Parliament, the Council, the Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions, and has also been published.

The Commission is now carrying out a detailed examination of the report and will take appropri-

ate action in the light of the conclusions of the Cannes European Council, and the reactions of the institutions and the other parties concerned. It will report on action taken with a view to simplification at the Madrid European Council in December 1995.

COM(95) 288

Interinstitutional relations

1.9.6. Parliament resolution on the European Council in Cannes.

References:

Commission Green Paper on the practical arrangements for the introduction of the single currency: COM(95) 333; Bull. 5-1995, point 1.3.7

Parliament resolution on the functioning of the Treaty on European Union with a view to the 1996 Intergovernmental Conference: OJ C 151, 19.6.1995; Bull. 5-1995, point 1.9.2

Adopted on 13 June. Parliament strongly condemned the escalation of the conflict in Bosnia-Herzegovina and called for the immediate release of all UN soldiers. It rejected as totally unacceptable the idea of a UN retreat from Bosnia-Herzegovina, called for the necessary measures to be taken to provide the UN with the human and logistical resources needed by the peacekeeping troops, and welcomed the creation of the Rapid Reaction Force, which, though making use of NATO facilities, will be under European command.

In view of the uncertainty surrounding the European Union's future, with particular regard to the economic situation and high level of unemployment, Parliament called on the European Council to restore public confidence in the Union, notably by taking measures to strengthen its contribution to the fight against unemployment. It welcomed the approach taken by the Commission Green Paper on the practical arrangements for the introduction of a single currency.

On the institutional front, Parliament recalled its proposals for institutional reform, as set out in the report submitted in May to the Reflection Group set up to prepare for the Intergovernmental Conference. On enlargement, it expressed support for the prospect of accession

by the countries of Central and Eastern Europe but emphasized that these countries will only be able to join if they accept the *acquis communautaire* and if the 1996 Intergovernmental Conference succeeds in strengthening democracy and establishing more effective, democratic and transparent decision-making mechanisms. It also welcomed the Council decision to start accession negotiations with Malta and Cyprus.

In the field of external relations, Parliament renewed its opposition to the customs union with Turkey as long as Kurdish Members of Parliament are imprisoned and the rights of the Kurdish people are not recognized.

It called on the European Council to give greater priority to the new EU-Mediterranean partner-

ship and urged the Council to undertake a joint action in the African countries threatened with genocide, notably Rwanda and Burundi. It also called for the EDF to be made an integral part of the European Union budget.

Parliament reaffirmed the importance of combating fraud, racism and xenophobia. Finally, it called on the Commission and the Council not to prolong the term of office of the Molitor group of independent experts on simplification of legislation and administration (→ point 1.9.5).

OJ C 166, 3.7.1995

1.9.7. Joint Commission and Parliament declaration on the legislative programme and other activities for 1995 (→ point 1.10.19).

10. Community institutions

Parliament

Strasbourg, 12 to 16 June

1.10.1. The highlight of the first June part-session was the debate on preparations for the Cannes European Council, during which Mr Santer, President of the Commission, and Mr Barnier, French Minister for European Affairs and President of the Council, addressed the House, and at the end of which Parliament adopted a resolution (→ point 1.9.6). Mr Santer expressed the hope that the Cannes Summit would further the three areas which he considered priorities for the future of Europe, namely job creation, economic and monetary union and preparations for the Intergovernmental Conference. After focusing on the problems of unemployment, external relations and the common foreign and security policy, and preparations for the Intergovernmental Conference, Mr Barnier concluded his speech by recalling the undertaking made by the Essen European Council with regard to a global strategy for combating racism and xenophobia, and congratulating Parliament on the work it had done in this area.

Acting under Article J.7 of the Treaty on European Union, Parliament adopted a recommendation to the Council on the development of relations with the Russian Federation and the situation in Chechnya (→ point 1.4.91).

On the human rights front, Parliament adopted six resolutions on the anniversary of the Tiananmen Square massacre, threats to freedom of the press in Egypt, the death penalty in the United States and the human rights situation in Burma, Iran and Syria respectively (→ points 1.2.5 to 1.2.10), and a resolution on a day to commemorate the Holocaust (→ point 1.2.3).

In the legislative field, under the consultation procedure Parliament gave its opinion on five proposals for Regulations regarding social security for migrant workers (→ point 1.3.202), ba-

nana imports (→ point 1.3.166), the conversion of land in Portugal (→ point 1.3.170), the conservation of fishery resources in the waters of the Baltic Sea, the Belts and the Sound (→ point 1.3.190) and relief from import or export duties (→ point 1.4.24), a proposal for a Decision regarding the 'Development and distribution' component of the Media II programme (→ point 1.3.228) and a proposal for a Directive regarding exemption from VAT (→ point 1.3.40).

Under the cooperation procedure Parliament delivered opinions at first reading on a proposal for a Regulation regarding the safety of ro-ro passenger vessels (→ point 1.3.130), a proposal for a Directive on ambient air management (→ point 1.3.155) and two proposals for Decisions, one on the exchange of information on ambient air pollution (→ point 1.3.156) and the other on the 'Training' component of the Media II programme (→ point 1.3.227). It gave its opinion at second reading on the Council common position on the proposal for a Regulation on tropical forests (→ point 1.3.151).

Under the co-decision procedure Parliament gave its opinion at first reading on a proposal for a Regulation concerning the creation of a supplementary protection certificate for plant protection products (→ point 1.3.34). At second reading it approved amendments to the common positions on proposals for a Directive on the use of standards for the transmission of television signals (→ point 1.3.144), a Decision on the development of ISDN as a trans-European network (→ point 1.3.112), a Directive on the processing of personal data (→ point 1.3.44) and a Decision establishing 1996 as the European Year of Lifelong Learning (→ point 1.3.89). It also approved without amendment the Council common position on the proposal for a Directive relating to the burning behaviour of materials used in the construction of motor vehicles (→ point 1.3.20). Finally, it approved at third reading the joint text for a Directive on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to lifts (→ point 1.3.21).

Resolutions were adopted on the first annual report of the European Monetary Institute (→ point 1.10.30), the establishment of an analysis centre for active crisis prevention (→ point 1.4.7), the action plan to combat drugs (→ point 1.5.11), veterinary measures for the fishing industry (→ point 1.3.31), the evaluation of the third Community action programme on equal opportunities (→ point 1.3.208), the fourth World Conference on Women (→ point 1.3.209), the abolition of the restrictions on the use of cable television networks (→ point 1.3.141), research and technological development (→ point 1.3.82), pluralism and media concentration (→ point 1.3.39), the appointment of a member of the Court of Auditors, the posting of workers (→ point 1.3.36), nuclear testing (→ point 1.4.4), relations with South Africa (→ point 1.4.120), taking the environment into account at the G7 Summit in Halifax (→ point 1.3.146) and the Commission communication on the new Asia strategy (→ point 1.4.103).

Record of proceedings:

OJ Annex 4-458

Full text of opinions and resolutions:

OJ C 166, 3.7.1995

Brussels, 27 to 29 June

1.10.2. The highlight of the second June part-session was the speech by Mr Santer, President of the Commission, on the results of the G7 Summit in Halifax on 15-17 June and on the proceedings of the Cannes European Council. On the Halifax Summit (→ point 1.4.97), Mr Santer stressed the Commission's active role in a number of areas, in particular multilateral surveillance, job creation, the impact of the Conference on the Information Society, safeguarding the environment, strengthening the coherence, effectiveness and efficiency of the international institutions, opening up markets and providing support for economies in transition. On the Cannes European Council (→ point 1.2), Mr Santer went through the various items on the agenda, emphasizing in particular the fact that the Commission position on employment and on economic and monetary union had been supported, with the Council reaffirming its firm resolve to prepare for transition to a single currency by 1 January 1999 at the latest in accordance with the convergence criteria, timetable

and procedures laid down by the Treaty, defining the priorities for the Intergovernmental Conference, and taking steps to resolve the financial problems arising from external policies.

The House adopted the joint Parliament and Commission declaration on the legislative programme and other activities for 1995 (→ point 1.10.19).

In the legislative arena, under the consultation procedure Parliament gave its opinion on a proposal for a Regulation on the common organization of the market in cereals and a quota system for the production of potato starch (→ point 1.3.164).

Under the co-decision procedure it gave its opinion at first reading on a proposal for a Directive on the free movement of doctors and the mutual recognition of their diplomas (→ point 1.3.35).

Resolutions were adopted on statistical information on tourism (→ point 1.7.3), industrial competitiveness (→ point 1.3.76), telematics applications for transport (→ point 1.3.121), the social and economic situation of the regions of the Community (→ point 1.3.93), the cohesion financial instrument (→ point 1.3.106), European regional planning (→ point 1.3.92) and the use of land-mines (→ point 1.4.6).

Record of proceedings:

OJ Annex 4-459

Full text of opinions and resolutions:

OJ C 183, 17.7.1995

Council

1845th meeting

1.10.3. Health (Luxembourg, 2 June).

Previous meeting: Bull. 12-1994, point 1.7.13

President: Mrs Hubert, French Minister for Health and Sickness Insurance.

Commission: Mr Flynn.

Main items

□ Cancer: common position on the proposal for a Decision adopted (→ point 1.3.213).

- Programme of health promotion, information, education and training: common position on the proposal for a Decision adopted (→ point 1.3.212).
- Programme for the prevention of AIDS and other communicable diseases: common position on the proposal for a Decision adopted (→ point 1.3.215).
- European Union action programme to combat drugs (1995-99): conclusions adopted (→ point 1.5.10).
- Blood safety and self-sufficiency: resolution adopted (→ point 1.3.216).

Other business

- Prevention of drug dependence: joint position.
- Orphan medicines: exchange of views.

1849th meeting

1.10.4. Development (Luxembourg, 1 June).

Previous meeting: Bull. 11-1994, point 1.7.11

President: Mr Godfrain, French Minister for Cooperation.

Commission: Mrs Bonino and Mr Pinheiro.

Main items

- Complementarity between the development policies and actions of the Union and the Member States: resolution adopted (→ point 1.4.41).
- Structural adjustment: resolution adopted (→ point 1.4.40).
- Support for regional integration efforts by developing countries: resolution adopted (→ point 1.4.43).
- Development research: statement adopted (→ point 1.4.45).
- Development cooperation with South Africa: conclusions adopted (→ point 1.4.119).
- Rwanda: statement adopted (→ point 1.4.117).

Other business

- Consistency between Community policies: progress report.

- Operational coordination: interim report.
- Basic rules on humanitarian aid: examined.
- Rehabilitation aid operations: examined.
- Migration and development: progress report.
- United Nations World Conference on Women and Development: examined.

1850th meeting

1.10.5. Energy (Luxembourg, 1 June).

Previous meeting: Bull. 11-1994, point 1.7.3

President: Mr Galland, French Minister for Industry.

Commission: Mr Papoutsis.

Main items

- Internal market in electricity: conclusions adopted (→ point 1.3.117).
- Guidelines on trans-European energy networks: common position on the proposal for a Decision agreed (→ point 1.3.108).
- Measures to create a more favourable context for the development of trans-European energy networks: common position on the proposal for a Decision agreed (→ point 1.3.109).
- Green Paper entitled *For a European Union energy policy*: resolution adopted (→ point 1.3.113).

Other business

- Energy efficiency of household refrigeration appliances: progress report.
- Community law in the energy field: examined.
- Community programme providing financial support for the promotion of European energy technology 1995-98 (Thermie II): discussed.
- European Energy Charter: progress report.
- Euro-Mediterranean Conference: exchange of views.
- Investments of interest to the Community: report.

1851st meeting

1.10.6. Internal market (Luxembourg, 6 June).

Previous meeting: Bull. 12-1994, point 1.7.8

President: Mr Barnier, French Minister for European Affairs.

Commission: Mr Bangemann and Mr Monti.

Main items

- Effective uniform application of Community law and of penalties for breaches of Community law in the internal market: resolution agreed (→ point 1.3.17).
- Exchange of information on national measures derogating from the principle of the free movement of goods within the Community: common position agreed; German and Netherlands delegations voted against (→ point 1.3.18).
- Legal protection of databases: common position on the proposal for a Directive agreed (→ point 1.3.42).

Other business

- White Paper on approximation of the laws of the countries of Central and Eastern Europe in the field of the internal market: examined.
- Joint meeting of the Council and the representatives of the countries of Central and Eastern Europe: discussed.
- Operation of the internal market: report.
- Simplification of legislation and administration: progress report.
- Novel foods and novel food ingredients: discussed in detail.
- Community customs programme: progress report.
- Convention on Insolvency Proceedings: examined.

1852nd meeting

1.10.7. Research (Luxembourg, 9 June).

Previous meeting: Bull. 3-1995, point 1.10.7

President: Mr Bayrou, French Minister for National Education, Higher Education, Research and Vocational Integration.

Commission: Mrs Cresson.

Main item

- Coordination of R & TD policies: conclusions adopted (→ point 1.3.81).

Other business

- Adapting R & TD framework programmes following enlargement: general discussion.

- Preparations for the meeting of the ITER Administrative Council: exchange of views.
- INTAS Association: exchange of views.
- Joint ministerial meeting with the associated countries of Central and Eastern Europe and the Baltic States: discussed.

1853rd meeting

1.10.8. General affairs (Luxembourg, 12 June).

Previous meeting: Bull. 5-1995, point 1.10.5

President: Mr de Charette, French Minister for Foreign Affairs, and Mr Barnier, French Minister for European Affairs.

Commission: Mr Santer, Sir Leon Brittan, Mr Marín, Mr Pinheiro and Mr Van den Broek.

Main items

- Macrofinancial assistance for Ukraine: Decision adopted (→ point 1.4.95).
- Agreements signed with the Baltic States: Decision adopted (→ point 1.4.63).
- South Africa: negotiating directives agreed (→ point 1.4.118).
- Relations with Mercosur: negotiating directives adopted (→ point 1.4.108).
- Former Yugoslavia: conclusions adopted (→ point 1.4.78).
- Amendments to the additional Protocols on trade in textile products supplementing the Europe Agreements with the countries of Central and Eastern Europe: negotiating directives adopted (→ point 1.4.65).

Other business

- Cannes European Council: preparations.
- Financial perspective — external action: examined.
- G7 Summit in Halifax and peripheral meetings with the United States and Japan: preparations.
- Mid-term review of the fourth Lomé Convention and the eighth EDF: discussed.
- Negotiations with Israel: examined.
- Negotiations with Morocco and Egypt: progress report.

- MEDA Financial Regulation: examined.
- Relations with Cyprus: discussed.
- Relations with Malta: discussed.
- Relations with Russia — Chechnya: exchange of views.
- Relations with Russia and certain republics of the former USSR: communications presented.
- Relations with Slovenia: examined.
- Free trade areas: discussed.
- Progress report on negotiations in the framework of the WTO: report.
- Trade and social standards: examined.
- WTO — Canada — negotiations pursuant to Article XXIV.6 of the GATT: examined.
- WTO — Code of Conduct: exchange of views.

1854th meeting

1.10.9. Telecommunications (Luxembourg, 13 June).

Previous meeting: Bull. 11-1994, point 1.7.8

President: Mr Fillon, French Minister for Information Technologies and Post.

Commission: Sir Leon Brittan, Mr Bangemann and Mr Van Miert.

Main items

- Elaboration of future regulatory framework for telecommunications: resolution agreed unanimously (→ point 1.3.138).
- Postal services: conclusions adopted (→ point 1.3.145).
- Application of the principles of open network provision to voice telephony: common position on the proposal for a Directive agreed (→ point 1.3.142).
- Mobile and personal communications within the European Union: resolution agreed (→ point 1.3.139).

Other business

- Negotiations within the WTO on basic telecommunications: progress report.
- Terminal dues in postal services: discussed.

- Advanced television — use of standards for the transmission of television signals: examined.
- The information society: open debate
- Use of cable television networks for the provision of telecommunications services: conclusions adopted.
- Directive 90/388/EEC on competition in the markets for telecommunications services: discussed.

1855th meeting

1.10.10. Fisheries (Luxembourg, 15 June).

Previous meeting: Bull. 4-1995, point 1.10.5

President: Mr Vasseur, French Minister for Agriculture, Food and Fisheries.

Commission: Mrs Bonino.

Main items

- System for the management of fishing effort: Regulation adopted (→ point 1.3.182).
- Community quota for Greenland halibut: proposal for a Regulation agreed (→ point 1.3.192).
- Continuation of NAFO pilot observer scheme: Regulation adopted (→ point 1.3.193).

Other business

- Control system applicable to the common fisheries policy: proposal presented.
- Community financial support for Member States' expenditure on the fisheries control system: examined.
- Tariff quotas: Regulation adopted.
- Socioeconomic accompanying measures relating to the restructuring of the fishing industry: proposal for a Regulation endorsed.
- Driftnets: discussed.
- United Nations Conference on Straddling Stocks and Highly Migratory Species: examined.
- Council Regulations on NAFO: exchange of views.
- Negotiations with Morocco: progress report.

1856th meeting

1.10.11. Economic and financial affairs (Luxembourg, 19 June).

Previous meeting: Bull. 5-1995, point 1.10.4

President: Mr Madelin, French Minister for Economic Affairs and Finance.

Commission: Mr de Silguy, Mrs Gradin, Mr Kinnock and Mr Monti.

Main items

- Broad guidelines of Member States' and Community economic policies: draft recommendation approved (→ point 1.3.12).
- Excessive government deficit in Germany: Decision agreed (→ point 1.3.13).
- Excessive government deficit in Austria, Finland and Sweden: Decision agreed (→ point 1.3.14).
- Financial perspective — headings 3 and 4: conclusions adopted (→ point 1.6.2).
- Annual report on fraud and 1995 work programme in this area: conclusions adopted (→ point 1.6.12).
- Further work on combating fraud in the second half of 1995: conclusions adopted (→ point 1.6.13).
- Protection of the Communities' financial interests: common position on the proposal for a Regulation agreed (→ point 1.6.10).

Other business

- Member States' progress in their job-creation policies: examined.
- Preparations for the third stage of economic and monetary union: report.
- Financing of priority trans-European networks: exchange of views.
- Harmonized indices of consumer prices: progress report.
- Excise duties on biofuels: exchange of views.
- VAT: report.

1857th meeting

1.10.12. Transport (Luxembourg, 19 and 20 June).

Previous meeting: Bull. 3-1995, point 1.10.8

President: Mr Pons, French Minister for Regional Planning, Infrastructure and Transport.

Commission: Mr Kinnock.

Main items

- Statistical returns in respect of carriage of goods and passengers by sea: Directive adopted; German and Spanish delegations abstained (→ point 1.7.2).
- Safety management of ro-ro passenger vessels: common position on the proposal for a Regulation agreed (→ point 1.3.130).
- Community external shipping relations: conclusions adopted (→ point 1.3.134).
- Trans-European network: common position on the proposal for a Decision agreed (→ point 1.3.110).
- Transport research: conclusions adopted (→ point 1.3.120).
- Interoperability of the European high-speed train network: common position on the proposal for a Directive agreed (→ point 1.3.111).
- Use of telematics in road transport: resolution adopted (→ point 1.3.126).
- Relations with the United States in the air transport sector: conclusions adopted (→ point 1.3.135).
- Mutual recognition of aeronautical products: conclusions adopted (→ point 1.3.132).

Other business

- Use of vehicles hired without drivers for the carriage of goods by road: general discussion.
- Recording equipment in road transport ('tachograph'): general discussion.
- Relations with third countries in the field of the carriage of passengers and goods by road: progress report.
- Access to the groundhandling market at Community airports: discussed.

1858th meeting

1.10.13. Agriculture (Brussels, 19, 20, 21 and 22 June).

Previous meeting: Bull. 5-1995, point 1.10.6

President: Mr Vasseur, French Minister for Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

Commission: Mr Fischler.

Main item

- Overall compromise covering the following measures agreed:
 - prices and related measures for 1995/96 (→ point 1.3.160);

- reform of the aid scheme for cotton (→ point 1.3.167);
- reform of milk quotas (→ point 1.3.169);
- agrimonetary arrangements (→ point 1.3.161);
- transport of animals (→ point 1.3.23).

Other business

- Sanctions mechanism (oilseeds): examined.
- Reform of the wine sector: discussed.
- Special aid for table wine producers in France: Decision adopted.
- Substances having a hormonal effect: briefing.

1859th meeting

1.10.14. Justice and home affairs (Luxembourg, 20 and 21 June).

Previous meeting: Bull. 3-1995, point 1.10.5

President: Mr Toubon, French Keeper of the Seals and Minister for Justice, and Mr Debré, French Minister for the Interior.

Commission: Mrs Gradin.

Main items

- Draft Europol Convention: agreed (→ point 1.5.5).
- Draft Convention on the customs information system (CIS): agreed (→ point 1.5.8).
- Draft Convention on the protection of the Communities' financial interests: agreed (→ point 1.5.6).
- Burden-sharing with regard to the admission and residence of displaced persons on a temporary basis: resolution adopted (→ point 1.5.3).

Other business

- Convention on Controls on Persons Crossing External Frontiers: progress report.
- Third countries whose nationals must be in possession of a visa: examined.
- Convention on Matrimonial Matters: progress report.

- Convention on Extradition: general discussed.
- Combating of Violence in Football Stadiums: conclusions adopted.
- Crime prevention: proposal noted.
- Meeting with the associated countries of Central and Eastern Europe: exchange of views.
- Troika meeting with third countries: discussed.

1860th meeting

1.10.15. Audiovisual and cultural affairs (Luxembourg, 21 July).

Previous meeting: Bull. 4-1995, point 1.10.4

President: Mr Douste-Blazy, French Minister for Culture.

Commission: Mr Oreja.

Main items

- Media II programme — training: common position on the proposal for a Decision agreed (→ point 1.3.227).
- Media II programme — development and distribution: Decision agreed (→ point 1.3.228).
- Kaleidoscope 2000 programme: common position on the proposal for a Decision agreed (→ point 1.3.224).

Other business

- Financial mechanisms to allow the mobilization of funding for European audiovisual production: progress report.
- Multimedia: progress report.
- Television without frontiers: general discussion.
- Ariane programme: examined.

1861st meeting

1.10.16. Environment (Luxembourg, 22 and 23 June).

Previous meeting: Bull. 3-1995, point 1.10.6

President: Mrs Lepage, French Minister for the Environment.

Commission: Mrs Bjerregaard.

Main items

- Integrated pollution prevention and control: common position on the proposal for a Directive agreed (→ point 1.3.148).
- Ambient air-quality assessment and management: common position on the proposal for a framework Directive agreed (→ point 1.3.155).
- Provisions with regard to possession of and trade in species of wild fauna and flora: common position on the proposal for a Regulation agreed (→ point 1.3.150).
- Control of major-accident hazards involving dangerous substances (Seveso II): common position on the proposal for a Directive agreed (→ point 1.3.147).
- Climate change: conclusions adopted (→ point 1.3.158).
- Basle Convention — negotiating mandate: Decision adopted (→ point 1.3.149).

Other business

- Air pollution from motor vehicles: discussed.
- Ecological quality of water: conclusions adopted.
- Financial instrument for the environment: proposal for a Regulation presented.
- Countries of Central and Eastern Europe: documents presented.
- Priority waste flows — scrapped vehicles: exchange of views.
- Conservation of wild birds: policy debate.

1862nd meeting

1.10.17. Labour and social affairs (Luxembourg, 29 June).

Previous meeting: Bull. 3-1995, point 1.10.10

President: Mr Barrot, French Minister for Labour, Social Dialogue and Participation.

Commission: Mr Flynn.

Main items

- Amendment of the 'work equipment' Directive: common position on the proposal for a Directive agreed unanimously; United Kingdom and Italian delegations abstained (→ point 1.3.203).

- Employment of older workers: resolution adopted (→ point 1.3.200).
- Quality of vocational training: conclusions agreed (→ point 1.3.91).

Other business

- Follow-up to the Essen European Council — employment: examined.
- Medium-term social action programme (1995-97): exchange of views.
- Safeguarding employees' rights in the event of transfers: progress report.
- Programme to combat social exclusion: exchange of views.
- Community support for actions in favour of older people: examined.
- Posting of workers: examined.

Special meeting

1.10.18. General affairs (Geneva, 30 June).

Previous meeting: point 1.10.8 of this Bulletin.

President: Mr Galland, French Minister for Industry.

Commission: Sir Leon Brittan.

Main item

- WTO — negotiations on services: conclusions adopted (→ point 1.4.21).

Commission**1995 legislative programme**

1.10.19. Joint Parliament and Commission declaration on the legislative programme and other activities for 1995.

References:

Interinstitutional Declaration on democracy, transparency and subsidiarity: Bull. 10-1993, points 1.6.2 and 2.2.1

Commission's work programme for 1995: COM(95) 26; Bull. 1/2-1995, point 1.9.14; Supplement 1/95 — Bull.

Parliament resolution on the Commission's work programme and legislative programme for 1995: OJ C 89, 10.4.1995; Bull. 3-1995, point 1.10.15; Supplement 1/95 — Bull.

Code of conduct governing relations between Parliament and the Commission: OJ C 89, 10.4.1995; Bull. 3-1995, point 1.9.1

Adopted on 28 June.

'The European Parliament and the Commission, in the presence of the Council:

having regard to the Interinstitutional Declaration of 25 October 1993 on democracy, transparency and subsidiarity between Parliament, the Council and the Commission concerning the transparency of the decision-making process of the institutions of the Union,

whereas the new code of conduct agreed on 15 March 1995 between Parliament and the Commission strengthens the democratic legitimacy of the Union's decision-making process within the new institutional context established by the Treaty on European Union and, in particular, in the light of the approval of the Commission by Parliament in the investiture vote of 18 January 1995,

having regard to the Commission's work programme for 1995 — and the accompanying indicative timetable — submitted by the Commission on 8 February 1995, which sets out in particular the priority legislative proposals and the green and white papers which the Commission intends to put forward during the course of the year and the priority proposals pending before the Council and/or Parliament under previous legislative programmes,

having regard to the statement of 15 February 1995 by the President of the Commission on the Commission's 1995 work programme and the debate thereon,

having regard to the resolution adopted by the European Parliament on 15 March 1995 on the Commission's work programme and the legislative programme for 1995,

noting the priorities of the Council Presidency stated at the part-session in January 1995,

having regard to the declaration forwarded by the Council to the European Parliament on 4 April 1995, in which the Council undertakes to implement the measures to which it attaches priority, agree

I. on the following joint priorities for 1995:

(A) concentrating efforts on the objective of building a strong economy which will create jobs, achieving economic and monetary union on sound economic

bases, in particular by preparing for deadlines laid down in the Treaty for economic and monetary union, strengthening social and economic solidarity and improving cooperation in the field of justice and home affairs;

(B) making every possible effort to establish the Union as a strong, reliable partner in the international arena by improving our cooperation with third countries, paying special attention to the least-developed developing countries;

(C) continuing efforts to improve the management of the Union, not least by stepping up the fight against fraud in order to improve the protection of the Union's financial interests;

(D) actively preparing the 1996 Intergovernmental Conference on the revision of the Treaty on European Union, including the objective of improving efficiency in the sphere of the common foreign and security policy and the field of justice and home affairs;

II. to clarify and expand on the programme proposed by the Commission as follows:

(A) job creation with the aid of all the policies likely to contribute to achievement of that objective (industrial competitiveness, internal market, Community structural measures, better coordination between research, industry and training, etc.) is the priority to be pursued in 1995, in particular through the implementation of the five-point plan to combat unemployment adopted by the Essen European Council and by putting into practice the recommendations set out in the White Paper on growth, competitiveness and employment;

(B) the information society represents a key challenge for the European Union; the efforts to meet that challenge must encompass coordination and consultation arrangements and all the relevant statutory, cultural and social aspects of this forthcoming major transformation;

(C) increased competitiveness must go hand in hand with the deepening of cohesion and the social dimension of the internal market and with regional policy geared to the sustainable development of the Union's economy, in particular on the basis of Chapter 10 of the White Paper on growth, competitiveness and employment, assessing the impact on job creation;

(D) efforts to improve the rights and the quality of life of citizens must be continued in all areas where initiatives are possible, in particular areas such as:

citizens' rights, such as the right to travel, the right of residence, etc.,

the pluralism of information by means of a practical proposal on media concentration, etc.,

consumer protection (access to justice, commercial communications, etc.),

- environmental protection,
- culture (private copying, etc.);

(E) proposals to define 'universal service' (where appropriate, public service requirements) in each sector; recourse to legislative proposals, in particular by putting forward a proposal for postal services due in the second quarter of the year;

(F) a communication on the development of the common transport policy in the medium and long term, if appropriate followed by legislative proposals on working time in the transport sectors and the concept of 'service time';

(G) use of the Commission's right of initiative in the sphere of European foreign policy and security policy;

(H) a Commission report in 1995 on the advisability of applying Article 100c of the EC Treaty to measures under Article K.1(1) to (6) of the Treaty on European Union, in particular asylum;

(I) a proposal for a Regulation introducing special measures to terminate the service of officials and temporary staff of the European Parliament following the enlargement of the European Union on 1 January 1995;

III. that the Commission should do everything required and/or speed up its work with regard to the presentation of proposals and the stepping-up of its efforts concerning:

(A) the full implementation of the 'Essen process' to combat unemployment on the basis of the coordinated, coherent monitoring which the Commission has just proposed, in preparation for the summary report which the Commission will submit in the autumn and on which Parliament has already been invited to deliver its opinions;

(B) the presentation (June) of the Green Paper on the transition to the third stage of EMU, continued strict monitoring of excessive deficits and the effective co-ordination of the economic policies of the Member States and the Community;

(C) better relations and closer cooperation with the countries of Central and Eastern Europe in the context of the overall pre-accession strategy and with the Mediterranean third countries;

(D) the adoption by the Commission (April) of a social action programme also covering the proposals pending under the Social Charter with a view to following up the 1994 White Paper on Union social policy;

(E) the presentation (before the summer) of the planned measures to expand the fourth 'equal opportunities' action programme for the period 1996-2000;

(F) the review at the end of the year of the fifth environmental action programme in order to update the priorities of the enlarged Union, especially:

□ the aspects linked to the start of the work of the European Environment Agency, including the inspection service;

□ taking into account the higher standards of the new Member States when current legislation is revised or new legislation submitted;

□ a global strategy on noise pollution;

□ a global strategy on the targets for reducing CO₂ emissions in the Union by 2005 and 2010;

(G) helping to protect the Union's financial interests by envisaging, *inter alia*, the extension of the system of administrative penalties to cover all budget areas;

(H) the presentation of a communication on the overload system and, in the autumn, a White Paper on the air traffic control system, a communication on crisis situations and proposals for agreements with third countries;

(I) the presentation (before the autumn) of the proposal for the extension beyond 1995 of the multiannual SAVE programme to encourage energy efficiency;

(J) the presentation (third quarter) of a White Paper on education and training;

(K) a proposal (third quarter) for additional funding of ECU 700 million with a view to the launch of the first additional programmes under the fourth EC R & TD framework programme and the EAEC framework programme of research and training (1994-98);

(L) the work on a finalized VAT system and on excise duties (harmonization);

IV. to make every effort to ensure that a final decision can be taken before 1 January 1996 on the following proposals and subjects still pending:

(A)

□ the dynamic and effective implementation of the single market

— mutual information procedure,

— protection of personal data,

— exchanges of data and computer services between administrations,

— transfrontier banking services,

— legal protection of databases,

— mutual recognition of telecommunications licences,

— HDTV standards,

— industrial designs and models,

— credit insurance techniques,

— indemnification of investments in securities,

— labelling of foodstuffs,

□ the proposals which form part of the 1985 internal market programme

— electricity and gas markets,

- harmful organisms,
- jewellery and precious metals,
- freedom of movement and residence for workers,
- the European company and European cooperatives and associations,
- interest and fees,
- parent companies and subsidiaries,
- compensation for losses;

(B) measures to combat racism and xenophobia in accordance with the plan adopted by the Corfu European Council;

(C) measures on immigration and asylum in accordance with the communication presented by the Commission in 1994;

(D) the (17) proposals pending in the sphere of the environment, in particular those concerning integrated pollution control and air and water quality;

V. to strengthen interinstitutional cooperation:

To this end, as part of the effort to increase the effectiveness of legislative planning as a working method, the three institutions and, in accordance with the conditions laid down in the Treaty, the Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions are invited to implement the following practical measures:

(A) The secretaries-general of the institutions and bodies will improve legislative coordination by providing reciprocal monthly briefings on the respective work timetables, in particular by drawing up an indicative joint timetable covering progress with the annual legislative programme.

(B) Given the pre-legislative scope of the green or white papers announced in the Commission's annual work programme, forecasts will also be provided concerning the indicative timetable for their presentation by the Commission and their discussion in the other institutions and bodies.

(C) The competent departments of the Commission and the European Parliament will exchange all relevant information concerning legal bases for legislative proposals.

(D) Given the importance of developing policies in the most coherent manner possible through the adoption, within reasonable time-limits, of the legislative proposals submitted by the Commission under the annual legislative programmes, the submission to the European Parliament, in October, of the Commission's work programme for the following year will be accompanied by a debate to assess politically the implementation of the current year's legislative programme, not least with the programmes of the forth-

coming Council Presidencies and the likely work schedule of the parliamentary committees for the following year in mind.

The President of the European Parliament will forward this joint declaration, the work programme proposed by the Commission, the European Parliament's resolution on that programme to the governments and parliaments of the Member States and to the Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions.

The secretaries-general of the institutions are instructed to:

□ publish this joint declaration and the Commission work programme, Parliament's resolution and the Council declaration in the *Official Journal of the European Communities*;

□ take steps to ensure that the public and national parliaments receive appropriate information on the decision-making process by improving coordination between their respective departments and using advanced information technologies.'

Proposals adopted

1.10.20. The Commission adopted a block exemption Regulation for motor vehicle distribution and servicing agreements (→ point 1.3.46). It also adopted a proposal for a Regulation modifying the control system applicable to the common fisheries policy (→ point 1.3.183). On the external relations front it adopted a proposal for a Regulation on food aid policy and management (→ point 1.4.51). Finally, it adopted a proposal for a Regulation on financial and technical measures to support the reform of economic and social structures in Mediterranean non-member countries and territories (the MEDA Regulation) (→ point 1.4.69).

Communications, green papers and reports

1.10.21. The Commission adopted communications on local development and employment initiatives (→ point 1.3.198), on future relations with the Republics of Central Asia (→ point 1.4.87) and on relations with Cuba (→ point 1.4.110).

Community lawcourts

1.10.22. Council Decision 95/208/EC amending the Protocol on the Statute of the Court of Justice of the European Community.

Reference: Council Regulation (EC) No 40/94 on the Community trade mark: OJ L 11, 14.1.1994; Bull. 12-1993, point 1.2.38

Parliament opinion: OJ C 109, 1.5.1995; Bull. 4-1995, point 1.10.11

Commission opinion: Bull. 4-1995, point 1.10.11

Adopted on 6 June. Acting under Article 168a (2) of the EC Treaty, the Council amended Article 46 of the Protocol on the Statute as requested by the Court of Justice in October 1994. The purpose of the amendment is to take account of the specific features of Regulation (EC) No 40/94 relating to intellectual property rights and, in particular, to enable third parties to intervene in litigation to protect their interests. It also provides for consequential adjustment of the Rules of Procedure of the Court of First Instance.

OJ L 131, 15.6.1995

Court of Auditors

Appointment of members

1.10.23. Council Decision appointing a member of the Court of Auditors.

Parliament opinion delivered on 15 June endorsing the appointment of Mr Joergen Mohr.

OJ C 166, 3.7.1995

Adopted on 29 June. The Council appointed Mr Joergen Mohr a member of the Court of Auditors for the period 1 July 1995 to 9 February 2000 inclusive to replace Mr Ole Warberg, who has resigned.

OJ L 159, 11.7.1995

Activities

1.10.24. Report of the Court of Auditors on the operation of the European Union (→ point 1.9.4).

1.10.25. Special annual report of the Court of Auditors on the financial statements of the Euro-

pean Coal and Steel Community at 31 December 1994.

Adopted on 15 June at the Court's 506th meeting. In accordance with Article 45c(5) of the ECSC Treaty this report has been transmitted to the Council and the Commission, which is responsible for forwarding it to Parliament and for having it published in the *Official Journal of the European Communities*.

1.10.26. Opinion No 5/95 of the Court of Auditors on a proposed amendment to the Regulations for Members of the Teaching Staff of the European Schools.

Adopted on 8 June at the Court's 505th meeting. This opinion has been transmitted to the Chairman and to the Representative of the Board of Governors of the European Schools. It will not be published in the Official Journal.

European Investment Bank

General

1.10.27. Council Decision 95/207/EC granting a Community guarantee to the European Investment Bank against losses on loans for projects in South Africa.

Commission proposal: OJ C 373, 29.12.1994; COM(94) 543

Parliament opinion: OJ C 151, 19.6.1995

Adopted on 1 June. This guarantee covers an overall loan ceiling of ECU 300 million over a period of two years.

OJ L 131, 15.6.1995

Financing

1.10.28. In June the European Investment Bank granted loans totalling ECU 1 734.8 million, of which ECU 91.1 million went outside the European Union.

European Union

Links with Union policies

Loans were made for the following measures:

□ ECU 848 million for the economic development of disadvantaged regions;

- ECU 567 million for the improvement of transport and telecommunications infrastructures of benefit to the Community;
- ECU 404 million for environmental protection and improvement of the quality of life;
- ECU 356 million for the pursuit of Community objectives in the field of energy;
- ECU 16 million for the enhancement of the international competitiveness of industry and its integration within the Union.

The Bank also continued its operations to support small businesses: a total of ECU 1 249 million has been granted in global loans since the beginning of the year.

In many cases, individual loans come under several Union policies; some are therefore counted more than once in the above amounts.

Geographical breakdown

Austria

- ECU 10.8 million in the form of global loans for the financing of small and medium-scale projects by small businesses.

Denmark

- ECU 53.2 million for modernizing and extending capacity at the Kalundborg refinery.

Germany

- ECU 108 million in the form of global loans for the financing of small and medium-scale projects by small businesses, energy and environmental protection projects and projects relating to high technology and infrastructure;
- ECU 54 million in the form of global loans for the financing of small and medium-scale environmental protection projects in Brandenburg and possibly in the neighbouring new *Länder*;
- ECU 16.2 million in the form of global loans for the financing of small and medium-scale projects by small businesses, energy and environmental protection projects and Community and regional infrastructure projects, mainly in the new *Länder*;
- ECU 4.4 million for the design, fitting-out and installation of a modular car-tyre production workshop in a plant in Breuberg (Hesse);

- ECU 43.2 million for the construction of a warehouse at Haldensleben (Saxony-Anhalt) and office buildings for a mail-order firm at Ohrdruf (Thuringia);
- ECU 27 million in the form of global loans for the financing of small and medium-scale regional and Community infrastructure projects and energy and environmental protection projects.

Spain

- ECU 323 million for the construction of a high-speed rail link (412 km; 2×2 track);
- ECU 60.6 million (including ECU 19.5 million under the EEA financial mechanism) for the construction of two sections of motorway and road improvements in Galicia.

Finland

- ECU 31 million for improvements to two sections of the east-west E18 trunk road.

France

- ECU 18.7 million to improve environmental protection facilities in four chemical plants in Lille and south of Lyons;
- ECU 30.8 million in the form of global loans for the financing of small and medium-scale energy and environmental protection projects;
- ECU 84.7 million (including ECU 11.5 million under the Edinburgh financial mechanism) for urban improvement and social development projects in the Lyons metropolitan area.

Italy

- ECU 4.4 million for the modernization of two telecommunications equipment plants for digital radio transmissions and mobile telephony;
- ECU 43.7 million for the modernization and expansion of telecommunications services;
- ECU 109.1 million for the modernization and development of the switching capacity of the telecommunications network;
- ECU 21.8 million for the extension and upgrading of two natural gas fields — Darja, in the Adriatic, and Roseto-Monteslillo, off the coast of Apulia — and an oilfield, Monte Alpi, south of Potenza;

- ECU 21.8 million in the form of global loans for the financing of small and medium-scale projects in a wide range of sectors including small businesses, energy and the environment, and regional and Community infrastructure;
- ECU 72 million for the extension of the Villafortuna-Trecate oilfield in northern Italy and gas fields in the centre and south;
- ECU 34.9 million in the form of global loans for the financing of small and medium-scale projects in a wide range of sectors;
- ECU 43.7 million, also in the form of global loans, for the financing of small and medium-scale projects in a variety of sectors;
- ECU 8.7 million for the extension of a recycled paper plant at Borgo a Mozzano (Tuscany);
- ECU 7.7 million for the extension and modernization of four domestic appliance plants in the centre and north;
- ECU 43.7 million in the form of global loans for the financing of small and medium-scale projects in industry and the energy and environmental sectors and in infrastructure.

Luxembourg

- ECU 78.8 million for the modernization of a steelworks in the south of the country.

Portugal

- ECU 12.8 million for the installation of natural gas distribution networks in nine towns in the centre-west of the country;
- ECU 6.1 million for the construction of a natural gas distribution network in the Setúbal, Almada and Seixal urban districts;
- ECU 7.2 million for the construction and operation of motels;
- ECU 102.3 million for the first phase of the construction of a natural gas transmission network in the west of the country.

United Kingdom

- ECU 144.7 million (including ECU 72.3 million under the Edinburgh financial mechanism) for improving sewerage and sewage disposal facilities in the east of the country.

Sweden

- ECU 15.1 million for the modernization of a waste-water treatment plant in Stockholm.

Outside the European Union

Cooperation and development policy

ACP countries

Namibia

- ECU 12.7 million for the modernization of essential sections of the telephone network.

Fiji

- ECU 0.4 million for the 'Suva Port Master Plan' study.

Mediterranean countries

Tunisia

- ECU 25 million for the regeneration of Tunisian ports.

Jordan

- ECU 18 million for repair and maintenance work on the water distribution network in the north of the country;
- ECU 20 million for the reinforcement and extension of the electricity distribution networks in the city and suburbs of Amman.

Cooperation with the countries of Central and Eastern Europe

Albania

- ECU 5 million for the extension of an existing road haulage terminal in the port of Durrës and repair work on dock sidings and storage areas.
- ECU 5 million in the form of global loans for the financing of small and medium-scale projects in industry and related services and tourism, energy and the environment.

Estonia

- ECU 5 million for initiatives by small businesses in industry and related services, tourism, energy and the environment.

ECSC Consultative Committee

320th meeting (ordinary)

1.10.29. Luxembourg, 28 June.

Chairman: Mr Detaille.

Main items

- Forward programme for steel for the second half of 1995: consultation (→ point 1.3.77).
- Resolution on the Green Paper entitled For a European Union energy policy: adoption (→ point 1.3.114).
- Memorandum on aspects relating to the expiry of the ECSC Treaty in 2002: adoption (→ point 1.6.7).
- Resolution on social research: adoption (→ point 1.3.204).
- Monitoring of aid to the steel industry: exchange of views.
- Commission communication on the measures taken by the countries of Central and Eastern Europe, the Baltic States and the CIS covering the export of scrap and import of steel products: held over.
- Consultation, under Article 95 of the ECSC Treaty, on the proposal for a Decision of the Council and the Commission concerning the conclusion of the Euro-Mediterranean Agreement establishing an association between the European Communities and their Member States, of the one part, and the Republic of Tunisia, of the other part: held over.
- Consultation, under Article 95 of the ECSC Treaty, on the draft Commission Decision concerning the conclusion, on behalf of the European Coal and Steel Community, of the interim agreement between the European Community, the European Coal and Steel Community and the European Atomic Energy Community, of the one part, and the Republic of Moldova, of the other part, on trade and trade-related matters: held over.
- Confirmation of conditional consultation, under Article 55(2)(c) of the ECSC Treaty, on the advisability of granting financial aid from the ECSC levy for a programme of coal research projects for 1995: held over.
- Confirmation of conditional consultation, under Articles 19 and 46 of the ECSC Treaty, on the market for solid fuels in the Community in 1994 and the outlook for 1995: held over.
- Commission oral presentation on the 1994 survey of investments and the development of production capacities and the first results of the 1995 survey: held over.

- Draft ECSC operating budget for 1996: held over.
- Draft amending ECSC operating budget for 1995: held over.

European Monetary Institute

1.10.30. Parliament resolution on the first annual report of the European Monetary Institute (EMI).

Reference: Annual report of the European Monetary Institute to the Commission, the Council and Parliament: Bull. 4-1995, point 1.10.20

Adopted on 14 June. Parliament welcomed the Institute's first annual report and called on it to continue its efforts to improve the coordination of monetary policy throughout this second stage of economic and monetary union (EMU) and to decide promptly on the methods and means by which the European System of Central Banks could effectively pursue a single monetary policy in the third stage. Convinced that it is advisable to tackle now the question of the acceptability of criteria for the effective implementation of monetary policy, such as a monetary target or other targets relating to the real economy, in order to secure sustainable monetary performance, Parliament also called on the EMI to draw up recommendations for exchange rate policy measures to strengthen cooperation both within the European Union and between it and the monetary authorities of its main trading partners and to produce proposals for an exchange rate mechanism to take account of the effects of the links between the single currency and the currencies of Member States not participating in the third stage of EMU. Parliament welcomed the progress made by the EMI in monitoring the operation of the ecu clearing system.

Parliament also called on the Member States who have not yet done so to improve their budgetary situation by concentrating on lowering interest rates and reducing public deficits by cutting spending on public debt servicing rather than by increasing revenue, and stressed the need for a coherent and stable budgetary policy which does not exacerbate the structural nature of fiscal imbalances. Finally, it called on all Member States to take the requisite institutional and legislative measures to ensure the independence of all the national central banks.

OJ C 166, 3.7.1995

PART TWO

DOCUMENTATION

1. The ecu

Values in national currencies of ECU 1

June ¹		
BFR/ LFR	Belgian franc and Luxembourg franc	38.2998
DKR	Danish krone	7.27839
DM	German mark	1.86541
DR	Greek drachma	301.240
ESC	Portuguese escudo	196.438
FF	French franc	6.54543
FMK	Finnish markka	5.72138
HFL	Dutch guilder	2.08675
IRL	Irish pound	0.816283
LIT	Italian lira	2 182.78
OS	Austrian schilling	13.1113
PTA	Spanish peseta	161.907
SKR	Swedish krona	9.66368
UKL	Pound sterling	0.834752
AUD	Australian dollar	1.84902
CAD	Canadian dollar	1.83382
ISK	Icelandic króna	84.2999
NKR	Norwegian krone	8.29839
NZD	New Zealand dollar	1.98790
SFR	Swiss franc	1.54164
USD	United States dollar	1.33144
YEN	Japanese yen	112.592
ZAR	South African rand	4.87314

¹ Average for the month: OJ C 168, 4.7.1995.

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*

June					
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	FMK	Finnish markka All products	5.88000
		39.5239 on 24.6.1995	HFL	Dutch guilder All products	2.19672
DKR	Danish krone All products	7.74166	IRL	Irish pound All products	0.829498
DM	German mark All products	1.94962	LIT	Italian lira All products	2311.19
			OS	Austrian schilling All products	13.7190
DR	Greek drachma All products	302.837	PTA	Spanish peseta All products	170.165
ESC	Portuguese escudo All products	198.202	SKR	Swedish krona All products	9.91834
FF	French franc All products	6.61023	UKL	Pound sterling All products	0.840997

2. Twenty-first Western Economic Summit

2.2.1. Following the Twenty-first Western Economic Summit, held in Halifax from 15 to 17 June, the following Communiqué and Chairman's Statement were adopted:

Summit communiqué

'Preamble

1. We, the Heads of State or Government of seven major industrialized nations and the President of the European Commission, have met in Halifax for our 21st annual summit. We have gathered at a time of change and opportunity, and have reaffirmed our commitment to working together and with our partners throughout the world.

Growth and employment

2. The central purpose of our economic policy is to improve the well-being of our people, allowing them to lead full and productive lives. Creating good quality jobs and reducing unemployment, which remains unacceptably high in too many of our countries, are thus an urgent priority for all of us. We are committed to establishing an economic environment conducive to the accomplishment of this goal.

3. We remain encouraged by the continued strong growth in much of the world's economy. While there has been some slowing, in most of our countries the conditions for continued growth appear to be in place and inflation is well under control. We will pursue appropriate macroeconomic and structural policies to maintain the momentum of growth.

4. Yet problems remain. Internal and external imbalances, together with unhelpful fluctuations in financial and currency markets, could jeopardize achievement of sustained, non-inflationary growth as well as the continued expansion of international trade.

5. We remain committed to the medium-term economic strategy that we earlier agreed upon. Consistent with it, we are determined to make the best possible use of the current economic expansion by taking steps to promote durable job creation. This requires determined action to further reduce public deficits, to maintain a non-inflationary environment and to increase national savings for the funding of a high

level of global investment. Each country has to keep its own house in order.

6. We endorse the conclusions reached by G7 Finance Ministers in Washington and ask them to maintain close cooperation in economic surveillance and in exchange markets.

7. Good fiscal and monetary policies will not on their own deliver the full fruits of better economic performance. We must also remove obstacles to achieving the longer-term potential of our economies to grow and create secure, well-paying jobs. This will require measures to upgrade the skills of our labour force and to promote, where appropriate, greater flexibility in labour-markets and elimination of unnecessary regulations. At Naples we committed ourselves to a range of reforms in the areas of training and education, labour-market regulation and adjustment, technological innovation and enhanced competition. As we pursue these reforms, we welcome the initiation by the OECD of a detailed review of each member economy's structural and employment policies.

8. As a follow-up to our discussions, we agree to ask ministers to meet in France before our next summit to review the progress made in job creation and consider how best to increase employment in all of our countries.

9. We are also committed to ensuring protection for our ageing populations and those in need in our societies. To this end, some of our countries must take measures to ensure the sustainability of our public pension programmes and systems of social support. Similar attention is required in some of our countries to ensuring the availability of private-sector pension funds.

10. We welcome the results of the G7 Information Society Conference held in Brussels in February, including the eight core policy principles agreed to by Ministers, and encourage implementation of the series of pilot projects designed to help promote innovation and the spread of new technologies. We also welcome the involvement of the private sector. We encourage a dialogue with developing countries and economies in transition in establishing the global information society and welcome the proposal that an information society conference be convened in South Africa in the spring of 1996.

Meeting the challenges of the 21st century

11. International institutions have been central to our pursuit of stability, prosperity and equity for the past 50 years. Last year, in Naples, we called for a review

of the international institutions to ensure that they are equipped to deal effectively with the challenges of the future. Today, in Halifax, we are proposing some concrete steps toward this goal. All countries have a stake in effective, efficient institutions. We pledge our full energies to strengthening the institutions in partnership with their entire membership to enhance the security and prosperity of the world.

Strengthening the global economy

12. The world economy has changed beyond all recognition over the last 50 years. The process of globalization, driven by technological change, has led to increased economic interdependence: this applies to some policy areas seen previously as purely domestic and to interactions between policy areas. The major challenge confronting us is to manage this increased interdependence while working with the grain of markets and recognizing the growing number of important players. This is especially important in the pursuit of global macroeconomic and financial stability.

13. Close consultation and effective cooperation on macroeconomic policies among the G7 are important elements in promoting sustained non-inflationary growth, avoiding the emergence of large external and internal imbalances, and promoting greater exchange-market stability. Our ministers have adopted a number of changes to the structure of their consultations over time in order to strengthen policy cooperation, including enhanced consultation with the IMF.

14. The growth and integration of global capital markets have created both enormous opportunities and new risks. We have a shared interest in ensuring the international community remains able to manage the risks inherent in the growth of private capital flows, the increased integration of domestic capital markets and the accelerating pace of financial innovation.

15. The developments in Mexico earlier this year and their repercussions have sharpened our focus on these issues. We welcome the recent, more positive turn of events in Mexico, as well as the positive developments in a number of emerging economies.

16. The prevention of crisis is the preferred course of action. This is best achieved through each country pursuing sound fiscal and monetary policies. But it also requires an improved early-warning system so that we can act more quickly to prevent or handle financial shocks. Such a system must include improved and effective surveillance of national economic policies and financial market developments, and fuller disclosure of this information to market participants. To this end, we urge the IMF:

- to establish benchmarks for the timely publication of key economic and financial data;
- to establish a procedure for the regular public identification of countries which comply with these benchmarks;

□ to insist on full and timely reporting by member countries of standard sets of data, provide sharper policy advice to all governments, and deliver franker messages to countries that appear to be avoiding necessary action.

17. If prevention fails, financial market distress requires that multilateral institutions and major economies be able to respond where appropriate in a quick and coordinated fashion. Financing mechanisms must operate on a scale and with the timeliness required to manage shocks effectively. In this context, we urge the IMF:

□ to establish a new standing procedure — emergency financing mechanism — which would provide faster access to Fund arrangements with strong conditionality and larger upfront disbursements in crisis situations.

18. To support this procedure, we ask:

□ the G10 and other countries with the capacity to support the system to develop financing arrangements with the objective of doubling, as soon as possible, the amount currently available under the GAB to respond to financial emergencies.

19. To ensure that the IMF has sufficient resources to meet its ongoing responsibilities, we urge continued discussions on a new IMF quota review.

20. Solid progress on the elements discussed above should significantly improve our ability to cope with future financial crises. Nevertheless, these improvements may not be sufficient in all cases. In line with this, and recognizing the complex legal and other issues posed in debt crisis situations by the wide variety of sources of international finance involved, we would encourage further review by G10 Ministers and Governors of other procedures that might also usefully be considered for their orderly resolution.

21. We continue to support the inclusion of all IMF members in the SDR system. Moreover, we urge the IMF to initiate a broad review of the role and functions of the SDR in light of changes in the world financial system.

22. Closer international cooperation in the regulation and supervision of financial institutions and markets is essential to safeguard the financial system and prevent an erosion of prudential standards. We urge:

- a deepening of cooperation among regulators and supervisory agencies to ensure an effective and integrated approach, on a global basis, to developing and enhancing the safeguards, standards, transparency and systems necessary to monitor and contain risks;
- continued encouragement to countries to remove capital market restrictions, coupled with strengthened policy advice from international financial institutions on the appropriate supervisory structures;
- Finance Ministers to commission studies and analysis from the international organizations responsible

for banking and securities regulations and to report on the adequacy of current arrangements, together with proposals for improvement where necessary, at the next summit.

23. We also recognize that international financial fraud is a growing problem. We are committed to improving communication between regulators and law enforcement agencies.

Promoting sustainable development

24. A higher quality of life for all people is the goal of sustainable development. Democracy, human rights, transparent and accountable governance, investment in people and environmental protection are the foundations of sustainable development. The primary responsibility rests with each country but bilateral and multilateral international cooperation are essential to reinforce national efforts. We are committed to securing substantial flows of funds and to improving the quality of our assistance.

25. The IDA plays an indispensable role in helping to reduce poverty and integrate the poorest countries into the global economy. We urge all donor countries to fulfil promptly their commitments to IDA-X and to support a significant replenishment through IDA-XI. We look forward to the recommendations of the Development Committee's Task Force on Multilateral Development Banks.

26. Multilateral institutions play a crucial role by providing intellectual leadership and policy advice, and by marshalling resources for countries committed to sustainable development. The United Nations and the Bretton Woods institutions should build on their respective strengths. The UN offers a unique forum for consensus-building on global priorities, is an advocate for core values and responds to development and humanitarian needs. The Bretton Woods institutions have a particular role in promoting macroeconomic stability, in supporting favourable environments for sustainable development and in mobilizing and transferring resources for development. We will work with the organizations and all their members to ensure that relevant multilateral institutions:

- make sustainable development a central goal of their policies and programmes, including by intensifying and deepening the integration of environmental considerations into all aspects of their programmes;
- encourage countries to follow sound economic, environmental and social policies and to create the appropriate legal and structural framework for sustainable development;
- encourage countries to follow participatory development strategies and support governmental reforms that ensure transparency and public accountability, a stable rule of law and an active civil society;
- encourage the development of a healthy private sector, expand guarantees and co-financing arrange-

ments to catalyse private flows, and increase credit for small and medium-sized enterprises;

- continue to provide resources for the infrastructure needed for sustainable development, where these are not available from the private sector.

27. We agree on the need to actively support the peace process in the Middle East. Such support would include the establishment of a new institution and financing mechanism enhancing regional cooperation. We therefore urge the task force already at work to continue its deliberations with an aim to arriving at a suitable proposal in time for the Amman summit next October.

Reducing poverty

28. An overriding priority is to improve the plight of the world's poor. Persistence of extreme poverty and marginalization of the poorest countries is simply not compatible with universal aspirations for prosperity and security. Sub-Saharan Africa faces especially severe challenges. We will work with others to encourage relevant multilateral institutions:

- to focus concessional resources on the poorest countries, especially those in sub-Saharan Africa, which have a demonstrated capacity and commitment to use them effectively, and take trends in military and other unproductive spending into account in extending assistance;
- to direct a substantially increased proportion of their resources to basic social programmes and other measures which attack the roots of poverty.

29. We welcome the Paris Club response to our encouragement last year to improve the treatment of the debt of the poorest countries and urge the full and constructive implementation of the Naples terms. We recognize that some of the poorest countries have substantial multilateral debt burdens. We will encourage:

- the Bretton Woods institutions to develop a comprehensive approach to assist countries with multilateral debt problems, through the flexible implementation of existing instruments and new mechanisms where necessary;
- better use of all existing World Bank and IMF resources and adoption of appropriate measures in the multilateral development banks to advance this objective and to continue concessional ESAF lending operations.

30. Open markets throughout the world are also crucial to accelerated economic growth in the developing countries. Multilateral institutions should work to assist the integration of the poorest countries into the world trading system. We encourage the WTO to monitor and review the Uruguay Round's impact on the least-developed countries.

Safeguarding the environment

31. We place top priority on both domestic and international action to safeguard the environment. Envi-

ronmental protection triggers the development and deployment of innovative technologies, which enhance economic efficiency and growth and help create long-term employment. In their policies, operations and procurement, G7 governments must show leadership in improving the environment. This will require the appropriate mix of economic instruments, innovative accountability mechanisms, environmental impact assessment and voluntary measures. Efforts must focus on pollution prevention, the polluter-pays principle, internalization of environmental costs, and the integration of environmental considerations into policy- and decision-making in all sectors.

32. We underline the importance of meeting the commitments we made at the 1992 Rio Earth Summit and subsequently, and the need to review and strengthen them, where appropriate. Climate change remains of major global importance. We will work with others:

- to fulfil our existing obligations under the Climate Change Convention and our commitments to meet the agreed ambitious timetable and objectives to follow up the Berlin Conference of the Parties;
- to implement the medium-term work programme adopted pursuant to the Convention on Biological Diversity;
- to conclude successfully the work of the CSD inter-governmental panel on forests and promote a successful UN Conference on Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks and international consensus at the next CSD session on action to deal with the problems of the world's oceans.

33. We encourage a clearer delineation of the mandates of the CSD and UNEP. The CSD should be the global forum for identifying and agreeing upon long-term strategic goals for sustainable development. UNEP should act as an international environmental voice and catalyst; it should focus on monitoring, assessment, and the development of international environmental law.

Preventing and responding to crises

34. Disasters and other crises complicate the development challenge and have exposed gaps in our institutional machinery. To help prevent and mitigate emerging crises, including those with human rights and refugee dimensions, we will ask:

- the UN Secretary-General to explore means to improve the analysis and utilization of disaster and conflict-related early warning information, particularly through the High Commissioners on Human Rights and Refugees;
- the Bretton Woods institutions and the UN to establish a new coordination procedure, supported as necessary by existing resources, to facilitate a smooth transition from the emergency to the rehabilitation phase of a crisis, and to cooperate more effectively with donor countries;

□ the bodies involved in the provision of humanitarian assistance to cooperate more closely with the Department of Humanitarian Affairs in its assigned coordination role.

Reinforcing coherence, effectiveness and efficiency of institutions

35. To fulfil their missions effectively in the future, multilateral institutions must continue to undertake reforms and to improve coordination and reduce overlap. The international financial institutions have shown flexibility in responding to the changing needs of the world economy; there nevertheless remain a number of areas where improvements are desirable to better prepare the institutions for the challenges ahead. We will encourage:

- the World Bank and the regional development banks to decentralize their operations wherever possible;
- the IMF and World Bank to concentrate on their respective core concerns (broadly, macroeconomic policy for the IMF, and structural and sectoral policies for the World Bank);
- revision of the ministerial committees of the IMF and World Bank to promote more effective decision-making;
- the World Bank group to integrate more effectively the activities of the International Finance Corporation and the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency into its country-assistance strategies;
- the multilateral development banks to coordinate their respective country programmes more effectively with bilateral and other multilateral donors.

36. So as to allow the United Nations better to meet the objectives in its Charter, we will encourage broadening and deepening the reform process already under way and will work with others:

- to complete the agenda for development, which should set out a fresh approach to international cooperation and define the particular contribution expected of UN bodies;
- to develop a more effective internal policy coordination role for the Economic and Social Council (Ecosoc); encourage deeper cooperation between the UN and specialized agencies both at headquarters and in the field; consolidate and streamline organizations in the economic and social fields, such as humanitarian relief and development assistance; and encourage the adoption of modern management techniques, with a more transparent and accountable Secretariat;
- to update and focus mandates to avoid duplication; eliminate overlaps with new organizations, for instance Unctad with WTO, and consider the roles of certain institutions in light of evolving challenges, for example Regional Economic Commissions and UNIDO.

We call upon Member States to meet their financial obligations and urge early agreement on reform of the system of assessment.

37. To increase overall coherence, cooperation and cost effectiveness, we will work with others to encourage:

- rationalization of data collection, analysis, priority-setting, and reporting activities, and greater complementarity in the provision of assistance at the country level;
- improved coordination among international organizations, bilateral donors and NGOs;
- all institutions to formulate and implement plans to effect significant reductions in operating costs over the next few years.

Follow-up

38. These are our initial proposals to prepare multilateral institutions for the challenges of the next century. We intend to promote them actively, working together with the wider international community in all appropriate organizations. In particular, in the UN, we commit ourselves to working with other members to advance these goals. We will use the 50th anniversary celebrations in October 1995 to build consensus on these priorities with others. We will take stock at our meeting next year in France.

Creating opportunities through open markets

39. We recognize that new investment and increased trade are vital to achieving our growth and employment objectives. In a global market, opportunities for domestic and foreign producers and suppliers of goods and services depend as much on domestic policies as on external barriers. In order to improve market access, we intend to work for the reduction of remaining internal and external barriers.

40. We will implement the Uruguay Round Agreements fully and reaffirm our commitment to resist protectionism in all its forms. We will build on the Agreements to create new opportunities for growth, employment and global cooperation. We will work together and with our trading partners to consolidate the WTO as an effective institution and are committed to ensuring a well-functioning and respected dispute-settlement mechanism. We endorse closer cooperation between the WTO and other international economic institutions. We recognize the importance of enhancing the transparency of the WTO.

41. We support accession to the WTO in accordance with the rules that apply to all of its members and on the basis of meaningful market-access commitments. We are committed to ensuring that our participation in regional trade initiatives continues to be a positive force for the multilateral system.

42. The momentum of trade liberalization must be maintained. We are committed to the successful com-

pletion of current negotiations in services sectors and, in particular, significant liberalization in financial and telecommunications services. We will proceed with follow-up work foreseen in the Uruguay Round Final Act. We encourage work in areas such as technical standards, intellectual property and government procurement; an immediate priority is the negotiation in the OECD of a high-standard multilateral agreement on investment. We will begin discussions on investment with our partners in the WTO. We recognize that initiatives such as regulatory reform have a particularly important contribution to make to trade liberalization and economic growth by removing administrative and structural impediments to global competition.

43. Consistent with the goal of continued trade liberalization, we will pursue work on:

- trade and environment to ensure that rules and policies in these different areas are compatible;
- the scope for multilateral action in the fields of trade and competition policy;
- trade, employment and labour standards.

44. We will work together with our partners in the WTO and other appropriate forums to create the basis for an ambitious first WTO ministerial meeting in Singapore in 1996.

Economies in transition

45. We recognize the progress of many countries in transition toward democratic, market-based societies. Early and determined macroeconomic stabilization has proved to be the most effective strategy to allow an early return to growth. To consolidate these gains, the process of far-reaching structural reform must be pursued vigorously. We will continue our support for economic reform in the economies in transition and for their integration into the global trade and financial systems. We recognize their need for improved market access.

46. We welcome the good start Ukraine has made on its bold programme of economic reform. The recent Stand-by Arrangement with the IMF provided the basis for substantial financial support by the international financial institutions and bilateral donors. We encourage Ukraine to continue its reform efforts in close cooperation with the international financial institutions. Assuming the continuation of strong economic reform, an additional USD 2 billion in commitments could be available from the international financial institutions by the end of 1996.

47. We are encouraged by Russia's renewed commitments to financial stabilization and economic reform. Continued political reform is also necessary. We believe that a stable political, regulatory and legal environment, and the development of a modern financial

sector, together with the full implementation of the policy measures outlined in the recently signed IMF Stand-by Arrangement, will promote Russian economic recovery. We welcome the June 3 Paris Club debt-rescheduling agreement and recognize the relevance of a comprehensive multilateral treatment of Russia's external public debt. We also note Russia's interest in working in close cooperation with the Paris Club.

Nuclear safety

48. Each country is responsible for the safety of its nuclear facilities. We welcome progress to date in improving levels of nuclear safety in the countries of Central and Eastern Europe and the newly independent States. We congratulate President Kuchma of Ukraine on his decision to close the Chernobyl nuclear power plant by the year 2000. We reaffirm the commitments of support made last year at Naples under the G7 action plan for Ukraine's energy sector. We are pleased to note the replenishment of the EBRD nuclear safety account and the commitment of bilateral resources for short-term safety upgrades and preliminary decommissioning work for the closure of Chernobyl. We invite other donors to join with the G7 countries in contributing funds for this purpose.

49. In order to assist the closure of Chernobyl, we will continue our efforts to mobilize international support for appropriate energy production, energy efficiency and nuclear safety projects. Any assistance for replacement power for Chernobyl will be based on sound cost-effective and environmental criteria. The World Bank and EBRD should continue their cooperation with Ukraine in devising a realistic long-term energy strategy. They should increase their financial contribution in support of appropriate energy sector reform and energy conservation measures, and mobilize private sector support for energy investments.

Next summit

50. We have accepted the invitation of the President of France to meet in Lyons from 27 to 29 June 1996.'

Chairman's statement

'1. On this 50th anniversary of the end of the Second World War and the birth of the United Nations, we have discussed in a spirit of cooperation political issues of global importance. Noting with satisfaction what has been achieved through reconciliation and cooperation, we have confirmed our desire to work together ever more closely in finding solutions.

Commitment to multilateral engagement

2. We reaffirm our commitment to the UN, whose Charter lays down the fundamental principles for an international order based on peace and security, sus-

tainable development, and respect for human rights. We support measures to strengthen the UN, which is called upon to play an ever more important role in the post-cold-war period and will work with other Member States to build, through concrete reforms of the institutions, a more effective and efficient organization to meet the challenges of the next half-century. We call upon Member States to meet their financial obligations and urge early agreement on reform of the system of assessment.

3. The United Nations must be able to act more quickly and effectively to address threats to international peace and security. We, for our part, are determined to coordinate more closely our individual efforts to assist in the prevention, management and resolution of conflicts. A high priority should be placed on the early warning of crises, political mediation and, in accordance with realistic mandates, the rapid deployment of UN civilian and military personnel, including peacekeepers, to areas of conflict. We encourage further efforts to improve operational planning and procedures for peacekeeping missions as well as to modernize command and control equipment, logistical arrangements and facilities. We also stress the need for measures to ensure the security of UN personnel, including the early entry into force of the recently adopted UN Convention for the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel. We welcome the growing role of regional organizations and arrangements in building stability and security and in the prevention and management of conflicts, and we attach special importance to reinforcing cooperation between such organizations and the United Nations.

Arms control and disarmament

4. We welcome the indefinite extension of the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty and the commitment of States party to the universalization of the Treaty as well as their decisions to strengthen the review process and adopt a set of principles and objectives for non-proliferation and disarmament. The entry into force of START I is a major landmark in the process of nuclear arms control, which was greatly helped by the decision of Ukraine to accede to the NPT. We now look forward to the early ratification of START II. We support the safe and secure dismantlement of the nuclear weapons eliminated under START I and we welcome the work of the United States and Russia on measures to ensure that the fissile material from these weapons is rendered unusable for weapons purposes. The disposal of weapons-grade plutonium deserves particular attention and we encourage its further study.

5. We are encouraged by the growing international recognition of the need to complete without delay universal, comprehensive and verifiable treaties to ban nuclear weapons tests and to cut off the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons and other nuclear explosive devices. Recognizing the continuing dan-

gers posed worldwide by criminal diversion and illicit trafficking of nuclear materials, and drawing on the decisions taken in Naples and the practical work undertaken by our experts since then, we resolve to work together to strengthen systems of control, accounting and physical security for nuclear materials, to expand our cooperation in the area of customs, law enforcement and intelligence, and to strengthen through venues such as the IAEA and Interpol the international community's ability to combat nuclear theft and smuggling. We emphasize the importance of bringing the Chemical Weapons Convention into force at the earliest possible date and call for rapid progress in developing verification systems for the Biological Weapons and Toxins Convention.

6. The excessive transfer of conventional arms, in particular to areas of conflict, is one of our main preoccupations. We are appalled by the continuing injuries to civilians caused by anti-personnel landmines. We urge States to become party to the 1980 Conventional Weapons Convention and to participate in its review conference this autumn in an effort to strengthen multilateral controls over anti-personnel landmines. We urge all countries to support full implementation of the UN Register of Conventional Arms and note that Article 26 of the UN Charter calls for 'the least diversion for armaments of the world's human and economic resources'. Regional organizations can help promote transparency and confidence-building measures that reduce excessive stockpiling of conventional weapons. We shall work with others for effective and responsible export controls on arms and sensitive dual-use goods and technologies.

Promoting new approaches

7. New approaches are needed in the UN and elsewhere to deal with emerging global challenges such as environmental degradation, unsustainable population growth, mass displacement of victims of conflict and involuntary migration across borders. Initiatives such as the UN Secretary-General's agenda for development that highlight the linkages between economic, social and political issues could make an important contribution to international stability. We commit ourselves to working with other Member States to build on it. We also recognize the importance of non-governmental organizations in the UN's work on economic and social development, including human rights and humanitarian assistance, and believe that greater coordination of their efforts with those of the UN and other organizations would benefit the world community. We reiterate our firm belief in the necessity for the international community to promote efficient means to respond promptly to humanitarian emergencies, and support the work of the WEU in this area.

8. Respect for the rights of the individual is at the heart of a durable, secure and prosperous international order. We will work to promote good governance and

democratic accountability, which are the surest guarantees of respect for universal human rights and fundamental freedoms. We condemn all forms of discrimination and intolerance, including aggressive nationalism and the mistreatment of persons belonging to minorities. We call upon all States to protect the rights set out in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and to ratify and comply fully with international covenants and other multilateral human rights instruments. We reaffirm our support for the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights and his coordinating role on human rights throughout the UN system. We call for the strengthening of international mechanisms of accountability for human rights violations and on governments to cooperate fully with courts, tribunals and investigative commissions, including on the effective pursuit of individual cases within the bounds of international and domestic law.

9. We restate our resolve to defeat all forms of terrorism. Following recent outrages, we agree to share more intensively our experiences of, and lessons learned from, major terrorist incidents and to strengthen our cooperation in all areas of counter-terrorism, including research and technology. We call upon all States that assist terrorists to renounce terrorism and to deny financial support, the use of their territory or any other means of support to terrorist organizations. We attach particular importance to measures to impede the ability of terrorist organizations to raise funds, and urge other governments to strenuously enforce laws against terrorist activity and join existing treaties and conventions against terrorism. In pursuit of these shared aims, we charge our terrorism experts group to report to a ministerial-level meeting on specific, cooperative measures to deter, prevent, and investigate terrorists acts. These sessions should be held prior to our next meeting.

10. Transnational criminal organizations are a growing threat to the security of our nations. They undermine the integrity of financial systems, breed corruption, and weaken emerging democracies and developing countries around the world. To counter their criminal activities effectively, we will work to reinforce existing institutions and to strengthen our cooperation, exchange of information, and assistance to other nations. Sanctuaries provided by some countries to transnational criminal organizations and their agents create a major difficulty in the implementation of justice. We all agree to cooperate more closely together, and with others, to ensure that they cannot escape justice by crossing borders. We encourage all governments to adhere to and implement relevant international conventions and the recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force. We recognize that ultimate success requires all governments to provide for effective measures to prevent the laundering of proceeds from drug trafficking and other serious crimes. To implement our commitments in the fight against transnational organized crime, we have estab-

lished a group of senior experts with a temporary mandate to look at existing arrangements for cooperation both bilateral and multilateral, to identify significant gaps and options for improved coordination, and to propose practical action to fill such gaps. The group will report back to the summit in 1996.

Europe

11. After five decades of division, we now have the historic opportunity to establish in all of Europe democracy, a market economy, stability, peace and prosperity. We strongly support the contribution of the European Union to stability and cooperation through its Europe Agreements with Central European countries and the Baltic States as well as through partnership agreements with Russia, Ukraine and other newly independent States. We encourage States to take full advantage of the opportunities afforded by the Pact on Stability in Europe and NATO's Partnership For Peace programme for enhancing security and stability in the whole of Europe. We encourage other multilateral forums and arrangements to assist in the integration of Europe. We are pleased with the steps taken at the Budapest summit last year to strengthen the capabilities of the OSCE, and we will contribute to the OSCE study into a security model for Europe for the 21st century.

12. We are deeply concerned by the continuing escalation of hostilities in Bosnia, especially in the area of Sarajevo. We appeal to all parties to establish an immediate moratorium on military operations in order to allow political negotiations, without which no lasting solution is possible, to resume as quickly as possible on the basis of the Contact Group proposals, which we urge the Bosnian Serbs to accept.

13. We condemn the taking of UN hostages by the Bosnian Serbs, their deplorable shelling of civilian populations and their obstruction of Unprofor's freedom of movement. We demand the immediate and unconditional release of the remaining hostages and hold the Bosnian Serb leadership accountable for their safety. We call on the Bosnian Government and all other parties to renew the Cessation of Hostilities Agreement and to ensure the free passage of humanitarian assistance.

14. We welcome the decision of the UN Security Council to strengthen Unprofor and to provide it with a rapid reaction capacity to enhance its security and its ability to protect civilians, facilitate the delivery of humanitarian assistance and promote conditions for a lasting peace. The Rapid Reaction Force will be under UN command, as stipulated in the Security Council resolution, and operate in accordance with Unprofor's existing mandate.

15. We call for renewed impetus to be given urgently to the peace process and, in this connection, we wel-

come the appointment of Carl Bildt as EU negotiator and offer our strong support to him and to UN negotiator Thorvald Stoltenberg in their efforts to achieve a durable settlement.

16. We call for early mutual recognition between the republics in the former Yugoslavia within their existing internationally recognized borders; recognition between Bosnia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia would be an important first step, and we urge President Milosevic to take it. The Bosnian-Croat Federation is a way to advance reconciliation, and we continue to support steps to help stabilize the situation in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

17. We remain concerned about the risk of further fighting in Croatia. Both the Croatian Government and the Croatian Serbs must exercise restraint. We urge the parties to honour the March 29 1994 ceasefire and to cooperate with the United Nations in implementing UNCRO's new mandate. We call for further development of the Economic Agreement between the two sides and the opening of political talks to achieve a settlement respecting the internationally recognized borders of Croatia while establishing autonomy for the Serb population on the basis of the principles underlying the Zagreb-4 plan for Croatia.

Middle East and Africa

18. The Israel-Jordan Peace Treaty is an important building block for peace throughout the region. It is imperative that the momentum for peace be maintained. We encourage the conclusion of peace treaties between Israel and Lebanon and Syria. We pledge our firm support for the Israeli-Palestinian Declaration of Principles. We urge Israel and the Palestinian Authority to conclude, as agreed between them, the arrangements for elections in the Palestinian Autonomous Territory and the redeployment of Israeli defence forces. We also recognize the importance of the economic basis for peace, notably the need for regional integration. We reiterate our call to the League of Arab States to end its boycott of Israel.

19. We call upon the Government of Iran to participate constructively in regional and world affairs, and to desist from supporting radical groups that seek to destroy the Middle East Peace Process and destabilize the region. We also call on the Iranian Government to reject terrorism and, in particular, to withdraw its support from the continuing threats to the life of Mr Salman Rushdie and others associated with his work. We call on all States to avoid any collaboration with Iran which might contribute to the acquisition of a nuclear weapons capability.

20. We reiterate our resolve to enforce full implementation of each and every relevant UN Security Council resolution concerning Iraq and Libya until they are complied with, and recall that such imple-

mentation would entail the reassessment of sanctions. We urge Iraq to reconsider its rejection of UN Security Council Resolution 986, which would permit the sale of oil and purchase of humanitarian goods.

21. We support the positive steps of the Algerian Government towards economic reform and believe that peace and stability provide the only durable foundation for success. We call for an end to the violence in Algeria and urge all parties that accept non-violent and democratic principles to pursue political reconciliation through peaceful dialogue and a genuine electoral process.

22. We applaud the peaceful and democratic transition of power in South Africa, the successful holding of elections elsewhere in southern Africa, and the Angolan peace process. These developments provide good grounds for optimism about Africa's longer-term prospects. We will continue to support efforts by African leaders to prevent conflict and enhance the welfare of their populations through democratization, structural reform and economic liberalization.

23. We condemn extremists in Burundi and Rwanda and support measures to hold them accountable for their actions, including through the International Tribunal for Rwanda. We call for greater international support for humanitarian assistance for the Rwanda/Burundi region. We support the convening of a UN- and OAU-sponsored Conference on Stability and Security in the Lakes Region.

Asia-Pacific

24. We welcome the emerging dialogue and cooperation in and with the Asia-Pacific region in various forms including the ASEAN Regional Forum. We welcome China's growing participation in international and regional forums dealing with political, economic and security issues. Each of us will pursue our respective dialogues with China in the interests of a more stable and prosperous world. We look forward to a smooth transfer of government in Hong Kong in 1997, with the object of maintaining its economic prosperity and social stability.

25. We call on North Korea to observe the agreements reached at the NPT Review and Extension Conference. We believe the Agreed Framework between the United States and North Korea offers a real prospect

for resolving the North Korea nuclear problem, and we are encouraged by recent developments in this regard. We call on North Korea to fulfil its commitment to the regime of IAEA safeguards and to uphold the terms of the Agreed Framework. The support of the international community can be demonstrated *inter alia* through participation in the Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organization (KEDO). We also believe that progress in the South-North dialogue will contribute to peace and security on the Korean Peninsula.

26. We are concerned about the potential for conflict in Kashmir and urge all parties to pursue a peaceful settlement. To help lower tension and build confidence on the subcontinent, as well as to strengthen the framework of global security, we urge India and Pakistan to support international arms control norms, accede to the NPT and refrain from taking further steps towards ballistic missile deployment or any other measures that might precipitate a regional arms race.

27. We call on the Government of Myanmar to release Aung San Suu Kyi and other political prisoners, without conditions, and to engage in a dialogue of reconciliation aimed at the full and early realization of democracy and national unity.

28. The South China Sea has become increasingly an area of territorial dispute. We call upon all parties to resolve their differences in a peaceful manner respecting international norms.

Americas

29. We encourage implementation by the States of the Americas of the Miami Summit Plan of Action to strengthen democratic institutions, eliminate the threat of terrorism, eradicate poverty and discrimination, conserve their natural environment and negotiate the free trade area of the Americas. We support the Government of Mexico's bold steps towards political reform and dialogue. We commend the efforts of the Guarantor Group of the Rio Protocol to help Peru and Ecuador achieve a permanent peace between them. We support international cooperation in Haiti's economic and democratic development, and look forward to free and open legislative elections scheduled for June 25.'

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. 10-1994

Point 1.2.46

Commission Decision 94/1073/EC of 12 October 1994 concerning the grant of State aid by France to the Bull group in the form of a non-notified capital increase
OJ L 386, 31.12.1994

Bull. 12-1994

Point 1.2.81

Commission Decision 94/1075/ECSC of 21 December 1994 concerning aid to be granted by Germany to the steel company EKO Stahl GmbH, Eisenhüttenstadt
OJ L 386, 31.12.1994

Bull. 1/2-1995

Point 1.3.29

Commission Decision 95/255/EC of 17 February 1995 declaring a concentration to be compatible with the common market
OJ L 161, 12.7.1995

Point 1.3.110

Proposal for a Council Decision on the conclusion, on behalf of the Community, of the Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the North-East Atlantic
OJ C 172, 7.7.1995

Point 1.3.111

Common position (EC) No 5/95 adopted by the Council on 23 January 1995 with a view to adopting a Council Regulation on operations to promote tropical forests
OJ C 160, 26.6.1995

Bull. 3-1995

Point 1.3.143

Council resolution of 27 March 1995 on the transposition and application of Community social legislation
OJ C 168, 4.7.1995

Point 1.3.148

Council resolution of 27 March 1995 on the balanced participation of men and women in decision-making
OJ C 168, 4.7.1995

Bull. 4-1995

Point 1.3.10

Proposal for a Parliament and Council Directive on *in vitro* diagnostic medical devices
OJ C 172, 7.7.1995

Point 1.3.98

Proposal for a Council Regulation (EC) amending Regulation (EEC) No 1973/92 establishing a financial instrument for the environment (LIFE)
OJ C 184, 18.7.1995

Point 1.3.100

Proposal for a Council Regulation (EC) amending Regulation (EEC) No 259/93 on the supervision and control of shipments of waste within, into and out of the European Community
OJ C 164, 30.6.1995

Point 1.3.112

Amended proposal for a Council Regulation (EC) extending to the periods 1991/92 and 1992/93 the

increase decided for the periods 1993/94 and 1994/95 of the global quantities fixed for Greece, Spain and Italy within the framework of the additional levy system in the sector of milk and of milk products
OJ C 157, 23.6.1995

Point 1.4.59

Information concerning the date of entry into force of Decision of the EEA Council No 1/95 of 10 March 1995 on the entry into force of the Agreement on the European Economic Area for the Principality of Liechtenstein and the Agreement on the European Economic Area as regards the Principality of Liechtenstein
OJ L 140, 23.6.1995

Point 1.6.5

European Parliament Decision 95/220/EC, Euratom, ECSC of 5 April 1995 giving discharge to the Commission in respect of the implementation of the general budget of the European Communities for the 1992 financial year
OJ L 141, 24.6.1995

Point 1.6.6

European Parliament Decision 95/221/EC, Euratom, ECSC of 5 April 1995 giving discharge to the Commission in respect of the implementation of the general budget of the European Communities for the 1993 financial year
OJ L 141, 24.6.1995

Point 1.6.7

European Parliament Decision 95/225/EC of 5 April 1995 giving discharge to the Commission in respect of the financial management of the fifth European Development Fund for the 1993 financial year

European Parliament Decision 95/226/EC of 5 April 1995 giving discharge to the Commission in respect of the financial management of the sixth European Development Fund for the 1993 financial year

European Parliament Decision 95/227/EC of 5 April 1995 giving discharge to the Commission in respect of the financial management of the seventh European Development Fund for the 1993 financial year
OJ L 141, 24.6.1995

Point 1.6.8

European Parliament Decision 95/223/EC of 5 April 1995 giving discharge to the Management Board of the European Centre for the Development of Vocational Training in respect of the implementation of its budget for the 1993 financial year
OJ L 141, 24.6.1995

Point 1.6.9

European Parliament Decision 95/224/EC of 5 April 1995 giving discharge to the Administrative Board of the European Foundation for the Improvement of Living and Working Conditions in respect of the implementation of its budget for the 1993 financial year
OJ L 141, 24.6.1995

Point 1.6.10

European Parliament Decision 95/222/ECSC of 5 April 1995 giving discharge to the Commission in respect of the management of the ECSC for the 1993 financial year
OJ L 141, 24.6.1995

Point 1.10.13

Special report No 2/95 concerning the Stabex fund in the context of the first financial Protocol of the fourth Lomé Convention
OJ C 167, 3.7.1995

Points 1.10.16 and 1.10.17

Opinions adopted by the Economic and Social Committee at its 325th meeting on 27 April
OJ C 155, 21.6.1995

Bull. 5-1995

Point 1.1.1

Council Regulation (EC) No 1683/95 of 29 May 1995 laying down a uniform format for visas
OJ L 164, 14.7.1995

Point 1.3.19

Amended proposal for a European Parliament and Council Directive amending Council Directives 89/647/EEC and 93/6/EEC with respect to the supervisory recognition of contracts for novation and netting agreements ('contractual netting')
OJ C 165, 1.7.1995

Point 1.3.87

Amended proposal for a Council Directive concerning Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control
OJ C 165, 1.7.1995

Point 1.3.112

Amended proposal for a Council Regulation (EC) on measures to be taken in dealing with certain bene-

ficiaries of operations financed by the Guarantee Section of the EAGGF
OJ C 171, 7.7.1995

Point 1.3.114

Proposal for a Council Decision concerning the objectives and detailed rules for restructuring the fisheries sector in Sweden and Finland over the period 1 January 1995 to 31 December 1996 with a view to achieving a lasting balance between resources and their exploitation
OJ C 171, 7.7.1995

Point 1.3.116

Proposal for a Council Regulation (EC) amending for the 18th time Regulation (EEC) No 3094/86 laying

down certain technical measures for the conservation of fishery resources
OJ C 180, 14.7.1995

Point 1.3.139

Proposal for a European Parliament and Council Directive amending Council Directive 89/552/EEC on the coordination of certain provisions laid down by law, regulation or administrative action in Member States concerning the pursuit of television broadcasting activities
OJ C 185, 19.7.1995

Point 1.4.55

Proposal for a Council Regulation (EC) concerning humanitarian aid
OJ C 180, 14.7.1995

4. Corrigenda

2.4.1. This section lists the corrigenda to earlier issues of the Bulletin. The corrections are shown in bold.

Bull. 5-1995

Point 1.7.5

The title to read: '**Economic and Social Committee own-initiative opinion on the proposal for a Directive ...**'.

5. Index

- A**
- Accession: 1.4.57; 1.4.58
 - ACP Convention: I.19; I.58; 1.4.114; 1.4.115
 - ACP States: 1.4.121
 - Afghanistan: 1.4.54; 1.4.107
 - Africa: I.16; I.55
 - Agri-monetary measures: 1.3.161
 - Agricultural prices and related measures: 1.3.160
 - Agricultural structures: 1.3.97; 1.3.98
 - Aid for refugees: 1.4.106; 1.4.107; 1.4.112; 1.4.113
 - AIDS: 1.3.214; 1.3.215
 - Air pollution: 1.3.148; 1.3.155; 1.3.156
 - Air transport: 1.3.132; 1.3.133; 1.3.135; 1.3.136
 - Albania: 1.10.28
 - Anti-dumping: 1.4.26 to 1.4.30
 - Anti-fraud measures: 1.6.10 to 1.6.14
 - Arable crops: 1.3.162 to 1.3.164; 1.3.170
 - Areas with exceptionally low population densities: 1.3.101
 - Argentina: 1.3.118
 - Asia: 1.4.103 to 1.4.107
 - Association agreements: 1.4.62; 1.4.63; 1.4.82
 - Association Council: 1.4.70; 1.4.72
 - Asylum and immigration: I.221.5.3; 1.5.4
 - Audiovisual policy: 1.3.226 to 1.3.228
 - Austria: 1.3.14; 1.3.165; 1.3.166; 1.4.22; 1.10.28; see State aid
- B**
- Baltic States: 1.4.54; 1.4.59 to 1.4.61; 1.4.63; 1.4.64
 - Banana trade: 1.3.166
 - Bangladesh: 1.4.105
 - Barcelona Convention: 1.3.153
 - Basle Convention: 1.3.149
 - Bathing water: 1.3.152
 - Beef/veal: 1.3.170
 - Belarus: 1.4.54; 1.4.88
 - Belgium: 1.3.102; see State aid
 - Blood products: 1.3.216
 - Borrowing activities: 1.6.8
 - Bosnia-Herzegovina: 1.4.76
 - Bulgaria: 1.4.64; 1.4.66
 - Burkina Faso: 1.4.121
 - Burma: see Myanmar
 - Burundi: I.56; 1.4.9; 1.4.116
- C**
- Cambodia: 1.4.53; 1.4.54
 - Canada: I.15; 1.3.86; 1.3.87; 1.3.191; 1.4.102
 - Cancer: 1.3.213
 - CAP: 1.3.160 to 1.3.181
 - CAP (State aid): 1.3.172 to 1.3.179
 - Cape Verde: 1.3.185; 1.4.54
 - Central Africa: 1.3.134
 - Central African Republic: 1.4.121
 - Central and Eastern Europe: I.19; I.31 to I.47; I.57; 1.4.59 to 1.4.61; 1.4.64 to 1.4.66
 - Cereals: 1.3.32; 1.3.164; 1.3.170; 1.3.181
 - CFSP: 1.4.1 to 1.4.7
 - CFSP (statements): 1.4.8 to 1.4.19
 - Chernobyl: 1.3.146
 - Chile: I.16; 1.4.10
 - China: 1.2.6; 1.4.11; 1.4.38
 - CIS (Commonwealth of Independent States): I.21; 1.5.8
 - CITES (Convention on international trade in endangered species of wild flora and fauna): 1.3.150
 - Climate: 1.3.158
 - Cohesion Fund: 1.3.105; 1.3.106
 - Colombia: 1.4.12
 - Commission legislative programme: 1.10.19
 - Common foreign and security policy: see CFSP
 - Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS): 1.4.54; 1.4.86 to 1.4.95
 - Communicable diseases: 1.3.215
 - Community law (monitoring of application): 1.8.1 to 1.8.4
 - Community programme of technical assistance for the Commonwealth of Independent States: see TACIS
 - Comoros: 1.3.186; 1.4.121
 - Competition: 1.3.46 to 1.3.75
 - Competitiveness: 1.3.3; 1.3.76
 - Concentrations: 1.3.48 to 1.3.58
 - Congo: 1.4.121
 - Consumer information: 1.3.220; 1.3.221
 - Consumer protection: 1.3.222
 - Consumers: 1.3.219 to 1.3.222
 - Continuing training: 1.3.89; 1.3.90
 - Controlled thermonuclear fusion programme (1994-98): 1.3.83
 - Convention on international trade in endangered species of wild flora and fauna: see CITES
 - Cooperation agreements: 1.4.104
 - Cooperative, mutual and non-profit sector: 1.3.80
 - Coordination of economic policies: 1.3.12 to 1.3.15
 - Costa Rica: 1.4.109
 - Côte d'Ivoire: 1.3.187
 - Cotton: 1.3.167
 - Council of Europe: I.1 to I.58
 - Court of Auditors: 1.10.23
 - Court of Auditors (Opinions): 1.10.26
 - Court of Auditors (Special Report): 1.10.24; 1.10.25
 - Court of First Instance

- agriculture: 1.8.39; 1.8.40
- commercial policy: 1.8.65
- competition: 1.8.34; 1.8.35; 1.8.42 to 1.8.55; 1.8.60; 1.8.61
- external relations: 1.8.38; 1.8.57
- free movement: 1.8.41
- State aid: 1.8.36; 1.8.37; 1.8.56; 1.8.62
- Court of Justice: I.20; 1.10.22
- agriculture: 1.8.9 to 1.8.11
- competition: 1.8.19 to 1.8.21
- external relations: 1.8.7; 1.8.25
- free movement: 1.8.6; 1.8.8; 1.8.12 to 1.8.18; 1.8.58; 1.8.64
- freedom to provide services: 1.8.59
- infringements: 1.8.26 to 1.8.31
- jurisdiction: 1.8.32; 1.8.33
- social provisions: 1.8.13 to 1.8.18
- State aid: 1.8.22; 1.8.23; 1.8.63
- taxation: 1.8.24
- Credit institutions: 1.3.37
- CREST: 1.3.81; 1.3.82
- Croatia: 1.4.77
- Cuba: 1.4.110
- Culture: 1.3.223; 1.3.224
- Customs information system: see CIS
- Customs union: 1.4.24
- Cyprus: 1.4.70; 1.4.71
- Czech Republic: 1.4.23; 1.4.66

D

- Dangerous substances: 1.3.147
- Data protection: 1.3.44
- Declining industrial areas: 1.3.94; 1.3.104
- Developing countries: 1.4.40 to 1.4.45; 1.4.106
- Development of Community internal and external border areas: see Interreg programme
- Development of the European audiovisual industry: see MEDIA
- Development policy: 1.4.40 to 1.4.53
- Diplomas in medical professions: 1.3.35
- Disasters (Community aid): 1.3.211
- Distance selling: 1.3.222
- Doctors: 1.3.35
- Drug dependence: 1.4.46
- Drugs: 1.3.217; 1.3.218; 1.4.46

E

- EAGGF
 - Guarantee Section: 1.3.171
- East Africa: 1.4.121
- EBRD: 1.4.23
- ECHO: 1.4.54; 1.4.87
- Economic and monetary union: see EMU
- Economic and social cohesion: 1.3.92 to 1.3.106
- Economic conversion of coal-mining areas: see Rechar programme

- ECSC operating budget: 1.6.3
- EDF: I.19; I.58; 1.4.54; 1.4.121
- Education: 1.3.89; 1.3.90
- EFTA: 1.4.54
- Egypt: 1.2.7; 1.4.84
- EIB: 1.10.27; 1.10.28
- Electricity: 1.3.117
- Emergency aid: 1.3.211
- EMI: 1.10.30
- Employment: I.4 to I.10; 1.3.197 to 1.3.201
- EMU: I.11; 1.3.12 to 1.3.15; 1.10.30
- Energy: 1.3.108; 1.3.109; 1.3.117
- Energy (Community strategy): 1.3.113 to 1.3.116
- Energy (Green Paper): 1.3.113; 1.3.114
- Environment: 1.3.146; 1.3.150 to 1.3.159
- Equal opportunities: I.23; 1.3.206 to 1.3.210
- Equatorial Guinea: 1.3.188
- ERDF: 1.3.102 to 1.3.104
- ESF: 1.3.103; 1.3.104
- Estonia: 1.4.23; 1.4.631.10.28
- Europe Agreements: 1.4.62 to 1.4.66
- European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund: see EAGGF
- European Bank for Reconstruction and Development: see EBRD
- European Community Humanitarian Office: see ECHO
- European Development Fund: see EDF
- European Free Trade Association: see EFTA
- European Investment Bank: see EIB
- European Monetary Institute: see EMI
- European Regional Development Fund: see ERDF
- European Social Fund: see ESF
- European Year: 1.3.89
- Europol: I.20; 1.5.5
- Export credits: 1.4.31

F

- Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro): 1.4.80; 1.4.81
- Fight against drugs: I.24; 1.3.217; 1.3.218; 1.4.46; 1.5.10; 1.5.11
- Fiji: 1.10.28
- Financial and technical assistance: 1.4.95
- Financial and technical cooperation: 1.4.84; 1.4.121
- Financial operations: 1.6.7 to 1.6.9
- Financial perspective: 1.6.2
- Financial regulations: 1.6.4 to 1.6.6
- Financial services: 1.3.37
- Finland: 1.3.14; 1.3.25 to 1.3.27; 1.3.94 to 1.3.97; 1.3.101; 1.3.165; 1.3.166; 1.4.22; 1.10.28
- Firms: 1.3.79; 1.3.80
- Fisheries (external aspects): 1.3.185 to 1.3.193
- Fisheries (internal aspects): 1.3.182 to 1.3.184
- Fisheries (prices): 1.3.194
- Fisheries (products): 1.3.195
- Fisheries (State aid): 1.3.196
- Fisheries (structures): 1.3.99

- Fodder: 1.3.165
 Food aid: 1.4.51 to 1.4.53
 Foodstuffs: 1.3.22; 1.3.32
 Framework programme for R&TD 1994-98: 1.3.83; 1.3.84
 France: 1.3.100; 1.10.28; see State aid
 Free movement of goods: 1.3.18 to 1.3.34
 Free movement of persons: 1.3.35
 Free movement of services: 1.3.37 to 1.3.39
 Free movement of workers: 1.3.36
 Fruit and vegetables: 1.3.32
- G**
- Gaza Strip: 1.4.84
 General budget: 1.6.1; 1.6.2
 Georgia: 1.4.89
 Germany: 1.3.13; 1.3.98; 1.3.102; 1.10.28; see State aid
 Government deficits: 1.3.13 to 1.3.15
 Greece: 1.3.167; 1.3.211
 Group of the seven major industrialized nations: 1.3.146; 1.4.97; 1.4.98
 Guatemala: 1.4.54; 1.4.113
 Guinea-Bissau: 1.4.121
- H**
- Haiti: 1.4.13
 Hazardous waste: 1.3.149
 High-speed train: 1.3.111
 Hops: 1.3.168
 Human rights: 1.2.1 to 1.2.11
 Humanitarian aid: 1.4.54
 Hungary: 1.4.23; 1.4.64; 1.4.66
- I**
- IMF: 1.3.146
 Independent States of the former Soviet Union: see Commonwealth of Independent States
 Indirect taxation: 1.3.40
 Indonesia: 1.4.30
 Industrial policy: 1.3.76 to 1.3.78
 Industrial products: 1.3.21
 Industry and environment: 1.3.147 to 1.3.149
 Information society: 1.3.137 to 1.3.145
 Infringements
 - reasoned opinions: 1.8.2; 1.8.3
 - referrals to the Court: 1.8.4
 Inland transport: 1.3.122 to 1.3.127
 Institutional affairs: 1.9.1 to 1.9.7
 Instruments of trade policy: 1.4.26 to 1.4.31
 Integrated services digital network: see ISDN
 Intellectual property: 1.3.41 to 1.3.43
 Intergovernmental Conference: I.28; 1.9.1 to 1.9.4
 Interinstitutional relations: 1.9.6; 1.9.7
- Internal energy market: 1.3.117
 Internal market: 1.3.16 to 1.3.41
 International Baltic Sea Fishery Commission: 1.3.190
 International Monetary Fund: see IMF
 Interreg programme: 1.3.102
 Investment undertakings: 1.3.37
 Iran: I.171.2.9
 ISDN: 1.3.112
 Israel: 1.4.84
 Italy: 1.3.103; 1.10.28; see State aid
- J**
- Japan: I.15; 1.4.29; 1.4.100; 1.4.101
 JET (Joint European Torus): 1.3.83
 Jordan: 1.4.82; 1.4.84; 1.10.28
- K**
- Kaleidoscope programme 2000: 1.3.224
 Kazakhstan: 1.3.119; 1.4.27; 1.4.87
 Kenya: 1.4.121
 Korea: 1.4.28 to 1.4.30
 Kyrgyzstan: 1.4.23; 1.4.87
- L**
- Laos: 1.4.105
 Latin America: I.161.4.106
 Latvia: 1.4.63
 Lebanon: 1.4.50
 Legislative and administrative simplification: 1.9.5
 Leonardo da Vinci: 1.3.91
 Lesotho: 1.4.53
 Less-developed regions: 1.3.68; 1.3.69; 1.3.103
 Liberia: 1.4.54
 Life insurance: 1.3.37
 Lifts: 1.3.21
 Lithuania: 1.4.63
 Loans: 1.6.9
 Lomé Convention: 1.4.115; 1.4.118
 Long-term unemployment: 1.3.95
 Luxembourg: 1.10.28
- M**
- Malawi: 1.4.53
 Mali: 1.4.121
 Malta: 1.4.72; 1.4.73
 Mashreq: 1.4.82
 Mauritania: 1.4.121
 Media: 1.3.39
 MEDIA (programme for the development of the European audiovisual industry): I.26; 1.3.225 to 1.3.228
 Mediterranean: 1.3.153

Mediterranean countries: I.13; I.19; I.49 to I.53; I.57; 1.4.69 to 1.4.81
 Mercosur Group: I.16; 1.4.108
 Mexico: I.16; 1.4.54
 Middle East: 1.4.83; 1.4.84
 Milk and milk products: 1.3.169
 Mobile and personal telecommunications: 1.3.140
 Moldova: 1.4.90
 Mongolia: 1.4.39
 Motor vehicles: 1.3.20
 Mozambique: 1.4.53
 Multimedia: 1.3.143
 Multimodal transport: 1.3.122 to 1.3.124
 Myanmar: 1.2.5

N

NAFO: 1.3.191 to 1.3.193
 Namibia: 1.10.28
 Nepal: 1.4.54; 1.4.105
 Netherlands Antilles: 1.4.121
 NGOs: 1.4.47; 1.4.48
 Nicaragua: 1.4.113
 Niger: 1.4.53; 1.4.121
 Nigeria: 1.4.14
 Noise pollution: 1.3.157
 Non-governmental organizations: see NGOs
 Non-life insurance: 1.3.37
 North Sea: 1.3.154
 Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organization: see NAFO
 Norway: 1.4.55
 Nuclear energy: 1.3.118; 1.3.119
 Nuclear fusion: 1.3.87
 Nuclear safety: 1.3.159
 Nuclear tests: 1.4.4
 Nuclear weapons (non-proliferation): 1.4.19

O

Objects of cultural interest: 1.3.19
 Occupied Territories (West Bank): 1.4.84
 OCTs: 1.4.121
 OECD: 1.4.31
 Oman: 1.4.83
 Open network provision (ONP): 1.3.142
 Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development: see OECD
 Organized crime: 1.5.9
 Overseas countries and territories: see OCTs

P

Pakistan: 1.4.105
 Papua New Guinea: 1.4.121
 Passport: 1.1.1
 Peace in the Middle East: 1.4.85
 Philippines: 1.4.105

Plant health legislation: 1.3.32 to 1.3.34
 Plant protection products: 1.3.34
 Poland: 1.4.23; 1.4.27; 1.4.66
 Police and customs cooperation: 1.5.5 to 1.5.9
 Portugal: 1.3.170; 1.10.28; see State aid
 Postal services: 1.3.145
 Pre-accession strategy: 1.4.59 to 1.4.61
 Price marking (consumer protection): 1.3.220
 Protection of financial interests: 1.5.6; 1.6.10; 1.6.11
 Protocol on social policy: 1.3.205
 Public health: 1.3.212 to 1.3.218
 Public procurement: 1.3.45

R

Racism: I.23; 1.2.2; 1.2.3
 Rail transport: 1.3.122 to 1.3.124
 Rechar programme: 1.3.102
 Regional development programmes: 1.3.92; 1.3.93
 Rehabilitation aid: 1.4.49; 1.4.50
 Report on monitoring the application of Community law: 1.8.1
 Research (international cooperation): 1.3.86; 1.3.87
 Research and development: 1.3.81; 1.3.82; 1.4.45
 Right of establishment: 1.3.35
 Right of residence: 1.1.1
 Road transport: 1.3.125 to 1.3.127
 Romania: 1.4.57; 1.4.64; 1.4.66
 Rules applying to businesses: 1.3.46 to 1.3.58
 Russian Federation: I.14; 1.4.15; 1.4.23; 1.4.27; 1.4.33; 1.4.91; 1.4.92
 Rwanda: 1.4.117

S

Scientific and Technical Research Committee: see CREST
 Senegal: 1.3.189; 1.4.121
 Sheepmeat and goatmeat: 1.3.170
 Shipbuilding: 1.3.61 to 1.3.66
 Shipping: 1.3.128 to 1.3.131; 1.3.134; 1.7.2
 Single programming documents (SPD): 1.3.94 to 1.3.96; 1.3.98; 1.3.100; 1.3.101
 Slovak Republic: 1.4.23; 1.4.58; 1.4.66
 Slovenia: 1.4.62
 Small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs): 1.3.67
 Social policy: 1.3.202 to 1.3.205
 Social security for migrant workers: 1.3.202
 Solidarity: 1.3.211
 South Africa: I.16; 1.4.8; 1.4.118 to 1.4.120; 1.10.27
 Southern Africa: 1.4.121
 Spain: 1.3.103; 1.3.104; 1.3.167; 1.10.28; see State aid
 State aid
 • Austria: 1.3.69; 1.3.172; 1.3.173
 • Belgium: 1.3.175
 • Denmark: 1.3.63
 • France: 1.3.64; 1.3.136; 1.3.176
 • Germany: 1.3.61; 1.3.62; 1.3.68; 1.3.71; 1.3.196

- Italy: 1.3.60; 1.3.73 to 1.3.75; 1.3.174; 1.3.177
- Netherlands: 1.3.65; 1.3.178
- Portugal: 1.3.66; 1.3.67
- Spain: 1.3.70; 1.3.72
- United Kingdom: 1.3.179

Statistics (policy aspects): 1.7.1 to 1.7.3
 Statistics (results): 1.7.4
 Steel: 1.3.77; 1.3.78
 Steel industry: 1.3.60
 Steel products: 1.4.32 to 1.4.34
 Structured relations: 1.4.59 to 1.4.61
 Sustainable development: 1.4.42
 Sweden: 1.3.14; 1.3.25 to 1.3.27; 1.3.165; 1.3.166;
 1.4.22; 1.10.28
 Switzerland: 1.3.102; 1.3.159
 Syria: 1.2.10

T

TACIS: 1.4.87
 Taiwan: 1.4.30
 Tadjikistan: 1.4.87
 Technical coal research: 1.3.85
 Telecommunications: 1.3.112; 1.3.138 to 1.3.142
 Telematique initiative: 1.3.112
 Television: 1.3.141; 1.3.144
 Textile products: 1.4.35 to 1.4.39; 1.4.65
 Thailand: 1.4.30; 1.4.106
 Tourism: 1.7.3
 Trans-European networks: 1.3.107 to 1.3.112
 Transatlantic Declaration: 1.4.99; 1.4.102
 Transport: 1.3.110; 1.3.111; 1.3.120; 1.3.121
 Tropical forests: 1.3.151
 Tunisia: 1.10.28
 Turkey: 1.4.74; 1.4.75
 Turkmenistan: 1.4.87

U

Ukraine: 1.3.120; 1.3.146; 1.4.27; 1.4.33; 1.4.93 to
 1.4.95
 United Kingdom: 1.10.28; see State aid
 United Nations: I.16; I.54

United States: I.15; 1.2.8; 1.3.41; 1.3.45; 1.3.135;
 1.3.180; 1.4.26; 1.4.99
 Uzbekistan: 1.4.27; 1.4.87

V

Value-added tax (VAT): 1.3.40
 Venezuela: 1.4.111
 Veterinary legislation: 1.3.23 to 1.3.31
 Vietnam: 1.4.104; 1.4.105
 Vocational training: 1.3.70; 1.3.91

W

Washington Convention: see CITES
 Water pollution: 1.3.148; 1.3.153; 1.3.154
 Water quality: 1.3.152
 West Africa: 1.3.134
 West Bank: 1.4.84
 Western Economic Summit: 1.4.97
 White Paper (Growth, competitiveness, employment):
 1.3.1 to 1.3.10
 Wild fauna and flora: 1.3.150
 Workplace health and safety: 1.3.203; 1.3.204
 World Bank: 1.3.146
 World Trade Organization (WTO): I.15; I.18; 1.3.134;
 1.4.21; 1.4.22

X

Xenophobia: I.23; 1.2.2; 1.2.3

Y

Yugoslavia (former): I.48; 1.4.16 to 1.4.18; 1.4.76 to
 1.4.81

Z

Zambia: 1.4.121



Supplements 1995

1/95 Address by Jacques Santer,
President of the Commission,
to the European Parliament
on the occasion of the investiture
debate of the new Commission

Commission's programme for 1995

**Presentation to the European Parliament
by Jacques Santer**

**Resolution of the European Parliament
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