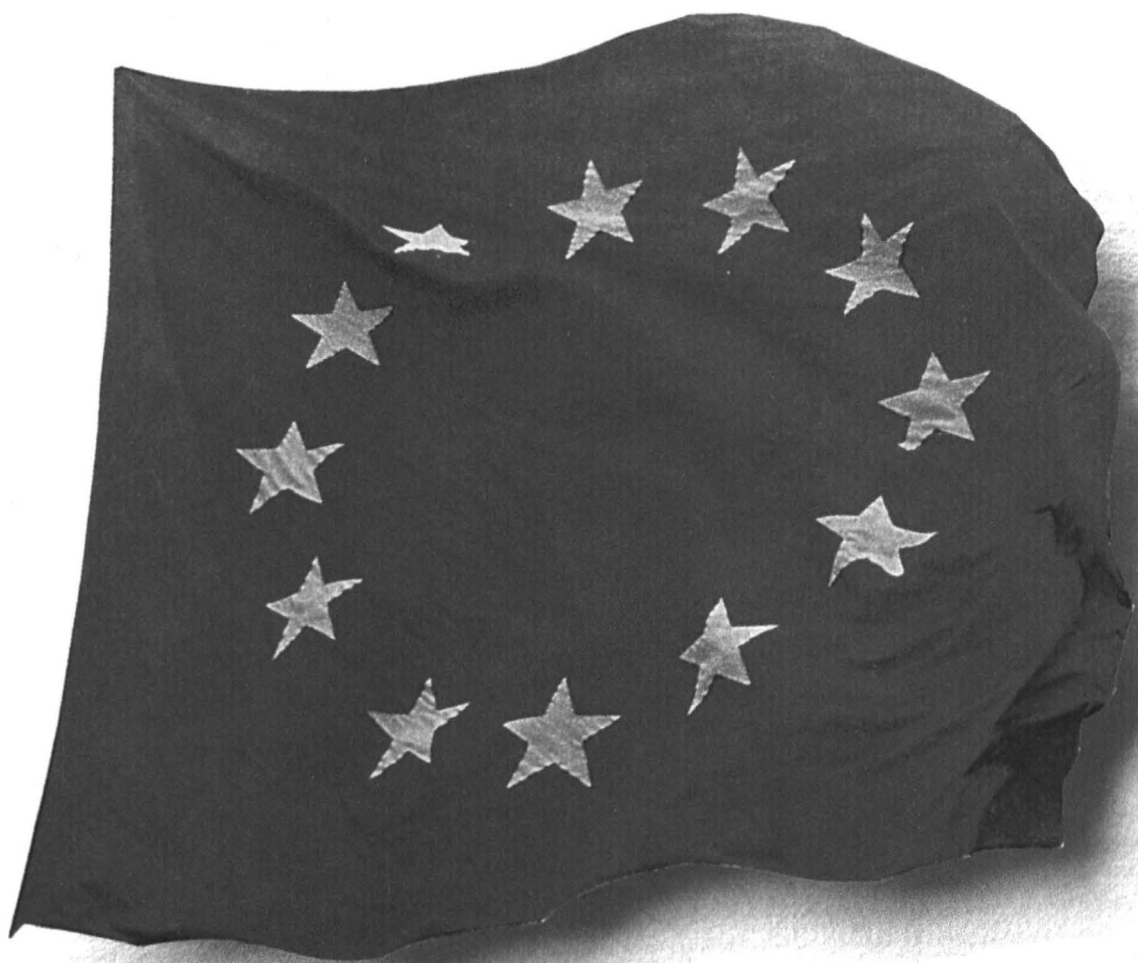


European Commission

Bulletin **of the European Union**



7/8 • 1995

The *Bulletin of the European Union* reports on the activities of the Commission and the other Community institutions. It is produced by the Secretariat-General of the European Commission and published 10 times a year in the official European languages.

The following reference system is used: the first digit indicates the part number, the second digit the chapter number and the subsequent digit or digits the point number. Citations should therefore read as follows: Bull 1/2-1994, point 1.1.1 or 2.2.3.

Supplements to the Bulletin are published in a separate series at irregular intervals. They contain official Commission material (e.g. communications to the Council, programmes, reports and proposals).

European Commission
Secretariat-General
Editorial team: rue de la Loi 200 — B-1049 Brussels — Tel. 295 79 30

Sent to press in November 1995

© ECSC-EC-EAEC, Brussels • Luxembourg, 1995
Reproduction is authorized provided the source is acknowledged.

Printed in France

European Commission

Bulletin **of the European** **Union**

7/8 • 1995

Bulletin information service

Readers can obtain information on developments since this issue went to press (date of adoption of instruments by the Council, of opinions given by Parliament or the Economic and Social Committee, of publication in the Official Journal, etc.) by telephoning the documentation service of the Commission Offices on the following numbers:

London	(171) 222 8122
Belfast	240 708
Cardiff	371 631
Edinburgh	225 2058
Dublin	671 2244

References in the text

References to other parts of the same issue of the Bulletin are given in parentheses in text, thus (→ point 2.1.53).

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 JULY/AUGUST 1995

	News in brief	6
1	Union citizenship	8
2	Human rights	10
3	The Community economic and social area	13
	Implementation of the White Paper on growth, competitiveness and employment	13
	Economic and monetary policy	13
	Internal market	15
	Competition	20
	Industrial policy	33
	Research and technology	33
	Education, vocational training and youth	34
	Economic and social cohesion	36
	Trans-European networks	42
	Energy	42
	Transport	45
	The information society, telecommunications	48
	Environment	50
	Agriculture	52
	Fisheries	56
	Employment and social policy	59
	Equal opportunities	62
	Solidarity	63
	Public health	64
	Consumer policy	65
	Culture	66
	Information, communication and audiovisual media	67
4	Role of the Union in the world	69
	Common foreign and security policy	69
	International organizations and conferences	74
	Common commercial policy	76
	Development policy	79
	Humanitarian aid	82
	Central and Eastern Europe, Baltic States	82
	Mediterranean and Middle East	85
	Independent States of the former Soviet Union; Mongolia	90
	United States, Japan and other industrialized countries	93
	Asia	94
	Latin America	95

	ACP countries, South Africa and OCTs	96
	Diplomatic relations	99
5	Justice and home affairs cooperation	100
6	Financing Community activities	101
	Budgets	101
	Financial operations	107
7	Statistical system	109
8	Community law	111
	Monitoring the application of Community law	111
	Decisions by the Court of Justice and the Court of First Instance	114
9	Institutional affairs	117
10	Community institutions	118
	Parliament	118
	Council	119
	Commission	121
	Community lawcourts	121
	Court of Auditors	122
	European Investment Bank	122
	Economic and Social Committee	124
	ECSC Consultative Committee	125
	Committee of the Regions	126

Part Two DOCUMENTATION

1	The ecu	130
2	Council recommendation on the broad guidelines of the economic policies of the Member States and of the Community	132
3	Additional references in the Official Journal	137
4	Corrigenda	141
4	Index	142

PART ONE

**ACTIVITIES
IN JULY/AUGUST 1995**

News in brief

Union citizenship

- The European Ombudsman is appointed (→ point 1.1.6).
- The Commission adopts three proposals for Directives on the elimination of controls at internal frontiers (→ points 1.1.2 to 1.1.4).

Community economic and social area

Economic and monetary policy

- The Council adopts broad economic policy guidelines (→ points 1.3.6 and 2.2.1).

Internal market

- The Commission adopts a Green Paper on copyright and related rights in the information society (→ point 1.3.24).
- The Commission adopts a Green Paper on the protection of utility models (→ point 1.3.23).

Competition

- The Commission adopts guidelines on employment aid (→ point 1.3.53).

Transport

- The Commission adopts a common transport policy action programme for 1995-2000 (→ point 1.3.111).

Information society, telecommunications

- The Commission adopts a proposal for a Directive establishing common rules for the development of postal services and a notice on the application of the competition rules to the postal sector (→ points 1.3.132 and 1.3.133).

Agriculture

- The Commission adopts a communication and two proposals for Council Regulations on the reform of the rice sector and the Uruguay Round Agreement (→ points 1.3.149 and 1.3.150).

Employment and social policy

- The Commission adopts its annual report on employment (→ point 1.3.177).

Equal opportunities

- The Commission adopts a proposal for a Decision on the fourth medium-term Community action programme (1996-2000) (→ point 1.3.187).

Consumer policy

- The Commission adopts a proposal for a Directive on the indication of product prices (→ point 1.3.196).

Role of the Union in the world*International organizations and conferences*

- The multilateral interim agreement on financial services is approved by the WTO (→ point 1.4.20).

Mediterranean and Middle East

- The Council adopts Decisions on detailed procedures for the structured dialogue with Cyprus and with Malta (→ points 1.4.72 and 1.4.75).

Independent States of the former Soviet Union, Mongolia

- The interim agreement with Russia is signed (→ point 1.4.89).

United States, Japan and other industrialized countries

- The Commission adopts a communication on strengthening relations with the United States (→ point 1.4.95).

Asia

- The Commission adopts a communication on a long-term policy for relations with China (→ point 1.4.98).

1. Union citizenship

Freedom of movement and right of residence

1.1.1. With a view to achieving the objective set out in Article 7a of the EC Treaty, which provides for the establishment of the internal market — defined as ‘an area without frontiers in which the free movement of goods, persons, services and capital is ensured’ — and imposes an obligation on the Union and its Member States to produce results, an obligation that can be met only if all controls at internal frontiers are abolished, the Commission has adopted a package of three proposals: a proposal for a Directive on the elimination of controls on persons crossing internal frontiers (→ point 1.1.2); a proposal for a Directive on the right of third-country nationals to travel in the Community (→ point 1.1.3); and a proposal for a Directive on the abolition of restrictions on movement and residence within the Community for nationals of Member States (→ point 1.1.4).

1.1.2. Proposal for a Council Directive on the elimination of controls on persons crossing internal frontiers.

References:

Dublin Convention determining the State responsible for examining applications for asylum lodged in one of the Member States of the European Communities: Bull. 6-1990, point 2.2.2

Council Regulation (EC) No 1683/95 laying down a uniform format for visas: OJ L 164, 14.7.1995; Bull. 5-1995, point 1.1.1

Proposal for a Council Decision establishing the Convention on the crossing of the external frontiers of the Member States: COM(93) 684; Bull. 12-1993, point 1.5.3; Bull. 4-1994, point 1.4.1

Proposal for a Council Regulation determining the countries whose nationals must be in possession of a visa when crossing the external borders of the Member States: COM(93) 684; Bull. 12-1993, point 1.2.30; Bull. 4-1994, point 1.1.6

Adopted by the Commission on 12 July. The proposal, which is based on Article 100 of the EC Treaty, provides for the abolition of controls at internal frontiers. It defines the scope of aboli-

tion, specifying in particular that the crossing of an internal frontier may not in itself give rise to controls or formalities, that all persons, whatever their nationality, should be able to cross such frontiers unimpeded, and that the concept of internal frontier encompasses common land frontiers, airports for intra-Community flights and seaports for intra-Community sea crossings. Abolition goes hand in hand with the application of flanking measures (Dublin Convention on political asylum, uniform format for visas, Conventions on external frontiers and the European Information System, and the common list of third countries whose nationals must be in possession of a visa). In order to facilitate the adoption and implementation of these measures, 31 December 1996 has been set as the deadline for the transposal of the future Directive by the Member States. There is also a safeguard clause enabling Member States faced with a serious threat to public policy or public security to reinstate controls for a period of 30 days.

COM(95) 347

1.1.3. Proposal for a Council Directive on the right of third-country nationals to travel in the Community.

Adopted by the Commission on 12 July. The proposal, which is based on Article 100 of the EC Treaty, seeks to coordinate the legislation of the Member States in such a way as to give third-country nationals lawfully resident in one Member State the right to travel for a brief stay in the territory of any of the other Member States. It will enable holders of a residence permit or visa issued by a Member State to travel throughout the Community without further formalities.

COM(95) 346

1.1.4. Proposal for a Parliament and Council Directive amending Directive 68/360/EEC on the abolition of restrictions on movement and residence within the Community for workers of Member States and their families and Directive 73/148/EEC on the abolition of restrictions on movement and residence within the Community for nationals of Member States with regard to establishment and the provision of services.

Directives to be amended:

Council Directive 68/360/EEC: OJ L 257, 19.10.1968

Council Directive 73/148/EEC: OJ L 172, 28.6.1973

Adopted by the Commission on 12 July. The proposal, which is based on Articles 49, 54(2) and 63(2) of the EC Treaty, seeks to amend Directives 68/360/EEC and 73/148/EEC, deleting the provisions enabling the crossing of internal borders to be made subject to the production of a valid identity document.

COM(95) 348

1.1.5. Resolution of the Representatives of the Governments of the Member States, meeting within the Council, supplementary to the resolutions of 23 June 1981, 30 June 1982 and 14 July 1986 concerning the introduction of a passport of uniform pattern.

Council approval: Bull. 6-1995, point 1.1.1

Adopted by the Council on 10 July.

OJ C 200, 4.8.1995

Right of petition and right of access to the Ombudsman

References:

Council Decision 94/114/EC, ECSC, Euratom approving the Decision of the European Parliament on the regulations and general conditions governing the performance of the Ombudsman's duties: OJ L 54, 25.2.1994; Bull. 1/2-1994, point 1.1.3

Parliament Decision on the regulations and general conditions governing the performance of

the Ombudsman's duties: OJ C 91, 28.3.1994; Bull. 3-1994, point 1.1.2

Parliament Decision amending Article 159 of its Rules of Procedure on appointment of the Ombudsman: Bull. 5-1995, point 1.10.1

1.1.6. Parliament Decision 95/376/EC, Euratom, ECSC appointing the Ombudsman of the European Union.

Adopted on 12 July. Pursuant to Article 138e of the EC Treaty Parliament appointed Jacob Söderman Ombudsman of the European Union. The Ombudsman is empowered to receive complaints from any citizen of the Union or any natural or legal person residing or having its registered office in a Member State concerning instances of maladministration in the activities of the Community institutions or bodies.

OJ L 225, 22.9.1995

1.1.7. Parliament resolution on the role of the European Ombudsman appointed by Parliament.

Adopted on 14 July. Parliament is of the opinion that the combination of its Committee on Petitions and the Ombudsman constitutes an effective system for defending the interests of ordinary citizens and, by extension, for improving the democratic functioning of the Community. Recalling that the Ombudsman's main remit is to investigate instances of maladministration in the activities of the Community institutions or bodies, it asked the Council and the Commission to cooperate closely with him and, in particular, to provide him with the information and documents he needs to perform his duties effectively.

OJ C 249, 25.9.1995

2. Human rights

Actions outside the European Union

General

1.2.1. Commission report on the implementation of measures intended to promote observance of human rights and democratic principles (for 1994).

Adopted by the Commission on 12 July. The report comes in response to Parliament concerns over the coordination and effectiveness of measures to support human rights and democratic principles. In it, the Commission gives an overview of the goals and priorities pursued last year using those budget headings of relevance to the 'European initiative for democracy and the protection of human rights' and sets out the principles and commitments underlying Community action in this area. The report goes on to examine the various instruments enabling the Community to meet its obligations and commitments. These include the insertion of a human rights clause in agreements with non-member countries, initiatives to deal with human rights violations and with obstacles to democracy, and financial resources. A table at the end of the report shows how these resources were spent in 1994.

COM(95) 191

China

1.2.2. Parliament resolution on the detention of Harry Wu.

Adopted on 13 July. Parliament condemned the arrest by the Chinese authorities of the long-time political prisoner, Harry Wu, now a US citizen, during a visit to China on a US passport. It demanded his immediate and unconditional release and called on the Commission and Council to use their influence to ensure his safety and well-being and to secure his release.

OJ C 249, 25.9.1995

1.2.3. Parliament resolution on the situation in Tibet and the disappearance of the six-year old Panchen Lama.

Adopted on 13 July. Gravely concerned at reports of the abduction of Gedhun Choekyi Nyima and his parents by the Chinese authorities shortly after the boy was deemed to be the latest reincarnation of Tibet's second most important spiritual leader, the Panchen Lama, who died in 1989, Parliament called on the Chinese authorities to ensure that the boy and his family were immediately released and allowed to return home. It invited the Commission and Council to tell the Chinese authorities how damaging oppression of the Tibetan people was to EU-China relations, and called for encouragement for any initiative to settle the Sino-Tibetan problem through political dialogue.

OJ C 249, 25.9.1995

India

1.2.4. Parliament resolution on the kidnapping of EU citizens in Kashmir.

Adopted on 13 July. Parliament condemned the kidnapping of foreign tourists and called on the Al Faran group to release the remaining captives unconditionally and without delay. It took the view that the crisis in Kashmir could be resolved only if all the parties concerned began talks on a peaceful settlement, general reconciliation and the restoration of democratically-based government.

OJ C 249, 25.9.1995

Morocco

1.2.5. Parliament resolution on the sentences against eight Saharan demonstrators in Morocco.

Adopted on 13 July. Parliament demanded the immediate and unconditional release of the eight Saharan students arrested at a demonstration on 11 May at El Ayoun and sentenced to between eight and 15 years by a military tribunal (reduced to one year by King Hassan II) and of all Moroccan and Saharan political prisoners arrested and imprisoned for their opinions. It called on the EU authorities and Member State governments to do all in their power to ensure that the Moroccan Government complied with its commitments and implemented the UN peace plan.

OJ C 249, 25.9.1995

Mexico

1.2.6. Parliament resolution on the situation in Mexico.

Adopted on 13 July. Parliament stressed the need for continued talks and fresh initiatives to solve the problems facing much of the population in many Mexican States. It stressed that only through dialogue and mutual understanding could people live in peace in the areas affected by social unrest. It called on the Mexican Government to ensure that the investigation under way brought to light full details of the events in Guerrero, in which 17 civilians were killed and many others injured, and to reconsider the case of the three priests from the San Cristobal de las Casas diocese (Chiapas) who were recently expelled.

OJ C 249, 25.9.1995

Romania

1.2.7. Parliament resolution on the protection of minority and human rights in Romania.

Adopted on 13 July. Parliament voiced regret that the education law passed by the Romanian Parliament on 28 June arbitrarily restricted the educational rights of minorities, halted the expansion of minority schools and prevented subjects such as economics, engineering and law from being taught in such schools. It called on the Romanian Parliament to introduce legislation overturning the discriminatory law and

asked the Government to comply with its international duties to respect human rights. It also called on the Commission and Council to give human rights generally a high profile in their work on Romania.

OJ C 249, 25.9.1995

Sudan

1.2.8. Parliament resolution on Sudan.

Adopted on 13 July. Parliament condemned the Sudanese Government and factions of the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) for the continuing civil war in the south of the country and the killings, torture and other human rights violations that they were inflicting on civilians there. It condemned the Government for its ongoing policy of forced Islamization of the Christian and Animist south and asked it to safeguard human rights, release all political prisoners and put an end to arbitrary and secret detentions. It also called on EU Member States to bring pressure to bear within the UN Security Council to tighten sanctions against Sudan, including an international arms embargo.

OJ C 249, 25.9.1995

International criminal court

1.2.9. Parliament resolution on the need to establish a permanent international court to try and punish war crimes and crimes against humanity and the operation of the *ad hoc* courts on the former Yugoslavia and Rwanda.

Reference: Parliament resolution on the establishment of an international criminal court: OJ C 128, 9.5.1994; Bull. 4-1994, point 1.3.104

Adopted on 13 July. Seeing a need for a permanent international court, Parliament called on the UN General Assembly to adopt the final draft statute for such a body, as drawn up by an *ad hoc* committee at its 50th meeting. It welcomed the fact that the draft made no provision for the death penalty and urged that the final statute do likewise. It asked the Council, Commission and Member States to do everything required to ensure that funding for the *ad hoc* tribunals be promptly included by the General Assembly in the UN's general budget, and congratulated the Commission for having already approved specific

financing for some of the work of these tribunals. It insisted that, as a matter of urgency, the EU provide the Rwandan Government with the means to hold those suspected of playing a part in the murder of Tutsis or moderate Hutus, in conditions which did not threaten their lives or health.

OJ C 249, 25.9.1995

Gypsies (Roma)

1.2.10. Parliament resolution on discrimination against the Roma.

Adopted on 13 July. Recognizing that discrimination against the Roma existed in most of the countries where they were settled, Parliament called upon the relevant Parliament committee to draft an emergency report on the matter and asked the Commission to do more to help the Roma people to integrate into the societies in which they lived and contribute to that culture.

OJ C 249, 25.9.1995

Financing

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

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

<i>(ECU)</i>	
Purpose	Amount
Eighteen schemes to support democratization and human rights in developing countries	5 202 051
Mission to assess needs for the presidential and legislative elections in Zaire	65 000
Fourteen rehabilitation projects for victims of torture and organizations which help victims of human rights violations	1 451 000
Nine projects to support democratization and human rights in Latin America	2 063 300
Thirteen projects to support organizations working for human rights and democracy	1 606 000
Aid for two independent media in Kosovo and a non-governmental organization in Belgrade	90 000
Project for Cuba	61 500
Two human rights projects in support of the Barcelona Conference on the Mediterranean and a conference in Finland on minority rights	78 000

3. The Community economic and social area

Implementation of the White Paper on growth, competitiveness and employment

Growth

1.3.1. Parliament resolution on the Commission's recommendation for the broad guidelines of the economic policies of the Member States and the Community (→ point 1.3.7).

1.3.2. Council recommendation 95/326/EC on the broad guidelines of the economic policies of the Member States and of the Community (→ point 1.3.6).

Employment

1.3.3. Commission report 'Employment in Europe 1995' (→ point 1.3.177).

1.3.4. Parliament resolution on the annual report from the Commission 'Employment in Europe — 1994' (→ point 1.3.179).

1.3.5. Commission decision on employment aid guidelines (→ point 1.3.53).

Economic and monetary policy

Economic and monetary union

Coordination of economic policies

Broad guidelines of economic policies

1.3.6. Council recommendation 95/326/EC on the broad guidelines of the economic policies of the Member States and of the Community.

References:

Council recommendation 94/7/EC on the broad guidelines of the economic policies of the Member States and of the Community: OJ L 7, 11.1.1994; Bull. 12-1993, points 1.2.45 and 2.2.1

Council recommendation 94/480/EC on the broad guidelines of the economic policies of the Member States and of the Community: OJ L 200, 3.8.1994; Bull. 7/8-1994, points 1.2.2 and 2.2.1

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

Adoption by the Council of draft broad guidelines for presentation to the European Council: Bull. 6-1995, point 1.3.12

Adoption of a conclusion by the European Council: Bull. 6-1995, points I.11 and 1.3.12

Formally adopted by the Council on 10 July. These guidelines, which constitute the reference framework for the conduct of the economic policies of the Community and the Member States, reaffirm the objectives set in the December 1993 and July 1994 guidelines. The Council considers it essential for the present recovery to be turned into strong, sustainable, non-inflationary medium-term growth which respects the environment. It emphasizes that such growth is important in order to reduce unemployment and to achieve the high degree of convergence necessary to facilitate the move to the third stage of EMU. Achievement of these objectives will continue to require a stable, investment-enhancing, short- and medium-term macroeconomic framework. That framework should be characterized by: a stability-oriented monetary policy whose task is not undermined by inappropriate budgetary and wage developments; sustained efforts to consolidate public finances in most Member States in accordance with the objectives of their convergence programmes; and nominal wage trends consistent with the price-stability objective. At the same time, real wage trends should be below the increase in productivity in order to strengthen the profitability of employment-creating investment. In addition, structural reforms aimed at fostering the competitiveness of Member States' economies and at improving the functioning of their labour markets will constitute an essential complement to this framework.

The full text of this recommendation is set out in the 'Documentation' section (→ point 2.2.1).

OJ L 191, 12.8.1995

1.3.7. Parliament resolution on the Commission's recommendation for the broad guidelines of the economic policies of the Member States and the Community.

References:

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

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

Adopted by Parliament on 14 July. Convinced that the principal task of the economic policies of Member States and the Community is to translate the current economic recovery into sustainable, non-inflationary and job-creating growth, Parliament considers that the Commission's call for a rapid reduction in deficits will create the conditions for a fall in interest rates, thus promoting investment and sustained economic growth. It argues that, for the success of the adjustment process to be guaranteed, the Commission has to establish a medium-term strategy that takes account of such matters of common concern as the achievement of the convergence criteria and an appropriate fiscal/monetary policy mix, the need to tackle exchange-rate instability, the medium-term reform of social protection systems, the priority to be given to the completion of the internal market, the need to develop vocational and ongoing training, and the development of Community legislation regarding the information society. It fears that the measures proposed by the Commission in the recommendations are insufficient to achieve sustainable growth and to tackle massive unemployment and is concerned about the harmful effects of exchange-rate instability. It therefore argues that the contributions of monetary and structural policy need to be spelt out much more clearly and that the employment component of economic growth must be systematically enhanced through the implementation of the recommendations set out in the White Paper on growth, competitiveness and employment.

OJ C 249, 25.9.1995

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 deficit in Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Greece, Spain, France, Italy, the Netherlands, Portugal and the United Kingdom: Bull. 11-1994, point 1.2.11

1.3.8. Council Decision abrogating the Decision on the existence of an excessive deficit in Germany.

Decision abrogated: 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

Council agreement: Bull. 6-1995, point 1.3.13

Formally adopted by the Council on 10 July.

1.3.9. 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

Council agreement: Bull. 6-1995, point 1.3.14

Formally adopted by the Council on 10 July.

1.3.10. Council recommendations with a view to bringing an end to the situation of an excessive deficit in Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, Greece, Spain, France, Italy, the Netherlands, Portugal, the United Kingdom and Sweden.

Commission recommendations: Bull. 6-1995, point 1.3.15

Agreed by the Council on 10 July.

Formally adopted by the Council on 24 July. These recommendations provide for measures designed to bring an end to the excessive deficits in the countries mentioned within a given period.

Internal market

Free movement of goods

Technical aspects

Motor vehicles

1.3.11. Proposal for a Parliament and Council Directive on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to the burning behaviour 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

Parliament approval (second reading): OJ C 166, 3.7.1995; Bull. 6-1995, point 1.3.20

Approved by the Council on 24 July.

1.3.12. Proposal for a Parliament and Council Directive relating to the side-impact resistance of motor vehicles and amending Directive 70/156/EEC on the type-approval of motor vehicles and their trailers.

Commission proposal: OJ C 396, 31.12.1994; COM(94) 519; Bull. 12-1994, point 1.2.10

Endorsed by the Economic and Social Committee on 5 July. The Committee stresses, however, the need to improve and step up safety studies, research and checks.

Endorsed by Parliament (first reading) on 12 July, subject to amendments aimed *inter alia* at making collision tests more stringent.

OJ C 249, 25.9.1995

1.3.13. Proposal for a Parliament and Council Directive on the resistance of motor vehicles to frontal collision and amending Directive 70/156/EEC on the type-approval of motor vehicles and their trailers.

Commission proposal: OJ C 396, 31.12.1994; COM(94) 520; Bull. 12-1994, point 1.2.11

Endorsed by the Economic and Social Committee on 5 July. The Committee stresses, however, the need to improve and step up safety studies, research and checks.

Endorsed by Parliament (first reading) on 12 July, subject to amendments aimed *inter alia* at making collision tests more stringent.

OJ C 249, 25.9.1995

Chemical products

1.3.14. Proposal for a Parliament and Council Directive concerning the placing of biocidal products on the market.

Commission proposal: OJ C 239, 3.9.1993; COM(93) 351; Bull. 7/8-1993, point 1.2.5

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

Economic and Social Committee opinion: OJ C 195, 18.7.1994; Bull. 4-1994, point 1.2.22

Amended proposal adopted by the Commission on 20 July. The amendment inserts technical provisions designed to ensure that authorizations are granted on a harmonized basis and that the system for the mutual recognition of authorizations functions properly.

COM(95) 387

Pharmaceutical products

1.3.15. Commission Regulation amending Annex IV to Council Regulation (EEC) No 2377/90 laying down a Community procedure for the establishment of maximum residue limits of veterinary medicinal products in foodstuffs of animal origin.

Regulation amended: Council Regulation (EEC) No 2377/90 (OJ L 224, 18.8.1990), as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 955/94: OJ L 108, 29.4.1994

Commission proposal to the Council: COM (95) 133; Bull. 4-1995, point 1.3.15

Adopted by the Commission on 27 July. The Regulation adds dimetridazole to Annex IV to Council Regulation (EEC) No 2377/90 in order to ban administration of the substance to any animals used to produce foodstuffs. It was adopted by the Commission because the Council did not act within three months of receiving the Commission's proposal, which had been presented following delivery of an unfavourable

opinion by the Committee for the adaptation to technical progress of the directives in the veterinary medicinal product sector.

Foodstuffs

1.3.16. Proposal for a Parliament and Council Directive amending Council Directive 89/398/EEC on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to foodstuffs intended for particular nutritional uses.

Commission proposal: OJ C 389, 31.12.1994; COM(94) 600; Bull. 12-1994, point 1.2.20

Endorsed by the Economic and Social Committee on 5 July.

Animal and plant health

Animal feed

1.3.17. Proposal for a Council Directive amending Directive 70/524/EEC concerning additives in feedingstuffs.

Directive to be amended: Council Directive 70/524/EEC (OJ L 270, 14.12.1970), as last amended by Directive 93/55/EEC: OJ L 206, 18.8.1993

Commission proposal: COM(95) 132; Bull. 4-1995, point 1.3.14

Rejected by the Council on 17 July. The objective of the proposal was to authorize the use of avoparcin to stimulate milk production. It had been presented to the Council in the absence of an opinion from the Standing Committee for Feedingstuffs. The Scientific Committee for Animal Nutrition had given a favourable opinion.

Plant health

1.3.18. Council Directive 95/38/EC amending Annexes I and II to Directive 90/642/EEC on the fixing of maximum levels for pesticide residues in and on certain products of plant origin, including fruit and vegetables, and providing for the establishment of a list of maximum levels; Council Directive 95/39/EC amending the Annexes to Directives 86/362/EEC and 86/363/EEC on the fixing of maximum levels for pesticide residues in and on cereals and foodstuffs of animal origin.

Directives amended:

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

Commission proposal: COM(95) 272; Bull. 6-1995, point 1.3.32

Adopted by the Council on 17 July. The measures facilitate intra-Community trade in the foodstuffs concerned while ensuring that the health of consumers is properly protected.

OJ L 197, 22.8.1995

Free movement of persons

Right of establishment

1.3.19. Proposal for a Parliament and Council Directive to facilitate practice of the profession of lawyer on a permanent basis in a Member State other than that in which the qualification was obtained.

Commission proposal: OJ C 128, 24.5.1995; COM(94) 572; Bull. 12-1994, point 1.2.29

Economic and Social Committee opinion delivered on 5 July. The Committee endorses the Commission's aims but voices reservations on certain points: temporary nature of the right to practise under the home-country professional title; right to give advice on the law of the host Member State immediately on setting up there; conditions for automatic exemption from an aptitude test on full integration as a lawyer of the host Member State; and recognition of multidisciplinary partnerships despite the fact that these are banned in most Member States.

Free movement of workers

1.3.20. Parliament resolution on discriminatory treatment on the grounds of nationality for foreign language teachers ('lettori') at Verona University, Italy, in violation of Article 48 of the EC Treaty.

Adopted on 13 July. Asserting that foreign language teachers face discriminatory conditions of

employment at Verona University, Parliament calls on the Commission to secure guarantees from the Italian Government that it will respect the rights of these teachers and to ensure that university foreign language teachers suffering from similar discriminations within the EU are granted the same rights as university teachers who are nationals of the Member State where they are working.

OJ C 249, 25.9.1995

Freedom to provide services

Financial services

1.3.21. Proposal for a Parliament and Council Directive amending Council Directive 93/6/EEC on the capital adequacy of investment firms and credit institutions and Council Directive 93/22/EEC on investment services in the securities field.

Directives to be amended:

Council Directive 93/6/EEC: OJ L 141, 11.6.1993; Bull. 3-1993, point 1.2.14

Council Directive 93/22/EEC: OJ L 141, 11.6.1993; Bull. 5-1993, point 1.2.19

Commission proposal: OJ C 50, 25.2.1992; Bull. 1/2-1992, point 1.3.47; OJ C 42, 22.2.1990; COM(89) 629; Bull. 1/2-1990, point 1.1.29

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

Amended proposal adopted by the Commission on 17 July. This proposal reproduces some of the contents of the Commission proposals for Council Directives 93/6/EEC and 93/22/EEC: the provisions in question were aimed at setting up a committee to assist the Commission in the exercise of certain implementing powers and were dropped from the Directives as adopted by the Council. The aim of this proposal is therefore to set up a Securities Committee and to transfer to the Commission, assisted by that Committee, the implementing powers for updating the Directives and adapting them to technical progress; it also adjusts some aspects of the information and notification arrangements put in place by the Directives.

OJ C 253, 29.9.1995; COM(95) 360

Media

1.3.22. Committee of the Regions opinion on the Commission communication on the follow-up to the consultation process relating to the

Green Paper on 'Pluralism and media concentration in the internal market: An assessment of the need for Community action'.

References:

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

Economic and Social Committee opinion: OJ C 110, 2.5.1995; Bull. 1/2-1995, point 1.3.16

Adopted on 19 July. The Committee comes out in favour of establishing a Community framework for action on pluralism and media concentration. It considers, however, that the competences of the Member States and of the regional authorities should be respected, avoiding any unnecessary centralization, and that the regions should be permanently involved in all consultations on new developments in the field. It also wishes to see discussion of the possibility of creating a standing advisory body at European level to deal with media ownership issues.

Industrial property

1.3.23. Commission Green Paper on the protection of utility models in the internal market.

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

Adopted on 19 July. The aim of the Green Paper, which has been drawn up as part of the strategic programme for the internal market, is to invite the Member States, the European Parliament and other interested parties to give their views on whether a Community initiative on utility models is necessary. Utility models, which offer legal protection for industrial property at a lower level than that afforded by patents, are often used to protect technical inventions which are not particularly innovative, such as mechanisms or tools.

The comparative legal and economic studies carried out on the topic, the findings of which are summarized in the Green Paper, have revealed that discrepancies between Member States' rules on utility models are restricting cross-border trade, thereby thwarting completion of the single market, and discouraging innovation. They consequently call for Community action to ensure that:

- protection is provided for short-lived technical inventions;
- protection is provided for technical inventions which involve only a small inventive step;
- protection is obtainable rapidly;
- protection is obtainable simply;
- protection is inexpensive; and
- publication is rapid, so that the public is informed quickly.

The Commission has therefore looked into the form any Community legislation should take and the substance of the arrangements to be introduced.

Several possible options are presented, including:

- alignment of the various national systems by means of a directive, which would also mean introducing this form of protection in countries which do not possess it;
- broader alignment of national laws with mutual recognition of national protection by the Member States. National protection rights and national registration offices would continue to exist, but cross-border protection valid throughout the European Union could be obtained by means of a single application;
- creation by means of a regulation of a new Community protection right governed by Community law, which would take direct effect in all Member States and would have precedence over national systems of protection but would not replace them. This would allow protection which was valid throughout the European Union to be obtained in a single set of proceedings at a joint registration office;
- a combination of several possibilities in order to tailor the new system even better to the requirements of the internal market. As in the case of trade marks and designs, the alignment of national protection systems by means of a directive could be combined with the creation of a uniform protection system by means of a regulation.

Interested parties are invited to answer a number of specific questions, relating to the need for Community action, the various options suggested by the Commission and the substance of the protection to be afforded, before the end of 1995. The consultation process will then contin-

ue with hearings held by the Commission in early 1996.

COM(95) 370

Intellectual property

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

1.3.24. Commission Green Paper on copyright and related rights in the information society.

Adopted on 19 July. This Green Paper, which forms part of the action plan adopted by the Commission in July 1994, endeavours to identify the challenges arising from the advent of the information society and examines the possible impact of the development of new technologies, such as digitization, on copyright and related rights (rights of performers, producers of phonograms and broadcasters). Insufficient protection of these rights could hinder the creation, viability or free movement of information services. Interested parties are invited to air their views on the questions raised and to send in their contributions before 31 October 1995. In the light of the responses received, the Commission will assess the need for action at Community level and decide on the form any such action should take.

The key issues raised in the Green Paper are set out below.

- **Reproduction right:** In the information society, most works will be disseminated in digital format. Digitization makes it possible to make an unlimited number of copies of the same quality as the original. Does Community law need to provide that the act of digitization of a work requires the prior authorization of the original rightholder?
- **Communication to the public:** New technologies will lead to a significant increase in direct communication between service providers and individuals at the receiving end of an on-line service. Where is the borderline between 'communication to the public' requiring prior authorization by the rightholder and 'individual communication' which is, in principle, tolerated?

□ Digital dissemination or transmission right: On the information superhighways a multitude of new kinds of digital transmission will take place. Does rental right, which has already been harmonized, offer adequate protection to the rightholder in cases of electronic delivery?

□ Digital broadcasting right: Digital, multichannel broadcasting enables the consumer to record an unlimited number of perfect copies of works. Should particular rightholders be entitled to an exclusive broadcasting right?

□ Applicable law: In the information society, the reception of services over networks is likely to take place in a large number of countries. Should, therefore, the traditional rule of applying the law of the country where copyright protection is being sought be replaced by a new rule such as the country of origin principle (whereby the copyright rules of the country of origin apply throughout the EU)? If so, which conditions need to be fulfilled?

□ Moral rights: New technologies (notably digitization) make it easy to adapt or transform existing works (e.g. by colouring a black and white film). Such an act affects the moral rights of rightholders. Should moral rights be harmonized at EU level?

□ Exploitation of rights: The development of multimedia products and other new services requires easy identification of rightholders and the acquisition of rights on fair terms. Are the collecting societies able to provide adequate responses to these challenges concerning the management of rights? Are new initiatives necessary? Digitization offers new ways of identifying and protecting works. This may improve and facilitate the administration of rights. Is the industry ready to agree on technical means for making such a development possible? Is regulatory intervention at EU level necessary?

COM(95) 382

1.3.25. 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

Council agreement on a common position: Bull. 6-1995, point 1.3.42

Common position formally adopted by the Council on 10 July.

Data protection

1.3.26. 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

Parliament amendments (second reading): OJ C 166, 3.7.1995; Bull. 6-1995, point 1.3.44

Opinion incorporating an amended proposal adopted by the Commission on 18 July.

COM(95) 375

Approved by the Council on 24 July.

Public procurement

1.3.27. Council Regulation (EC) No 1836/95 completing the Annex to Regulation (EEC) No 1461/93 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 amended: Council Regulation (EEC) No 1461/93: OJ L 146, 17.6.1993; Bull. 6-1993, point 1.2.39

Commission proposal: COM(95) 268; Bull. 6-1995, point 1.3.45

Adopted on 24 July. The measure extends 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.

OJ L 183, 2.8.1995

1.3.28. Proposal for a Parliament and Council Directive amending Directives 92/50/EEC, 93/36/EEC and 93/37/EEC relating to the coordination of procedures for the award of public service contracts, public supply contracts and public works contracts respectively; proposal for a Parliament and Council Directive amending Directive 93/38/EEC coordinating the procurement procedures of entities operating in the water, energy, transport and telecommunications sectors.

Commission proposal: OJ C 138, 3.6.1995; COM(95) 107; Bull. 3-1995, point 1.3.19

Endorsed by the Economic and Social Committee on 5 July.

Competition

General

Telecommunications

1.3.29. Draft Commission Directive amending Commission Directive 90/388/EEC regarding the implementation of full competition in telecommunications markets (→ point 1.3.126).

Postal sector

1.3.30. Commission notice on the application of the competition rules to the postal sector, and in particular on the assessment of certain State measures relating to postal services (→ point 1.3.133).

Rules applying to businesses

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 (cor-

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

Dow/Buna

1.3.31. *Adopted on 4 July.* The decision authorizes the acquisition of 80% of the shares in Buna SOW Olefinverbund (BSL) by Dow Europe SA.

Dow Europe is part of the Dow Chemical Company, Delaware, United States (Dow), a worldwide producer of petrochemicals, electrochemicals, plastics and agricultural chemicals. Its consolidated net sales amount to ECU 16 800 million, about ECU 3 600 million of which derive from the Community. Dow is acquiring an 80% share in BSL from the Bundesanstalt für vereinigungsbedingte Sonderaufgaben (BVS), the former Treuhandanstalt. BSL is the remaining core of the publicly-owned East German petrochemical industry and is composed of Buna GmbH, Sächsische Olefinwerke GmbH and Leuna Polyolefine GmbH. It has a turnover of some ECU 475 million, mainly in Germany. BVS and Buna will hold joint control over BSL during the few years of the transitional reconstruction period.

The investigation carried out by the Commission related in particular to the market for propylene oxide, which is an intermediate product. The Commission concluded that effective competition will continue to operate between the five producers serving the market (Arco, Erdölchemie, Shell, Dow and Buna). Furthermore, the other three firms which produce propylene oxide for their own consumption only (BASF, Enichem and Repsol), together with imports, represent a source of potential competition in the event of significant price increases.

The Commission has therefore decided not to oppose the transaction, though this is without prejudice to any decision which it adopts under the State aid proceedings relating to Dow/Buna.

VAI/Davy

1.3.32. *Adopted on 7 July.* The decision authorizes the setting-up of a joint venture by Voest Alpine Industrieanlagenbau GmbH (VAI) and Davy International Ltd (Davy) to produce hot connect systems for steel manufacturing plants.

The joint venture set up by VAI, a subsidiary of VA Technologie AG (Austria), and Davy, a sub-

subsidiary of Trafalgar House plc (United Kingdom), will be called Conroll Technology GmbH and will operate from Austria.

A hot connect system is a complete system for the casting and rolling of steel slabs. The system covers the entire hot steel strip production process and thus includes all the necessary plant and equipment. The technology of a hot connect system involves two particular skills: slab casting and rolling mills. VAI possesses the first of these skills and Davy the second. The new joint venture, Conroll, will thus be able to supply the necessary services for hot connect systems.

The joint venture will lead to increased competition on the market, the supply of hot connect systems being a global market, with only one supplier, Schloemann-Siemag AG (Germany) currently holding a substantial market share.

Mitsubishi Bank/Bank of Tokyo

1.3.33. Adopted on 17 July. The decision authorizes the merger of two large Japanese credit institutions.

The new entity which will result from the merger of Mitsubishi Bank and the Bank of Tokyo will be called 'The Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi Ltd' and will become the largest bank in the world in terms of both assets and equity capital.

The two banks, the great majority of whose business is done outside the Community, are established in seven Member States of the European Union and are mainly engaged in the provision of loans and advances, including the financing of export credit, to Japanese and Community corporate entities.

However, the new entity created by the merger will not hold significant market shares in any product or geographic market within the Community. The Commission has therefore declared it compatible with the common market.

Nordic Satellite Distribution

1.3.34. Adopted on 19 July. The decision declares the setting-up of the joint venture Nordic Satellite Distribution AS (NSD) incompatible with the common market.

NSD is conceived as a joint venture set up by Norsk Telekom A/S (NT), TeleDanmark A/S

(TD) and Industriförvaltnings AB Kinnevik (Kinnevik), with each parent company holding one third of the joint venture and having very strong positions in the television and media sector in the Nordic region.

NSD intends to broadcast satellite TV programmes to cable TV operators and to households receiving satellite TV on their own dishes ('direct-to-home' market). The establishment of NSD in its current form would lead to a concentration of the activities of NT, TD and Kinnevik, resulting in the creation of a highly vertically integrated operation extending from production of TV programmes through operation of satellites and cable TV networks to retail distribution services for pay-TV and other encrypted channels.

During its investigation, the Commission took the view that the NSD joint venture in its current form could create or strengthen a dominant position on three markets:

- on the market for provision of satellite TV transponder capacity to the Nordic region (Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Finland), where NSD could achieve a dominant position;
- on the Danish market for operation of cable TV networks, where TD's dominant position would be strengthened;
- on the market for distribution of satellite pay-TV and other encrypted TV channels to direct-to-home households, where NSD could obtain a dominant position.

All in all, the parties could achieve such strong positions that they would be able to foreclose the Nordic market for satellite TV.

The Commission recognizes that joint ventures, and in particular transnational joint ventures, can be instrumental in developing the media and telecommunications sectors to their full potential, and stresses that it is the Commission's policy to take new developments into account.

Consequently, the parties are invited to present an amended proposal that would be compatible with the common market and with the functioning of the EEA Agreement.

Swissair/Sabena (II)

1.3.35. Adopted on 20 July. The decision authorizes the acquisition of a 49.5% stake in Sabena by Swissair.

The transaction, which involves the simultaneous withdrawal of Air France from the capital of Sabena, prompted the view that Sabena would in future be jointly controlled by Swissair and the Belgian State.

The Commission had identified two areas in which the transaction, as originally envisaged, would lead to the creation or strengthening of a dominant position: the routes between Belgium and Switzerland on the one hand and the global network effect on the other.

As regards the first aspect, the transaction would have created a *de facto* monopoly on routes between Belgium and Switzerland. In order to prevent this, the Belgian and Swiss Governments will take the necessary steps to change the present single designation system (one carrier is designated by each country) to a multiple designation system (all the airlines allowed by either of the two countries can operate the routes). In addition, four EEA carriers will be admitted to the routes between the two countries for fifth freedom operations. Lastly, the airlines have undertaken, where necessary, to make slots available to competitors at Brussels, Geneva and Zurich to enable them to operate the routes.

As regards the second aspect, the Commission wished to ensure that the combined effect of this transaction, the agreement between Swissair, SAS and Austrian Airlines and the planned cooperation agreement between SAS and Lufthansa did not result in the creation of a dominant position in terms of networks. In this context, Swissair has undertaken to halt all cooperation with SAS under the second abovementioned agreement.

ATR/BAe

1.3.36. Adopted on 25 July. The decision finds that the joint venture set up by Aérospatiale, Alenia and British Aerospace in the regional aircraft sector is not a concentration.

This conclusion is based on the fact that the joint venture will not be fully functional in the first stage of its existence as there is uncertainty over the outcome of the feasibility studies and as the combining of the existing aircraft activities does not, at least initially, amount to much more than the formation of a joint sales agency. Plans for further integration are at present too uncer-

tain for the Commission to conclude that a concentration exists.

Crown Cork & Seal/CarnaudMetalbox

1.3.37. Adopted on 25 July. The decision initiates the second stage of investigation.

The Commission has decided to initiate the second stage of investigation into the proposed acquisition of CarnaudMetalbox (CMB) by Crown Cork & Seal (CCS).

CCS proposes to acquire CMB under a public exchange offer to be implemented in France in particular. CGIP, which currently holds control of CMB, has now undertaken to contribute its shares to the public exchange offer. The merger will create the world's largest packaging undertaking.

The first-stage investigations showed that the proposed transaction could have an adverse effect on competition on various markets through the combining of large market shares, the creation of qualitative competitive advantages and conglomerate and vertical effects.

The aggregation of market shares will be particularly substantial in the case of aerosol cans, where the market share will exceed 60% in the European Economic Area and may be further boosted since the new group will have a number of additional competitive advantages, such as the joining together of the two technology leaders and the availability of plants evenly spread throughout Europe.

In the case of containers used for foodstuffs, the market share at European level will be between 40 and 50%. The markets are national or cross-border regional markets, and large market shares are held on them by CMB, but the only major aggregation of market shares will be in the Benelux countries.

The merger could also give rise to vertical effects because of the greater bargaining power which the new group will enjoy as regards tinplate. The Commission intends to pursue its investigations so as to determine the extent to which this purchasing power and the cost advantages which might arise from it would be likely to strengthen the new group's position on the downstream markets for foodstuff containers and aerosol canisters.

Conglomerate problems could also arise in the case of bottle tops, since the new group will have strong market positions for certain bottle-top systems.

In view of the competition questions which this case raises, the Commission must now assess the extent to which the proposed merger will create or strengthen a dominant position on one or more relevant markets.

Generali/COMIT

1.3.38. Adopted on 26 July. The decision authorizes the setting-up of a joint venture (Previnet) by Generali and Banca Commerciale Italiana (COMIT).

The new joint venture, Previnet, will operate on the market for the provision of administrative services to companies specializing in management of pension funds that are supplementary to State pension arrangements.

This is a new market on which the parent companies do not operate. Since other major Italian financial and insurance groups have recently set up other companies operating on this market, the Commission concluded that the setting-up of Pevinet would not lead to the creation of a dominant position, and it did not therefore oppose the transaction.

RWE-DEA/Augusta (II)

1.3.39. Adopted on 27 July. The decision authorizes the acquisition of Enichem Augusta SpA (Italy) by RWE-DEA AG (Germany); both companies produce petrochemical products used in the manufacture of detergents for household and industrial use.

The acquisition makes RWE-DEA the world leader in the production of LAB, a raw material used for household and industrial detergents. It also strengthens its position on the markets for LAS (a derivative of LAB also used for the manufacture of detergents), N-paraffins (a raw material for the manufacture of LAB), oxo-alcohols, linear fatty alcohols and their respective derivatives (intermediates for the production of household and industrial detergents).

However, in view of the future entity's relatively small market share, the presence of major

competitors on each of the relevant markets and the considerable purchasing power of customers, the Commission has concluded that the transaction would not lead to the creation or strengthening of a dominant position.

Dresdner Bank/Kleinwort Benson

1.3.40. Adopted on 28 July. The decision authorizes the acquisition of Kleinwort Benson by Dresdner Bank.

Through this transaction, Dresdner Bank (Dresdner) will acquire control of Kleinwort Benson plc (Kleinwort) and step up its merchant banking activity in Europe. The activities of the two firms in merchant banking are complementary.

The new entity will be numbers 15 and 9 on the lists of European banks by capitalization and assets respectively. Even though merchant banking tends to operate on a national basis, it has a strong international component because of deregulation, freedom of movement of capital and the worldwide nature of investment banking. The new entity formed by the merger will not have a dominant position, because of the degree of fragmentation of the market, and the Commission has accordingly authorized the transaction.

Jefferson Smurfit plc/Munksjo

1.3.41. Adopted on 31 July. The decision authorizes the acquisition by Jefferson Smurfit plc (Ireland) of shares in Munksjo AB (Sweden).

Under the proposed transaction, Jefferson Smurfit plc will acquire 29.04% of the shares in Munksjo, the remaining shares being widely distributed amongst a very large number of shareholders. The transaction will therefore give Jefferson Smurfit control of Munksjo within the meaning of the Merger Control Regulation.

Jefferson Smurfit and Munksjo are suppliers of paper and paper products. Paper and paper products are divided into separate product markets. The activities of Jefferson Smurfit and Munksjo overlap in two of these: corrugated case materials and corrugated cases. In addition, Munksjo supplies market pulp and Jefferson Smurfit supplies coated paper, a product which is downstream from market pulp. However, since the

market shares held by the two companies do not give rise to any concern under the competition rules in relation to these two products, the Commission has decided not to oppose the transaction.

Crédit local de France/Hypothekenbank In Berlin

1.3.42. Adopted on 10 August. The decision authorizes the acquisition of 50.5% of the capital of Hypothekenbank In Berlin by Crédit local de France.

Crédit local de France, which will through this transaction acquire sole control of Hypothekenbank In Berlin, is a credit institution specializing in loans to local authorities, public bodies and firms providing public services. Its activities are concentrated in France.

Hypothekenbank In Berlin is a private mortgage bank specializing in loans to German local authorities, although it has only a small share of that market. It also grants mortgage loans.

The fact that the activities concerned are still largely national in character and that Crédit local de France has a limited presence on the German market means that the merger will not create or strengthen a dominant position, and it was therefore declared compatible with the common market.

Cable & Wireless/Vebacom

1.3.43. Adopted on 16 August. The decision authorizes the setting-up of two joint ventures by Cable & Wireless and Veba.

The Commission has authorized the setting-up of two joint ventures, Vebacom and Cable & Wireless Europe (CWE), in the telecommunications sector.

Vebacom will bring together the parties' telecommunications activities in Germany, while CWE will cover the rest of the European Union (excluding the United Kingdom) and Switzerland. Cable & Wireless will retain its UK telecommunications activities outside the joint venture. The activities of Vebacom and CWE will include mobile and terrestrial telephone networks, various value-added services, cable television networks, corporate networks and other telecommunications activities.

Since there will be no significant addition of market shares and since there are strong competitors on the various markets (incumbent national telecommunications operators and the emerging multinational telecommunications alliances), the Commission concluded that the joint ventures did not raise any serious doubts as to their compatibility with the common market.

Generali/France Vie-France Iard

1.3.44. Adopted on 21 August. The decision authorizes the takeover of France Vie and France Iard by Generali.

Under this transaction, Assicurazioni Generali SpA (Generali) will acquire exclusive control of two French insurance companies: La France, compagnie d'assurances sur la vie (France Vie) and La France, compagnie d'assurances et de réassurance contre l'incendie, les accidents et les risques divers SA (France Iard).

Generali is an Italian company active in Italy and abroad (including France) in all branches of life and non-life insurance and reinsurance. France Vie is a French insurance company specializing in life insurance, insurance connected with investment funds, capital redemption operations and management of group funds. France Iard is a French insurance company specializing in the following branches of insurance: accident, sickness, land vehicles, aircraft, ships, fire and natural forces, and liability in various fields.

The fact that the activities concerned are still national in character, the limited presence of Generali on the French market and the combination of the marginal market shares of France Vie and France Iard have led the Commission to conclude that the transaction will not create or strengthen a dominant position. It has therefore authorized it.

UAP/Sun Life

1.3.45. Adopted on 21 August. The decision authorizes the acquisition of sole control of Sun Life by UAP.

The French group UAP is active in insurance and banking, while the British insurance group Sun Life is active in the life insurance sector, mainly in the United Kingdom. Since 1991, Sun Life has been jointly controlled by UAP and the

South African-based Liberty Life Group. UAP will acquire the whole of Liberty Life's interest in Sun Life and will thus become the sole owner of Sun Life.

The acquisition does not raise any competition concerns since there is no significant overlap of activities between UAP and Sun Life. The Commission has therefore authorized it.

Thomson/Teneo/Indra

1.3.46. Adopted on 22 August. The decision authorizes the setting-up of the joint venture Indra by Thomson-CSF and Teneo.

The operation consists in the acquisition by Thomson-CSF, a subsidiary of the French company Thomson SA, of 25% less one share of the capital stock of Indra Sistemas SA (Indra), a subsidiary of the Spanish group Teneo SA. The proposed concentration is based on a shareholders' agreement between Thomson-CSF and Teneo. Indra will operate under the joint control of Thomson-CSF and Teneo, and it therefore constitutes a joint venture within the meaning of Article 3 of the Merger Control Regulation.

Thomson is a holding company controlled by the French State, with two main subsidiaries, Thomson Consumer Electronics, which is active in the design, development and manufacture of consumer electronics, and Thomson-CSF, which is active in industrial electronics and defence systems. Indra is active in electronics through subsidiaries operating in defence and dual technologies, consulting and computer services, air control systems and communications, and aerospace electronics.

There is no overlap in market shares, since the parties' activities in respect of comparable products take place on different geographic markets. Furthermore, the new joint venture will not alter the present structure of the market, since the potential for other strong competitors and new entrants to expand remains unchanged. The Commission has therefore decided not to oppose the transaction.

Nordic Capital/Transpool

1.3.47. Adopted on 23 August. The decision authorizes a capital injection by Nordic Capital into the Swedish group Transpool.

This transaction consists in the acquisition by the Swedish company Nordic Capital of a share in the Swedish group Transpool.

Transpool has two main activities: it provides airline services through its subsidiary Transwede Airways AB (Transwede) and travel agency services through its subsidiary NRT Nordpool AB (Nordpool). Nordic Capital is a venture capital company controlled by six investment companies: Electra Investment Trust plc, a British company, and Atle AB, Investment AB Bure, Almäna Pensionsfonden 4:e, Svenska Handelsbanken and Skandia, which are all Swedish companies.

Transpool was previously controlled jointly by the Swedish consumer cooperative KF and by Fortos AB, a wholly owned subsidiary of Volvo. Under the transaction, Nordic Capital will provide a capital injection into Transpool in the form of a convertible loan that is to be converted into a shareholding in 1996. This transaction will give Nordic Capital part control of the group when the loan is provided, since the company will at that point acquire certain management decision rights. After the transaction, Transpool will thus be jointly controlled by Nordic Capital, KF and Fortos AB.

One of the objectives of the capital injection is to improve coordination between the activities of the airline (Transwede) and the travel agency (Nordpool) by facilitating the necessary investment.

The operation is mainly a financial one, since the investment companies behind Nordic Capital have not previously had any interest in tourism or air travel activities. There is therefore no addition of market shares, and the transaction does not result in the creation or strengthening of a dominant position on any of the relevant markets.

Frantschach/Bischof und Klein

1.3.48. Adopted on 28 August. The decision authorizes the setting-up of a joint venture in the flexible-packaging sector.

Under the transaction, Frantschach AG, Vienna, is to acquire a 40% stake in the German family-owned group of Bischof + Klein GmbH & Co., Lengerich (B+K), replacing B+K's former partner Stora/Billerud.

Through Mondi/Frantschach, Frantschach represents the main paper and packaging interests of its South African parent company, Anglo American Corporation (AAC Group). Frantschach is active at European level as an integrated paper and packaging company. B+K is a diversified European manufacturer of flexible packaging products based on plastics and paper. The proposed joint venture will be a leading supplier of industrial sacks in Europe.

The relevant flexible-packaging markets are the product markets for consumer bags, industrial sacks and packaging films. There is a significant overlap in Frantschach and B+K's activities only in industrial sacks, including FFS (Form-fill-seal) films. However, the combined market shares of the parties on the European market for industrial sacks will be less than 20% and will not exceed 35% at national level. Many other integrated competitors exist on the market, and intra-European trade is relatively high (some 25%). Bargaining power on the demand side is substantial, and barriers to entry in the flexible-packaging sector are low. The Commission has accordingly decided to authorize the transaction.

Prohibited agreements

Decisions pursuant to Article 85 of the EC Treaty

BASF+Accinauto (Glasurit)

1.3.49. Adopted on 12 July. The decision finds that the agreement between BASF Lacke + Farben AG (BASF L+F) and its exclusive distributor for Belgium and Luxembourg, Accinauto SA, on the exclusive distribution of Glasurit refinishing paints infringes the provisions of Article 85(1).

The Commission has imposed a fine of ECU 2.7 million on BASF L+F and a fine of ECU 10 000 on Accinauto.

The case originated with a complaint lodged with the Commission by two British parallel importers of Glasurit car refinishing paints and associated products. The two companies alleged that the Belgian exclusive distributor, from whom both bought Glasurit products, had stopped supplying them in the summer of 1990 on the instructions of BASF L+F.

The Commission has concluded that the contractual obligation on the exclusive distributor to 'transfer to BASF L+F all orders from customers from outside the exclusive distribution territory' constitutes a restriction of competition. One of the effects of this obligation is that it is not the exclusive distributor, but BASF L+F which decides on supplies to parallel importers from other Member States, this interpretation of the contractual obligation being confirmed by the manner in which the parties have consistently applied it in their commercial relations.

In setting the amount of the fines, the Commission took account of the fact that the infringement was liable to thwart the achievement of one of the fundamental objectives laid down in the Treaty, namely the integration of the internal market. The conduct at issue was therefore deemed to be a serious infringement of Community law. The amount of the fine imposed on the Belgian exclusive distributor takes account of the fact that the firm is economically dependent on BASF L+F and that this dependence was used by BASF L+F to impose its economic interests.

Permissible forms of cooperation

Decisions pursuant to Article 85(3) of the EC Treaty

Reference: Council Regulation (EEC) No 1017/68 applying rules of competition to transport by rail, road and inland waterway (OJ L 175, 23.7.1968), as last amended by Council Regulation (EEC) No 1630/69

1.3.50. Adopted on 25 July. The decision grants a three-year exemption to two cooperation agreements concluded between the following railway companies: Société nationale des chemins de fer belges, Société nationale des chemins de fer français, British Railways Board Freight Distribution, Nederlandse Spoorwegen, Ente ferrovie italiano dello Stato, Red Nacional de los Ferrocarriles Españoles, Société nationale des chemins de fer luxembourgeois, Caminhos de ferro Portugueses, Greek Railways, Córas Iompair Éireann, Danske Statsbaner and Österreichische Bundesbahnen.

The first agreement establishes mechanisms for technical and commercial cooperation between railways for the supply of the rail component in

international combined transport. The cooperation will allow the railway companies to use trains or structured sets of trains to perform and supply joint services on an itinerary, a set of itineraries or a network. The revenue and costs arising from such joint operation will be shared amongst the railway companies. However, the joint operation may not cover all trains on a single itinerary if there is only one such itinerary, nor may the joint operation eliminate actual or potential competition between itineraries.

The second agreement sets out principles governing relations between railways and buyers of rail services in international combined transport. It establishes the arrangements under which rail services are sold and contracts renewed. Because of the level of the fixed costs incurred in running a train, there is a break-even point below which the railway may refuse to sell the necessary rail services to combined transport operators.

The Commission took the view that the agreements restricted competition between the parties, particularly on the market for the supply of essential rail services to combined transport operators. However, the specific conditions of the relevant sector, and in particular the fact that it has only recently been opened up to the freedom to provide services, must also be taken into consideration.

In this context, the agreements may promote economic progress by establishing mutual confidence between the railway companies and combined transport operators and may contribute to the development of combined transport. The railway companies' undertaking that they will provide the necessary rail services to any combined transport operator without discrimination is also an important factor to be taken into consideration.

In view of these aspects, the Commission has decided to exempt the agreements for a transitional period of three years, i.e. until 28 February 1997, in accordance with the provisions of Article 12(2) of Council Regulation (EEC) No 1017/68.

State aid

General rules

1.3.51. Commission decisions and other measures in respect of State aid in energy, transport, fisheries and agriculture are dealt with under the

relevant subject headings (→ points 1.3.107 to 1.3.109; 1.3.119 to 1.3.121; 1.3.153 to 1.3.160).

Motor vehicles

1.3.52. Commission decision on the Community framework on State aid to the motor vehicle industry.

References:

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

Judgment of the Court of Justice of 29 June 1995 in Case C-135/93: Bull. 6-1995, point 1.8.63

Adopted on 5 July. So as to fill the legal vacuum created by the Court's judgment annulling the indefinite extension of the validity of the framework on State aid to the motor vehicle industry, the Commission decided as an emergency provisional measure to extend the validity of the original framework, with retroactive effect from 1 January 1995, for a maximum period of one year. The Commission has also decided to reintroduce a new framework with slight changes for a period of two years and will seek the Member States' agreement on it.

Employment aid

1.3.53. Commission decision on employment aid guidelines.

References:

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

Conclusions of the Essen European Council: Bull. 12-1994, point I.3

Conclusions of the Cannes European Council: Bull. 6-1995, points I.4 to I.10

Adopted on 19 July. The measures which Member States plan to take in response to the guidelines on employment set out in the White Paper on growth, competitiveness and employment and confirmed at the Essen and Cannes European Councils may include the granting of State aid as an employment promotion measure. So as to help Member States devise measures that are compatible with the common market, the Commission has set out the guidelines by reference to which it assesses the compatibility of such aid with the EC Treaty.

The Commission gives sympathetic consideration to aid which, subject to certain ceilings, aims to create new jobs in SMEs and in regions eligible for regional aid and to aid which is intended to encourage the recruitment of certain categories of workers experiencing particular difficulties in entering or re-entering the labour market. In view of the urgent need to take measures to promote employment, it will also adopt an accelerated procedure for processing notifications of employment and training aid schemes.

Shipbuilding

1.3.54. Proposal for a Council Regulation on aid to shipbuilding.

Directive to be replaced: Seventh Council Directive 90/684/EEC on aid to shipbuilding (OJ L 380, 31.12.1990; Bull. 12-1990, point 1.3.64), as last amended by Council Directive 94/73/EC: OJ L 351, 31.12.1994; Bull. 12-1994, point 1.2.64

Reference: Agreement respecting normal competitive conditions in the commercial shipbuilding and repair industry: Bull. 12-1994, point 1.2.82

Adopted on 26 July. The proposal is intended to replace the Seventh Directive on aid to shipbuilding, which expires on 31 December 1995. New legislative measures are necessary in order to comply with the Agreement on shipbuilding concluded within the framework of the OECD.

COM(95) 410

Decisions to raise no objection

Steel

1.3.55. Commission decision on aid to the steel group ILVA.

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

Previous decision: Bull. 4-1994, point 1.2.61

Adopted on 26 July. The Commission has decided not to raise any objection to the granting of aid totalling LIT 439 billion (ECU 204.56 million) to the steel group ILVA to cover the social costs deriving from the restructuring of the group.

Through its Decision 94/259/ECSC of 12 April 1994, the Commission approved the aid

included in the restructuring plan for the ILVA group. The plan also includes a social component under which 12 517 employees are to be made redundant through early retirement and use of the 'Cassa d'integrazione guadagni straordinaria'. The Italian State is covering LIT 2 635 billion (ECU 1 227.83 million) of the social costs stemming from these measures, and LIT 196 billion (ECU 1 023.27 million) of this amount do not constitute State aid, but are payments made under general social measures.

Of the remaining LIT 439 billion, the Commission has taken the view that LIT 54.5 billion could be covered under the ECSC budget pursuant to Article 56, a matching contribution being included in the payments made by the Italian State under general measures. In addition, LIT 197 billion fall under the aid already approved by the Commission in its abovementioned Decision. Lastly, the Commission has concluded that the balance of LIT 163 billion complies with the conditions laid down in Article 4(1) of the steel aid code, and it has therefore decided not to oppose it.

Shipbuilding

Reference: Seventh Council Directive 90/684/EEC on aid to shipbuilding (OJ L 380, 31.12.1990; Bull. 12-1990, point 1.3.64), as last amended by Council Directive 94/73/EC: OJ L 352, 31.12.1994; Bull. 12-1994, point 1.2.64

Belgium

1.3.56. Commission decision on aid for the Flemish shipyard Vlaamse Scheepsbouw Maatschappij NV (VSM).

Adopted on 26 July. The aid is for the construction of six chemical tankers by the Vlaamse Scheepsbouw Maatschappij NV (VSM). The aid is in the form of a direct grant to the shipyard and of guarantees on loans to the shipyard and to the shipowner. The Commission has decided not to raise any objection to the granting of the aid since it complies with the rules laid down in the Seventh Directive and since, in accordance with Article 4 of the Directive, its total intensity does not exceed the common ceiling allowed, which for 1995 is set at 9% of contract value.

Spain

1.3.57. Commission decision on aid to a Spanish shipyard for the building of ships for Tunisia.

Adopted on 26 July. This decision, based on Article 4(7) of the Seventh Directive, which deals with aid granted as development assistance, relates to the granting of aid for the construction, by a Spanish shipyard, of two roll on-roll off ferries for the Tunisian public undertaking Cotunav. The ships will help to speed up and increase the efficiency of the transport of goods, particularly perishable goods, a sector which is of prime importance to the economic development of Tunisia.

The Commission took the view that the various conditions required for authorizing such aid had been met, including those concerning the beneficiary country and the level of the OECD grant element (25%).

Motor vehicles

References:

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

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

Austria

1.3.58. Commission decision on aid for the Opel Austria plant at Aspern (Vienna).

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

Adopted on 26 July. Research and development, environmental protection and vocational training aid will be granted to Opel Austria's Aspern (Vienna) plant in support of the development of a new small-sized petrol engine which will have lower fuel consumption and reduced emissions and will be more easily recyclable. The engine will be used for the present Corsa and Astra models as well as for new small car models under development.

The project will be carried out over the period from 1994 to 1998 at a total cost of OS 4.913 billion (ECU 375.4 million), of which OS 1.492 billion (ECU 114 million) represent R & D, environmental protection and training expenditure that is eligible for aid. The aid will take the form of grants and will total OS 210.3 million (ECU 16.1 million).

The Commission has decided to authorize the proposed aid after having established that its intensity and the conditions under which it is granted comply with the limits provided for in the relevant guidelines. In view of the innovative nature of the project, the Commission concluded that the vocational training measures involve genuinely qualitative changes in the required skills of the workforce, and it took account of the fact that the basic training elements will not be company-specific, but will give the workers concerned new skills that can be used on the labour market.

Belgium

1.3.59. Commission decision on aid for the Ford Werke AG plant at Genk (Limburg).

Reference: Commission communication on the principles of coordination of regional aid schemes: OJ C 31, 3.2.1979

Adopted on 19 July. The Ford plant at Genk (Limburg) is to receive regional investment aid in the form of a grant of BFR 916 million (ECU 24.1 million) and exemption from property tax for five years, a benefit which may be put at BFR 171 million (ECU 4.5 million). It will also be eligible for environmental protection aid of BFR 40 million (ECU 1.1 million).

The Commission decided to authorize the aid after having established that its rate and implementing conditions were in line with the framework on State aid to the motor vehicle industry, the guidelines on State aid for environmental protection and the Commission communication on the principles of coordination of regional aid schemes. The Limburg region, where Genk is situated, is recognized by the Commission as being eligible for regional aid because of its high unemployment rate. The environmental protection aid, which must be restricted to additional investment designed to reduce pollution, relates to a project to reduce solvent emissions in the paint workshop, to improve the quality of exhaust air and water and to introduce new systems of waste collection and disposal.

Environment

Denmark

1.3.60. Commission decision on an aid scheme to promote energy conservation.

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

Adopted on 19 July. The Danish Government has introduced new energy-saving legislation comprising new 'green taxes' on CO₂ and SO₂ emissions and various supporting measures including aid for energy-conservation investment and aid in the form of selective refund of CO₂ taxes for energy-intensive firms. These refunds will be gradually reduced up to the year 2000.

The Commission has decided to authorize this aid after having established that the implementing conditions are in line with the provisions of the guidelines on State aid for environmental protection and reflect the principles on which the Commission's proposal on the introduction of a Community CO₂ and energy tax is based.

Regional aid

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

Germany

1.3.61. Commission decision on an aid scheme for the recapitalization of firms in the new *Länder*.

Reference: Community guidelines on State aid for SMEs: OJ C 213, 19.8.1992; Bull. 5-1992, point 1.1.33

Previous decision: Bull. 9-1993, point 1.2.42

Adopted on 26 July. The Commission has approved the extension until the end of 1998 of the 'equity loan scheme to promote small businesses in the new *Länder* and in East Berlin', which is aimed at SMEs that have insufficient equity capital to develop a viable business plan. The aid takes the form of reduced-interest loans of up to DM 2 million; the partnership facility provides for loans of up to DM 5 million. The additional volume of aid to be made available during the extension period amounts to ECU 2 400 million.

Belgium

1.3.62. Commission decision on the new regional aid map for Belgium.

Reference: Commission decision approving the single programming document for Community structural action in Hainaut, eligible under Objective 1 (development and adjustment of regions lagging behind in development): Bull. 6-1994, point 1.2.124

Adopted on 5 July. The new Belgian regional aid map covers 23% of the population in Wallonia and 11.97% in Flanders. Aid intensity is 15 and 20% net grant equivalent (nge), the 20% rate being applicable only to the Objective 2 areas (areas seriously affected by industrial decline).

Research and development

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

Germany

1.3.63. Commission decision on aid to the steel companies Krupp Hoesch Stahl AG and Thyssen Stahl AG.

Adopted on 19 July. Aid amounting to DM 29 million (ECU 15 million) may be granted to Krupp Hoesch Stahl for 11 R&D projects and aid amounting to DM 30 million (ECU 16 million) to Thyssen Stahl for 51 R&D projects. The Commission approved the aid after having established that it was in line with the provisions of the Community R&D aid guidelines.

1.3.64. Commission decision on the German aid scheme 'Aeronautics research and technology'.

Adopted on 26 July. The Commission decided to authorize the implementation of the German aid scheme 'Aeronautics research and technology', which has a budget of DM 600 million until the end of 1998. The aid is intended to support basic industrial research projects of a general nature in a range of aeronautics-related science and technology fields. The projects will be aimed at improving the technological know-how of the aerospace industry and at protecting the environment by reducing emissions and noise.

France

1.3.65. Commission decision on aid for the SEMA Group.

Adopted on 19 July. The Commission approved aid of up to FF 42 million to be granted to the

SEMA Group for a Eureka research project known as 'Genelex', which involves firms and universities in several Member States. The aim of the project is to help create multilingual electronic dictionaries for various European languages with a view to devising and developing a linguistic-lexical model common to the languages of the participants in the project.

France and Italy

1.3.66. Commission decision on aid to the French and Italian companies Marelli Autronica SA and Marelli Autronica SpA.

Adopted on 19 July. Marelli Autronica is to receive aid totalling ECU 19.3 million (ECU 14.3 million provided by Italy and ECU 5 million by France) for a Eureka research project being carried out by its plants in Italy and France; the project, known as Planet (Production Line for Automotive New Electronic Technologies), is aimed at designing a totally automated assembly line for the production of electronically controlled fuel management systems. The Commission decided to approve the aid after having established that it was in line with the provisions of the Community framework for State aid for research and development.

Decision to propose appropriate measures pursuant to Article 93(1) of the EC Treaty

Spain

1.3.67. Commission decision on Spanish regional aid.

Reference: Commission communication on the principles of coordination of regional aid schemes: OJ C 31, 3.2.1979

Previous decision: OJ C 251, 27.9.1988

Adopted on 26 July. Having consulted the Spanish authorities, the Commission decided, by way of appropriate measures pursuant to Article 93(1) of the EC Treaty, to propose to the Spanish Government a new map of regions eligible for regional aid. The new map includes new ceilings setting at 60% the maximum rate of aid authorized and, because of the worsening in the economic situation, increases the geographical coverage of the areas eligible for regional aid under Article 92(3)(c) of the EC Treaty.

Decisions to initiate proceedings under Article 6(4) of the steel aid code

Reference: Commission Decision 3855/91/ECSC of 27 November 1991 establishing Community rules for aid to the steel industry: OJ L 362, 31.12.1991; Bull. 11-1991, point 1.2.26

Germany

1.3.68. Commission decision on aid to the steel company Neue Maxhuetten Stahlwerke GmbH, Sulzbach-Rosenberg, Bavaria.

Previous decision: Bull. 4-1995, point 1.3.55

Adopted on 19 July. Between July 1994 and March 1995, the Land of Bavaria, which holds a 45% stake in the company, granted Neue Maxhuetten Stahlwerke GmbH (NMH) further shareholder loans totalling DM 24.1125 million. NMH has been a loss-making enterprise since it was founded, and the other shareholders have made no contribution towards covering the losses.

The Commission takes the view that the behaviour of the *Land* of Bavaria does not correspond to that of a private investor operating under normal market-economy conditions and that the loans could constitute State aid that is incompatible with the steel aid code. It therefore decided to institute proceedings under Article 6(4) of the steel aid code.

Italy

1.3.69. Commission decision on aid to the steel company Acciaierie di Bolzano, which forms part of the Falck steel group.

Adopted on 5 July. The Commission has decided to initiate proceedings under Article 6(4) of the steel aid code in respect of aid received by the Falck group for its company 'Acciaierie di Bolzano' consisting of soft loans totalling LIT 25 849 million and outright grants totalling LIT 22 634 million. This aid, with the exception of a LIT 5 600 million loan authorized in 1990, was never notified to the Commission.

The decision to initiate proceedings is based on the fact that the aid appears, at this stage, to relate to productive investment and to be ineligible for any of the derogations provided for in the steel aid code in respect of research and development or environmental protection.

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

Spain

1.3.70. Commission decision on aid for Volkswagen AG and Seat SA.

References:

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

Commission 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. 6-1995, point 1.3.72

Adopted on 19 July. Following the initiation of proceedings on planned aid for Seat, the Spanish authorities notified the Commission of the restructuring plan for Seat for the period 1993-97. The plan, which is intended to ensure the company's long-term viability and competitiveness and to ensure its gradual return to profitability as from 1995, provides for an overall reduction of 50% in production capacity, resulting in 9 125 job losses. Aid is also to be provided for training programmes to give workers the skills needed for developing the new technologies required.

The Commission accordingly decided to amend its decision of 13 June 1995 and to include examination of the restructuring plan in the proceedings initiated in respect of Seat.

Germany

1.3.71. Commission decision on aid to the wood-processing company Glunz.

Adopted on 5 July. In order to restore profitability, Glunz, which has a number of plants in Germany and is the largest European producer of chipboard and fibreboard, plans to restructure its Meppen plant in Lower Saxony. The *Land* of Lower Saxony proposes to grant it aid in the form of a guarantee on a 12-year DM 25 million loan, in addition to regional investment aid of DM 9 million.

The regional investment aid is granted under the Joint Federal Government/*Länder* scheme, already approved by the Commission, and the Commission has no objections to it. However, as far as the loan guarantee is concerned, the

Commission has decided to initiate proceedings under Article 93(2) of the EC Treaty, since it wishes to assess the compatibility of the Meppen restructuring plan within the framework of Glunz's general restructuring plan for all its plants and to check whether the increase in Meppen's capacity will not create unacceptable distortions of competition and whether such increase is absolutely necessary in order to restore the firm's profitability.

Decisions to terminate proceedings

Positive final decisions

France

1.3.72. Commission decision on aid to Crédit lyonnais.

Initiation of proceedings: Bull. 4-1995, point 1.3.50

Adopted on 26 July. Following examination of the French Government's plan for restructuring Crédit lyonnais, the Commission has decided to authorize the grant of aid amounting to a maximum of FF 45 billion (ECU 6 944 million) for the carrying out of the plan, on condition that Crédit lyonnais reduces its commercial operations abroad, including a substantial part of its European banking network, by at least 35% by the end of 1998. The Commission also took account of the objective of privatizing Crédit lyonnais by the year 2000.

While it is aware of the sensitivity of financial markets and the special characteristics of the banking sector, the Commission concluded that the competition rules laid down in the EC Treaty, and in particular those regarding State aid, also apply to financial institutions, and it therefore carried out a detailed assessment of the measures adopted by the French authorities in support of Crédit lyonnais so as to ensure that they complied with the relevant provisions in the EC Treaty.

Crédit lyonnais will have to use the proceeds of sales of its assets for restructuring and may not reinvest those proceeds in the repurchase of industrial or financial holdings. A clearer separation in terms of management, administration and control will have to be made between Crédit

lyonnais and the 'consortium de réalisations' (CDR), which is a specific hiving-off structure set up by the French Government to take over the non-performing or poorly performing assets of Crédit Lyonnais.

Spain

1.3.73. Commission decision on aid for the Basque marine diesel engine and standby industrial generator producer, Guascor SA.

Initiation of proceedings: Bull. 7/8-1994, point 1.2.67

Adopted on 26 July. In July 1994, the Commission initiated proceedings on the granting to Guascor by the Basque authorities of a guarantee covering loans amounting to PTA 730 million. Because of the company's very precarious financial situation and since no fee was payable for the guarantee, the Commission took the view that the guarantee constituted State aid. Examination of the guarantee during the proceedings showed that it did not qualify for any of the exemptions provided for in Article 92(2) and (3) of the EC Treaty. However, following the mobilization of the guarantee in 1993, the Basque Government was compensated by the sale of Guascor real estate worth PTA 790 million, which exceeds the total amount owed by the company in capital and interest. The Commission therefore decided to terminate the proceedings initiated under Article 93(2) of the EC Treaty.

International cooperation

1.3.74. Report by an expert group on 'competition policy in the new trade order: strengthening international cooperation and rules'.

Approved on 12 July. The Commission has decided to present for public debate the report on competition policy in the new trade order drafted by a group of experts.

The report analyses recent economic developments that call for improved cooperation between competition authorities, and in particular the conclusion of the Uruguay Round and the internationalization of economic activity. After having examined the forms of cooperation al-

ready existing, the report recommends that the network of bilateral agreements on competition matters be extended to other countries, that the scope of such agreements be broadened and that a multilateral cooperation structure accompanied by a dispute settlement procedure be put in place.

COM(95) 359

Industrial policy

Individual industries

Steel

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

Commission draft: Bull. 6-1995, point 1.3.77
Consultation of the ECSC Consultative Committee: Bull. 6-1995, point 1.3.77

Formally adopted by the Commission on 20 July.

Research and technology

Framework programme 1994-98

1.3.76. Proposal for a European Parliament and Council Decision adapting Decision No 94/1110/EC concerning the fourth framework programme of European Community activities in the field of research, technological development and demonstration (1994-98) following the accession to the European Union of Austria, Finland and Sweden.

Commission proposal: OJ C 142, 8.6.1995; COM(95) 145; Bull. 4-1995, point 1.3.63

Endorsed by the Economic and Social Committee on 5 July.

Endorsed by the European Parliament on 12 July, subject to amendments concerning the allocation of the budget.

OJ C 249, 25.9.1995

1.3.77. Proposal for a Council Decision adapting Decision 94/268/Euratom concerning a framework programme of Community activities in the field of research and training for the European Atomic Energy Community (1994-98) following the accession to the European Union of Austria, Finland and Sweden.

Commission proposal: OJ C 142, 8.6.1995; COM(95) 145; Bull. 4-1995, point 1.3.63

Endorsed by the Economic and Social Committee on 5 July.

Endorsed by the European Parliament on 12 July, subject to amendments concerning the allocation of the budget.

OJ C 249, 25.9.1995

Accompanying, promotion and support activities and other activities

Coal research

1.3.78. Draft Commission Decision granting financial aid to coal research projects.

Commission draft: Bull. 6-1995, point 1.3.85

Endorsed by the ECSC Consultative Committee on 20 July.

International cooperation

South Africa

1.3.79. Draft agreement for scientific and technical cooperation between the European Community and the Republic of South Africa.

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

Recommendation for a Decision adopted by the Commission on 13 July. The draft agreement covers all the activities relating to the European Community's research and technological development framework programme(1994-98).

Canada

1.3.80. 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 conclusion: Bull. 1/2-1995, point 1.3.66

Commission decision concerning conclusion: Bull. 6-1995, point 1.3.87

Signed in Brussels on 25 July.

Education, vocational training and youth

General

1.3.81. 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

Parliament amendments (second reading): OJ C 166, 3.7.1995; Bull. 6-1995, point 1.3.89

Opinion incorporating an amended proposal adopted by the Commission on 6 July. Parliament's amendments were accepted by the Commission.

COM(95) 316

Approved by the Council on 10 July.

Vocational training

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

Council agreement: Bull. 6-1995, point 1.3.91

Formally adopted by the Council on 24 July.

OJ C 207, 12.8.1995

Cooperation with non-member countries

Canada

1.3.83. Draft agreement between the European Community and Canada for cooperation in higher education and vocational training.

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

Commission recommendation: Bull. 9-1994, point 1.2.188

Negotiating directives: Bull. 11-1994, point 1.2.211

Proposal for a Decision concerning the conclusion of an agreement adopted by the Commission on 26 July. The draft agreement, foreshadowed by the transatlantic declaration signed with Canada in 1990, is intended to encourage innovative projects on a joint basis involving groups of partners on both sides of the Atlantic. Each project must involve at least three partners on each side, including two higher education or vocational training institutions from two different Member States and two partner institutions in different Provinces of Canada. The draft agreement places emphasis on activities making use of new information technologies.

COM(95) 77

Cyprus and Malta

1.3.84. Recommendations for Council Decisions on cooperation with Cyprus and Malta respectively in the fields of education, training and youth within the framework of the Leonardo, Socrates and Youth for Europe III programmes.

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 95/818/EC adopting the third phase of the 'Youth for Europe' programme designed to promote the development of exchanges among young people and of youth activities in the Community: OJ L 87, 20.4.1995; Bull. 3-1995, point 1.3.71

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

Adopted by the Commission on 10 July.

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

1.3.85. Commission annual report on the Tempus programme (1993-94).

References:

Council Decision 90/233/EEC establishing a trans-European mobility scheme for university studies (Tempus): OJ L 131, 23.5.1990; Bull. 5-1990, point 1.3.2

Council Decision 93/246/EEC adopting the second phase of the trans-European cooperation scheme for higher education (Tempus II) (1994-98): OJ L 112, 6.5.1993; Bull. 4-1993, point 1.2.73

Council Regulation (EEC) No 3906/89 on economic aid to 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 1366/95: OJ L 133, 17.6.1995; Bull. 6-1995, point 1.4.77

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

Previous report: COM(94) 142; Bull. 4-1994, point 1.2.168

Adopted by the Commission on 17 July. In its report, the Commission reviews the action taken under the Tempus programme in the context of PHARE and TACIS; the PHARE budget for 1994-95 amounted to ECU 95.9 million, while the overall budget earmarked for the funding of projects within TACIS amounted to ECU 3.42 million for 1993-94 and ECU 21.73 million for 1994-95.

COM(95) 344

Economic and social cohesion

Structural measures, regional policy

Policy aspects

General

1.3.86. Opinion of the Committee of the Regions on the Commission communication 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

Parliament resolution: OJ C 183, 17.7.1995; Bull. 6-1995, point 1.3.92

Adopted on 20 July. The Committee welcomed the move on spatial development planning advocated in the Commission's communication, seeing it as an example of the application of the subsidiarity principle. It formulated various policy guidelines for the institutionalization of spatial planning policy in the European Union, recognizing the role of local and regional authorities and promoting interregional, cross-border and transnational cooperation.

1.3.87. Own-initiative opinion of the Committee of the Regions on urban development and the European Union.

Adopted on 20 July. Regretting the lack of clarity and cohesion in the development of urban policy and the absence of a legal basis for the coordination of existing provisions in this area, the Committee suggested the addition of a new chapter to the EC Treaty dealing with urban matters, and in particular those relating to conservation of the environment and the quality of life plus public health safeguards.

1.3.88. Own-initiative opinion of the Committee of the Regions on application of the partnership principle in the Member States.

Adopted on 20 July. The Committee stressed the fact that regional and local authorities should play a key role in the implementation of the partnership principle. It suggested in particular that Article 4 of Regulation (EEC) No 2081/93 on the Structural Funds be revised to make particular mention of regional and local authorities. The Committee also recommended that these authorities play a greater part in drawing up the Community support frameworks and single programming documents.

Structural action under Objective 1 (development and adjustment of less-developed regions)

Single programming document

Austria

1.3.89. Draft Commission Decision approving a single programming document for Community structural assistance for Burgenland under Objective 1.

Approved on 26 July. The single programming document, drawn up in partnership with the national authorities concerned, lays down the following priorities for joint action:

□ reinforcement of aid and training to assist the development of small and medium-sized businesses;

- promotion of technological innovation by improving the infrastructure and potential of technological centres and the development of research networks;
- development of potential for tourism;
- improvement of agricultural structures and protection of the environment.

The Community contribution for the period 1995 to 1999 will total ECU 165.60 million.

Structural action under Objective 2 (conversion of regions seriously affected by industrial decline)

Single programming documents

Austria

1.3.90. Draft Commission Decisions approving single programming documents for Community structural assistance in Austria (Lower Austria, Upper Austria, Styria and Vorarlberg) under Objective 2.

Approved on 26 July. The single programming documents, drawn up in partnership with the national authorities concerned, define a development strategy aimed at modernizing and diversifying regional economies with a view to creating new jobs. The amounts of the Community contributions for the period 1995 to 1999 are ECU 22.412 million for Lower Austria, ECU 10.757 million for Upper Austria, ECU 57.97 million for Styria and ECU 9.861 million for Vorarlberg.

Finland

1.3.91. Commission Decision 95/359/EC approving a single programming document for Community structural assistance in Finland (Kokkola, South Karelia, Kymenlaakso, East Uusimaa, Päijät-Häme, Varsinais-Suomi and Satakunta) under Objective 2.

Commission approval: Bull. 6-1995, point 1.3.94

Formally adopted on 11 July.

OJ L 208, 5.9.1995

Structural action under Objective 3 (combating long-term unemployment and integration into working life of young people and of persons exposed to exclusion from the labour market)

Single programming document

Austria

1.3.92. Draft Commission Decision approving a single programming document for Community structural assistance in Austria under Objective 3.

Approved on 19 July. The single programming document, drawn up with the national authorities concerned, sets the following priorities:

- training of workers affected by structural change;
- integration into working life of the long-term unemployed, elderly people and persons exposed to exclusion;
- integration of disabled persons;
- aid for the integration of young people into working life;
- promotion of equal opportunities for men and women.

The Community contribution for the period 1995 to 1999 will amount to ECU 334 million.

Sweden

1.3.93. Draft Commission Decision approving a single programming document for assistance from the European Social Fund in Sweden under Objective 3.

Approved on 26 July. The single programming document, drawn up in partnership with the national authorities concerned, sets the following priorities:

- integration of young people (aged 18 to 24) into working life by means of targeted measures and job creation schemes;
- combating long-term unemployment by means of a special training programme and measures to promote employment;
- integration into working life of persons exposed to exclusion, particularly immigrants and disabled persons.

The Community contribution for the period 1995 to 1999 will amount to ECU 347 million.

**Structural action under Objective 4
(facilitating the adaptation of workers of
either sex to industrial changes and to
changes in production systems)**

Single programming document

Austria

1.3.94. Draft Commission Decision approving a single programming document for Community structural funding in Austria under Objective 4.

Approved on 19 July. The single programming document, drawn up with the national authorities concerned, lays down the following priorities:

- anticipation of labour market trends and training needs;
- development of vocational training;
- improvement and development of training systems.

The Community contribution for the period 1995 to 1999 will amount to ECU 61 million.

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

Single programming document

Germany

1.3.95. Commission Decision 95/321/EC approving a single programming document for Community structural measures for improving the processing and marketing conditions for agricultural products in Germany (Hamburg) under Objective 5a for the period 1994 to 1999.

Commission approval: Bull. 5-1995, point 1.3.50

Formally adopted on 25 July.

OJ L 188, 9.8.1995

**Structural action under Objective 5a
(adjustment of fisheries structures)**

Single programming documents

1.3.96. Commission Decisions 95/331/EC and 95/333/EC on the adoption of the Community programmes for structural assistance in the fisheries and aquaculture sector and the processing and marketing of its products in Austria (non-Objective 1 regions) and Finland (non-Objective 6 regions) under Objective 5a for the period 1995 to 1999.

Approved on 5 July.

Formally adopted on 26 and 28 July. The Community programmes provide for joint action under Objective 5a (fisheries) on developing aquaculture, processing, promotion and marketing of products and the development of technical measures.

The Community contribution will amount to ECU 2 million for Austria and ECU 23 million for Finland.

OJ L 192, 15.8.1995

**Structural action under Objective 6
(development and structural adjustment of
regions with an extremely low population
density)**

Single programming document

Finland

1.3.97. Commission Decision 95/360/EC approving a single programming document for structural assistance in Finland (Etelä-Savo, Pohjois-Karjala, Kainuu, Lappi, Pohjois-Savo, Keski-Suomi, Keski-Pohjanmaa and Pohjois-Pohjanmaa) under Objective 6.

Commission approval: Bull. 6-1995, point 1.3.101

Formally adopted on 11 July.

OJ L 208, 5.9.1995

Financing

Community initiatives

1.3.98. Commission Decisions. Purpose: see Table 2.

Table 2 — *Financing of Community initiatives*

<i>(million ECU)</i>			
Initiative	Country/region or area	Fund	Total assistance
Interreg	Germany/Netherlands		
	• Ems/Dollard	ERDF	22.47
	• Rhine/Waal	ERDF	11.53
	• Rhine/northern Meuse	ERDF	6.38
	• Euregio	ERDF	22.01
	• Euregio (Meuse/Rhine)	ERDF	37.705
	Germany/Denmark		
		ERDF-ESF	11.1
		ERDF-ESF	1.8
	Germany/France		
	• Upper Rhine/Centre-South	ERDF-ESF-EAGGF	24.58
	Germany/Luxembourg	ERDF	8.04
	Germany/Poland	ERDF-ESF-EAGGF	63.07
	Germany/Czech Republic	ERDF-ESF	16.80
	Germany		
• Brandenburg	ERDF-ESF-EAGGF	72.02	
• Saxony	ERDF-ESF-EAGGF	146.45	
France/Switzerland			
	ERDF-ESF-EAGGF	5.37	
	ERDF-ESF-EAGGF	7.10	
	Ireland/United Kingdom	ERDF-ESF	84
Konver	Belgium		
	• Wallonia	ERDF-ESF	4.92
	Denmark	ERDF-ESF	2.38
	Portugal	ERDF	7.89
Leader II	Spain		
	• Andalusia	ERDF-EAGGF-ESF	68.81
	• Aragon	ERDF-EAGGF-ESF	27.48
	• Asturias	ERDF-EAGGF-ESF	13
	• Balearic Islands	ERDF-EAGGF-ESF	3.13
	• Canary Islands	ERDF-EAGGF-ESF	12.33
	• Cantabria	ERDF-EAGGF-ESF	6.41
	• Castile-La Mancha	ERDF-EAGGF-ESF	41
	• Castile-Leon	ERDF-EAGGF-ESF	53.50
	• Catalonia	ERDF-EAGGF-ESF	13.62
	• Extremadura	ERDF-EAGGF-ESF	24
	• Galicia	ERDF-EAGGF-ESF	43.80
	• Madrid	ERDF-EAGGF-ESF	3.60
	• Murcia	ERDF-EAGGF-ESF	9.52
	• Navarre	ERDF-EAGGF-ESF	4.81
	• Basque Country	ERDF-EAGGF-ESF	2.47
	• Rioja	ERDF-EAGGF-ESF	3.68
• Valencia	ERDF-EAGGF-ESF	23.63	

Initiative	Country/region or area	Fund	Total assistance
	Greece	ERDF-EAGGF-ESF	148.00
	Italy		
	• Apulia	ERDF-EAGGF-ESF	26.60
	• Sardinia	ERDF-EAGGF-ESF	32.37
	Netherlands		
	• North-West Friesland	ERDF-EAGGF-ESF	2.65
	• North-East Friesland	ERDF-EAGGF-ESF	2.64
	United Kingdom	ERDF-EAGGF-ESF	46.22
SMEs	Germany	ERDF	0.036
	Germany		
	• Bremen	ERDF	9.97
	Greece	ERDF-ESF	83.327
	Ireland	ERDF-ESF	28.79
Rechar II	Germany		
	• North Rhine-Westphalia	ERDF-ESF	66.45
	Belgium		
	• Limburg	ERDF-ESF	14.75
	Greece	ERDF-ESF	1.52
	United Kingdom		
	• North-East	ERDF-ESF	23.45
	• East Midlands	ERDF-ESF	42.15
	• East Scotland	ERDF-ESF	10.00
	• West Scotland	ERDF-ESF	3.04
	• Wales	ERDF-ESF	20.46
	• Yorkshire	ERDF-ESF	44.57
Resider	Germany		
	• Bremen	ERDF	3.277
	Germany		
	• Lower Saxony	ERDF	14.81
	• North Rhine-Westphalia	ERDF-ESF	101.89
	• Saxony	ERDF-ESF	14.88
	• Saxony-Anhalt	ERDF	5.00
	France		
	• Picardy	ERDF-ESF	2.31
	United Kingdom		
	• Wales	ERDF-ESF	12.96
	• West Scotland	ERDF-ESF	10.23
	Greece	ERDF-ESF	4.69

Initiative	Country/region or area	Fund	Total assistance
RETEX	Belgium • Hainaut	ERDF	11.900
	Belgium • Hainaut	ERDF-ESF	3.00
	United Kingdom • Northern Ireland	ERDF-ESF	4.20
	Netherlands • Twente	ERDF	1.012
URBAN	Belgium • Antwerp • Charleroi	ERDF-ESF ERDF-ESF	2.58 5.66
	Germany	ERDF	0.099
	Germany • Erfurt • Magdeburg	ERDF-ESF ERDF-ESF	12.89 12.88
	Spain	ERDF-ESF	162.60
	Portugal	ERDF-ESF	44.3

Other financing

1.3.99. Commission Decisions. Purpose: see Table 3.

Table 3 — *Other financing*

<i>(million ECU)</i>			
Type	Purpose	Fund	Total assistance
Conference	'Europe 2000 — A role for the regions'	ERDF	0.014
	'Local development strategies in the most remote regions' — (Azores)	ERDF	0.195
Cross-border pilot project	'Pinboard' (Metz/Saarbrücken)	ERDF	0.632
Pilot project	'Ouverture'	ERDF	2.43

Cohesion Fund

Financing

1.3.100. Commission Decisions. Purpose: see Table 4.

Table 4 — *Financing under the Cohesion Fund*

<i>(million ECU)</i>	
Country/Purpose	Total assistance
<i>Spain</i>	
• Transport	53.256
<i>Ireland</i>	
• Environment	51.981
• Transport	16.359
<i>Greece</i>	
• Transport	41.929
<i>Portugal</i>	
• Environment	71.582
• Transport	44.236

Trans-European networks

General

1.3.101. Proposal for a Council Regulation laying down general rules for the granting of Community financial aid in the field of trans-European networks.

Commission proposal: OJ C 89, 26.3.1994; COM(94) 62; Bull. 3-1994, point 1.2.79

Economic and Social Committee opinion: OJ C 195, 18.7.1994; Bull. 4-1994, point 1.2.73

Committee of the Regions opinion: OJ C 217, 6.8.1994; Bull. 5-1994, point 1.2.69

Parliament opinion (first reading): OJ C 363, 19.12.1994; Bull. 11-1994, point 1.2.82

Amended Commission proposal: OJ C 115, 9.5.1995; COM(95) 32; Bull. 3-1995, point 1.3.89

Council agreement on a common position: Bull. 3-1995, point 1.3.89

Council common position: OJ C 130, 29.5.1995; Bull. 3-1995, point 1.3.89

Endorsed by Parliament (second reading) on 12 July, subject to amendments aimed at developing the partnership between the public and private sectors, enabling the Community to finance the total costs of certain studies, authorizing a Community contribution exceeding 10% of the total cost in the case of projects of modest scope, specifying that commitments and payments are expressed and made in ecus, and deleting the financial reference amount.

OJ C 249, 25.9.1995

Energy

General

Revision and simplification of legislation

References:

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

Council conclusions on the Green Paper on energy policy guidelines: Bull. 11-1994, point 1.2.89

Report of the group of independent experts on legislative and administrative simplification: COM(95) 288; Bull. 6-1995, point 1.9.5

1.3.102. Commission report entitled 'A review of Community energy legislation', accompanied by a communication from the Commission to the Council concerning the repeal of several legislative texts and the following proposals:

□ proposal for a Council Decision repealing recommendation 76/492/EEC on the rational use of energy by promoting the thermal insulation of buildings;

□ proposal for a Council Decision repealing recommendation 76/493/EEC on the rational use of energy in the heating systems of existing buildings;

□ proposal for a Council Decision repealing recommendation 76/496/EEC on the rational use of energy for electrical household appliances;

- proposal for a Council Decision repealing recommendation 77/712/EEC on the regulating of space heating, the production of domestic hot water and the metering of heat in new buildings;
- proposal for a Council Decision repealing recommendation 79/167/ECSC, EEC, Euratom on the reduction of energy requirements for buildings in the Community;
- proposal for a Council Regulation repealing Regulation (EEC) No 1055/72 on notifying the Commission of imports of crude oil and natural gas;
- proposal for a Council Regulation repealing Regulation (EEC) No 388/75 on notifying the Commission of exports of crude oil and natural gas to third countries;
- proposal for a Council Regulation repealing Regulation (EEC) No 1038/79 on Community support for a hydrocarbon exploration project in Greenland.

Acts to be repealed:

Council recommendation 76/492/EEC: OJ L 140, 28.5.1976

Council recommendation 76/493/EEC: OJ L 140, 28.5.1976

Council recommendation 76/496/EEC: OJ L 140, 28.5.1976

Council recommendation 77/712/EEC: OJ L 295, 18.11.1977

Council recommendation 79/167/ECSC, EEC, Euratom: OJ L 37, 13.2.1979

Council Regulation (EEC) No 1055/72: OJ L 120, 25.5.1972

Council Regulation (EEC) No 388/75: OJ L 45, 19.2.1975

Council Regulation (EEC) No 1038/79: OJ L 132, 30.5.1979

Adopted on 26 July. In response to the request made by the Council at its November 1994 meeting on energy and based, in particular, on the work of the group of independent experts on legislative and administrative simplification and on consultations with the SAVE Advisory Committee and the Oil Supply Group, the Commission's review of Community energy legislation identified the acts to be repealed, others which should not be repealed and some which should be maintained for the time being.

The communication attached to the report contains the legislative proposals necessary for repealing the Council acts identified and the Commission acts which the Commission will have to repeal in due course.

COM(95) 391

1.3.103. Proposal for a Council Regulation on notifying the Commission of investment projects of interest to the Community in the petroleum, natural gas and electricity sectors.

Regulation to be repealed: Council Regulation (EEC) No 1056/72 on notifying the Commission of investment projects of interest to the Community in the petroleum, natural gas and electricity sectors: OJ L 120, 25.5.1972, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1215/76: OJ L 140, 28.5.1976

Adopted by the Commission on 26 July. The Commission proposed combining into a single text Regulation (EEC) No 1056/72 and Regulation (EEC) No 1215/76 in order to make the Community legislation simpler and clearer. This reformulated draft provided for simplification of the notification procedure to supply the Commission with detailed data on energy investment projects of interest to the Community and, hence, obtain a clear picture of the developments planned in capacity and equipment in the energy industry in the Community.

COM(95) 118

Green Paper

References:

Commission Green Paper 'For a European Union energy policy': COM(94) 659; Bull. 1/2-1995, point 1.3.85

Council resolution: Bull. 6-1995, point 1.3.113
ECSC Consultative Committee resolution: Bull. 6-1995, point 1.3.114

1.3.104. Economic and Social Committee opinion on the Commission Green Paper 'For a European Union energy policy'.

Adopted on 5 July. While recognizing the urgent need for a comprehensive debate on the Union's energy policy, the Committee felt that the principles and priorities of this policy must be redefined and account taken of additional objectives such as economic and social cohesion and job creation. The Committee also favoured a clear, systematic division of powers and responsibilities, in line with the subsidiarity principle.

1.3.105. Committee of the Regions opinion on the Commission Green Paper 'For a European Union energy policy'.

Adopted on 20 July. While recognizing the need for a common energy policy, the Committee

favoured strict delimitation of powers, in line with the subsidiarity principle. It suggested that the Community should be responsible, in particular, for watching over energy transmission monopolies, protecting consumers, applying minimum environmental protection standards and dealing with issues related to trans-European distribution networks. The Committee also felt that local government has a role to play in energy production, saving and distribution.

Individual sectors

Solid fuels

1.3.106. Draft Commission report on the market for solid fuels in the Community in 1994 and the outlook for 1995.

Commission draft: Bull. 4-1995, point 1.3.86

Endorsed by the ECSC Consultative Committee on 20 July.

State aid

Decisions to authorize aid

Reference: Commission Decision No 3632/93/ECSC establishing Community rules for State aid to the coal industry: OJ L 329, 30.12.1993; Bull. 12-1993, point 1.2.125

Germany

1.3.107. Commission Decision on additional aid to the coal industry.

Reference: Commission Decision on aid to the coal industry in Germany for 1994: Bull. 12-1994, point 1.2.113

Adopted on 19 July. Purpose: to authorize additional aid totalling DM 379 million to the coal industry in 1994, on the basis of Decision No 3632/93/ECSC. In the light of its Decision of 13 December 1994 approving the restructuring plan, the Commission took account, in particular, of the priority need to ease the social and regional impact of the restructuring of the German coal industry.

France

1.3.108. Commission Decision authorizing France to grant aid to the coal industry for 1994.

Adopted on 19 July. Purpose: to endorse the broad lines of an activity-reduction plan for the French coal industry as it satisfies the provisions of the second indent of Article 2(1) of Decision No 3632/93/ECSC, i.e. it contributes to solving the social and regional problems associated with the total or partial reduction of production units.

The Commission's analysis concluded, in particular, that the aid formed part of an activity-reduction plan and contributed specifically to solving social and regional problems.

1.3.109. Commission Decision on aid to the coal industry in France for 1995.

Adopted on 26 July. Purpose: to authorize aid totalling FF 3 566 million to the coal industry in France in 1995, on the basis of Decision No 3632/93/ECSC. The Commission's analysis concluded that the aid formed part of an activity-reduction plan and contributed specifically to solving social and regional problems.

International cooperation

United States

1.3.110. Cooperation Agreement between the European Atomic Energy Community and the United States in the nuclear field.

Negotiating directives: Bull. 12-1991, point 1.2.126

Commission proposal concerning conclusion: Bull. 5-1995, point 1.3.66

Decision approving conclusion of the Agreement by the Commission adopted by the Council on 3 August. This new Agreement on cooperation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy between the European Atomic Energy Community and the United States will replace the existing agreement, which dates back to 1960 and expires at the end of 1995. The aim is to produce closer cooperation in fields such as the transfer of nuclear materials and equipment, research and development, and industrial and commercial activities.

Transport

Development of the common transport policy

1.3.111. Commission common transport policy action programme for 1995-2000.

Reference: Commission White Paper on the future development of the common transport policy: COM(93) 494; Bull. 12-1992, point 1.3.119; Supplement 3/93 — Bull.

Adopted on 12 July. To follow up the debate on its White Paper on the future development of the common transport policy, the Commission proposed a programme setting out the broad lines of action required over the next five years for a common approach to transport aiming, in particular, at improving citizens' quality of life. It emphasized, in particular, the need to create an efficient, accessible and competitive system meeting users' needs while ensuring high standards on safety, consumer protection and protection of the environment. The broad lines of action advocated entail:

- improving the quality of transport systems in Europe by developing integrated systems employing advanced technologies in particular and contributing to environmental and safety objectives;
- taking transport policy into account when completing the internal market in order to promote efficient, user-friendly transport services, while safeguarding users' choice and maintaining social standards;
- broadening the external dimension of European transport policy, by improving transport links between the European Union and non-member countries and fostering access by operators to transport markets in other parts of the world.

COM(95) 302

Inland transport

Rail transport and combined transport

1.3.112. Communication from the Commission on the development of the Community's railways, accompanied by a proposal for a

Council Directive amending Directive 91/440/EEC on the development of the Community's railways.

Directive to be amended: Council Directive 91/440/EEC on the development of the Community's railways: OJ L 237, 24.8.1991; Bull. 7/8-1991, point 1.2.108

References:

Commission White Paper on the future development of the common transport policy: COM (93) 494; Bull. 12-1992, point 1.3.119; Supplement 3/93 — Bull.

Council Directive 95/18/EC on the licensing of railway undertakings: OJ L 143, 27.6.1995; Bull. 6-1995, point 1.3.122

Council Directive 95/19/EC on the allocation of railway infrastructure capacity and the charging of infrastructure fees: OJ L 143, 27.6.1995; Bull. 6-1995, point 1.3.123

Adopted on 19 July. In this communication, the Commission took stock of implementation of Council Directive 91/440/EEC, highlighting the fields in which substantial progress has been made and others where least has been done to incorporate the Directive into national legislation. With a view to making this sector more competitive against other modes of transport and clarifying relations between the State and national undertakings, it identified areas in which further progress will have to be made: access rights to rail infrastructure, passenger services in the public interest, combined transport, interoperability, infrastructure costing and charging, managerial autonomy and the role of the State.

In the proposal for a Directive, intended to supplement Council Directives 95/18/EC and 95/19/EC which were adopted in June, the Commission proposed extension of the rights of access to rail infrastructure laid down in Directive 91/440/EEC. It suggested free access to rail infrastructure for international passenger services and for national and international goods services, with a view to developing rail transport and rail links between the Member States and making them more competitive.

COM(95) 337

1.3.113. Proposal for a Council Directive on the approximation of the laws of the Member States with regard to the transport of dangerous goods by rail.

Commission proposal: OJ C 389, 31.12.1994; COM(94) 573; Bull. 12-1994, point 1.2.118

Economic and Social Committee opinion: OJ C 236, 11.9.1995; Bull. 5-1995, point 1.3.69

Endorsed by Parliament (first reading) on 13 July, subject to certain amendments designed, in particular, to give Member States the possibility of adopting rules governing this type of transport of dangerous goods to or from the States of the former Soviet Union and imposing an obligation on the agencies responsible to warn local authorities and emergency services of movements of goods of this type.

OJ C 249, 25.9.1995

Road transport

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

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

Economic and Social Committee opinion: OJ C 110, 2.5.1995; Bull. 1/2-1995, point 1.3.90

Endorsed by Parliament (first reading) on 13 July, subject to certain amendments designed, in particular, to give operators the possibility of installing electronic registration and data-processing equipment and to set up a committee, consisting of representatives of the Member States, employees, employers and producers, to assist the Commission.

OJ C 249, 25.9.1995

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

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

Re-examined proposal adopted by the Commission on 6 July. Contrary to the report in point

1.3.125 of the Bulletin in June, the Directive has not yet been adopted by the Council. This re-examined proposal takes account of the amendment proposed by Parliament.

COM(95) 289

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

Commission proposal: OJ C 80, 1.4.1995; COM (95) 2; Bull. 1/2-1995, point 1.3.89

Economic and Social Committee opinion: OJ C 236, 11.9.1995; Bull. 5-1995, point 1.3.71

Endorsed by Parliament (first reading) on 13 July, subject to a number of changes of wording.

OJ C 249, 25.9.1995

Sea transport

1.3.117. Communication from the Commission to Parliament, the Council, the Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions entitled 'The development of short sea shipping in Europe: prospects and challenges'.

References:

Commission White Paper on the future development of the common transport policy: COM (92) 494; Bull. 12-1992, point 1.3.119; Supplement 3/93 — Bull.

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

Proposal for a Parliament and Council Decision on Community guidelines for the development of the trans-European transport network: Bull. 6-1995, point 1.3.110

Adopted on 5 July. Taking account of the objective of sustainable mobility stressed in its White Paper on the future development of the common transport policy, the Commission emphasized that short sea shipping remains underused, particularly for the purposes of combining different modes of transport to relieve road traffic. This type of transport, defined as all maritime services which involve no ocean crossing, includes, in particular, purely national shipping (cabotage), cross-border services and sea-river transport by coastal vessels to and from ports in the

hinterland. Out of concern to give precedence to this energy-efficient, clean alternative to road transport, the Commission proposed the following broad lines of action:

- improving the quality and efficiency of short sea shipping services, based on the fourth framework R&D programme, to contribute towards the development of faster marine technologies;
- improving port infrastructure and port efficiency, taking account of the measures already being taken on the trans-European transport network and improving the transparency of port tariffs, State aid and the organization of working hours;
- preparing short sea shipping for enlargement of the European Union, by setting up working groups for specific geographical areas, such as the Baltic Sea, the Mediterranean and the Black Sea.

COM(95) 317

Air transport

1.3.118. Communication from the Commission to the Council and Parliament on congestion and crisis in air traffic.

Adopted on 5 July. The Commission proposed a short-term action plan to reduce air traffic delays by making optimum use of the available air traffic control capacity in order to combat the congestion of European airspace which led to losses estimated at between ECU 1.2 billion and 2 billion in 1994. In close collaboration with the national authorities and Eurocontrol, the independent organization responsible for coordinating the Member States' air traffic management systems, the Commission proposed measures in the following areas:

- greater political support for crisis management;
- introduction of a minimum service in case of crisis and in-depth examination of rules on priority access to airspace under both normal and crisis conditions;
- publication of punctuality indicators for airports and airlines to keep consumers fully informed;
- better planning of traffic flows and taking account of air traffic control constraints in slot allocation at congested airports;

- closer cooperation between the national administrations and the parties concerned in order to obtain optimum use of the available air traffic control capacity.

COM(95) 318

State aid

General

1.3.119. Proposal for a Council Regulation amending Regulation (EEC) No 1107/70 on the granting of aid for transport by rail, road and inland waterway.

Regulation to be amended: Council Regulation (EEC) No 1107/70 on the granting of aid for transport by rail, road and inland waterway: OJ L 130, 15.6.1970, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 3578/92: OJ L 364, 12.12.1992; Bull. 12-1992, point 1.3.121

Adopted by the Commission on 19 July. Purpose: to extend for two years the arrangements for authorization of national aid for combined transport and simplify the relevant procedure by limiting it to a check after the aid has been granted.

OJ C 253, 29.9.1995; COM(95) 377

Decisions to raise no objections

France

1.3.120. Commission Decision concerning the capital increase for the airline Air Outre-Mer (AOM).

Adopted on 19 July. This capital injection of FF 300 million to AOM was financed by Altus Finance, a subsidiary of Crédit lyonnais. The Commission concluded that Crédit lyonnais was acting as any private investor and that the capital injection in no way constituted State aid but was a normal financial transaction between a company and its principal shareholder.

Netherlands

1.3.121. Commission Decision concerning aid for the use of telematics in the transport sector.

Adopted on 28 July. The Commission approved

a Dutch Government aid scheme worth ECU 1.663 million to promote telematics in the transport sector in order to provide safer, more efficient road transport, combined transport and inland waterway services. It decided to raise no objections, particularly considering that the aid would cause no distortion of the conditions of competition.

International cooperation

United States

1.3.122. Parliament resolution on the bilateral negotiations between the European Union and the United States on civil aircraft.

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 14 July. Parliament stressed the importance of the civil aviation sector for employment and the competitiveness of European makers. It saw a need to put in place effective mechanisms for controlling government support applicable to this sector. Parliament appealed to all taking part in the negotiations rapidly to conclude an agreement which included mutual recognition of chosen methods of support to the aerospace industry by all members of the World Trade Organization.

OJ C 249, 25.9.1995

The information society, telecommunications

General

1.3.123. Commission Green Paper on copyright and related rights in the information society (→ point 1.3.24).

1.3.124. 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 (→ point 1.3.26).

Telecommunications

1.3.125. In connection with the creation of a telecommunications market in Europe, the Commission, having regard to the objectives of liberalizing and harmonizing this sector, approved a draft Commission Directive regarding the implementation of full competition in telecommunications markets (→ point 1.3.126) and adopted a proposal for a Parliament and Council Directive on interconnection in telecommunications with regard to ensuring universal service and interoperability through application of the principles of open network provision (→ point 1.3.127).

1.3.126. Draft Commission Directive amending Commission Directive 90/388/EEC regarding the implementation of full competition in telecommunications markets.

Directive to be amended: 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, 19.10.1994; Bull. 10-1994, point 1.2.19

References:

Council Resolution on the review of the situation in the telecommunications sector and the need for further development in that market: OJ C 213, 6.8.1993; Bull. 6-1993, point 1.2.122

Council Resolution on the principles and the timetable for the liberalization of telecommunications infrastructures: OJ C 379, 31.12.1994; Bull. 12-1994, point 1.2.127

Commission Green Paper on the liberalization of telecommunications infrastructure and cable television networks: Part One: principle and timetable: COM(94) 440; Bull. 10-1994, point 1.2.71; Part Two: a common approach to the provision of infrastructure for telecommunications in the European Union: COM(94) 682; Bull. 1/2-1995, point 1.3.101

Approved by the Commission on 19 July. Further to the two Resolutions adopted by the Council on 22 July 1993 and 22 December 1994 respectively, the Commission, pursuant to Article 90 of the EC Treaty, requires the Member States to abolish all special rights for the provision of all telecommunications services including voice telephony and infrastructure by

1 January 1998, with a transitional period of five years for Member States with less developed networks and a period of two years for Member States with very small networks. The Commission also provides that the Member States have until 1 January 1996 to abolish restrictions on the provision of alternative infrastructures (private networks and equipment used from already liberalized services), other than the voice telephony sector, for which a deadline of 1 January 1998 has been set.

1.3.127. Proposal for a European Parliament and Council Directive on interconnection in telecommunications with regard to ensuring universal service and interoperability through application of the principles of open network provision (ONP).

Adopted by the Commission on 19 July. The Commission proposes to lay down a regulatory framework for the interconnection and interoperability of telecommunications networks and services within an open, competitive market. It proposes harmonized principles for interconnection to be implemented at national level, the main features of which are the following:

- application of the open network provision principles of transparency, objectivity and non-discrimination;
- support for commercial negotiations between interconnecting parties, while reserving some conditions to be set *a priori* by national telecommunications authorities;
- defining the responsibilities of the national regulatory authorities and the mechanisms for dispute resolution in accordance with the principle of subsidiarity.

COM(95) 379

1.3.128. Opinion of the Committee of the Regions on the draft Commission Directive amending Commission 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: OJ C 236, 11.9.1995; Bull. 5-1995, point 1.3.81
- Parliament resolution: OJ C 166, 3.7.1995; Bull. 6-1995, point 1.3.141

Adopted by the Committee of the Regions on 20 July. The Committee welcomed the draft

Commission Directive, taking the view that the proposed measures were likely to contribute to the development of the information society in Europe. It stressed the need to develop telematic systems in collaboration with local authorities for the benefit of citizens.

1.3.129. Proposal for a 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: OJ C 236, 11.9.1995; Bull. 5-1995, point 1.3.83

Council agreement on a common position: Bull. 6-1995, point 1.3.142

Common position formally adopted by the Council on 12 July.

Advanced television services

1.3.130. Proposal for a Parliament and Council Directive on the use of standards for the transmission of television signals (repealing Council Directive 92/38/EC).

Directive to be repealed: Council Directive 92/38/EEC on the adoption of standards for the transmission of television signals: OJ L 137, 20.5.1992; Bull. 5-1992, point 1.1.201

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

Parliament amendments (second reading): OJ C 166, 3.7.1995; Bull. 6-1995, point 1.3.144

The Commission adopted an opinion amending the proposal on 6 July.

COM(95) 319

Approved by the Council on 24 July.

Postal services

Reference: Commission Green Paper on the development of the single market for postal services: COM(91) 476; Bull. 6-1992, point 1.3.70

1.3.131. The Commission adopted a package of measures consisting of a proposal for a European Parliament and Council Directive establishing common rules for the development of postal services (→ point 1.3.132) and a Commission communication on the application of the competition rules to the postal sector (→ point 1.3.133). These measures aim to guarantee the provision of universal service and at the same time to open up the postal market to greater competition.

1.3.132. Proposal for a Parliament and Council Directive on common rules for the development of postal services.

Adopted by the Commission on 26 July. The proposal, based on Article 100 a of the EC Treaty, provides for a mandatory universal service to be provided throughout the Community to all citizens at affordable prices, and for a high degree of quality everywhere, particularly for remote areas and peripheral regions of the Community. In order to ensure the financial viability of the universal service, the proposal defines harmonized criteria for the services which may be reserved for the universal service providers. Thus, domestic mail in the Member States weighing not more than 350 g where the tariff is less than five times the rate for a standard letter (up to 20 g), direct mail and incoming cross-border mail may continue to be reserved until 31 December 2000 (subject to review of the direct mail sector by 30 June 1999). The proposal also requires the Member States in particular to set universal service tariffs at affordable prices fixed in relation to the costs and to define quality standards applicable to national services which are consistent with the Community measures.

COM(95) 227

1.3.133. Commission communication on the application of the rules of competition to the postal sector and in particular on the assessment of certain State measures relating to postal services.

Adopted by the Commission on 26 July. This draft, which will be the subject of a public consultation procedure, complements the proposal for a European Parliament and Council Directive on common rules for the development of Community postal services. The Commission sets out the principles governing how it intends

to apply the competition rules in the Treaty to the postal sector, in order to facilitate gradual, controlled liberalization of the postal market. It describes the approach it intends to adopt to analysing State measures restricting the freedom to provide services or to compete on the postal markets, in relation to the Treaty provisions. The Commission particularly raises questions of non-discrimination on access to the postal network, identifying cross-subsidies and defining the mandatory safeguards necessary to ensure fair competition.

1.3.134. Parliament Resolution on the implementation of a single market for postal services.

Adopted by Parliament on 14 July. Reaffirming its attachment to the defence and promotion of a high-quality public service which can respond better to the interests of users and staff, Parliament called on the Commission to propose a clear legal and chronological framework for postal services. It stressed the need clearly to define the concept of universal service, the areas covered by the reserved sector and the minimum standards required for the quality and harmonization of postal services.

OJ C 249, 25.9.1995

Environment

General

1.3.135. Draft Council Resolution on the development and implementation of the European Environment Agency.

References:

Council Regulation (EEC) No 1210/90 on the establishment of the European Environment Agency and the European environment information and observation network: OJ L 120, 11.5.1990; Bull. 5-1990, point 1.2.115

Decision on the location of the seats of certain bodies and departments of the European Communities and of Europol: OJ C 323, 30.11.1993; Bull. 10-1993, point 1.12

Adopted by the Commission on 7 July. Purpose: To delay until 30 October 1997 the decision on

the further tasks of the Agency provided for by Regulation (EEC) No 1210/90 as a result of delays in the starting up of the activities of the European Environment Agency; to stress the need to bring the national environmental information networks up to an appropriate level in 1996; to encourage the conclusion by the Agency of agreements with institutions in non-member countries.

COM(95) 325

Taking the environment into account in other policies.

1.3.136. Parliament resolution on the integration of population and environmental policies and programmes (→ point 1.4.50).

Environmental quality and natural resources

Protection of water, soil conservation, agriculture

1.3.137. Convention on the protection and use of transboundary watercourses and international lakes

Negotiating directives: Bull. 1/2-1992, point 1.3.155

Proposal for a Decision concerning signature: COM(92) 70; Bull. 3-1992, point 1.2.131

Decision concerning signature: Bull. 3-1992, point 1.2.131

Signature of the Convention: Bull. 3-1992, point 1.2.131

Proposal for a Decision regarding conclusion: OJ C 212, 5.8.1993; COM(93) 271; Bull. 6-1993, point 1.2.163

Economic and Social Committee opinion: OJ C 34, 2.2.1994; Bull. 11-1993, point 1.2.135

Parliament opinion: OJ C 128, 9.5.1994; Bull. 4-1994, point 1.2.151

Council Decision 95/308/EC on the conclusion of the Convention on behalf of the Community adopted on 24 July. This Convention, which was signed in Helsinki on 18 March 1992, establishes a framework for bilateral or multilateral cooperation to prevent and control the pollution of transboundary watercourses and to ensure rational use of water resources in the member

countries of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe.

OJ L 186, 5.8.1995

1.3.138. Own-initiative Committee of the Regions opinion on measures to combat the socioeconomic and environmental impact of drought in the European Union.

Adopted on 19 July. The Committee stressed that the drought problem is structural in nature and that water has become a scarce resource in large areas of the European Union. It advocated the adoption of resolute policies concerning the rational management, conservation and storage of water, aimed at agriculture, environmental protection and domestic water supplies.

1.3.139. Parliament resolution on the drought in some parts of southern Europe (→ point 1.3.191).

Protection of nature, flora and fauna.

1.3.140. Resolution containing Parliament's recommendations to the Commission and the Council on the implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity.

Reference: Council Decision 93/626/EC on the conclusion of the Convention on Biological Diversity; OJ L 309, 13.12.1993; Bull. 10-1993, point 1.2.127

Adopted by Parliament on 14 July. Parliament urged that sufficient funds should be made available in the Community budget to ensure effective implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity and its Protocols. It recommended that, at the next conference of the parties to the Convention scheduled for November 1995, the Commission and the Council should encourage the adoption of a legally binding international biosafety protocol taking into account in particular the impact of the use of genetically engineered organisms on the environment, human health and society.

OJ C 249, 25.9.1995

1.3.141. Draft regional agreement on the conservation of African and Eurasian migratory waterbirds.

Negotiating directives adopted by the Council, on a recommendation from the Commission, on 24 July.

Urban environment, air quality, transport and energy, noise

1.3.142. 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

Parliament opinion (first reading): OJ C 166, 3.7.1995; Bull. 6-1995, point 1.3.155

Council agreement on a common position: Bull. 6-1995, point 1.3.155

Amended proposal adopted by the Commission on 6 July.

OJ C 238, 13.9.1995, COM(95) 312

1.3.143. Parliament resolution on ozone smog.

Reference: Council Directive 92/72/EC on air pollution by ozone: OJ L 297, 13.10.1992; Bull. 9-1992, point 1.2.105

Adopted on 13 July. Parliament, stressing the public health dangers of atmospheric pollution by ozone, called for the Member States which have not yet implemented Directive 92/72/EC to do so immediately, for the information and warning thresholds laid down by the Directive to be reduced, and for motor traffic to be banned when the warning thresholds are exceeded. It also called upon the Commission to propose a 90% reduction in nitrogen oxide emissions in the next 10 years and a 75% reduction in emissions of volatile organic compounds.

OJ C 249, 25.9.1995

International cooperation

1.3.144. Parliament resolution on the Ministerial Environment Conference in Sofia in October 1995.

Reference: previous conference (Lucerne): Bull. 4-1993, point 1.2.110

Adopted on 14 July. Parliament stressed the importance, particularly for the Central and East European countries, of the 'Environment for Europe' process under the aegis of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe, and called for the adoption, at the Conference to be held shortly on this subject, of a creative, action-oriented and ambitious programme. It drew

attention in particular to aspects concerning the integration of the environment into other policies (including the PHARE and TACIS programmes and the decisions of the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development), access to information concerning the environment, and the adoption of a pan-European landscape and biological diversity strategy.

OJ C 249, 25.9.1995

Agriculture

Agrimonetary system

1.3.145. Proposal for a Council Regulation establishing the possibility of national aid being granted in compensation for losses of agricultural income caused by monetary movements in other Member States.

Reference: Council agreement on an overall compromise on the 1995/96 prices package: Bull. 6-1995, point 1.3.61

Adopted by the Commission on 12 July. This proposal stems from the compromise reached in the Council in June on the 1995/96 prices package. It is proposed that, where there is evidence that farmers in given production sectors have suffered substantial income losses in one Member State because of monetary movements in other Member States between the start of the 1994/95 marketing year and 31 December 1995, flat-rate compensatory aid, decreasing over three years, may be granted to the producers in question on the basis of national financing.

OJ C 252, 28.9.1995; COM(95) 343

Market organization

Arable crops

Reference: Regulation (EEC) No 1765/92 establishing a support system for producers of certain arable crops as regards the set-aside requirement (OJ L 81, 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

1.3.146. Proposal for a Council Regulation derogating from Council Regulation (EC) No 1765/92 (setting a percentage for compulsory set-aside).

Adopted by the Commission on 26 July. Would reduce the percentage of compulsory set-aside from 12 to 10% of land under arable crops in the 1996/97 marketing year, on account of the net decline in availabilities currently seen on the internal market and the world market.

OJ C 260, 5.10.1995; COM(95) 401

1.3.147. Proposal for a Council Regulation amending Regulation (EEC) No 1765/92 (extraordinary set-aside).

Reference: Commission report to Parliament and the Council on the purpose and methods of application of extraordinary set-aside: COM(95) 122; Bull. 4-1995, point 1.3.106

Adopted by the Commission on 26 July. In line with one of the options set out in its report on the purpose and methods of application of extraordinary set-aside, the Commission proposes that for calculating the overrun of the base area in future the figure to be taken into account should be 25% of voluntary set-aside, not the entire area set aside.

As regards durum wheat, it also proposes that Austria be granted a special aid of ECU 136.86/ha up to a limit of 50 000 ha.

OJ C 253, 29.9.1995; COM(95) 401

1.3.148. Council Regulation (EC) No 1863/95 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.

Regulations amended:

Council Regulation (EEC) No 1766/92 (OJ L 181, 1.7.1992; Bull. 6-1992, point 1.3.141), 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 and by Regulation (EC) No 3290/94: OJ L 349, 31.12.1994; Bull. 12-1994, point 1.3.99

Council Regulation (EC) No 1868/94: OJ L 197, 30.7.1994; Bull. 7/8-1994, point 1.2.134

Commission proposal: COM(95) 24; Bull. 3-1995, point 1.3.116

Economic and Social Committee opinion: Bull. 5-1995, point 1.3.100

Parliament opinion: OJ C 183, 17.7.1995; Bull. 6-1995, point 1.3.164

Adopted on 17 July. Extends the system of production quotas for potato starch to the three new Member States; the quantities allocated are as follows: 49 100 tonnes for Austria, 54 750 tonnes for Finland and 63 900 tonnes for Sweden.

OJ L 179, 29.7.1995

Rice

References:

Council Regulation (EEC) No 1766/92 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 the Act of Accession of Austria, Finland and Sweden: OJ C 241, 29.8.1994; Bull. 6-1994, point 1.3.15 and by Regulation (EC) No 1863/95: OJ L 179, 29.7.95 and point 1.3.148 of this Bulletin

Council Regulation (EEC) No 1418/76 on the common organization of the market in rice, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1544/93: OJ L 154, 25.6.1993

Council Decision 94/800/EC concerning the agreements reached in the Uruguay Round multilateral trade negotiations: OJ L 336, 23.12.1994; Bull. 12-1994, point 1.3.98

1.3.149. Commission communication on the reform of the rice sector in the European Union and the Uruguay Round Agreement, accompanied by a proposal for a Council Regulation on the common organization of the market in rice.

Adopted by the Commission on 19 July. In this communication, the Commission gives details of the European rice sector and concludes that reform is necessary to protect the competitive position of European rice, not only *vis-à-vis* competing products, e.g. cereals, whose prices have already been cut substantially, but also *vis-à-vis* rice from outside the Community, which can now enter more easily as a result of the Uruguay Round multilateral trade negotiations.

The proposal for a Regulation broadly follows the lines of the cereals market reform of 1992.

□ Cut in intervention price, accompanied by compensatory aid per hectare:

— The actual intervention price for both Japonica and Indica rice will be aligned on that for

Indica, and this price will then be reduced by a total of 15% over three years, starting with the 1997/98 marketing year.

- An aid per hectare to offset this price cut will be calculated on the basis of the average yields obtained in the producer Member States over the last three years (1992 to 1994); this will apply to Italy, Greece and France, whereas the reference yields for Spain and Portugal will be those recorded over the three years preceding the drought (1990-92 for Spain and 1989-91 for Portugal).

□ Measures to curb Community production, orient it towards sought-after varieties and optimize quality:

- A maximum guaranteed area (MGA) is defined for the producer Member States based on the average production area over the same reference years as those taken for the average yield.

- Penalties in the event of overrun of the Community MGA will take the form of a reduction in the amounts of compensatory aid equal to six times the percentage of the overrun. For the first 5% of overrun the penalty will be applied generally, regardless of whether or not all producers have exceeded their national MGA. Where the overrun exceeds 5%, additional reductions will be applied only in those Member States which have exceeded their national maximum guaranteed area by more than 5%. As in other sectors, penalties will correspond overall to a reduction in income equal to the percentage by which the MGA is exceeded.

- A system of premiums and penalties applied to the intervention price when the product is taken over will also play an important role in market regulation, reflecting and accentuating price differences between the various qualities and varieties of rice.

□ Reform of the intervention arrangements: intervention will be restored as a safety net and an exceptional measure by limiting the intervention period to four months (May to August). At the same time, a preventive intervention system will be established whereby the producer stores his produce at his own expense for four months and receives an advance equal to 60% of the intervention price payable at the end of the four months.

During this period, the producer may seek a more advantageous outlet on the market and the Commission, for its part, may offer the produce for sale according to the rules already laid down for sale under an intervention scheme.

Actual entry into the warehouses of the intervention agency, take-over and, of course, payment of the balance, would be possible only where the rice had already been in precautionary intervention.

COM(95) 331

1.3.150. Proposal for a Council Regulation determining the standard quality of rice.

Adopted by the Commission on 19 July. The purpose of this proposal is, in connection with the proposed reform of the common organization of the market in rice (→ point 1.3.149), to reinforce quality policy by a stricter definition of standard quality corresponding to the intervention price (alignment on the production standards of suppliers outside the European Union).

COM(95) 405

EAGGF Guarantee Section

Food aid

1.3.151. Proposal for a Council Regulation amending Regulation (EEC) No 3730/87 laying down the general rules for the supply of food from intervention stocks to designated organizations for distribution to the most deprived persons in the Community.

Regulation to be amended: Council Regulation (EEC) No 3730/87: OJ L 352, 15.12.1987; Bull. 12-1987, point 2.1.202

Adopted by the Commission on 20 July. Would enable the programme of aid for the most deprived persons to continue if there were a shortage of intervention products, with products being bought on the Community market.

OJ C 260, 5.10.1995; COM(95) 371

1.3.152. Council Regulation (EC) No 1975/95 on actions for the free supply of agricultural products to the peoples of Georgia, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Kyrgyzstan and Tadjikistan (→ point 1.4.94).

State aid

1.3.153. Commission communication regarding State aid for investments in the processing and marketing of agricultural products.

References:

Council Regulation (EEC) No 866/90 on improving the processing and marketing conditions for agricultural products (OJ L 91, 6.4.1990; Bull. 3-1990, point 1.1.108), as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 3669/93: OJ L 338, 31.12.1993

Commission Decision 94/173/EC on the selection criteria to be adopted for investments for improving the processing and marketing conditions for agricultural and forestry products: OJ C 189, 12.7.1994

Commission communication regarding State aid for investments in the processing and marketing of agricultural products: OJ C 71, 23.3.1995

Adopted on 19 July. In this communication, the Commission reaffirms its policy on the application to the State aids in question of the same sectoral restrictions as apply to projects which are part-financed by the Community under Regulation (EEC) No 866/90. Following the adjustment of the sectoral limits for part-financing in July 1994, the Commission, as it had already indicated in its communication of March 1995, will apply the same new restrictions to State aids.

This document also specifies the maximum rates of State aids which the Commission considers compatible with the common market and the relationship between the present restrictions and certain provisions which are not specifically sectoral applicable in the field of State aids; the restrictions apply not only to new State aid schemes but also to existing ones.

*Decisions to raise no objection***Germany**

1.3.154. Commission Decision on measures to compensate for flood damage in North Rhine-Westphalia.

Adopted on 26 July. This aid for farmers in the Kleve district who had to evacuate their livestock as a result of the floods last January was deemed compatible with Article 92(2)(b) of the EC Treaty concerning natural disasters.

Finland

1.3.155. Commission Decision on aid in the form of a guarantee for the undertaking Avena.

Adopted on 26 July. This guarantee, given by

the State to Avena, which has replaced the Finnish grain committee, which ceased its activities at the end of 1994, had been decided before Finland joined the European Union and was given in accordance with market conditions.

France

1.3.156. Commission decision on aids and parafiscal charges for Cetiom (inter-branch technical centre for oilseeds).

Adopted on 26 July. This Decision renews measures which had already been approved by the Commission until the end of the 1999/2000 marketing year.

1.3.157. Commission Decision on the renewal of aids and parafiscal charges for the CTIFL (inter-branch fruit and vegetables technical centre).

Reference: Commission Decision on aids and parafiscal charges for the inter-branch fruit and vegetables technical committee: Bull. 3-1993, point 1.2.129

Adopted on 5 July. This renews measures which were approved by the Commission in 1993 until 31 December 1998.

Greece

1.3.158. Commission Decision on the relocation of livestock holdings and the construction of slurry facilities.

Adopted on 5 July. The rate of these aids, designed to protect the environment, exceeds the rates normally applied by the Commission, but the Commission noted that these aid measures were part of a programme for Objective 1 regions and that the market cost of capital was particularly high in Greece.

Netherlands

1.3.159. Commission Decision on aid for the development of data processing in the forestry sector.

Adopted on 26 July. This aid is financed by a parafiscal charge on woodland in the Netherlands and not on imported wood.

1.3.160. Commission Decision on aids and parafiscal charges to improve structures in the slaughterhouse sector.

Adopted on 5 July. These aid programmes are designed to reduce the capacity of slaughterhouses and are financed from a parafiscal charge levied on the basis of the slaughter capacity of each of the undertakings in the sector. The Netherlands authorities gave assurances that no financial assistance would be given in this connection to firms in commercial difficulties.

Fisheries

Conservation and management of resources

Internal aspects

TACs and quotas

1.3.161. Proposal for a Council Regulation introducing additional conditions for year-to-year management of TACs and quotas.

Commission proposal: OJ C 382, 31.12.1994; COM(94) 583; Bull. 12-1994, point 1.2.171

Endorsed by Parliament on 12 July subject to amendments making the proposal more flexible by giving Member States until 30 September each year to submit applications for authorization to catch additional quantities or to transfer unused quotas to the following year.

OJ C 249, 25.9.1995

Technical measures

Regulation to be amended: Council Regulation (EC) No 3094/86, laying down certain technical measures for the conservation of fishery resources (OJ L 288, 11.10.1986), as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1173/95: OJ L 118, 25.5.1995; Bull. 5-1995, point 1.3.115

1.3.162. Council Regulation (EC) No 1909/95 amending Regulation (EEC) No 3094/86 for the 17th time.

Reference: Council Regulation (EC) No 1173/95 amending Regulation (EEC) No 3094/84 for the 16th time: OJ L 118, 25.5.1995; Bull. 5-1995, point 1.3.115

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

Parliament opinion: OJ C 56, 6.3.1995; Bull. 1/2-1995, point 1.3.145

Adopted on 24 July. The purpose of this Regulation, which is based on the same proposal as the Regulation of 22 May 1995, is to incorporate permanently into Annex I to Regulation (EEC) No 3094/86 certain derogations which hitherto had been decided on an annual basis.

OJ L 184, 3.8.1995

1.3.163. Proposal for a Regulation amending Regulation (EEC) No 3094/86 for the 18th time.

Commission proposal: OJ C 180, 14.7.1995; COM(95) 212; Bull. 5-1995, point 1.3.116

Endorsed by Parliament on 14 July.

OJ C 249, 25.9.1995

1.3.164. Parliament resolution on the use of drift nets.

Adopted on 12 July. Parliament called on the Member States to cooperate with control and inspection measures drawn up by the Commission and to take full responsibility for regulating the behaviour of their own fleets. It urged the Commission to enforce the rules on the identification, control and use of nets and also to introduce mechanisms making it possible to ban the use of drift nets. Parliament welcomed the announcement that a Commission vessel was to be sent to back up national inspection operations in the Atlantic and the Mediterranean and thus ensure that the verification would proceed in as open a fashion as possible.

OJ C 249, 25.9.1995

Control measures

1.3.165. Proposal for a Council Regulation establishing the lists of species to be recorded in the fisheries logbook and landing declaration.

Reference: 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 6 July. The purpose of the proposal is to establish the list of species to be recorded systematically in the logbook and landing declaration provided for in Regulation (EEC) No 2847/93.

COM(95) 322

1.3.166. Proposal for a Council Decision amending Regulation (EEC) No 2487/93 and Decision 89/631/EEC as regards the time limit for implementing certain pilot projects on continuous position monitoring of Community fishing vessels and the Community contribution to the expenditure incurred in their implementation.

Regulation to be amended: Council Regulation (EEC) 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

Decision to be amended: 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

Adopted by the Commission on 6 July. Would extend the deadline for the implementation of pilot projects on continuous position monitoring of Community fishing vessels by six months.

COM(95) 323

External aspects

Guinea

1.3.167. Protocol establishing, for the period from 1 January 1994 to 31 December 1995, the fishing rights and financial compensation provided for in the Agreement between the Community and the Government of the Republic of Guinea on fishing off the Guinean coast.

Commission proposal concerning conclusion: OJ L 188, 22.7.1994; COM(94) 138; Bull. 4-1994, point 1.2.134

Parliament opinion: OJ C 43, 20.2.1995; Bull. 1/2-1995, point 1.3.146

Regulation on the conclusion of the Protocol adopted by the Council on 24 July. The Protocol establishes the fishing rights for Community vessels as follows: 24 freezer tuna seiners; 10 pole-and-line tuna vessels, 5 surface longliners and 4 200 grt a month, annual average, for trawlers. The financial compensation is set at ECU 1 700 000, the Community also contributing to the financing of a Guinean scientific or technical programme to improve information on the fish-

ery resources within the exclusive economic zone of the Republic of Guinea and providing awards for study and practical training in the various scientific, technical and economic disciplines relating to fisheries.

Madagascar

1.3.168. Draft Protocol defining, for the period 21 May 1995 to 20 May 1998, the fishing opportunities and the financial contribution provided for in the Agreement between the Community and the Government of Madagascar on fishing off Madagascar; draft Agreement in the form of an exchange of letters concerning the provisional application of the Protocol.

Reference: EEC-Madagascar fisheries agreement: OJ L 73, 18.3.1986; Bull. 2-1986, point 2.1.139

Proposal for a Regulation and proposal for a Decision on the conclusion of the Protocol and the Agreement on the provisional application thereof respectively adopted by the Commission on 20 July. Would lay down the financial and technical terms for the fishing activities of Community vessels off Madagascar for the period 21 May 1995 to 20 May 1998.

COM(95) 376

Morocco

References:

EC-Morocco fisheries agreement: OJ L 407, 31.12.1992; Bull. 12-1992, point 1.3.267

Draft new fisheries agreement between the Community and Morocco: Bull. 11-1994, point 1.2.171

1.3.169. Draft Agreement in the form of an exchange of letters terminating the Agreement on relations in the sea fisheries sector between the Community and Morocco.

Proposal for a Council Decision on conclusion of the Agreement adopted by the Commission on 19 July. Would provide for the early termination of the 1992 fisheries agreement on 30 April 1995 and entry into negotiations aimed at concluding a new agreement.

COM(95) 378

1.3.170. Parliament resolution on the fisheries agreement between the European Union and the Kingdom of Morocco.

Adopted on 13 July. Parliament stressed the difficulties facing the Community fishing fleet, which had been tied up for two months on account of the deadlock in the negotiations on the agreement between Morocco and the European Union. It called upon the Commission to set a deadline of four months in which either to arrive at a new agreement or to establish an emergency programme to provide restructuring aid for the sector.

OJ C 249, 25.9.1995

1.3.171. Visit to the Commission by Mr A. Filali, the Moroccan Prime Minister and Minister of State for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation, on 6 July (→ point 1.4.83).

International Baltic Sea Fishery Commission

1.3.172. Proposal for a Council Decision amending Article VII of the Gdansk Convention.

Reference: Council Decision on the accession of the Community to the Convention on the Baltic Sea and the Belts (Gdansk Convention): OJ L 237, 26.8.1983; Bull. 7/8-1983, point 2.1.167

Adopted by the Commission on 13 July. The purpose of the proposed amendment is to establish a more equitable sharing of the budget of the International Baltic Sea Fishery Commission among the Contracting Parties to ensure a balance between their financial contribution and the fishing quotas allocated to them.

OJ C 252, 28.9.1995; COM(95) 345

United Nations Conference on straddling stocks and highly migratory species

1.3.173. Sixth meeting.

Reference: United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea: Bull. 12-1982, point 2.2.50; Bull. 12-1984, point 2.2.57

Previous meeting: Bull. 4-1995, point 1.3.122

Meeting held in New York, 24 July to 4 August. This conference adopted an agreement on the implementation of the United Nations Convention of 10 December 1982 on the Law of the Sea as regards the conservation and management of straddling and highly migratory fish stocks. The agreement provides for an inspection scheme to ensure compliance with international conservation and management measures relating to the

stocks in question; dispute settlement procedures, measures to assist developing countries and international cooperation mechanisms for the conservation and management of straddling stocks and highly migratory species such as tuna and swordfish.

Market organization

1.3.174. Commission report to the Council on the sardine market.

Reference: Act of Accession of Spain and Portugal: OJ L 302, 15.11.1985

Adopted on 10 July. This report outlines the current situation on the sardine market and reviews the system of compensatory allowances established by the Act of Accession of Spain and Portugal. These arrangements expire on 31 December 1995, so the Council is required to decide on the action to be taken.

COM(95) 320

State aid

Decision to initiate proceedings

Denmark

1.3.175. Commission decision on aid for the laying-up of vessels of less than 12 metres having Bornholm as their home port.

Adopted on 26 July. The authorities concerned having failed to supply the Commission with all the requisite information, the Commission was unable to decide whether the measures in question were compatible with the provisions governing the granting of public aid for the temporary laying-up of fishing vessels.

Decision to close proceedings

Italy

1.3.176. Decision on a draft regional law (Abruzzi) providing for assistance for individual fishermen or groups of fishermen following exceptional events encountered at sea.

Adopted on 26 July. Since the criteria applied by the competent authority for granting the aid, i.e. the gravity of the situation and the exceptional nature of events not covered by insurance, and the means of ensuring that recipients satisfied the conditions laid down were clearly set out in the draft law, the Commission decided to terminate the procedure.

Employment and social policy

Employment

Reference: Commission White Paper on growth, competitiveness and employment: COM(93) 700; Bull. 12-1993, point 1.2.44; Supplement 6/93 — Bull.

1.3.177. Commission report on employment in Europe (1995).

Reference: Conclusions of the Essen European Council: Bull. 12-1994, point I.3

Previous report: COM(94) 381; Bull. 9-1994, point 1.2.180

Adopted by the Commission on 26 July. This report, the seventh of its kind, ties in with the strategy for employment outlined by the Essen European Council; it provides extensive analysis with an eye to the next European Council, in the course of which the Heads of State or Government will assess the progress made in implementing the strategy.

In the first part of this three-part report, the Commission looks at recent employment and unemployment trends in the Union, describing the latest labour market developments in each of the Member States. It points out that the number of people employed in the Union as a whole fell by 4% in 1994, while the unemployment rate rose to just over 11% in 1994, compared with less than 6.5% in the United States and under 3% in Japan. The employment rate, i.e. the ratio of the numbers employed to the population of working age, stood at 60% in 1994, compared

with 62% in 1992, while the figures for the United States and Japan were 72% and 78% respectively.

In the second part of the report, the Commission examines the measures taken in the five main areas identified by the Essen European Council, concerned with enhancing the employment-intensiveness of growth (boosting part-time work and creating jobs in new spheres of activity), providing better assistance to those hit hardest by unemployment (measures to help the long-term unemployed and young people looking for their first job), creating job opportunities by promoting investment in vocational training, reducing non-wage labour costs and improving the effectiveness of labour market policy.

In the third part, the Commission makes a detailed analysis of two specific issues identified by the Essen European Council: firstly, the relationship between employment, social protection systems and labour costs; secondly, the scope for job creation in connection with environmental protection. Pointing out that some 1.5 million people were employed in the environmental protection field throughout the Union in 1994, the Commission considers that prospects for the growth of such activities depend largely on the measures taken by public authorities to protect the environment and to make polluters bear the true cost of damage caused, by means of taxes and other charges.

COM(95) 396

1.3.178. Parliament resolution on a coherent employment strategy for the European Union.

Adopted by Parliament on 13 July. Parliament believes that the objective of the White Paper on growth, competitiveness and employment, namely to create 15 million new long-term jobs, must be one of the priorities for the Union, the Member States, regional and local authorities and the social partners. It calls for the right to work to be incorporated into the revised Treaty at the 1996 Intergovernmental Conference. It believes that stringent budgetary and monetary policies paving the way for economic and monetary union must be counterbalanced by an active employment strategy.

Parliament believes that the adoption of a coherent employment strategy calls for an integrated approach in respect of the different policies hav-

ing an impact on employment, along with the creation of additional financial instruments and more effective use of the European Investment Fund. It identifies priority areas within such a strategy, including the reduction of working time and new methods of work organization, new employment areas, small and medium-sized enterprises, indirect wage costs, training and the development of human resources, economic democracy and the public sector.

OJ C 249, 25.9.1995

1.3.179. Parliament resolution on the annual report from the Commission, 'Employment in Europe — 1994'.

Adopted by Parliament on 14 July. Pointing to the considerable potential for job creation within the European Union in areas such as health, tourism, culture, the environment and social services, Parliament urged the Commission, the Council and the Member States to create a climate conducive to starting up businesses and to investing in jobs. It advocated the creation of independent businesses and suggested that the Member States should improve their social security systems and take steps to reduce taxation of labour and non-wage employment costs. The Member States were urged also to promote training and retraining as permanent aspects of working life, providing the wherewithal to adapt to technological progress and innovation. Parliament was also in favour of reorganizing or reducing working hours generally, although it was made clear that such a step could not be regarded as a panacea for jobs in the European Union.

OJ C 249, 25.9.1995

1.3.180. Parliament resolution on relocations and job losses in the European Union, with particular reference to Lee Europe in Ypres.

References:

Parliament resolution on redundancies and social dumping in multinational companies: OJ C 72, 15.3.1993; Bull. 1/2-1993, point 1.2.140

Parliament resolution on employment and social rights in the European Union: OJ C 323, 21.11.1994; Bull. 10-1994, point 1.2.110

Adopted by Parliament on 13 July. Concerned more particularly at the closure of the Lee Europe plant in Belgium and the relocation of Lufthansa-Technik to Shannon, Parliament emphasized the large number of job losses

resulting from relocation. It stressed the need for social clauses to be incorporated in international agreements and in connection with the World Trade Organization.

Parliament called on the European authorities and the governments of the Member States to combat social dumping more effectively, and called on the Commission to ascertain what forms of support, both national and Community, the enterprises in question have received, with a view to drawing up proposals to combat all forms of 'subsidy shopping' within the Union.

Parliament called on enterprises to inform their employees before carrying out any reorganization and asked the Commission to submit a proposal for a Directive on the information, consultation and codetermination rights of employees in enterprises employing more than 50 people.

OJ C 249, 25.9.1995

1.3.181. Committee of the Regions opinion on the relocation of international enterprises.

Adopted by the Committee of the Regions on 19 July. The Committee of the Regions drew attention to the social implications of the transfer of industrial activities by certain transnational enterprises. It called on the Commission to obtain wider-ranging and more concise information on investment flows between the Member States and the regions, as well as on the number and characteristics of the relocated installations. The Committee was also in favour of studying the impact of relocation, while stressing that economic and social cohesion policy could have a key role to play in overcoming regional and sectoral disparities, which are at the root of industrial migration.

Health and safety at work

1.3.182. Communication from the Commission to the Council on a Community programme concerning safety, hygiene and health at work (1996-2000), accompanied by a proposal for a Council Decision adopting non-legislative measures to improve health and safety at work.

Reference: Third action programme concerning safety, hygiene and health at work: OJ C 28, 3.2.1988; Bull. 9-1987, point 2.1.91

Adopted by the Commission on 12 July. The fourth programme, which places greater empha-

sis on information, aims to consolidate and implement existing legislation, to evaluate more accurately the impact on safety and health of other Community policies, and to develop awareness-raising activities and other non-legislative measures. With these objectives in mind, the action to be taken will be concerned mainly with improving coherence among Union activities, ensuring that Community legislation is correctly implemented by the Member States, and improving the system of cooperation inside the Union and internationally. The proposal for a Decision accompanying the Commission communication focuses on non-legislative measures, including:

- preparation of guidance notes and core information material;
- enhancement of information, education and training;
- investigation of key problem areas such as violence at the workplace, stress and specific measures to assist women and young people;
- a new 'SAFE' (Safety action for Europe) programme aimed at providing support for projects designed to improve working conditions, disseminate information and improve knowledge of European legislation, with particular reference to SMEs.

COM(95) 282

1.3.183. 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 89/665/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 Commission proposal: COM(95) 311; Bull. 6-1995, point 1.3.203

Council agreement on a common position: Bull. 6-1995, point 1.3.203

Common position formally adopted by the Council on 24 July.

Social security

1.3.184. Proposal for a Council Regulation amending Regulation (EEC) No 1408/71 on the application of social security schemes to em-

ployed persons, to self-employed persons and to members of their families moving within the Community and Regulation (EEC) No 574/72 laying down the procedure for implementing Regulation (EEC) No 1408/71.

Regulations to be amended:

Council Regulation (EEC) No 1408/71: OJ L 149, 5.7.1971, as last amended by the Treaty concerning the accession of the Republic of Austria, the Republic of Finland and the Kingdom of Sweden to the European Union: OJ C 241, 29.8.1994; Bull. 6-1994, point 1.3.15; OJ L 1, 1.1.1995

Council Regulation (EEC) No 574/72: OJ L 74, 27.3.1972, as last amended by the Treaty concerning the accession of the Republic of Austria, the Republic of Finland and the Kingdom of Sweden to the European Union: OJ C 241, 29.8.1994; Bull. 6-1994, point 1.3.15; OJ L 1, 1.1.1995

Adopted by the Commission on 14 July. Purpose: to update the Community Regulations on social security for migrant workers in the light of experience gained and to take account of changes occurring in the laws of the Member States.

OJ C 260, 5.10.1995; COM(95) 352

Implementation of the Protocol on social policy

1.3.185. 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 1.2.63

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 involving the social partners provided for in Article 3(3): Bull. 6-1995, point 1.3.205

Decision by the social partners to inform the Commission of their wish to initiate the process provided for in Article 4 of the Agreement on

social policy adopted on 7 July. Having decided to enter into negotiations on the content of the action to be taken with a view to reconciling family and working life, the social partners, namely the ETUC (European Trade Union Confederation), UNICE (European Employers' Organization) and CEEP (Public Enterprises), asked the Commission to suspend its legislative initiative. They have a period of nine months within which to reach a collective or other agreement.

1.3.186. Consultation of the social partners on the question of the burden of proof in cases of discrimination on grounds of sex (→ point 1.3.188).

Equal opportunities

Fourth Community action programme

1.3.187. Proposal for a Council Decision on the fourth medium-term Community action programme on equal opportunities for women and men (1996-2000).

References:

Commission communication on the third action programme on equal opportunities for women and men: COM(90) 449; Bull. 10-1990, point 1.3.46

Mid-term report on equal opportunities for women and men: third Community action programme (1991-95): COM(95) 246; Bull. 6-1995, point 1.3.206

Adopted by the Commission on 19 July. This new action programme is intended to replace the third action programme, which reaches its conclusion at the end of 1995. The new programme will cover the period from 1996 to 2000 and the Commission proposes a budgetary allocation of ECU 60 million, which is double the amount spent on the previous programme. The main aim of the programme will be to ensure that the issue of equal opportunities is taken into account in the preparation of policies, activities and programmes both at Community level and at national and regional levels. Having regard to the need to consolidate the results of the third

action programme, the Commission considers that measures to promote equal opportunities must be devised in the light of the radical changes affecting the labour market, demographic structures, relations within families and between generations, and social policies, necessitating the widest possible involvement of interested parties in the economic, policy-making and social spheres. The Commission also stresses the continuing need to strengthen the legislative framework and ensure that existing legislation is correctly applied.

The principles underlying the fourth programme are geared to:

- making equal opportunities a central issue for all those involved in the economic and social spheres, developing a partnership-based approach to this end;
- promoting equal opportunities in a changing economy, with the possibility of using the Structural Funds in this connection;
- meeting the challenge of reconciling work and family life by taking greater account of needs in respect of child care and dependent persons, and encouraging debate on the individualization of social-protection rights;
- promoting a gender balance in decision-making;
- enabling people to exercise their right to equality more readily, on the basis of existing Community laws, practices and current proposals, while at the same time drawing up new proposals with particular reference to the dignity of women and men at work;
- implementing, monitoring and evaluating the measures taken, and disseminating the results, through a partnership-based approach with optimum inter-linking of initiatives.

In addition, the Commission proposes to establish a coordinating structure covering Community, national and regional levels (Anima) to provide it with the technical assistance needed to promote, develop and review the programme's proposals in the fields of legislation, decision-making, reconciliation of work and family life, the media, culture and education, and specific employment-related issues.

COM(95) 381

Implementation of the Protocol on social policy

1.3.188. Consultation of the social partners on the question of the burden of proof in cases of discrimination on grounds of sex.

Reference: Proposal for a Council Directive on the burden of proof in the area of equal pay and equal treatment for women and men: OJ C 176, 5.7.1988; COM(88) 269; Bull. 5-1988, point 2.1.83

Decision to initiate the consultation procedure, provided for in Article 3(2) of the Agreement on social policy, adopted by the Commission on 5 July. Following the failure to reach agreement on the proposal for a Directive on the burden of proof in the area of equal pay and equal treatment for women and men, the Commission intends to launch a consultation process as provided for by the Agreement on social policy annexed to the Treaty on European Union; the Agreement does not apply to the United Kingdom. Whereas it is, in practice, sometimes impossible for complainants to prove that differences in pay or treatment constitute discrimination, the Commission proposes that complainants need merely prove that their case is admissible. It would then be up to the defending party to refute the accusation, with the plaintiff being granted the benefit of the doubt. The Commission is therefore asking the social partners to give their opinion on various questions:

- Do they consider action in this area to be appropriate?
- If so, should such action be undertaken at Community or national level?
- What form should it take?
- What should be the main features of the action?

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

Preparation of the World Conference on Women

1.3.189. Economic and Social Committee own-initiative opinion on the fourth World Conference on Women.

References:

Commission communication to the Council, the Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee on a new partnership between women and men: 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

Parliament resolution on the fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing: 'Equality, development and peace': OJ C 166, 3.7.1995; Bull. 6-1995, point 1.3.209

Adopted by the Economic and Social Committee on 6 July. Assessing progress made as regards the situation of women in the light of the objectives and strategies set out at the third World Conference on Women, held in Nairobi in 1985, the Committee proposes that specific new measures aimed at speeding up the process of applying these strategies should be adopted at the Conference to be held in Beijing in September. The Committee expresses the hope that steps will be taken to improve the situation of women, particularly as regards employment, with the creation of contact and exchange networks and the development of training activities, awareness-raising measures and information campaigns; it wishes to see funding provided for positive action measures to help the most disadvantaged groups of women. The Committee thus supports the objectives of the Beijing conference, placing particular emphasis on the need to upgrade women's role in society and to make provision for action plans in developing countries. It calls on the representatives of the European Union to propose the adoption and implementation of measures giving all women economic independence and paving the way for them to combine more readily the tasks of holding down a job and raising a family.

Solidarity

Measures to help disaster victims

1.3.190. Parliament resolution on damage caused by storms in various Spanish regions.

Adopted on 13 July. Parliament called for emer-

agency aid to be granted to the affected areas by the Commission and for special importance to be given in the context of the Structural Funds to infrastructure work designed to prevent damage caused by natural disasters and to protect rural communities.

OJ C 249, 25.9.1995

1.3.191. Parliament resolution on the drought in some parts of southern Europe.

Adopted on 13 July. Parliament called on the Commission to provide special emergency aid in the areas hardest hit by drought and to devise an overall strategy for water supplies in the most vulnerable areas. It undertook to increase the appropriations in the Community budget for measures to help drought-stricken areas.

OJ C 249, 25.9.1995

1.3.192. Parliament resolution on the storm which devastated the island of Flores (Azores).

Adopted on 13 July. In view of the serious damage caused by the torrential rain in Flores in June, Parliament called on the Commission to grant special non-repayable aid to help compensate for the damage and losses suffered by the population. It drew the attention of the Commission and the Member States' governments to the need to give the State authorities responsible for dealing with disasters and emergencies adequate technical and human resources.

OJ C 249, 25.9.1995

Public health

General

1.3.193. Commission report on the state of health in the European Union.

Reference: Commission communication on the framework for action in the field of public health: COM(93) 559; Bull. 11-1993, point 1.2.191

Adopted by the Commission on 19 July. In its communication of 24 November 1993, the Commission undertook to produce this report, which

is the first of its kind. The report gives an overview of the health situation in the Union in 1994, pointing to different forms of behaviour which affect health in each Member State. It includes a description of the main demographic trends and patterns of mortality and morbidity, and a discussion of the major determinants of health. The report also gives information about Community activities and programmes aimed at promoting better health in Europe.

COM(95) 357

Cancer

1.3.194. Commission report on the implementation of the 'Europe against cancer' programme.

Reference: Council Decision 90/238/EEC adopting a 1990 to 1994 'Europe against cancer' action plan: OJ L 137, 30.5.1990; Bull. 5-1990, point 1.2.235

Adopted by the Commission on 18 July. The report details the measures taken to implement the 1990-94 anti-cancer programme. The Commission draws attention to the significant progress made, particularly in the following areas:

- action on smoking prevention and legislative support for such action;
- information campaigns concerned particularly with promotion of the European Code against Cancer;
- development of health-education strategies and teaching materials on cancer prevention for use in schools;
- establishment of screening networks for breast cancer and cervical cancer;
- training of health professionals;
- studies relating to nutrition and cancer.

The Commission emphasizes the need for continuing cooperation with national or European bodies concerned with the fight against cancer, stressing the part played by cancer associations, leagues and organizations in ensuring the success of the action plan.

COM(95) 356

Blood and blood products

1.3.195. Parliament resolution on blood safety in the European Union.

Reference: Council resolution on blood safety and self-sufficiency: Bull. 6-1995, point 1.3.216

Adopted by Parliament on 14 July. Reiterating that the objective of self-sufficiency in blood and blood products must be achieved according to the principle of voluntary, unpaid and anonymous blood donations, Parliament advocated the establishment of a strict, harmonized legal framework. It called for the drawing-up of joint legislation on the blood-transfusion chain, covering the procedures for selecting donors and the testing of donated blood using rules for the approval of basic diagnostic instruments and quality controls.

Parliament called on the Commission to ensure that quality criteria are laid down and sound practices developed for the collection, treatment and transfusion of blood and blood products, and to present a proposal with a view to establishing a system to make blood 'traceable', whereby blood could be traced right back to the donor while preserving anonymity. Furthermore, Parliament emphasized the importance of a campaign to inform consumers about the safety of blood transfusions, and considered it essential to promote greater cooperation between the Member States' judicial and police authorities in order to put a stop to illicit trading in plasma and blood products.

OJ C 249, 25.9.1995

Consumer policy

Consumer information and education

1.3.196. Proposal for a Parliament and Council Directive on consumer protection in the indication of the prices of products offered to consumers.

Directives to be replaced:

Council Directive 79/581/EEC on consumer protection in the indication of the prices of food-stuffs: OJ L 158, 26.6.1979, as last amended by Directive 88/315/EEC: OJ L 142, 9.6.1988

Council Directive 88/314/EEC on consumer protection in the indication of the prices of non-food products: OJ L 142, 9.6.1988

Adopted by the Commission on 12 July. This proposal, preceded by wide-ranging consultation

of all the parties concerned, aims to simplify the rules governing the indication of the price per unit of measurement of all products sold in the shops, thereby giving the consumer a clearer idea of the unit cost of the product in question and enabling him or her to compare different products and to make the best choice. The intention is to replace the existing mechanism, which has proved to be extremely difficult to implement, and which lays down a general obligation to indicate the unit price for products pre-packaged in pre-established quantities, although there are exceptions which may be either obligatory or optional for specific ranges of products.

Under the terms of the proposal all traders, with the exception of small retailers allowed a four-year breathing space, are to indicate clearly the selling price and the unit price for each product. The selling price and the unit price must be unambiguous, easily identifiable and clearly legible. They must relate to the final price of the product under the conditions laid down by the Member States and must refer to the quantity declared in accordance with national and Community provisions.

The Member States may lay down the detailed rules for indicating prices, particularly as regards prices applying to quantities that are widely and customarily used. In compliance with the principle of subsidiarity, Member States may waive the obligation to indicate the unit price of products for which such indication would not be meaningful because of the products' nature or purpose, and products for which such indication would not provide the consumer with adequate information or would be liable to create confusion.

OJ C 260, 5.10.1995; COM(95) 276

Animal experiments

1.3.197. Parliament resolution on the 1994 annual report of the Commission on the development, validation and legal acceptance of alternative methods to animal experiments.

Adopted by Parliament on 14 July. Reaffirming its wish to ban experiments on animals with effect from 1 January 1998, Parliament called on the Commission to produce a detailed statistical analysis of cosmetics tests on animals in all

Member States for the period 1991-93; it also called for discussion to be initiated within the OECD to facilitate acceptance of alternative methods and for the introduction and funding of studies to advance the development of alternative methods in areas of testing which carried the greatest significance for cosmetics.

OJ C 249, 25.9.1995

International cooperation

Hungary

1.3.198. Visit by Mrs Emma Bonino, Member of the Commission, on 7 July.

During her visit, Mrs Bonino opened the Conference on Consumer Protection Policy in Central and Eastern Europe organized by the Commission and the Hungarian Government; the purpose of the conference was to take stock of consumer protection in the European Union and in Central and Eastern Europe, and to look for areas of common ground in the relevant legislation.

Mrs Bonino also met Mr I. Szent-Ivanyi, Secretary of State at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Mr A. Soos Karoly, Secretary of State at the Ministry for Trade and Industry, and Mrs M. Korodi, Vice-President of the Hungarian Parliament.

Culture

Kaleidoscope 2000 programme

1.3.199. 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

Council agreement on a common position: Bull. 6-1995, point 1.3.224

Common position adopted by the Council on 10 July.

Amended proposal adopted by the Commission on 28 July.

COM(95) 373

1995 Kaleidoscope programme

1.3.200. Support for European cultural cooperation projects in the new Member States — Kaleidoscope programme.

Call for applications: OJ C 227, 17.8.1994; Bull. 9-1994, point 1.2.194

Previous selection: Bull. 5-1995, point 1.3.137

Projects in the three new Member States selected by the Commission to receive financial aid under the 1995 Kaleidoscope programme. From the 183 applications submitted, 12 projects have been selected to receive Community aid totalling ECU 309 900. The breakdown is as follows: cultural events: six; encouragement for artistic creation: three; cooperation through networks: three.

Ariane programme

1.3.201. Proposal for a Parliament and Council Decision establishing a support programme in the field of books and reading (Ariane).

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 1.3.134

Committee of the Regions opinion: Bull. 4-1995, point 1.3.134

Amended proposal adopted by the Commission on 28 July.

COM(95) 374

Raphael programme

1.3.202. Proposal for a Parliament and Council Decision establishing a Community action programme in the field of cultural heritage (Raphael).

Commission proposal: COM(95) 110; Bull. 3-1995, point 1.3.156

Endorsed by the Economic and Social Committee on 6 July, with the proviso that the objectives and action be reviewed in the light of the experience gained and the needs which will emerge as the programme is being implemented and that special attention be paid to aspects of cultural heritage located in areas where local funding is lowest.

Architectural heritage

1.3.203. Support for pilot projects.

Selection of last year's projects: Bull. 6-1994, point 1.2.212

Call for applications: OJ C 283, 11.10.1994; Bull. 10-1994, point 1.2.129

Projects selected by the Commission on 7 July. ECU 4.7 million has been allocated to part-finance the 100 pilot projects selected from the 2 004 applications received; this year's projects are for the restoration or conservation of religious monuments.

Priority has been given to buildings of religious, historical, architectural, artistic and social value of European importance which are still used as places of worship. The projects selected illustrate not only the extreme diversity and richness of Europe's architectural heritage but also the sensitivity and intelligence displayed in ensuring that it is properly conserved and widely accessible.

Information, communication and audiovisual media

Information and communication

Jean Monnet Project 1995

Jean Monnet Project 1995: Bull. 5-1995, point 1.3.138

1.3.204. Jean Monnet Project 1995 for the new Member States.

New Jean Monnet 'chairs' created. Now that the Jean Monnet Project has been extended to Austria, Finland and Sweden, the Commission has decided to grant support to 27 new initiatives to create seven new Jean Monnet 'chairs', and 16 permanent study courses and European modules in the new Member States.

1.3.205. Jean Monnet Project 1995 for Poland and Hungary.

Reference: 1994 projects: Bull. 7/8-1994, point 1.2.180

New Jean Monnet 'chairs' created. Also under the Jean Monnet Project, the Commission has decided to provide support for 39 new university projects in Poland and Hungary. These initiatives involve the creation of two new 'chairs', eight permanent study courses and modules, and six research grants for Poland and one new 'chair', six permanent study courses and modules, and four research grants for Hungary. Two grants for doctoral studies have also been allocated. The Jean Monnet Project has enabled universities in these two countries to introduce Community disciplines and to create a window for the knowledge acquired by academic staff in Community affairs.

Eurobarometer

1.3.206. *Eurobarometer No 43.*

Reference: Previous Eurobarometer: Bull. 1/2-1995, point 1.3.169

Findings published by the Commission on 27 July. This latest Eurobarometer survey conducted in the spring of 1995 on enlargement revealed that just over half of those questioned in the 15 Member States knew that Sweden and Austria had become members of the Union, while significantly less than half were aware that Finland had joined.

In the Union of Fifteen, the effects of enlargement are perceived by 64% of those questioned as primarily positive but 18% feel there will be a negative effect on unemployment. Support is strongest in Denmark, with 73% expecting enlargement to have a positive effect on their country.

The commitment to Europe of the people questioned in the three new Member States is below

the average recorded for the Twelve, but these figures must be treated with caution as membership is so recent. Some 56% of the citizens of the Union of Fifteen feel that, by the year 2010, further enlargement will have become a reality.

(Available from the European Commission, Directorate-General for Information, Communication, Culture and Audiovisual Media, 200 rue de la Loi, B-1049 Brussels.)

Audiovisual policy

MEDIA II

1.3.207. 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).

Commission proposal: OJ C 108, 29.4.1995; COM(94) 523; Bull. 1/2-1995, point 1.3.170

Parliament opinion (first reading): OJ C 166, 3.7.1995; Bull. 6-1995, point 1.3.227

Council agreement on a common position: Bull. 6-1995, point 1.3.227

Common position adopted by the Council on 10 July.

1.3.208. Council Decision on a programme to promote the development and distribution of European audiovisual works (MEDIA II — Development and distribution) (1996-2000).

Commission proposal: OJ C 108, 29.4.1995; COM(94) 523; Bull. 1/2-1995, point 1.3.170

Parliament opinion: OJ C 166, 3.7.1995; Bull. 6-1995, point 1.3.228

Council agreement: Bull. 6-1995, point 1.3.228

Endorsed by the Economic and Social Committee on 5 July, despite its concern that the proposed projects are unlikely to have any structural impact because of inadequate funding and the fact that they are sectoral in nature. It also suggested that a European audiovisual agency be set up in order to produce more tangible results on the cultural policy front and to defend European cultural identity.

Adopted on 10 July.

Green Paper

1.3.209. Parliament resolution on the Green Paper entitled 'Strategy options to strengthen the European programme industry in the context of the audiovisual policy of the European Union'.

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

Adopted on 14 July. Parliament expressed support for the Commission's intention to create a competitive European programme industry capable of breaking into the pan-European market and called upon it to take all the necessary measures to that end, including encouraging major production and distribution firms to take an interest in avant-garde productions thereby ensuring wider distribution, implementing simultaneous exploitation strategies for European films in all European countries, creating tax incentives for the investment of private capital, ensuring equality of opportunity for commercial suppliers and public broadcasters, and encouraging new forms of public service and public-private partnership.

OJ C 249, 25.9.1995

4. Role of the Union in the world

Common foreign and security policy

Common foreign policy

1.4.1. Common position 95/254/CFSP defined by the Council on the basis of Article J.2 of the Treaty on European Union with regard to the extension of the suspension of certain restrictions on trade with the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) (→ point 1.4.81).

Financing of joint actions

1.4.2. Commission decision on the financing of three joint actions (Burundi, anti-personnel mines and the Middle East).

References:

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

Council Decision 95/170/CFSP concerning the joint action adopted by the Council 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

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: OJ L 130, 14.6.1995; Bull. 6-1995, point 1.4.85

Adopted by the Commission on 25 July. The decision concerns the financing of the actions listed in Table 5 from budget heading B8-103 'Other joint actions relating to the CFSP'.

Table 5 — *Financing of joint actions*

<i>(million ECU)</i>		
Joint action	Purpose	Amount
Support for the Middle East peace process	Observing the elections in the Occupied Territories	10
Burundi	Support for three-month mission by Organization of African Unity (OAU) observers to Burundi	1.5
Anti-personnel mines	Contribution by the European Union to the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Mine Clearance	3

Presidency statements on behalf of the European Union

Burma (Myanmar)

1.4.3. The following presidency statement on behalf of the European Union concerning the release of Mrs Aung San Suu Kyi was published in Brussels and Madrid on 13 July:

Reference: Presidency statement on the situation in Burma: Bull. 3-1995, point 1.4.5

'The European Union welcomes the release of Mrs Aung San Suu Kyi, winner of the Nobel Peace Prize, with great satisfaction.

The European Union considers the decision to end Mrs Aung San Suu Kyi's period of house arrest to be a first step on the path towards national reconciliation

and protection of human rights, matters on which the EU has long been urging action by the Burmese authorities.

The European Union very much hopes that this progress will be followed by other equally necessary developments in those fields.

The EFTA Member States and the Central and East European countries associated with the Union align themselves with this statement.'

Bosnia-Herzegovina

1.4.4. The following presidency statement on behalf of the European Union concerning the situation in Srebrenica, was published in Brussels and Madrid on 13 July:

Reference: Council conclusions on the former Yugoslavia: point 1.4.79 of this Bulletin

'The European Union,

□ strongly condemns the attacks launched by the Bosnian Serb forces on the safe area of Srebrenica and their subsequent occupation of the town. These attacks constitute a flagrant violation of the UN Security Council Resolutions 819, 824 and 836;

□ demands an immediate halt to the Bosnian Serb forces' offensive and their withdrawal from Srebrenica, as well as full observance of the safe-area status by all parties;

□ demands the immediate and unconditional release of all hostages and Unprofor personnel being held, and full freedom of movement for the civil population of Srebrenica and for Unprofor;

□ requests that humanitarian aid organizations be allowed unrestricted and immediate access to the Srebrenica area in order to ensure supplies of water, food and medicines, and to enable the wounded to be transported to hospitals;

□ expresses its grave concern at the bombardment of Zepa and demands that it stop immediately.'

Gulf Cooperation Council

1.4.5. The following presidency statement on behalf of the European Union concerning the EU-GCC ministerial meeting of 20 July 1995 was published in Brussels and Madrid on 12 July:

Reference: Sixth EU-GCC meeting and ministerial meeting: point 1.4.85 of this Bulletin

'The European Union and the signatory countries of the Charter of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf have agreed to hold a ministerial

meeting in troika formation on 20 July in Granada (Spain).

The aim of this meeting will be to assess the current state of relations between the European Union and the countries of the Gulf Cooperation Council; and to consider the future of their political and economic relations and cooperation.

The ministerial meeting will, in addition, consider all international issues of mutual interest.

The European Union hopes that the ministerial meeting in Granada will strengthen the excellent relations existing with the Arab States of the Gulf and increase the level of cooperation and understanding which has always existed between their respective governments and peoples.'

Croatia

1.4.6. The following presidency statement on behalf of the European Union concerning the resumption of hostilities in Croatia was published in Brussels and Madrid on 4 August:

References:

Council Regulation (EEC) No 3906/89 on economic aid to certain countries of Central and Eastern Europe (PHARE programme) (OJ L 375, 23.12.1989; Bull. 12-1989, point 2.2.25), as last amended by Council Regulation (EC) No 1366/95: OJ L 133, 17.6.1995; Bull. 6-1995, point 1.4.77

Draft economic and trade cooperation agreement with Croatia, including provisions on ECSC products: Bull. 4-1995, point 1.4.75

Cannes European Council conclusions: Bull. 6-1995, point 1.48

'The European Union is deeply concerned about the resumption of hostilities in Croatia and asks that an immediate end be put to military operations.

The European Union expresses its most profound concern about the offensive of the Croatian armed forces in the Krajinas, which violates the UN Security Council resolutions, has prevented further progress in the political negotiations the ICFY had convened in Geneva and risks extending the conflict.

The Union requests free access to the area for international organizations, without any obstacles, so that they can fulfil their missions with adequate security conditions.

Bearing in mind the Decisions of the Council of 10 April and 12 June 1995, as well as the 27 June 1995 Cannes European Council warning, the Union has decided to immediately suspend negotiations on a trade and cooperation agreement with Croatia, as well as to suspend the implementation of the PHARE programme for Croatia.

The European Union condemns the Krajina Serbs' involvement in the attacks on the Bihac pocket, which have contributed to a dramatic worsening of the situation.

The Union calls on Belgrade to avoid participation in current operations.

The Union reiterates its conviction that dialogue and negotiation are the only ways of finding a just and lasting solution to the conflicts in the former Yugoslavia and calls again on all parties to put an end to hostilities, to avoid the suffering of the civilian population and to resume the peace negotiations on the basis of the Z-4 plan. The Union strongly appeals to all parties to strictly abide by all rules of international humanitarian law laid down in the Geneva Conventions and strongly condemns the military actions that have already led to death and injuries of innocent civilians and UN peacekeepers.'

1.4.7. The following presidency statement on behalf of the European Union concerning the situation in Dubrovnik was published in Brussels and Madrid on 19 August:

'The European Union expresses its deepest concern regarding the situation in and around Dubrovnik, including the neighbouring Bosnian area.

The EU urges all parties involved to stop all military activities immediately and show the utmost restraint.

The EU reiterates its appeal to all parties to look for a negotiated solution, contributing to a de-escalation of the crisis.'

Gabon

1.4.8. The following presidency statement on behalf of the European Union was published in Brussels and Madrid on 31 July:

'The European Union, which is an observer with regard to the Paris Agreements, welcomes the successful completion of the constitutional referendum held in Gabon on 23 July 1995 with a view to making possible full application of those Agreements.

It is pleased with the result and hopes that the process of dialogue and consultation between Gabon's political forces will continue, in order to consolidate the achievements of democratization, which are a fundamental condition for the economic and social development of the country.

The Central and East European countries associated with the Union align themselves with this declaration.'

Georgia

1.4.9. The following presidency statement on behalf of the European Union concerning the assassination attempt against the Head of State,

Mr Shevardnadze, was published in Brussels and Madrid on 31 August:

'The European Union has received with concern the news of the assassination attempt on the President of Georgia Mr Shevardnadze, to whom it wishes a rapid recovery.

The EU remains concerned that, despite the end of the civil war, incidents of political violence continue in Georgia. The EU appeals to all Georgia's political forces to back the democratization process under way, particularly the first free general elections to be held next November.'

Guinea

1.4.10. The following presidency statement on behalf of the European Union was published in Brussels and Madrid on 28 July:

'The European Union is pleased at the manner in which the first free, multiparty general election since independence was held in Guinea on 11 June 1995.

Although the electoral process seems to have revealed certain shortcomings, the European Union supports the opinion of the many on-the-spot observers who considered that the elections on 11 June progressed in a generally acceptable manner and that the outcome of the ballot reflected the will of the people. The European Union considers that the high turnout and the commitment shown by the electors under occasionally difficult conditions are indicative of the profound desire of the people of Guinea to be actively involved in the democratic development of their country.

The European Union hopes that the parliament that has now been elected will play a leading role in consolidating the formation of a democratic society and calls upon all the political forces in the country to commit themselves in earnest to that path in order to secure stability, prosperity and peace for Guinea.

The Central and East European countries associated with the Union align themselves with this declaration.'

Israel

1.4.11. The following presidency statement on behalf of the European Union concerning the attack in Ramat-Gan was published in Brussels and Madrid, on 24 July:

'The European Union expresses its horror and indignation at the information received on the terrorist attack perpetrated today in Ramat-Gan, in the outskirts of Tel Aviv, in which so far seven people have died and a considerable number have been injured.

The EU transmits its sincere condolences to the victims' families and to the Israeli Government and people.

The EU, whose political commitment to the peace process remains unchanged, conveys its hope that the above attack, carried out by elements which oppose peace, which has occurred precisely the day before the Agreement was due to be signed by both parties, will not affect the pace of the negotiations in which Israelis and Palestinians are immersed. These negotiations are a demonstration of their courage and political determination to achieve the prevalence of a period of peace and understanding over the violence and confrontation spurred by minority groups.'

1.4.12. The following presidency statement on behalf of the European Union concerning the terrorist attack in Jerusalem on 21 August was published in Brussels and Madrid on 22 August:

'The European Union strongly condemns the attack carried out yesterday against a bus in Jerusalem, in which, according to information received so far, five people have died and many have been wounded.

The EU wishes to express its most heartfelt condolences to the victims' families and to the Israeli Government and people.

While it expresses once again its complete and utter repudiation of all acts of violence aimed at undermining the ongoing negotiations for the interim Agreement between Israel and the Palestinian Authority, the EU reaffirms its commitment to the peace process and calls on the parties involved to continue to demonstrate their courageous political will to bring about the victory of peace over the violence of the minority groups which oppose it.'

São Tomé and Príncipe

1.4.13. The following presidency statement on behalf of the European Union concerning the coup in São Tomé and Príncipe was published in Brussels and Madrid on 17 August.

'The European Union roundly condemns the military coup d'état which took place in São Tomé and Príncipe on 15 August 1995.

The European Union demands the immediate restoration of constitutional order and reaffirms its commitment to the universal values of human rights and the rule of law, which are the basis of democratic order.

An immediate return to constitutional legality is a precondition for the continuation of normal relations between the European Union and the Democratic Republic of São Tomé and Príncipe, including the cooperation and development programmes.

The European Union strongly condemns the conditions in which President Trovoada and his family are being held.

The European Union notes with interest the offers of mediation made by the African countries, particularly the initiatives of the Angolan Government, and hopes they will result in a negotiated solution which respects the rule of law and the values referred to above.'

1.4.14. The following presidency statement on behalf of the European Union concerning the coup in São Tomé and Príncipe was published in Brussels and Madrid on 24 August.

'The European Union welcomes the happy outcome to the crisis which occurred in São Tomé and Príncipe on 15 August.

It pays tribute to the mediation of the Angolan Minister for Foreign Affairs, backed by the international community.

The European Union is delighted to see the restoration of constitutional legality and the reinstatement of the democratically elected President as well as of the National Assembly, which will allow European cooperation with São Tomé and Príncipe to continue.'

Sri Lanka

1.4.15. The following presidency statement on behalf of the European Union was published in Brussels and Madrid on 9 August.

Reference: Presidency statements: Bull. 4-1995, point 1.4.13; Bull. 5-1995, point 1.4.13

'The EU from the outset supported the government of Sri Lanka in its efforts for a peaceful settlement of the ethnic issue.

The EU has already condemned the breaking of the cessation of hostilities agreement by the LTTE on 19 April. A real chance to reach a negotiated settlement was then missed.

In the wake of the bombings that took place on 7 August, the EU deploras once again the loss of life and destruction resulting from the war and urges both the government and the LTTE to make every effort to avoid civilian casualties.

The EU welcomes government assurances that its aim remains a lasting and honourable political settlement and urges all parties to recognize quickly that this is the only route to lasting peace.

In this context, the EU warmly welcomes the government's efforts to draw up a set of devolution proposals aimed at satisfying the aspirations of all Sri Lankans. The EU hopes that the far-reaching proposals the gov-

ernment has set out will be considered carefully and constructively by all parties. This could open the way for an early return to peace, normality and development throughout the entire country.

The Central and East European countries associated with the Union align themselves with this declaration.'

Zaire

1.4.16. The following presidency statement on behalf of the European Union was published in Brussels and Madrid on 7 July.

Reference: Presidency press statement: Bull. 7/8-1994, point 1.3.23

'Since the agreement between parties in Zaire in 1994 on the Constitutional Act, which laid down the powers of Zairean State institutions so that transition to the Third Republic could be managed in a spirit of cooperation, the European Union has been closely following the attitudes of parties in this process of transition. It continues to be concerned at the fact that both the spirit and the letter of the Constitutional Act are frequently violated.

The European Union notes that the question of the Presidency of the HCR-PT at its sitting on 1 July 1995 has created confusion, particularly as regards the regularity of the procedures followed.

The European Union wishes to make known its deep concern at this situation and the resulting uncertainty.

It would again stress the enormous importance which it attaches to respect for the principles of a state of law without which democracy cannot be established.

In this context, it would strongly urge each of the transitional institutions to ensure that any ambivalence is removed and the act of transition applied in its entirety.

Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania and Slovakia associate themselves with this declaration.'

OSCE

1.4.17. The following presidency statement on behalf of the European Union on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the signing of the Helsinki Final Act was published in Brussels and Madrid on 1 August.

References:

Helsinki Summit: Bull. 7/8-1992, point 1.4.100
Fourth Summit of Heads of State or Government and foreign ministers of the CSCE (Budapest Summit): Bull. 12-1994, point 1.3.97

Final Conference on the Pact for Stability in Europe: Bull. 3-1995, points 1.4.4 and 2.2.1

'1. Twenty years ago to the day, the Heads of State or Government of 35 European countries, the United States and Canada meeting in Helsinki signed the Final Act. During the period of East-West confrontation, the 10 principles became not only a point of reference in relations between States, but also a symbol of hope for all those who, day after day in the oppressed half of Europe, were tirelessly conducting a difficult, often obscure and always dangerous struggle for human rights and freedom. Now that Europe has become reconciled, it is necessary to remember that the Final Act was that glimmer which reinforced the determination of millions of men and women to carry on the fight for human rights and individual and collective liberties. It was then possible to inaugurate the new era of democracy, peace and unity hailed in the Charter of Paris for a new Europe.

2. The European Union welcomes the progress made towards security and stability in Europe, promotion of human rights and development of economic relations. In keeping with its purpose, the OSCE has played a major role in that development.

The European Union sees as particularly important achievements the documents produced by the Vienna, Helsinki, Stockholm and Budapest meetings on security-related aspects of cooperation, the signing in the margins of the Paris Summit of the Treaty on Conventional Forces in Europe (CFE), which is a key element in the security of Europe as a whole, and the adoption of the Code of Conduct, the first success of the Security Forum.

One of the lessons which the OSCE has learned from European history has been the need to develop new means of conflict prevention, crisis management and peaceful settlement of disputes. Since 1992, long-term OSCE missions in conflict zones have proved effective in reducing tensions and creating the climate of confidence necessary for seeking political solutions to conflicts. This also applies to the 'discreet diplomacy' conducted since 1993 by the High Commissioner on National Minorities.

The considerable advances made in relation to the human dimension are without a doubt one of the most satisfying achievements of the OSCE. The Copenhagen Document and the Charter of Paris for a new Europe embodied fundamental principles relating to human rights, democracy and the rule of law. The activities of the Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR) have made a valuable contribution to the implementation of those principles. The 52 have categorically and irrevocably stated that the commitments entered into in relation to the human dimension of the OSCE are of direct and legitimate concern to all the participating States and not solely an internal matter for the State in question.

Finally, as regards the economic dimension, the 1990 Bonn Economic Conference established guidelines for the transition towards a market economy and closer cooperation between participating States.

The attraction which the OSCE has for many non-participating countries, in particular the Mediterranean countries, bears witness to the importance of its achievements.

However, despite the distance already covered, the 1992 Helsinki Summit clearly demonstrated the difficulties of trying to achieve equal progress in the establishment of democratic systems, the transition towards a market economy and the reinforcement of European stability. Everyone appreciates the importance and repercussions of events as major as the peaceful emergence of States from the former Soviet Union or the unification of Germany. However, there is no escaping the fact that in a continent where we now all share common values, political dialogue has in several places and sometimes for several years unfortunately been muffled by the din of weapons.

3. Hence, there remains much to do before the light which burst forth 20 years ago at Helsinki shines strongly and equally on the whole area covered by our organization.

The European Union welcomes the outcome of the Budapest Summit. In particular it applauds the conclusion in March under the Union's auspices of the Stability Pact, of which the OSCE has been given the task of supervising the implementation. The European Union anticipates that the OSCE will carry on that exercise in preventive diplomacy. It hopes that the current dialogue on a security model for the 21st century may result in a strengthening of collective security in Europe based on the principles of the OSCE.

It encourages the political leaders of the participating States, which have chosen to settle their differences through dialogue and negotiation, to continue their efforts and assures them of its support.

It appeals for a cessation of all current hostilities and an attempt to find a political solution, which is the only guarantee of lasting peace and true stability.

It strongly urges all the participating States to observe the standards of behaviour in domestic and foreign affairs which they have accepted in the OSCE.

4. The European Union believes that the OSCE, which is the only organization combining all the European States, the United States and Canada, can and must play an important role in building a united, stable and secure Europe. It is a matter of political will, imagination and perseverance. The European Union is ready to join forces with all the States which want to give the OSCE the stimulus it needs to perform more effectively its many tasks of conflict prevention, crisis management and peace-keeping.

On this anniversary it wishes to make a solemn reaffirmation of its commitment to the process begun at Helsinki, testify to the determination of its Member States to fulfil the undertakings they have given and proclaim its willingness to play its full part within the organization.'

United States and Vietnam

1.4.18. The following presidency statement on behalf of the European Union concerning the establishment of diplomatic relations between the United States and Vietnam was published in Brussels and Madrid on 14 July 14:

'The European Union welcomes the establishment of diplomatic relations between the United States of America and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

The European Union is pleased at the conclusion of a process of *rapprochement* between the two countries, initiated in a desire to overcome old rivalries and to lay solid foundations for lasting cooperation.

The European Union appreciates the full normalization of relations between the United States of America and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam as a factor of stability and progress on the international scene, to the benefit of the populations concerned.'

International organizations and conferences

United Nations and specialized agencies

Economic Commission for Europe

1.4.19. Parliament resolution on the interministerial conference on the environment to take place in Sofia in October 1995 (→ *point 1.3.144*).

World Trade Organization

1.4.20. Draft WTO interim agreement on financial services.

Reference: Council decision on the extension of the WTO negotiations on financial services: Bull. 6-1995, point 1.4.21

Conclusions adopted by the Council on 17 July.

Additional negotiating directives adopted on 27 July.

Approved by the WTO Services Council in Geneva on 28 July. The Services Council formally closed the protracted negotiations for the conclusion of an international agreement aimed at liberalizing financial services and in particular banking and insurance. The conclusion of this Interim Agreement by a critical mass of countries means that it will cover a major part of world trade in financial services. This multi-lateral arrangement is aimed at liberalizing

national markets increasing the numbers of banks, insurance companies and stockbrokers represented. The Agreement will enter into force on 1 August 1996 and expire on 1 November 1997, the date by which the parties have undertaken to revise their offers.

European Bank for Reconstruction and Development

Financing

1.4.21. In July and August, the Bank approved the financing operations listed in Table 6.

Table 6 — EBRD financing

<i>(million ECU)</i>				
Country/Purpose	Recipient or project	Sector	Loan	Equity
Estonia	Eesti Uhispank	Banking	9.072	
Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania	Baltic Venture Capital Fund	Holding		2.058
Croatia	Agri Credit Line	Banking	16.009	
Russian Federation	North-West Russia Regional Venture Fund	Privatization		23.524
	Moscow GSM	Telecommunications	32.459	
	Russian Technology Fund	Holding		2.431
	Sector Capital Development Company	Holding		0.734
	Sector Capital Fund	Holding		7.073
	Southern Russia Venture Fund	Privatization		23.524
Regional loan	East European Food Fund	Holding		15.551
Georgia	Tbilisi Airport refurbishment	Transport	8.625	
Latvia	Deutsch-Lettische Bank	Banking	3.921	
Lithuania	Paroc Silikatas	Thermal insulation	5.617	
	Vilnius Bankas	Banking	7.000	
Moldova	Mold Agro Industry Bank Credit Line	Banking	15.386	
	Victoria Bank Credit Line	Banking	3.147	0.186

(million ECU)

Country/Purpose	Recipient or project	Sector	Loan	Equity
Uzbekistan	Usbek Leasing International AO	Banking		0.470
Poland	National investment Funds Metaplast	Holding Construction materials	31.053	6.626
Czech Republic	Sepap Steti a.s	Paper production	59.277	
Romania	Tiriac Bank	Banking	15.683	
Slovenia	Slovenski Plonovodi	Gas production	8.005	
Ukraine	Dniepropetrovsk oil extraction plan FUIB Agribusiness Credit Facility Kiev International Bank	Agriculture Banking Banking	10.194	6.851 1.750

Common commercial policy

Commercial policy instruments

General matters

Operation of the customs union

1.4.22. Proposal for a European Parliament and Council Regulation amending Regulation (EEC) No 2913/92 establishing the Community Customs Code.

Reference: Council Decision 94/800/EC on 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

Regulation to be amended: Council Regulation (EEC) No 2913/92: OJ L 302, 19.10.1992; Bull. 10-1992, point 1.3.18

Adopted by the Commission on 14 July. Regulation (EEC) No 2913/92 is to be adapted in the light of the experience acquired since it entered into force and the need to transpose some of the results of the Uruguay Round into Community customs legislation.

OJ C 260, 5.10.1995; COM(95) 335

General

1.4.23. Thirteenth annual Commission report on the Community's anti-dumping and anti-subsidy activities (1994).

Previous report: COM(95) 16; Bull. 1/2-1995, point 1.4.43

Adopted on 4 July. The Commission presented the Community's anti-dumping and anti-subsidy activities in 1994 in this report, which contained detailed statistical tables on each type of measure (investigations initiated, provisional measures, definitive measures, investigations concluded and reviews). The Commission noted in particular that by the end of 1994 the Community had 151 measures in force, 23 of which took the form of undertakings. These measures concerned only 0.71% of the Community's total imports. The main cases examined by the Court of Justice and the measures taken by non-Community countries in respect of imports from the Community were also presented in this report.

COM(95) 309

1.4.24. Proposal for a Council Regulation on protection against dumped imports from countries not members of the European Community.

Regulation to be repealed: Council Regulation (EC) No 3283/94 on protection against dumped imports from countries not members of the European Community (OJ L 349, 31.12.1994; Bull. 12-1994, point 1.3.99), as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1251/95: OJ L 122, 2.6.1995; Bull. 5-1995, point 1.4.32

Adopted by the Commission on 18 July. This is a revised, consolidated text replacing Regulation (EC) No 3283/94, which has been amended twice since its entry into force and which contains mistakes in some language versions.

COM(95) 363

Council anti-dumping measures

1.4.25. Council Regulation (EC) No 1974/95 extending the provisional anti-dumping duty on imports of disodium carbonate originating in the United States of America.

Commission proposal: COM(95) 274; Bull. 6-1995, point 1.4.26

Adopted by the Council on 10 July.

OJ L 191, 12.8.1995

1.4.26. Proposal for a Council Regulation imposing a definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of plain paper photocopiers originating in Japan.

References:

Definitive duty: OJ L 54, 24.2.1987; Bull. 2-1987, point 2.2.5

Initiation of review: OJ C 207, 14.8.1992; Bull. 7/8-1992, point 1.4.80

Adopted by the Commission on 1 August.

COM(95) 386

1.4.27. Proposal for a Council Regulation imposing a definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of ferro-silico-manganese originating in Russia, Ukraine, Brazil and South Africa.

References:

Provisional duty: OJ L 330, 21.12.1994; Bull. 12-1994, point 1.3.136

Extension of provisional duty: OJ L 89, 21.4.1995; Bull. 4-1995, point 1.4.34

Adopted by the Commission on 20 July.

COM(95) 393

1.4.28. Council Regulation (EC) No 2022/95 establishing a definitive anti-dumping duty on

imports of ammonium nitrate originating in Russia.

Reference: Initiation of proceedings: OJ C 158, 9.6.1994; Bull. 6-1994, point 1.3.78

Proposal adopted by the Commission on 26 July.

COM(95) 397

Adopted by the Council on 16 August.

OJ L 198, 23.8.1995

1.4.29. Council Regulation (EC) No 1936/95 repealing Regulation (EEC) No 1391/91 imposing a definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of aspartame originating in Japan and the United States of America.

References:

Definitive duty: OJ L 134, 29.5.1991; Bull. 5-1991, point 1.3.82

Initiation of review: OJ C 115, 26.4.1994; Bull. 4-1994, point 1.3.83

Proposal adopted by the Commission on 6 July.

COM(95) 326

Adopted by the Council on 3 August.

OJ L 186, 5.8.1995

Commission anti-dumping measures

1.4.30. Notice of initiation of anti-dumping proceedings concerning imports of flat pallets of wood originating in Poland.

Published on 13 July.

OJ C 178, 13.7.1995

1.4.31. Notice of initiation of anti-dumping proceedings concerning imports of certain sections of iron or non-alloy steel originating in the Czech Republic and the Republic of Hungary.

Published on 14 July.

OJ C 180, 14.7.1995

1.4.32. Commission Regulation (EC) No 1645/95 imposing a provisional anti-dumping duty on imports of microwave ovens originating in the People's Republic of China, the Republic of Korea, Thailand and Malaysia.

Reference: Initiation of proceeding: OJ C 341, 18.12.1993; Bull. 12-1993, point 1.3.83

Adopted by the Commission on 5 July.

OJ L 156, 7.7.1995

1.4.33. Commission Regulation (EC) No 1748/95 imposing a provisional anti-dumping duty on imports of peroxodisulphates (per-sulphates) originating in the People's Republic of China.

Reference: Initiation of proceeding: OJ C 64, 2.3.1994; Bull. 3-1994, point 1.3.97

Adopted by the Commission on 17 July.
OJ L 169, 19.7.1995

1.4.34. Commission Regulation (EC) No 1754/95 imposing a provisional anti-dumping duty on 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; OJ L 299, 15.10.1992; Bull. 10-1992, point 1.4.60; 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; OJ L 299, 15.10.1992; Bull. 10-1992, point 1.4.64; 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

Adopted by the Commission on 18 July.
OJ L 170, 20.7.1995

1.4.35. Commission Regulation (EC) No 1878/95 imposing a provisional anti-dumping duty on imports of refractory chamottes originating in the People's Republic of China.

Reference: Initiation of proceeding: OJ C 104, 15.4.1993; Bull. 4-1993, point 1.3.66

Adopted by the Commission on 28 July.
OJ L 179, 29.7.1995

1.4.36. Commission Regulation (EC) No 1984/95 imposing a provisional anti-dumping duty on imports of powdered activated carbon originating in the People's Republic of China.

Reference: Initiation of proceedings: OJ C 64, 2.3.1994; Bull. 3-1994, point 1.3.98

Adopted by the Commission on 10 August.
OJ L 192, 15.8.1995

1.4.37. Commission Decision accepting the undertakings offered in connection with the anti-dumping proceedings concerning imports of

ferro-silico-manganese originating in Russia, Georgia, Ukraine, Brazil and South Africa and terminating the proceedings initiated with regard to Georgia.

Reference: Initiation of proceedings: OJ C 210, 4.8.1993; Bull. 7/8-1993, point 1.3.83

Adopted by the Commission on 26 July.

1.4.38. Commission Decision 95/344/EC terminating the anti-dumping proceedings in respect of imports of ammonium nitrate originating in Lithuania.

Reference: Initiation of proceedings: OJ C 158, 9.6.1994; Bull. 6-1994, point 1.3.78

Adopted by the Commission on 3 August.
OJ L 198, 23.8.1995

1.4.39. Commission Decision 95/272/EC suspending the definitive anti-dumping duty imposed on imports of certain types of electronic microcircuits known as EPROMs (erasable programmable read only memories) originating in Japan.

Reference: Definitive duty: (OJ L 65, 12.3.1991; Bull. 3-1991, point 1.3.53), as amended by OJ L 262, 21.10.1993; Bull. 10-1993, point 1.3.73

Adopted by the Commission on 14 July. This suspension, lasting nine months, follows the temporary change in market conditions for these products.

OJ L 165, 15.7.1995

1.4.40. Notice of initiation of a review of anti-dumping proceedings applicable to imports of certain types of electronic microcircuits known as DRAMs (dynamic random access memories) originating in Japan and the Republic of Korea.

References:
Undertakings: OJ L 20, 25.1.1990; Bull. 1/2-1990, point 1.2.84
Notice of intention to carry out a review: OJ C 373, 29.12.1994; Bull. 12-1994, point 1.3.140
Definitive duty: (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
Suspension of definitive duty: OJ L 126, 9.6.1995; Bull. 6-1995, point 1.4.29

Published on 15 July.

OJ C 181, 15.7.1995

1.4.41. Notice of initiation of a review of anti-dumping measures applicable to imports of col-

our television receivers originating in the People's Republic of China.

Reference: Definitive duties: OJ L 195, 18.7.1991; OJ L 73, 1.4.1995; Bull. 7/8-1991, point 1.3.66; Bull. 3-1995, point 1.4.27

Published on 8 August.

OJ C 203, 8.8.1995

1.4.42. Notice of initiation of a review of the anti-dumping measures applicable to imports of silicon metal originating in the People's Republic of China.

Reference: Definitive duty: (OJ L 198, 28.7.1990; Bull. 7/8-1990, point 1.4.76), as amended by OJ L 170, 25.6.1992; Bull. 6-1992, point 1.4.52

Published on 27 July.

OJ C 193, 27.7.1995

1.4.43. Notice of initiation of an interim review of the anti-dumping measures applicable to imports of potassium chloride originating in Belarus, Russia and Ukraine.

Reference: Definitive duty: (OJ L 308, 24.10.1992; Bull. 10-1992, point 1.4.59), as amended by OJ L 80, 24.3.1994; Bull. 3-1994, point 1.3.94

Published on 5 August.

OJ C 201, 5.8.1995

1.4.44. Commission Decision 95/345/EC terminating the anti-dumping proceedings concerning imports into the United Kingdom of ammonium nitrate originating in Russia and terminating the anti-dumping review investigation concerning imports into the United Kingdom of ammonium nitrate originating in Lithuania.

References:

Undertakings: OJ L 129, 21.5.1994; Bull. 4-1994, point 1.3.82

Initiation of review: OJ C 343, 6.12.1994; Bull. 12-1994, point 1.3.138

Adopted by the Commission on 3 August. This Decision follows the adoption of measures at Community level (*→ points 1.4.28 and 1.4.38*).

1.4.45. Notice of impending expiry of anti-dumping measures in respect of imports of linear tungsten halogen lamps originating in Japan.

Reference: Definitive duty: OJ L 14, 19.1.1991; Bull. 1/2-1991, point 1.3.75

Published on 20 July.

OJ C 186, 20.7.1995

1.4.46. Notice of expiry of anti-dumping measures in respect of imports of ferroboration originating in Japan.

Reference: Definitive duty: OJ L 187, 19.7.1990; Bull. 7/8-1990, point 1.4.74

Published on 11 July.

OJ C 176, 11.7.1995

1.4.47. Notice of expiry of anti-dumping measures in respect of imports of oxalic acid originating in Brazil.

Reference: Undertakings: OJ L 184, 17.7.1990; Bull. 7/8-1990, point 1.4.90

Published on 5 August.

OJ C 201, 5.8.1995

Export credits

1.4.48. Proposal for a Council Decision amending the Decision of 4 April 1978 on the application of certain guidelines in the field of 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 12 July. Specific guidelines are being adopted for exports of used aircraft, spare engines and spare parts and for maintenance and service contracts.

COM(95) 336

Development policy

General

1.4.49. Proposal for a Council Regulation on decentralized cooperation.

Adopted by the Commission on 10 July. The purpose of this proposal is to give a legal basis to

budget heading B7-5077 for decentralized cooperation. This heading is a means by which the Community can involve in its programmes a wide variety of local, grass-roots bodies from both Europe and the developing countries, especially in such fields as the enhancement of human and technical resources; local, rural and urban development in social and economic sectors; information; and aid for institution building.

OJ C 250, 26.9.1995; COM(95) 290

1.4.50. Parliament resolution on the integration of population and environmental policies and programmes.

References:

International Conference on Population and Development: Bull. 9-1994, point 1.3.56

Commission communication to the Council, Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee on a new partnership between women and men: 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

Adopted by Parliament on 13 July. Parliament asked the Commission to initiate and support measures and policies which would break the links between poverty, population growth and environmental degradation and to propose a European emergency aid plan to improve the situation of women in the poorest developing countries. Recalling the Council's commitment at the Cairo Conference on Population and Development to increase substantially the funds for population programmes, Parliament urged the Council to raise such funding to ECU 300 million by the year 2000 and to ensure that the principles agreed at the Cairo conference concerning the role of women in development were confirmed at the Beijing World Conference on Women.

OJ C 249, 25.9.1995

Generalized preferences

1.4.51. Proposal for a Council Regulation on the enlargement of the generalized tariff preferences accorded to South Africa for agricultural products.

Regulation to be amended: Council Regulation (EC) No 3282/94, extending into 1995 the application of Regulations (EEC) No 3833/90, (EEC) No 3835/90 and (EEC) No 3900/91 applying generalized tariff preferences to certain agricultural products originating in developing countries: OJ L 348, 31.12.1994; Bull. 12-1994, point 1.3.150

Adopted by the Commission on 5 July. The proposal is to enlarge the scope of the tariff preferences for agricultural imports from South Africa, which would increase the share of agricultural trade covered by the GSP from 24 to 66% in terms of value.

North-South cooperation in the fight against AIDS

1.4.52. Proposal for a Council Regulation on HIV/AIDS related operations in developing countries.

Reference: Council resolution on the fight against HIV/AIDS in the developing countries: Bull. 5-1994, point 1.3.90

Adopted by the Commission on 10 July. The purpose of this Regulation is to provide a legal basis for budget heading B7-5046 which supports the fight against AIDS. This will facilitate the implementation of the policies and strategies laid down by the Council in May 1994 by making it possible to continue to give structural aid for developing countries' efforts both to control the spread of the epidemic and make provisions for the consequences on health, society and the economy.

OJ C 252, 28.9.1995; COM(95) 293

Cooperation via non-governmental organizations

1.4.53. Proposal for a Council Regulation on cofinancing operations with European non-governmental organizations in fields of interest to the developing countries.

Adopted by the Commission on 10 July. This Regulation will provide a legal basis for budget heading B7-5010 on cofinancing for NGOs and lay down cooperation objectives and arrange-

ments. Operations may be cofinanced (i) in the spheres of rural and urban development, enhancement of human resources and institutional support for local partners and (ii) to raise public awareness of and disseminate information about development problems with the aim of mobilizing public support for aid to people in developing countries.

OJ C 251, 27.9.1995; COM(95) 292

1.4.54. Projects in developing countries.

Commission cofinancing: commitment of ECU 4 874 404 for 18 operations.

1.4.55. Campaigns to raise public awareness.

Commission contribution: ECU 1 979 203 for 22 operations.

Food aid

1.4.56. Proposal for a Council Regulation on food aid policy and food aid management and special operations in support of food security.

Commission approval: Bull. 6-1995, point 1.4.51

Formally adopted by the Commission on 14 July.

OJ C 253, 29.9.1995; COM(95) 283

1.4.57. Commission decisions to grant emergency aid of ECU 21.49 million to the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC).

1.4.58. Commission decision of 18 July to grant food aid to the value of ECU 12.48 million (see Table 7).

Table 7 — *Food aid allocations*

Country/ Organization	Quantity (tonnes)								Delivery terms	Total financial breakdown (million ECU)
	Cereals	Vegeta- ble oil	Legumes	Sugar	Rice	Milk powder	Ther- apeutic milk	Other (million ECU)		
Burkina Faso	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.5
Haiti	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.4	FD ¹	5.03
FAO	1 500	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	FD ¹	5.95
WFP IEF ²	25 000	1 800	8 196	900	—	—	—	—		12.7
WFP PRO ³	25 000	2 750	7 655	2 250	—	—	—	—		13.7
UNHCR	—	128	—	—	4 020	1 350	1 325	3.7		11.7
Total	51 500	4 678	15 761	3 150	4 020	1 350	1 325	6.1		50.58

¹ Free at destination.

² World Food Programme — International Emergency Food Reserve.

³ World Food Programme — Protected Refugees Operation.

Aid for refugees

1.4.59. Draft Convention between the European Community and the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA) concerning aid to refugees in the

countries of the Near East: Community's contribution for 1996-98.

Previous Convention: OJ L 9, 13.1.1994; Bull. 12-1993, point 1.3.67

Adoption by the Commission of a recommendation for a Council Decision on 20 July.

Humanitarian aid

1.4.60. Visit by Mrs Bonino to Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) from 20 to 22 August.

In Croatia, Mrs Bonino met Mr Adalbert Rebic, Minister responsible for refugees and displaced persons, and visited Davor and the camp of Vojnic. The purpose of her visit to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia was to investigate the situation of refugees from Krajina.

1.4.61. Commission decisions: see Table 8.

Table 8 — Humanitarian aid

<i>(million ECU)</i>		
Country/Region	Purpose	Amount
<i>Financing: EDF (ACP countries)</i>		
Burundi, Rwanda, Tanzania, Zaire	Aid for Rwandans and Burundians	25
Guinea	Refugees from Sierra Leone	0.02
	Cholera epidemic in Macenta	0.1
Kenya	Somalian refugees	0.329
Sierra Leone	Displaced persons	2.29
Sudan	Fighting	9
<i>Financing: 1995 ECHO budget</i>		
Central and East Africa	Refugees and displaced persons	3.5
Algeria	Aid for Sahrawis	1.5
Bangladesh	Floods	1.4
Bosnia-Herzegovina	Displaced persons	5
	Refugees and displaced persons	15
Cape Verde	Technical assistance and disaster prevention	0.02
South Caucasus	Domestic difficulties	7.215

<i>(million ECU)</i>		
Country/Region	Purpose	Amount
West Bank and Gaza Strip	Aid for the local population	2
Cuba	Domestic difficulties	15
Iraq	Aid for vulnerable sections of the population	3.7
Lebanon	Aid for Palestinians	1.3
Philippines	Disaster prevention	0.12
Peru	Displaced persons in Ayacucho province	0.2
Somalia	Fighting	0.505
Sri Lanka	Civil war	0.625
Thailand	Karen refugees	1.52
All countries	Disaster prevention assessment	0.11
	Disaster prevention	2.248
	ECHO conferences and studies	0.23

Central and Eastern Europe, Baltic States

Requests for accession to the European Union

1.4.62. Romania's and Slovakia's applications to join the European Union.

Formal requests for accession: Bull. 6-1995, points 1.4.57 and 1.4.58

Decision to initiate the accession procedure laid down in Article O of the Treaty on European Union adopted by the Council on 17 July.

Pre-accession strategy

Preparation for integration into the internal market

1.4.63. Commission communication 'Follow up to the White Paper on the preparation of the associated countries of Central and Eastern Europe for integration into the internal market of the Union: technical assistance'.

Reference: White Paper on the 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

Adopted by the Commission on 5 July. In this communication, the Commission set out practical arrangements for setting up the technical assistance information exchange office proposed in the White Paper, geared to ensuring adequate delivery of those services provided jointly to some or all of the associated countries. It also introduces the new multicountry PHARE programme (MCP) aimed at complementing PHARE technical assistance provided under the national framework programmes where needs common to several associated countries are identified. The objectives of the new office and the MCP will be:

- to provide certain support services such as the organization of seminars, establishment of legal glossaries, etc., direct;
- to provide advice to individual associated countries either directly or through a panel of experts;
- to channel requests for assistance to other sources, such as PHARE programmes, Commission programmes open to the associated countries, or the Member States;
- to assist with the creation of databases and with access to information.

Europe (Association) Agreements

Slovenia

1.4.64. 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

Initialling of the Agreement: Bull. 6-1995, point 1.4.62

Proposal for a Council (EC) Decision and draft Commission (Euratom and ECSC) Decisions concluding the Agreement, adopted by the Commission on 12 July. The proposed Agreement's trade provisions include the introduction of a free trade zone at the end of a six-year transitional period. In other respects it largely follows the pattern of other Europe Agreements. It provides for a political dialogue between the European Union and Slovenia within the multilateral framework established with the associated countries of Central Europe and within the Association Council, and includes provisions on the right of establishment, supply of services, movement of capital, economic, cultural and financial cooperation and cooperation on the prevention of illegal activities.

It also includes special provisions on transport and movement of workers, and a new title relating to economic cooperation between Italy and Slovenia.

COM(95) 341

Technical assistance

PHARE programme

1.4.65. Fifth annual report from the Commission on the implementation of the PHARE programme in 1994.

References:

The Commission's general guidelines for assistance under the PHARE programme for the years 1993 to 1997: Bull. 7/8-1993, point 1.3.6

Conclusions of the Copenhagen European Council: Bull. 6-1993, points I.13 and I.26

Basic Regulation: Council Regulation (EEC) No 3906/89 on economic aid to certain countries of Central and Eastern Europe (PHARE programme) (OJ L 375, 23.12.1989; Bull. 12-1989, point 2.2.25), as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1366/95 (OJ L 133, 17.6.1995; Bull. 6-1995, point 1.4.77)

Previous report: COM(95) 13; Bull. 1/2-1995, point 1.4.82

Adopted by the Commission on 20 July. The report shows that, in the first five years of the

programme to 1994, PHARE was the largest international programme of assistance to Central and Eastern Europe, with ECU 4 248.5 billion allocated to 11 partner countries.

PHARE is a key tool of accession strategy and major steps were taken in 1994 to focus the programme on integration, particularly with regard to infrastructure development, investment support and closer cross-border cooperation — among Central and East European countries themselves, as well as between them and the EU.

There were also significant improvements to PHARE's internal administration, boosting its effectiveness in releasing funds, with total commitments reaching ECU 963.3 million in 1994.

COM(95) 366

Bilateral relations

Hungary

1.4.66. European Union-Hungary Association Council.

Second meeting in Brussels on 17 July. The Hungarian delegation was led by Foreign Affairs Minister Mr László Kovács, while the European Union was represented by Mr Javier Solana, Spain's Minister of Foreign Affairs and President of the Council, and Mr Hans van den Broek, for the Commission.

The meeting provided an opportunity to exchange views on the progress of reforms in Hungary. The Association Council also acknowledged the intensification of trade links between the parties, and emphasized the importance of intra-regional cooperation, congratulating Hungary on its conclusion in March of a 'good neighbour' agreement with Slovakia.

Poland

1.4.67. European Union-Poland Association Council.

Second meeting in Brussels on 17 July. Mr Władysław Bartoszewski, Minister of Foreign Affairs, headed the Polish delegation, while the European Union was represented by Mr Javier

Solana, Spain's Minister of Foreign Affairs and President of the Council, and Mr Hans van den Broek, for the Commission. There were three main topics of discussion:

- pre-accession strategy: the Association Council welcomed the progress already achieved by Poland, while pointing out that further efforts were needed in terms of human resources and administrative and judicial structures if internal market legislation was to be implemented;
- intraregional cooperation and security issues: the Association Council noted Poland's positive role as regards stability and 'good neighbourliness' in the Baltic region;
- bilateral relations between Poland and the European Union: the Association Council took note that recent available data confirmed the continuation of positive trends in Poland as far as economic growth with a positive influence on employment, external trade flows and the macro-financial situation was concerned.

1.4.68. Visit to the Commission by Mr Władysław Bartoszewski, Minister of Foreign Affairs, on 18 July.

Mr Bartoszewski met Mr Van den Broek for talks on the Polish Government's desire for Polish involvement in preparations for the 1996 Intergovernmental Conference, the timing of the start of accession talks, the holding of a special European summit with the Central and East European countries, and Poland's participation as an observer in meetings of the European Monetary Institute, the Euro-Mediterranean Conference in Barcelona in November and the 1996 Asia-Europe summit.

Czech Republic

1.4.69. Visit by Mr van den Broek on 7 July.

Mr van den Broek met Mr Vaclav Klaus, the Prime Minister, along with other members of the Government and Mr Milan Uhde, the President of the Parliament, to discuss the implementation of the White Paper on the internal market and progress made by the Czech Republic in preparing for its future accession to the European Union, and to sign both the PHARE multiannual indicative programme for 1995-99 relating to the Czech Republic and the PHARE cross-border cooperation programme between the Czech Republic and Germany.

Slovenia

1.4.70. Visit by Ms Anita Gradin on 6 and 7 July.

Ms Gradin met Mr Milan Kucan, President of Slovenia, Mr Janez Drnovsek, the Prime Minister, Mr Zoran Thaler, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Andrei Ster, the Minister of Internal Affairs, and Mr Ivan Bizjak, the Ombudsman, for talks on immigration policy and the position of refugees in Slovenia, and police cooperation and crime-fighting in connection with the creation of Europol. They also discussed cross-border cooperation, the EU's external borders and the Schengen Agreement.

Relations with the Baltic States

1.4.71. Parliament resolution on the Commission communication to the Council 'Orientations for a Union approach towards the Baltic Sea region'.

References:

Commission communication to the Council entitled 'Orientations for a Union approach towards the Baltic Sea region': Bull. 10-1994, point 1.3.21

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

Adopted by Parliament on 14 July. Parliament welcomed the Commission's communication, pointing out the need to develop regional and cross-border cooperation. It argued for expansion of the PHARE and TACIS programmes and the prompt establishment of Union representation in the Baltic States' capitals and a local Interpol office in the eastern Baltic. Parliament called for the incorporation of the entire Baltic region into the planning of trans-European networks and for environmental protection and the cleaning up of the Baltic Sea. It also argued that a reduction of the military presence in the Kaliningrad area would make a vital contribution to the stability of the region.

OJ C 249, 25.9.1995

Mediterranean and Middle East

Northern Mediterranean

Cyprus

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 Council 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 4/93

Council conclusions on the Commission opinion on Cyprus's application for accession: Bull. 10-1993, point 1.3.7

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 defining a general framework for the development of relations with Cyprus: Bull. 3-1995, point 1.4.60a

Cannes European Council conclusions: Bull. 6-1995, point I.12

Draft fourth financial protocol between the European Community and Cyprus: Bull. 6-1995, point 1.4.71

Sixteenth meeting of the EC-Cyprus Association Council: Bull. 6-1995, point 1.4.70

1.4.72. Council Decision on detailed procedures for the structured dialogue between the European Union and Cyprus.

Adopted by the Council on 17 July. The structured dialogue should help to bring Cyprus closer to the European Union and prepare it for accession, which will be of benefit to both Cypriot communities. The Government of Cyprus will be the sole interlocutor in this dialogue which will take the form of an annual meeting of Heads of State or Government, on the fringe of a European Council, and six-monthly meetings of Foreign Ministers on mat-

ters of common interest, particularly foreign policy and accession-related issues. There will also be six-monthly meetings of Justice and Home Affairs Ministers, regular ministerial meetings on sectoral subjects of mutual interest, which could be held jointly with Malta, meetings with the Permanent Representatives Committee and the K.4 Committee, on justice and home affairs issues. There will also be meetings of senior officials and Cyprus will be given the opportunity to participate in European Union declarations and the implementation of joint actions.

1.4.73. Parliament resolution on Cyprus's application for membership of the European Union.

Adopted by Parliament on 12 July. Parliament endorsed the Commission opinion and the Council conclusions on Cyprus's membership application. It reaffirmed its position on the island's reunification in the form of a sovereign, independent, bi-zonal and bi-community federation, in keeping with UN Security Council resolutions. It pointed out that the European Union considered the island to be a single entity, with a legitimate and internationally recognized government. While noting the various reports on the situation in Cyprus, Parliament welcomed the discussions between the EU and the Cypriot authorities. Parliament called on the institutions of the European Union to examine the possibility of joint action with a view to solving the Cyprus problem, taking into account the international rule of law and the relevant UN Security Council resolutions. It was of the opinion, however, that Cyprus's accession was an autonomous process and that the opening of accession negotiations and accession itself could help to speed up the peace talks in Cyprus. It therefore called on the Commission to pursue the dialogue with the Turkish Cypriot community so as to ensure that democratic forces in the northern part of the island were kept abreast of the accession process. Pointing to the positive role that Cyprus would play in enhancing the Union's contribution to peace and security in Europe, Parliament called for the resources of the fourth Financial Protocol to be used to support efforts by the Government to bring Cyprus into line with the *acquis communautaire*. Parliament also welcomed the structured dialogue between Cyprus and the European Union and the planned opening of accession negotiations six months after

the conclusion of the 1996 Intergovernmental Conference.

OJ C 249, 25.9.1995

1.4.74. Parliament resolution on fires in the occupied territory of Cyprus.

Adopted by Parliament on 13 July. Following the fires which devastated the part of Cyprus occupied by the Turkish armed forces, Parliament called on the Commission to provide the Cypriot Government with immediate material and financial assistance. It called on the Council and Commission to bring pressure to bear on the Turkish occupying authorities to allow the Cypriot Government to assist in extinguishing the fires and repairing the damage caused.

OJ C 249, 25.9.1995

Malta

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

Council conclusions on the Commission opinion on Malta's application for membership: Bull. 10-1993, point 1.3.8

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: Bull. 6-1995, point I.12

Draft fourth Financial Protocol between the European Community and Malta: point 1.4.73

Eighth meeting of the EC-Malta Association Council: Bull. 6-1995, point 1.4.72

1.4.75. Council Decision on the detailed procedures for the structured dialogue between the European Union and Malta.

Adopted by the Council on 17 July. The structured dialogue between the European Union and Malta should help to bring Malta closer to the European Union and prepare it for accession. It will take the form of an annual meeting of Heads of State or Government on the fringe of a European Council, and six-monthly meetings of Foreign Ministers on matters of common inter-

est, particularly foreign policy and accession-related issues. There will also be six-monthly meetings of Justice and Home Affairs Ministers, regular ministerial meetings on sectoral subjects of mutual interest, which could be held jointly with Cyprus, meetings with the Permanent Representatives Committee and the K.4 Committee, on justice and home affairs issues. There will also be meetings of senior officials and Malta will be given the opportunity to participate in European Union declarations and the implementation of joint actions.

1.4.76. Parliament resolution on Malta's application for membership of the European Union.

Adopted by Parliament on 12 July. Parliament stressed the geopolitical and strategic importance and the advantages of enlarging the European Union to include more of the Mediterranean area. It welcomed the progress made by Malta which will form the necessary basis for a pre-accession strategy and expressed its firm belief that the legal and economic obstacles referred to by the Commission in its opinion on Malta's application for accession were easily surmountable. Parliament considered that Malta's economic situation would not create any obstacle to the opening and the speedy conclusion of the negotiations but stressed that any further expansion of the economy should not be at the expense of a healthy environment. It underlined the importance of a rapid implementation of the new Financial Protocol as a means of supporting Malta in its efforts. Parliament also pointed out that the Maltese Government had stated that it was able to accept the provisions of the Treaty on European Union with regard to the common foreign and security policy. Parliament was also of the opinion that the establishment of a pre-accession strategy including a structured dialogue based on the same principles and procedures as those set in the Europe Agreements would strengthen relations before the actual start of negotiations. It also considered that Malta's status as a candidate for accession at the next stage of enlargement should be adequately reflected at the Euro-Mediterranean Conference due to be held in Barcelona in November. It also welcomed the statement by the Cannes European Council reaffirming that the negotiations on Malta's accession would begin six months after the conclusion of the 1996 Intergovernmental Conference, at which it wanted Malta to be given observer status.

OJ C 249, 25.9.1995

Turkey

1.4.77. Proposal for a Council Regulation regarding the implementation of a special financial cooperation measure for Turkey.

Reference: EC-Turkey Association Council: Bull. 3-1995, point 1.4.65

Adopted by the Commission on 26 July. In response to the declaration adopted by the Community at the conclusion of the EC-Turkey Association Council in March, in which it signalled a resumption of financial cooperation with Turkey, the Commission proposed to the Council that it adopt a Regulation determining the details of this cooperation and establishing the framework and type of projects and programmes to be carried out. The four main objectives are:

- to help improve the capacity and competitiveness of the Turkish economy;
- to help bolster democracy, develop human resources and protect the environment;
- to support cooperation between the European Community and its Member States and Turkey;
- to encourage regional and cross-border cooperation.

COM(95) 389

Former Yugoslavia

Bosnia-Herzegovina

Reference: Presidency statement on behalf of the European Union concerning the situation in Srebrenica: point 1.4.4 of this Bulletin

1.4.78. Parliament resolution on Srebrenica.

Adopted by Parliament on 13 July. Parliament condemned the capture of Srebrenica by Bosnian Serb troops, demanded their immediate retreat to positions outside the safe area and insisted that a distinction be made between those practising ethnic cleansing and their victims. It called on the United Nations Security Council to take the necessary measures to guarantee the safety of the civilian population in the safe areas and of the Unprofor troops in Bosnia-Herzegovina. It demanded that Unprofor be strengthened by giving it the additional means required to fulfil its mandate to protect the free movement of humanitarian aid, end any blockade and stop the

shelling of the safe areas, and also called for a new mandate for the Rapid Reaction Force so that it could help to carry out these tasks. Parliament also recognized the Bosnian people's right to defend themselves and demanded an end to the policy of containment which prevents Bosnia from providing itself with the means of self-defence while the United Nations is not capable of protecting the Bosnian population.

OJ C 249, 25.9.1995

1.4.79. Council conclusions on former Yugoslavia.

References:

Proposal for a Council Regulation determining the third countries whose nationals must be in possession of a visa when crossing the external borders of the Member States: Bull. 4-1994, point 1.1.6

Draft economic and trade cooperation Agreement with Croatia, including provisions on ECSC products: Bull. 4-1995, point 1.4.75

Adopted on 17 July.

'1. The Council proceeded to an in-depth exchange of views on the situation in former Yugoslavia, particularly concerning Bosnia-Herzegovina, following a report by Mr Carl Bildt, co-chairman of the International Conference on Former Yugoslavia. The Council also had discussions with the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Russia, Mr Andrei Kozyrev.

The Council reaffirmed its condemnation of the occupation of the safe area of Srebrenica by the Bosnian Serb forces and the necessity to re-establish its status.

The Council strongly condemns the horrible practice of ethnic cleansing carried out in the areas under Bosnian Serb control and demands that they fully respect the human rights of everyone in those areas, whatever their ethnic or religious origins.

The Council also demanded an immediate halt to the attacks against Zepa and calls for the respect of all the other safe areas under United Nations status. The Council demands freedom of access to the city of Sarajevo.

The Council calls for full freedom of movement for the civilian population of the safe areas and for Unprofor as well as freedom of access for international humanitarian organizations. The Council considers it necessary to increase the humanitarian effort in order to cope with the terrible problem of new flows of refugees provoked by the latest military action by the Bosnian Serbs.

The Council emphasized the importance of the international Community acting together and reaffirmed its support for the efforts of Mr Bildt aimed at reaching a negotiated solution, and invited him to pursue his contacts with all parties in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

The Council recalled that — while the priority attached to finding a negotiated solution remains urgent — it does not exclude the use of the Rapid Reaction Force in support of the objectives agreed upon in the relevant UN Security Council Resolutions.

The Council noted that the meeting which would take place in London, with the participation of troops contributors, would aim to give a new impulse to diplomatic efforts to achieve a negotiated settlement, and would review all options with regard to the role of Unprofor.

The Council heard a detailed report by Commissioner Mrs Emma Bonino on the current humanitarian situation of refugees in Bosnia-Herzegovina based on her recent visit to the area. In view of the UNHCR meeting on 19 July 1995, the Council agreed on the willingness of the European Union to provide supplementary humanitarian aid, including financial assistance if needed.

2. Concerning Croatia, the Council took stock of the present state of negotiations on the Trade and Cooperation Agreement with Croatia. It instructed Coreper to further study matters still pending, including the question of the review clause.

3. Concerning the EU Regulation on entry visas, the Council took note that the final questions had been settled and asked Coreper to finalize the text of the Regulation.¹

1.4.80. 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 25 June. This commits ECU 30 million for joint action under Decision 94/790/CFSP to continue EU support for the administration of Mostar.

Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro)

1.4.81. Common position 95/254/CFSP, defined by the Council on the basis of Article J.2 of the Treaty on European Union on the

¹ Inclusion of Serbia-Montenegro in the list of countries to be annexed to the Regulation — whose citizens require a visa when crossing the external borders of the Member States of the Union.

extension of the suspension of certain restrictions on trade with the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro).

Reference: Council Decision 94/673/CFSP concerning the joint position defined on the basis of Article J.2 of the Treaty on European Union and concerning the suspension of certain restrictions on trade with the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro): OJ L 266, 15.10.1994; Bull. 10-1994, point 1.3.5

Adopted on 7 July. In accordance with Resolutions 943 (1994), 970 (1995), 988 (1995) and 1003 (1995) adopted by the United Nations Security Council, the suspension of certain restrictions on trade with the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia will be extended.

OJ L 160, 11.7.1995

1.4.82. Council Regulation (EC) No 1673/95 amending Regulation (EC) No 2472/94 suspending certain elements of the embargo on the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro).

Regulation extended: Council Regulation (EC) No 2472/94 suspending certain elements of the embargo on the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro): OJ L 266, 15.10.1994; Bull. 10-1994, point 1.3.36

Proposal adopted by the Commission on 4 July.

COM(95) 330

Adopted on 7 July. Extends until 18 September 1995 the application of Regulation (EC) No 2472/94.

OJ L 160, 11.7.1995

Maghreb

Morocco

1.4.83. Visit to the Commission on 6 July by Mr Abdellatif Filali, Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation.

References:

Draft Euro-Mediterranean association Agreement with Morocco: Bull. 12-1993, point 1.3.33

New draft fisheries Agreement between the Community and Morocco: Bull. 11-1994, point 1.2.171

Cannes European Council: Bull. 6-1995, points I.13 and I.49

Mr Filali was received by Mr Santer, Mr Marín and Mrs Bonino. Their talks sought to clarify the conditions for a resumption of negotiations on the fisheries Agreement and the association Agreement. The traditionally good relations between the European Union and Morocco and the importance of the new Mediterranean policy confirmed by the Cannes European Council were emphasized. On the subject of the fisheries Agreement, Mr Filali and Mrs Bonino devoted particular attention to the conservation of stocks and the possibility of establishing a stable partnership between the European Union and Morocco, both delegations agreeing on the need for an improved conservation policy and more effective measures to combat illegal fishing.

Tunisia

1.4.84. Draft Euro-Mediterranean association Agreement with Tunisia.

Recommendation for a Commission Decision: Bull. 11-1993, point 1.3.26

Negotiating directives: Bull. 12-1993, point 1.3.38

Initialled: Bull. 4-1995, point 1.4.80

Proposal for a Decision (EC, ECSC) of the Council and the Commission on the conclusion of the Agreement: COM(95) 235; Bull. 5-1995, point 1.4.74

Decision on the signing of the Agreement adopted by the Council on 17 July.

Agreement signed in Brussels on 17 July.

ECSC Consultative Committee consulted on 20 July.

Middle East

1.4.85. Meeting of the European Union troika and the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC).

References:

Cooperation Agreement between the European Economic Community and the countries parties to the Charter of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf: OJ L 54, 25.2.1989; Bull. 2-1989, point 2.2.15

Fifth EU-GCC meeting: Bull. 5-1994, point 1.3.44

Meeting held in Granada on 20 July. At the meeting attended by ministerial representatives of the States of the Gulf and of the European Union, the GCC delegation was led by Shaikh Mohammed bin Mubarak Al-Khalifa, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Bahrain, the European Union was represented by the troika comprising Mr Javier Solana, Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs and President-in-Office of the Council, Mr Michel Barnier, French Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mrs Susanna Agnelli, Italian Minister for Foreign Affairs, and Mr Marín.

The main aim of the meeting was to review relations between the European Union and the GCC as well as to discuss future economic and political relations. The parties underlined the vital importance of relations between the two regions, emphasizing the convergence of views on the most important political questions and recognizing the results achieved since the signing of the cooperation agreement in 1988. They expressed their wish to consolidate their cooperation, particularly in the economic and trade sphere, in cultural and scientific cooperation and on security policy issues.

On the political level, they reviewed various issues of international importance and mutual concern such as the Middle East peace process and the situation in the former Yugoslavia, especially in Bosnia.

1.4.86. Financing of a project in Yemen.

Decision adopted by the Commission on 25 July. Grant of ECU 720 000 for training teaching staff and strengthening the engineering faculty of the University of Sana'a.

Financial and technical cooperation

1.4.87. Project financing.

Commission financing decisions. Funding was granted for the following projects (see Table 9).

Table 9 — *Cooperation with Mediterranean countries*

(million ECU)		
Country	Purpose	Amount (grant)
Egypt	Programme to step up protection of the Gulf of Aqaba	10
Morocco	Private-sector development programme	30
Tunisia	Private-sector development programme	20
	Support for structural adjustment programme	20
All Mediterranean non-member countries	MED-Campus programme	34
Southern and Eastern Mediterranean non-member countries	International centre for advanced Mediterranean agro-nomic studies	2

Support for the peace process

1.4.88. Commission decision on the financing of three joint measures (Burundi, anti-personnel mines, Middle East) (→ *point 1.4.2*).

Independent States of the former Soviet Union; Mongolia

Partnership and other agreements

Russia

1.4.89. Draft Interim Agreement on trade and trade-related matters between the European Communities and Russia.

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

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

Conclusions of the Cannes European Council: Bull. 6-1995, points 1.14 and 1.4.86

Recommendation for a Decision: Bull. 7/8-1994, point 1.3.45

Negotiating directives: Bull. 7/8-1994, point 1.3.45

Initialling of the Agreement: Bull. 12-1994, point 1.3.53

Proposal for a Council Decision (EC) and draft Commission Decision (Euratom and ECSC) concerning the conclusion of the Agreement adopted by the Commission on 5 July.

COM(95) 332

Decision regarding the signing of the Agreement adopted by the Council on 17 July.

Agreement signed on 17 July. The Interim Agreement was signed by Mr Andrei Kozyrev, Russia's Foreign Minister, Mr Javier Solana, Spain's Foreign Minister, and Mr Van den Broek. The signing had originally been postponed because of the crisis in Chechnya.

The Interim Agreement will allow the trade and trade-related provisions of the partnership and cooperation agreement to be brought rapidly into force pending the completion of its ratification procedure. In practical terms, this will mean the implementation of some or all of the provisions on the general principles of the Agreement, trade in goods, current-account transactions, competition, intellectual, industrial and commercial property and the Protocol on mutual assistance between administrative authorities regarding customs matters.

Under the terms of the Agreement, trade will be governed by the most-favoured-nation principle. Russia will, however, be permitted to apply preferential treatment to the other independent States of the former Soviet Union.

Both parties will abolish quantitative restrictions, with the proviso that special arrangements will apply to textiles and steel under the terms of agreements for those products which ei-

ther already exist or are due to be negotiated, and that for a transitional period Russia, may under certain circumstances (warranted by the existence of emerging industries or industries being restructured or experiencing serious difficulties, for example), introduce restrictions covering limited quantities of goods.

Trade in nuclear materials will continue to be governed by some provisions of the 1989 Agreement with the USSR. An agreement to cover the sector in question is being negotiated by the parties and is due by 1 January 1997.

Application of the safeguard clause to trade in goods has been made more flexible. With regard to current-account transactions, the parties have agreed that payment for imports should be made in freely convertible currencies. With regard to intellectual property, Russia has undertaken to phase in protection of intellectual, industrial and commercial property rights which is comparable with that of the Community. With regard to competition, the Agreement lays down principles intended to reduce distortions such as those arising from company practice or State aid which could affect trade between Russia and the European Union.

ECSC Consultative Committee consulted on 20 July.

Moldova

1.4.90. Draft Interim Agreement on trade and trade related matters between the European Communities and Moldova.

Negotiating directives: Bull. 7/8-1994, point 1.3.44

Proposal for a Council Decision (EC) and draft Commission Decision (Euratom and ECSC) concerning the conclusion of the Agreement: Bull. 6-1995, point 1.4.90

ECSC Consultative Committee consulted on 20 July.

Assistance for the independent States of the former Soviet Union and for Mongolia*Technical assistance*

1.4.91. Report on the implementation in 1994 of the programme of technical assistance for the

independent States of the former Soviet Union and for Mongolia (TACIS).

References:

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 1.4.75

Draft partnership and cooperation agreements between the European Communities and their Member States, of the one part, and Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova and Ukraine, of the other part: Bull. 5-1995, points 1.4.82 to 1.4.87

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

Previous report: COM(95) 57; Bull. 3-1995, point 1.4.77

Adopted by the Commission on 18 July. The report points out that 1994 was a key year for TACIS. Its political basis was strengthened by partnership and cooperation agreements concluded with Russia, Ukraine and Moldova and initialled with Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Belarus. The agreements cover all the forms of assistance which the Community provides for the countries of the former Soviet Union and provide a framework for political and economic cooperation and therefore for the TACIS programme.

During TACIS' first four years (1991 to 1994), commitments totalled ECU 1.757 million and 2 000 projects were started. In 1994, funds were focused on the sectors and regions where they could be put to most efficient use. Allocations reached a level virtually equivalent to that of the previous three years combined, and actual TACIS expenditure was 41% higher than the cumulative total for 1991 to 1993. A start was made on establishing a system to monitor and evaluate the projects' success.

COM(95) 349

1.4.92. Financing of TACIS projects.

Commission financing decisions adopted on 14 July for the following projects (see Table 10).

Table 10 — *Contributions to the following projects*

<i>(million ECU)</i>	
Purpose	Amount
Information and communication programme	5
Multidisciplinary technical assistance programme	5

Food aid

Reference: Council Regulation (EC) No 1999/94 regarding the supply of agricultural products to Georgia, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Kyrgyzstan and Tadjikistan free of charge: OJ L 201, 4.8.1994; Bull. 7/8-1994, point 1.3.40

1.4.93. Commission communication regarding food aid for Georgia, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Kyrgyzstan and Tadjikistan.

Adopted by the Commission on 5 July. The Commission considers that last winter's food aid operation should be repeated this winter, but that there should be a focus on structural matters in order to enable the countries in question to do without large-scale food aid in the future.

It is accordingly proposing that the operation include not just agricultural products supplied free of charge, but also agricultural inputs, humanitarian aid for the most vulnerable and technical assistance for restructuring agriculture, rehabilitating communications and monitoring the operation itself. Because not enough funds are available from the budget headings usually used for these purposes to meet the cost of the operation (ECU 197 million), the Commission is proposing to use EAGGF (Guarantee) appropriations from the 1995 budget to pay for the agricultural products being supplied free.

COM(95) 313

Agreed by the Council on 17 July. The Council agreed that the operation, totalling ECU 197 million in value, could go ahead.

1.4.94. Council Regulation (EC) No 1975/95 on actions for the free supply of agricultural products to the peoples of Georgia, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Kyrgyzstan and Tadjikistan.

Proposal for a Regulation approved by the Commission on 19 July.

Proposal formally adopted by the Commission on 25 July. Adopted by the Council on 4 August. The Regulation set at ECU 80 million the sum to be drawn from the 1995 budget allocation for the guarantee section of the EAGGF to provide free supplies of agricultural products for the countries in question over the coming winter (→ point 1.4.93).

OJ L 191, 12.8.1995

United States, Japan and other industrialized countries

United States

1.4.95. Communication from the Commission to the Council: 'Europe and the US: the way forward'.

Reference: Transatlantic Declaration: Bull. 11-1990, point 1.5.3

Adopted by the Commission on 26 July. The aim of this communication is to establish guidelines for the preparatory work for the next EU-US summit with a view to creating a new framework for strengthening transatlantic relations at that meeting.

Following an overview of the importance of EC-US relations, the Commission goes on to discuss the key elements of the relationship (security, foreign policy, economic and trade relations, including macroeconomic issues) and puts forward a number of practical proposals for strengthening it:

- the eventual creation of a transatlantic economic area based, *inter alia*, on greater cooperation on regulatory matters and the development of mutual recognition of standards and certification;
- a joint feasibility study on the advantages and disadvantages of a transatlantic free trade area;
- regular dialogue on specific issues relating to NATO and European security;

□ the identification of areas for cooperation such as humanitarian aid, action on drug abuse and international crime, asylum and immigration;

□ the rationalization of consultation mechanisms in order to make them more effective.

The Commission also recommends strengthening cooperation in other areas, for example, the environment, the information society, social policy, scientific and technological research, education and training and urban policy, involving the business community in the transatlantic dialogue and consulting Parliaments on both sides (the European Parliament, Member States' Parliaments and the US Congress) about the possibility of setting up a joint parliamentary body.

COM(95) 411

1.4.96. Eleventh annual report by the Commission on US barriers to trade and investment.

Reference: Final Act of the Uruguay Round multilateral trade negotiations: Bull. 4-1994, point 1.3.61

Previous report: Bull. 5-1994, point 1.3.50

Published by the Commission on 6 July. The report contains a full list of the obstacles faced by EU businesses on the US market. The Commission points out that, despite certain exceptions, the situation in this respect has generally shown a marked improvement since the end of the Uruguay Round, thanks largely to the transposition of the results of the negotiations into EU and US legislation which provides both sides with a solid foundation for settling their disputes. The report goes on to underline in broad terms the importance of a World Trade Organization founded on a sound basis. Among the aspects of US trade law still causing concern, the Commission identifies the unilateral nature of some legislation, its extraterritorial impact and the extensive use of the concept of 'national security'. It further points out that this situation is likely to be exacerbated by various bills currently before Congress (e.g. on Cuba, Iran and manufacturers' liability). The Commission also refers to the problems experienced by European industry as a result of the continued application of the 'Buy American' legislation in the field of public procurement. The report contains a new chapter on initiatives to encourage future US-EU trade.

1.4.97. 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. 6-1995, point 1.4.99

Meeting held in Washington, on 24 and 25 July. Mr Warren Christopher, US Secretary of State, Mr Javier Solana Madariaga, Spain's Minister for Foreign Affairs and President of the Council, and Sir Leon Brittan attended the meeting which dealt in particular with the prospects for developing and strengthening US-EC relations. The talks were followed by the first meeting of the high-level group set up at the Presidential Summit of 14 June. Concurrently with the meeting, Sir Leon held talks with Mr Robert Rubin, Treasury Secretary, and Mr Mickey Kantor, US Trade Representative, during which they discussed the ongoing negotiations on financial services in the framework of the World Trade Organization and various other multilateral and bilateral trade issues.

Asia

Bilateral relations

China

1.4.98. Commission communication on a long-term policy for China-Europe relations.

References:

Commercial and economic cooperation agreement between the Community and China: OJ L 250, 19.9.1985; Bull. 9-1985, point 2.3.19

Commission communication entitled 'Towards a new Asia strategy': COM(94) 314; Bull. 7/8-1994, point 1.3.55

Conclusions of the Essen European Council: Bull. 12-1994, point 1.18

Adopted on 5 July. In the communication, which forms part of the new Asia strategy worked out by the Commission and approved by the Essen European Council, the Commission sets the long-term course for relations between the European Union and China. In view of the unrelenting rise in China's economic, political and military power, the Commission underlines the need for the European Community to persuade

China to play a full part in the international community, to contribute to the reform process and to strengthen its relations with China.

To achieve these goals it proposes a global strategy for political relations, including human rights, economic and trade relations, greater cooperation and a higher profile for the European Union in China. It suggests in particular:

- on political matters and human rights, promotion of a dialogue on regional and global security issues which will encourage full Chinese engagement in the international community through accession to all the key international instruments governing non-proliferation and arms control; practical support for reform of governance in China based on civil society and the rule of law; a legal and judicial cooperation programme; full dialogue on all aspects of human rights and support for the principles of the Joint Declarations signed by China and the United Kingdom and China and Portugal on the transfer of sovereignty over Hong Kong and Macao;

- on economic and trade matters, support for the reforms and a dialogue on economic, social and monetary issues; a dialogue between China and international economic institutions and backing for China's entry to the WTO by encouraging China to comply with the WTO's rules; easier access for European industry to the Chinese market and promotion of direct investment in China;

- in the cooperation field, the setting of clear priorities and targeting of resources in the following areas: human resource development, economic and social reforms, combating poverty, environmental protection, business cooperation and scientific and technical cooperation;

- on information, initiatives to make the media and Chinese opinion leaders more aware of the European Union and to publicize European Union initiatives *vis-à-vis* China in Europe by promoting greater coordination of cultural activities by Member States in China and encouraging European students to study in China and Chinese students to study in Europe.

COM(95) 279

Nepal

1.4.99. Draft cooperation agreement between the European Community and Nepal.

Negotiating directives: Bull. 10-1994, point 1.3.48

Initialed in Brussels on 13 July. The agreement provides an institutional framework for dialogue between the Community and Nepal on human rights and the application of democratic principles, encourages European investment in Nepal, increases Community development cooperation, and promotes environmental protection and regional cooperation. This is the first agreement concluded between the Community and Nepal.

Vietnam

1.4.100. Framework cooperation agreement between the European Community and Vietnam.

Commission recommendation: Bull. 7/8-1993, point 1.3.47

Negotiating directives: Bull. 10-1993, point 1.3.41

Initialed: Bull. 5-1995, point 1.4.98

Commission proposal on its conclusion: COM (95) 305; Bull. 6-1995, point 1.4.104

The Council adopted a decision on the signing of the agreement on 17 July.

Agreement signed in Brussels on 17 July. The agreement covers market access, promotion of investment, economic cooperation, sustainable development in Vietnam and environmental protection. At the signing ceremony Vietnam was represented by Mr Nguyen Manh Cam, Foreign Minister, and the European Union by Mr Javier Solana Madariaga, the Spanish Foreign Minister and President of the Council, and Mr Manuel Marín.

1.4.101. Visit to the Commission by Mr Nguyen Manh Cam, Vietnamese Foreign Minister, on 18 July.

Mr Nguyen Manh Cam met Mr Marín. In the course of their discussions they expressed the wish to see the cooperation agreement signed the previous day put into practical application (→ point 1.4.100) in all the areas it covered. They also discussed the political situation in the Asia-Pacific region.

Cooperation with Asian countries

1.4.102. Commission financing decisions awarding ECU 14.75 million to a rural development project in Nepal and ECU 4 million to

an industrial information and related services project in the Philippines.

Aid to refugees and displaced persons

1.4.103. Commission decision; see Table 11.

Table 11 — *Aid to refugees and displaced persons*

Country	<i>(million ECU)</i>	
	Number of programmes	Total amount
Afghanistan	10	15.23
Cambodia	2	3.6

Latin America

Bilateral relations

Chile

1.4.104. Council conclusions on Chile

References:

Framework cooperation agreement between the Community and Chile: OJ L 79, 26.3.1991; Bull. 3-1991, point 1.3.31

Commission communication on the strengthening of relations between the European Union and Chile: COM(95) 232; Bull. 5-1995, point 1.4.102

Adopted on 17 July.

'After considering the Commission communication on the strengthening of relations between the European Union and Chile, the Council requested the Commission to submit to it draft negotiating directives for a new agreement between the European Union and Chile.

That agreement would be designed to:

□ step up cooperation under the present agreement between the two sides and to extend such cooperation into new areas;

- establish commercial cooperation in order to pave the way for the progressive and reciprocal liberalization of trade, taking into account the sensitivity of certain products and in accordance with the relevant WTO rules;
- strengthen relations in the field of trade facilitation (public procurement, intellectual property, standardization, mutual recognition agreements, etc.);
- broaden cooperation in the area of services;
- foster, on both sides, an attractive and stable climate for reciprocal investment.

In the agreement, the parties would also express their political will to establish, as a final objective, a political and economic association between the European Union and Chile.

In addition, a declaration by the European Union and Chile would refer to the establishment of political dialogue on matters of mutual interest, preferably together with other partners in the region.'

Cooperation with Latin America

1.4.105. Commission financing decisions awarding ECU 13.33 million to a cancer prevention project throughout Latin America, ECU 0.34 million to support new areas of European-Latin American cooperation, ECU 5.2 million for a project to support vocational training in Nicaragua and ECU 9 million for a project to train trainers in Peru.

Aid for refugees and displaced persons

1.4.106. Commission decisions: see Table 12.

Table 12 — *Aid to refugees and displaced persons*

Country/programme	<i>(million ECU)</i>	
	Number of programmes	Total amount
Costa Rica	1	1.0
El Salvador	1	0.37
Guatemala	1	0.5
Mexico	2	0.6
Regional programmes	2	0.69

ACP countries, South Africa and OCTs

Relations with the ACP countries

Mid-term review of the fourth Lomé Convention

1.4.107. Draft.

References:

Fourth Lomé Convention: OJ L 229, 17.8.1991; Bull. 9-1991, point 1.3.38

ACP-EU Ministerial Conference: Bull. 6-1995, point 1.4.115

Recommendation for a Decision: Bull. 9-1993, point 1.3.44

Negotiating directives: Bull. 1/2-1994, point 1.3.80

On 12 July, the Commission adopted a communication to the Council concerning the signing of an act revising the fourth Lomé Convention.

Implementation of the fourth Lomé Convention

1.4.108. Proposal for a Decision of the ACP-EC Council of Ministers on transitional measures to be applied from 1 March 1995 following the expiry of the financial protocol to the seventh EDF.

Reference: Fourth Lomé Convention: OJ L 229, 17.8.1991; Bull. 9-1991, point 1.3.38

Adopted by the Commission on 19 July. Purpose: To ensure the continuity beyond 1 March 1995 of aid under the seventh EDF in respect of Sysmin, Stabex, structural adjustment, emergency aid and refugee aid.

Stabex

1.4.109. Commission Decision on Stabex transfers for the 1994 application year.

Reference: Fourth Lomé Convention: OJ L 229, 17.8.1991; Bull. 9-1991, point 1.3.38

Previous Decision: Bull. 7/8-1994, point 1.3.71

Adopted on 24 July. Purpose: To authorize 30 Stabex transfers for 26 countries and a total

of ECU 138 089 231. For the first time since entry into force of the fourth Lomé Convention, the ACP States are to receive 100% cover for loss of earnings eligible under the system.

Protocols

Sugar Protocol

1.4.110. Agreements in the form of an exchange of letters between the European Community and, on the one hand, certain ACP countries and, on the other, the Republic of India on the supply of raw cane sugar to be refined.

Reference: Fourth Lomé Convention: OJ L 229, 17.8.1991; Bull. 9-1991, point 1.3.38

Proposal on the conclusion of the Agreements adopted by the Commission on 3 July.

COM(95) 307

Decision 95/284/EC on the conclusion of the Agreements adopted by the Council on 17 July. The Agreements provide that from 1 July 1995 to 30 June 2001, the States concerned undertake to supply the import needs of raw sugar for refining at a special reduced rate of duty of ECU 6.9 per 100 kg of raw sugar, as established annually by the Commission. Provision has also been made for a mechanism intended to stabilize the suppliers' net receipts.

OJ L 181, 1.8.1995

Bilateral relations

Burundi

1.4.111. Commission Decision on the financing of three joint actions (Burundi, anti-personnel mines, Middle East) (→ point 1.4.2).

Mauritius

1.4.112. Sir Anerood Jugnauth, Prime Minister, Mr Ramakrishna Sithanen, Minister of Finance, and Mr Keerteeoomar Ruhee, Minister for Agriculture, Fisheries and Natural Resources, visited the Commission from 5 to 7 July.

Reference: ACP-EU Ministerial Conference: Bull. 6-1995, point 1.4.115

The delegation from Mauritius saw Mr Santer, President, Mr Fischler and Mr de Deus Pinheiro.

Their discussions covered the signing of the second Financial Protocol to the Lomé IV Convention — which is to take place in Mauritius — the draft special trade agreement on sugar, Mauritius' future agricultural policy and the island's role in the Indian Ocean.

Rwanda

1.4.113. Commission Decision on economic cooperation with 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

Statement by the Council and the Commission on Rwanda: Bull. 6-1995, point 1.4.117

Adopted on 12 July. Purpose: To resume economic cooperation with Rwanda after the earlier break, and after first informing the Member States.

Relations with South Africa

1.4.114. Proposal for a Council Regulation extending to agriculture the generalized tariff preferences granted to South Africa (→ point 1.4.51).

Relations with the OCTs

1.4.115. Proposal for a Council Decision on transitional measures to be applied from 1 March 1995 in the context of the association of the overseas countries and territories with the European Community.

Reference: Council Decision 91/482/EEC on the association of the OCTs with the EEC: OJ L 263, 19.9.1991; Bull. 7/8-1991, point 1.3.46

Adopted on 14 July. Purpose: to ensure continuity beyond 1 March 1995 of aid to the OCTs under the seventh EDF in respect of Sysmin and Stabex.

COM(95) 355

Financial and technical cooperation

1.4.116. Project financing

Commission decisions allocating a total of ECU 96 150 000 from the seventh EDF for projects and programmes which it is running (see Table 13).

Table 13 — *Financing of operations under the seventh EDF*

<i>(million ECU)</i>		
Country/region	Project	Amount of grant
<i>Economic infrastructure</i>		
Caribbean	Airport	4.5
<i>Social and cultural development</i>		
Cameroon, Central African Republic, Congo, Gabon, Equatorial Guinea, Chad	General technical cooperation	1.98
Saint Kitts and Nevis	Rehabilitation of a hospital	2.499
<i>Exceptional aid</i>		
Mali	AIDS	1.41
<i>Rural production</i>		
Ghana	Development of protected areas	4.6
Tanzania	Support for research on coffee	1.98
<i>Trade promotion</i>		
Namibia	Development tourism	1.882
Suriname	Development tourism	0.849
Dominica	Development of ecotourism	0.5
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		
Madagascar	Decentralized cooperation	1.9
Uganda	General technical cooperation	1.95
Chad	General technical cooperation	0.5
Burkina Faso	Support for the structural adjustment programme	25
Côte d'Ivoire	Support for the structural adjustment programme	20.5
Malawi	Support for the structural adjustment programme	26.1
Total		96.15

Diplomatic relations

1.4.117. The following ambassadors, whose appointments took effect on 17 July, presented their letters of credence to the President of the Council and the President of the Commission:

- HE Mr Poedji Koentarlo, Head of Mission of the Republic of Indonesia to the European Communities;
- HE Mr Isaiah Chabala, Head of Mission of the Republic of Zambia to the European Communities;
- HE Mrs Julie Mphande, Head of Mission of the Republic of Malawi to the European Communities;
- HE Mr Levi Laka, Head of Mission of the Solomon Islands to the European Communities;
- HE Dato Seri Laila Jasa Awang Haji Mohd Kassim bin Haji Awang Mohd Daud, Head of Mission of Brunei Darussalam to the European Communities;
- HE Mrs Clara Quiñones, Head of Mission of the Dominican Republic to the European Community;
- HE Mr Simbarashe Mumbengegwi, Head of Mission of the Republic of Zimbabwe to the European Communities;
- HE Mr Tchinguiz Aitmatov, Head of Mission of the Republic of Kyrgyzstan to the European Communities.

5. Justice and home affairs cooperation

Asylum, external borders and immigration

1.5.1. Council recommendation on the principles for the drafting of protocols on the implementation of readmission agreements.

Reference: Council recommendation concerning a specimen bilateral readmission agreement: Bull. 11-1994, point 1.4.8

Adopted on 24 July. The aim of this recommendation is to supplement the one adopted at the Council meeting of 30 November and 1 December 1994 concerning a specimen agreement on the readmission of nationals of non-member countries illegally present in a Member State, which must now be used by Member States as a basis for the negotiation of readmission agreements with non-member countries.

Judicial, customs and police cooperation

Police cooperation

1.5.2. Europol Convention.

Council agreement: Bull. 6-1995, point 1.5.5

Act establishing the Convention adopted by the Council on 26 July.

Convention signed on 26 July.

Protection of the Communities' financial interests

1.5.3. Convention on the protection of the Communities' financial interests.

Proposal for a Council Act establishing the 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

Council agreement: Bull. 6-1995, point 1.5.6

Act establishing the Convention adopted by the Council on 26 July.

Convention signed on 26 July.

Customs cooperation

1.5.4. Convention on the customs information system (CIS).

Council agreement: Bull. 6-1995, point 1.5.8

Act establishing the Convention adopted by the Council on 26 July.

Convention signed on 26 July.

Decision on the provisional application of the Convention adopted by the Representatives of the Governments of the Member States on 26 July. Purpose: to provide for the provisional application of the Convention once it has been approved, accepted or ratified by eight Member States.

6. Financing Community activities

Budgets

General budget

General matters

1.6.1. Parliament resolution on the integration of the EDF in the budget of the Union.

Reference: Interinstitutional Agreement on budgetary discipline and improvement of the budgetary procedure: OJ C 331, 7.12.1993; Bull. 10-1993, point 1.5.1

Adopted on 12 July. Parliament pointed out that, for the past 20 years or more, it had urged that the European Development Fund (EDF) should be integrated in the general budget and that, when the Interinstitutional Agreement on budgetary discipline was adopted, the Council had undertaken to examine the detailed arrangements and possibilities for including it in the budget. It felt that EDF expenditure should come into the category of non-compulsory expenditure. It also stressed that incorporation of this expenditure in the general budget would not lead to a reduction of the financial commitment of the Union towards the ACP States or to an increase in the financial burden borne by the Member States. It accepted that transitional arrangements might be required for a maximum of five years before full incorporation.

OJ C 249, 25.9.1995

Budgetary procedures

1995 financial year

1.6.2. Commission communication to the budgetary authority on implementation of the 1995 budget.

Reference: Commission communication on implementation of the 1994 budget: Bull. 7/8-1994, point 1.4.3

Approved on 5 July.

Adopted on 18 July. This communication is the first stage of the new procedure introduced in 1994 for informing the budgetary authority about implementation of the budget. It summarizes implementation at end-May for each of the main categories of expenditure and measures taken or planned by the Commission to cope with any problems encountered.

1996 financial year

1.6.3. Draft budget for 1996.

Reference: Price package and related measures for 1995/96: OJ L 148, 30.6.1995; Bull. 6-1995, point 1.3.160

Preliminary draft budget: Bull. 4-1995, point 1.6.4

Letter of amendment No 1 adopted by the Commission on 12 July. Purpose: to take account of the budgetary impact of the decisions taken by the Council with the adoption of the agricultural price package.

Established by the Council (first reading) on 24 July. This draft budget (set out in detail in Table 14) provides for total expenditure of ECU 86 020 million in commitments and ECU 81 360 million in payments (equivalent to 1.187% of GNP as against 1.197% in the Commission's draft), 7.73% and 7.85% higher than in 1995 (including supplementary and amending budgets) and ECU 348 million and ECU 655 million less than in the preliminary draft.

Compared with the preliminary draft, the level of commitment appropriations has been cut in headings 3 (internal policies), 4 (external action) and 5 (administrative expenditure). Heading 2 (structural operations) has been affected the most severely by the reduction in payment appropriations.

Generally speaking, the cuts made by the Council result from a more restrictive assessment of requirements as well as a particularly strict approach as regards legal bases: several headings which do not yet have a legal basis carry only token entries.

The situation as regards the various headings may be summed up as follows:

- agricultural expenditure: by and large the Commission's proposals have been accepted;
- structural operations: the Commission's proposals have been accepted as regards commitment appropriations; the payment appropriations entered in the preliminary draft have been cut by ECU 300 million (- 1.25%);
- internal policies: the amounts allocated to research and subsidies for the agencies in the preliminary draft have been maintained, there has been a ECU 50 million increase in the appropriations for transport, but there has been a reduction in the appropriations allocated to the other networks, transport (not including net-

works), education, vocational training and youth, the audiovisual media and culture, information and communication, social operations, energy and the environment;

- external action: the amounts allocated to Central Europe and the Mediterranean countries in the preliminary draft have been increased, but there has been a reduction in the other policies under this heading (with the exception of the common foreign and security policy and the fishing agreements); the total amount provided for this heading is ECU 54 million lower than in the preliminary draft;

- administrative expenditure: ECU 109 million has been cut from the total for all institutions in the preliminary draft, affecting mainly the Commission (- ECU 64.6 million).

Table 14 — 1996 budget — Council first reading: details of draft adopted

(ECU)

Head- ing FP	Budget heading	Budget for 1995	Financial perspective for 1996	Preliminary draft budget for 1996	Difference (%)	Council first reading	Difference (%)	Difference
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)=(3)/(1)	(5)	(6)=(5)/(1)	(7)=(5)-(3)
1	<i>Common agricultural policy</i>							
	Markets (B1-1 to B1-3)	34 807 500 000		38 554 000 000	10.76	38 554 000 000	10.76	
	Accompanying measures (B1-4 and B1-5)	2 089 500 000		2 274 000 000	8.83	2 274 000 000	8.83	
	Total 1	36 897 000 000	40 828 000 000	40 828 000 000	10.65	40 828 000 000	10.65	
	Margin			0		0		
2	<i>Structural operations</i>							
	EAGGF-Guidance (B2-10)	3 566 900 000		3 772 000 000	5.75	3 772 000 000	5.75	
	FIFG (B2-11)	451 230 000		450 350 000	-0.20	450 350 000	-0.20	
	ERDF (B2-12)	10 814 110 000		11 883 700 000	9.89	11 883 700 000	9.89	
	ESF (B2-13)	6 760 910 000		7 145 800 000	5.69	7 145 800 000	5.69	
	Community initiatives (B2-14)	2 224 200 000		3 030 300 000	36.24	3 030 300 000	36.24	
	Transitional measures, innovation schemes and measures to combat fraud (B2-15 and B2-18)	251 650 000		296 850 000	17.96	296 850 000	17.96	
	Cohesion Fund (B2-3)	2 152 000 000		2 444 000 000	13.57	2 444 000 000	13.57	
	EEA financial mechanism (B2-4)	108 000 000		108 000 000	0.00	108 000 000	0.00	
	Structural Funds — Subtotal	24 069 000 000	26 579 000 000	26 579 000 000	10.43	26 579 000 000	10.43	
	Cohesion Fund — Subtotal	2 152 000 000	2 444 000 000	2 444 000 000	13.57	2 444 000 000	13.57	
	EEA financial mechanism — Subtotal	108 000 000	108 000 000	108 000 000	0.00	108 000 000	0.00	
	Total 2	26 329 000 000	29 131 000 000	29 131 000 000	10.64	29 131 000 000	10.64	
Total margin			0		0			

Head- ing FP	Budget heading	Budget for 1995	Financial perspective for 1996	Preliminary draft budget for 1996	Difference (%)	Council first reading	Difference (%)	Difference
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)=(3)/(1)	(5)	(6)=(5)/(1)	(7)=(5)-(3)
3	<i>Internal policies</i>							
	Research (B6)	2 991 696 000		3 228 100 000	7.90	3 228 100 000	7.90	
	Other agricultural operations (B2-5)	216 200 000		181 400 000	-16.10	177 700 000	-17.81	-3 700 000
	Other regional operations (B2-6)	51 800 000		22 000 000	-57.53	20 000 000	-61.39	-2 000 000
	Transport (B2-7)	24 500 000		36 000 000	46.94	26 700 000	8.98	-9 300 000
	Fisheries and the sea (B2-9)	28 200 000		35 500 000	25.89	35 500 000	25.89	
	Education, vocational training, youth (B3-1)	368 410 000		364 900 000	-0.95	354 200 000	-3.86	-10 700 000
	Culture and audiovisual sector (B3-2)	141 780 000		140 000 000	-1.26	118 500 000	-16.42	-21 500 000
	Information and communication (B3-3)	67 300 000		69 000 000	2.53	41 000 000	-39.08	-28 000 000
	Other social operations (B3-4)	180 373 000		167 200 000	-7.30	110 770 000	-38.59	-56 430 000
	Energy (B4-1)	63 000 000		62 000 000	-1.59	21 000 000	-66.67	-41 000 000
	Euratom nuclear safeguards (B4-2)	17 400 000		16 100 000	-7.47	16 100 000	-7.47	
	Environment (B4-3)	144 188 000		139 000 000	-3.60	125 900 000	-12.68	-13 100 000
	Consumer protection (B5-1)	21 250 000		19 100 000	-10.12	12 800 000	-39.76	-6 300 000
	Aid for reconstruction (B5-2)	6 775 000		4 775 000	-29.52	4 775 000	-29.52	
	Internal market (B5-3)	172 780 000		173 200 000	0.24	166 630 000	-3.56	-6 570 000
	Industry (B5-4)	120 300 000		120 200 000	-0.08	116 600 000	-3.08	-3 600 000
	Information market (B5-5)	13 930 000		p.m.	-100.00	p.m.	-100.00	
	Statistical information (B5-6)	37 000 000		38 000 000	2.70	37 200 000	0.54	-800 000
	Trans-European networks (B5-7)	381 000 000		445 000 000	16.80	463 000 000	21.52	18 000 000
	Cooperation in the field of justice (B5-8)	5 200 000		5 500 000	5.77	5 500 000	5.77	
	Research — Subtotal	2 991 696 000		3 228 100 000	7.90	3 228 100 000	7.90	
	Networks — Subtotal	381 000 000		445 000 000	16.80	463 000 000	21.52	18 000 000
	Other policies — Subtotal	1 680 386 000		1 593 875 000	-5.15	1 390 875 000	-17.23	-203 000 000
	Total 3	5 053 082 000	5 337 000 000	5 266 975 000	4.23	5 081 975 000	0.57	-185 000 000
	Margin			70 025 000		255 025 000		

(ECU)

Head- ing FP	Budget heading	Budget for 1995	Financial perspective for 1996	Preliminary draft budget for 1996	Difference (%)	Council first reading	Difference (%)	Difference
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)=(3)/(1)	(5)	(6)=(5)/(1)	(7)=(5)-(3)
4	<i>External action</i>							
	Common foreign and security policy (B7-0)	110 000 000		92 000 000	-16.36	92 000 000	-16.36	
	EDF(B7-1)	—		—				
	Food aid (B7-20)	591 900 000		540 900 000	-8.62	529 000 000	-10.63	-11 900 000
	Humanitarian aid (B7-21)	266 000 000		319 000 000	19.92	309 000 000	16.17	-10 000 000
	Cooperation — Latin American countries and Asia (B7-3)	700 500 000		719 500 000	2.71	661 000 000	-5.64	-58 500 000
	Cooperation — Mediterranean countries (B7-4)	539 900 000		700 000 000	29.65	900 000 000	66.70	200 000 000
	Cooperation — Central and Eastern Europe (B7-60 and B7-61)	1 171 910 000		1 235 000 000	5.38	1 235 000 000	5.38	
	Cooperation — former Soviet Union (B7-62)	506 850 000		528 000 000	4.17	525 000 000	3.58	-3 000 000
	Other cooperation measures (B7-5, B7-63 and B7-64)	601 983 000		613 533 000	1.92	502 050 000	-16.60	-111 483 000
	Democracy and human rights (B7-7)	75 960 000		80 750 000	6.31	44 250 000	-41.75	-36 500 000
	International fisheries agreements (B7-80)	280 000 000		290 000 000	3.57	290 000 000	3.57	
	External aspects of certain Community policies (B7-81 to B7-86)	29 320 000		38 650 000	31.82	16 250 000	-44.58	-22 400 000
	Total 4	4 874 323 000	5 264 000 000	5 157 333 000	5.81	5 103 550 000	4.70	-53 783 000
	Margin			106 667 000		160 450 000		
5	<i>Administrative expenditure</i>							
	Commission (Part A not including pensions)	2 235 820 356		2 348 026 000	5.02	2 286 705 349	2.28	-61 320 651
	Pensions	349 792 000		399 849 000	14.31	396 515 000	13.36	-3 334 000
	Commission — Total	2 585 612 356		2 747 875 000	6.28	2 683 220 349	3.78	-64 654 651
	Other institutions — Total	1 413 620 496		1 383 634 544	-2.12	1 339 069 494	-5.27	-44 565 050
	Total 5	3 999 232 852	4 191 000 000	4 131 509 544	3.31	4 022 289 843	0.58	-109 219 701
	Margin			59 490 456		168 710 157		

Head- ing FP	Budget heading	Budget for 1995	Financial perspective for 1996	Preliminary draft budget for 1996	Difference (%)	Council first reading	Difference (%)	Difference
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)=(3)/(1)	(5)	(6)=(5)/(1)	(7)=(5)-(3)
6	<i>Reserves</i>							
	Monetary reserve (B1-6)	500 000 000		500 000 000	0.00	500 000 000	0.00	
	Guarantee (B0-23)	323 000 000		326 000 000	0.93	326 000 000	0.93	
	Emergency aid reserve (B7-91)	323 000 000		326 000 000	0.93	326 000 000	0.93	
	Total 6 Margin	1 146 000 000	1 152 000 000	1 152 000 000	0.52 0	1 152 000 000	0.52 0	
7	<i>Compensation</i>							
	Compensation (B1-7)	1 547 000 000		701 000 000	-54.69	701 000 000	-54.69	
	Total 7 Margin	1 547 000 000	701 000 000	701 000 000	-54.69 0	701 000 000	-54.69 0	
	Grand total — Appropriations for commitments							
	Compulsory	40 392 302 000		43 416 420 000	7.49	43 412 987 000	7.48	-3 433 000
Non-compulsory	39 453 335 852		42 951 397 544	8.87	42 606 827 843	7.99	-344 569 701	
Total compulsory + non-compulsory Margin	79 845 637 852	86 604 000 000	86 367 817 544	8.17 236 182 456	86 019 814 843 584 185 157	7.73	-348 002 701	
Grand total — Appropriations for payments								
Compulsory	40 371 302 000		43 424 420 000	7.56	43 420 987 000	7.55	-3 433 000	
Non-compulsory	35 067 123 852		38 590 786 544	10.05	37 938 672 843	8.19	-652 113 701	
Total compulsory + non-compulsory Margin	75 438 425 852	82 223 000 000	82 015 206 544	8.72 207 793 456	81 359 659 843 863 340 157	7.85	-655 546 701	

ECSC operating budget

1.6.4. Draft amending ECSC operating budget for 1995.

Commission draft: Bull. 5-1995, point 1.6.2

ECSC Consultative Committee consulted on 20 July.

1.6.5. Draft ECSC operating budget for 1996.

Commission draft: Bull. 5-1995, point 1.6.3

ECSC Consultative Committee consulted on 20 July.

Financial Regulation

1.6.6. Commission communication to the Council on the limits imposed by the Guarantee Fund mechanism on Community loans and loan guarantees in respect of third countries.

Reference: Council Regulation (EC) No 2728/94 establishing a Guarantee Fund for external actions: OJ L 293, 12.11.1994; Bull. 10-1994, point 1.5.8

Adopted on 26 July. Purpose: to present to the Council the various options for reconciling the European Union's objectives as regards loans to third countries with the discipline imposed by the guarantee mechanism established to protect the Community budget from possible default by debtors, bearing in mind the constraint represented by the fact that the annual amount of the reserve to replenish the Guarantee Fund is entered in the financial perspective. Possible options include: a reduction in loan and guarantee operations; a revision of the financial perspective to increase the budgetary reserve for guarantees; a reduction in the guarantee rate on EIB operations (currently 100%); and a reduction in the provisioning rate provided for in the Regulation establishing the Guarantee Fund.

COM(95) 404

Financial operations

General matters

1.6.7. Commission report on the borrowing and lending activities of the Community in 1994.

Previous report: COM(94) 317; Bull. 7/8-1994, point 1.4.10

Adopted on 18 July. In this report to the Council and Parliament, the Commission describes developments in 1994 in connection with the Community's borrowing operations, its lending activities within the Community and elsewhere and the activities of the European Investment Fund.

The volume of borrowing by the Community institutions in 1994 totalled ECU 15.2 billion, 24.6% less than in 1993. This decline was primarily the result of the decrease in balance-of-payments loan financing.

Lending by the European Investment Bank within the Community in 1994 totalled ECU 17.7 billion, the same as in 1993, and ECSC lending ECU 673.4 billion, down by 26.7% on 1993.

However, financing outside the Community increased appreciably from ECU 1 887 million in 1993 to ECU 2 246 million in 1994, mainly because financing in the ACP countries doubled.

At 31 December 1994, the European Investment Fund, which became operational in June 1994, had pledged guarantees for a total of ECU 515 million, of which 15% are for small businesses.

The half-yearly report (for the second half of 1994) on the rate of utilization of the New Community Instrument (NCI) was presented at the same time as this annual report. During this period no loans were raised under the NCI.

COM(95) 364

EC

1.6.8. In July and August, the Commission contracted a ECU 20 million 10-year bank credit at the six-month Libor rate + 0.03% and a ECU 25 million seven-year private placing at the six-month Libor rate - 0.04% on behalf of the European Community (financial assistance for third countries).

ECSC

Loans raised

1.6.9. In July and August, the Commission, on behalf of the ECSC, contracted a number of private placings in pesetas, Luxembourg francs,

pounds sterling and French francs for the equivalent of ECU 48 million.

Loans granted

1.6.10. In July and August, the Commission, acting under the ECSC Treaty, granted loans totalling ECU 58.5 million:

- industrial loans (Article 54 of the ECSC Treaty): ECU 26.5 million in Italy and Spain;
- conversion loans (Article 56 of the ECSC Treaty): ECU 29.2 million in Italy, Belgium, France, Luxembourg, Spain and Germany;
- workers' housing (loans for steelworkers and mineworkers): ECU 2.8 million in Germany, Belgium, France and the United Kingdom.

7. Statistical system

Policy aspects

1.7.1. Proposal for a Council Regulation concerning harmonized consumer price indices.

Commission proposal: OJ C 84, 6.4.1995; COM (94) 674; Bull. 1/2-1995, point 1.6.1

Economic and Social Committee opinion: OJ C 236, 11.9.1995; Bull. 5-1995, point 1.7.2

Endorsed by Parliament on 14 July, subject to amendments concerning in particular the communication to Parliament of measures for implementing the Regulation.

OJ C 249, 25.9.1995

Results

Recent trends in industrial production in the European Union, the United States and Japan

1.7.2. Indices of production measure changes in the volume (at constant prices) of the gross value-added generated by industry. Branch

indices (such as those for any given branch at Community level) are aggregated by weighting on the basis of gross value-added (as a rule at factor cost). The indices are adjusted in two stages. The first adjustment takes account of differences in the number of working days per month (with the exception of Denmark, Spain and Japan), while the second stage involves adjusting the series for seasonal variations.

Table 15 shows the trends in the indices of industrial production in the European Union, the United States and Japan, broken down into four branches: intermediate goods, capital goods, durable consumer goods and non-durable consumer goods. It reveals fairly strong growth in the United States, continuing recession in Japan and signs of recovery in the European Union. The most 'dynamic' branches vary from one area to another (durable consumer goods in the United States, intermediate goods in Europe and Japan).

Table 15 — *Seasonally adjusted indices of industrial production (1990 = 100)*

Country	Year			Month					
	1992	1993	1994	9/1994	10/1994	11/1994	12/1994	1/1995	2/1995
<i>Total industry</i>									
EUR 15	97.8	95.0	99.8	101.1	100.8	101.5	104.0	102.3	102.4
United States of America	101.5	105.7	111.4	112.2	112.7	113.5	114.8	115.1	115.6
Japan	96.0	92.0	93.1	94.1	93.3	95.9	95.6	94.5	—
<i>Intermediate goods industry</i>									
EUR 15	98.5	96.1	101.8	103.6	103.3	102.2	106.7	105.1	104.5
United States of America	97.7	101.3	106.9	107.4	108.6	109.3	109.8	110.3	110.7
Japan	96.3	93.2	95.4	97.4	96.3	99.0	99.6	98.0	—

Country	Year			Month					
	1992	1993	1994	9/1994	10/1994	11/1994	12/1994	1/1995	2/1995
<i>Capital goods industry</i>									
EUR 15	93.0	88.3	92.1	94.2	94.0	94.4	96.9	95.3	96.8
United States of America	101.2	106.5	112.9	114.2	114.9	115.0	116.4	117.3	117.6
Japan	90.6	83.5	83.5	83.0	85.1	87.2	85.4	84.8	—
<i>Durable consumer goods industry</i>									
EUR 15	93.9	86.7	92.4	93.6	92.7	95.1	98.0	96.9	95.5
United States of America	101.7	108.1	116.8	118.4	119.1	120.2	122.2	122.8	123.3
Japan	93.8	85.9	82.2	82.5	75.7	84.7	84.9	81.0	—
<i>Non-durable consumer goods industry</i>									
EUR 15	98.5	97.9	100.3	100.5	100.7	100.9	101.1	100.2	100.3
United States of America	102.1	104.7	108.5	109.0	109.4	110.6	111.3	111.1	111.4
Japan	100.9	99.3	99.0	99.9	97.2	99.5	97.9	96.1	—

8. Community law

Monitoring the application of Community law

Infringement proceedings

Reasoned opinions

Failure to notify measures incorporating directives into national law

1.8.1. In July and August, the Commission delivered reasoned opinions in the following cases:

Industry

Directive 91/659/EEC (OJ L 363, 31.12.1991)
Restrictions on the marketing and use of certain dangerous substances and preparations
Italy

Directive 92/52/EEC (OJ L 179, 1.7.1992)
Infant formulae and follow-on formulae intended for export to third countries
Germany

Agriculture

Directive 91/682/EEC (OJ L 376, 31.12.1991)
Marketing of ornamental plant propagating material
United Kingdom

Directive 92/33/EEC (OJ L 157, 10.6.1992)
Marketing of vegetable propagating material
United Kingdom

Directive 92/34/EEC (OJ L 157, 10.6.1992)
Fruit plant propagating material
United Kingdom

Directive 93/48/EEC (OJ L 250, 7.10.1993)
Conditions to be met by fruit plant propagating material
United Kingdom

Directive 93/49/EEC (OJ L 250, 7.10.1993)
Conditions to be met by ornamental plant propagating material
United Kingdom

Directive 93/61/EEC (OJ L 250, 7.10.1993)
Conditions to be met by vegetable propagating material
United Kingdom

Directive 93/70/EEC (OJ L 234, 17.9.1993)
Community analysis methods for official control of feedingstuffs
United Kingdom

Environment, nuclear safety and civil protection

Directive 91/156/EEC (OJ L 78, 26.3.1991)
Waste
France

Directive 92/32/EEC (OJ L 154, 5.6.1992)
Classification, packaging and labelling of dangerous preparations
Belgium

Directive 92/43/EEC (OJ L 206, 22.7.1992)
Conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora
Italy

Directive 92/69/EEC (OJ L 383, 29.12.1992)
Classification, packaging and labelling of dangerous substances
Belgium

Directive 92/72/EEC (OJ L 297, 13.10.1992)
Air pollution by ozone
Italy

Directive 93/12/EEC (OJ L 74, 27.3.1993)
Sulphur content of certain liquid fuels
Italy

Directive 93/67/EEC (OJ L 227, 8.9.1993)
Principles for the assessment of risks to man and the environment
Belgium

Directive 93/86/EEC (OJ L 264, 23.10.1993)
Batteries and accumulators containing certain dangerous substances
Germany

Directive 93/105/EC (OJ L 294, 30.11.1993)
Information required for technical dossiers
Belgium

Directive 94/15/EC (OJ L 103, 22.4.1994)

Deliberate release into the environment of genetically modified organisms
Germany

Internal market and financial services

Directive 90/232/EEC (OJ L 129, 19.5.1990)
Insurance against civil responsibility in respect of the use of motor vehicles
Belgium

Directive 92/49/EEC (OJ L 228, 11.8.1992)
Coordination of provisions relating to direct insurance other than life assurance
Italy

Directive 92/96/EEC (OJ L 360, 9.12.1992)
Coordination of provisions relating to direct life assurance
Italy

Consumers

Directive 90/314/EEC (OJ L 158, 23.6.1990)
Package travel, holidays and tours
Ireland

Non-conformity of measures incorporating directives into national law

1.8.2. In July and August, the Commission delivered reasoned opinions in the following cases:

Economic and financial affairs

Directive 88/361/EEC (OJ L 178, 8.7.1988), Articles 7 and 59 of the EC Treaty
Acquisition by non-residents of domestic securities
Germany

Directive 88/361/EEC (OJ L 178, 8.7.1988)
Restrictions on the export and import of means of payment
Italy

Audiovisual media, information, communication and culture

Directive 89/552/EEC (OJ L 298, 17.10.1989)
Television without frontiers
Netherlands

Environment, nuclear safety and civil protection

Directive 91/157/EEC (OJ L 78, 26.3.1991)
Failure to notify — batteries
Portugal

Infringements of Treaties or regulations; incorrect application of directives

1.8.3. In July and August, the Commission delivered reasoned opinions in the following cases:

Economic and financial affairs

Directive 88/361/EEC (OJ L 178, 8.7.1988)
Restrictions on the export of means of payment
Spain

Employment, industrial relations and social affairs

Directive 68/360/EEC (OJ L 257, 19.10.1968)
Residence of beneficiaries of free movement
Germany

Regulation (EEC) No 1612/68 (OJ L 257, 19.10.1968)
Calculation of supplementary pension for frontier workers
France

Institutional matters and administration

Regulation (EEC) No 259/68 (OJ L 56, 4.3.1968)
Transfers to Community pension scheme
Greece

Environment, nuclear safety and civil protection

Directive 75/440/EEC (OJ L 194, 25.7.1975) and Article 5 of the EC Treaty
Surface water
Portugal

Fisheries

Regulations (EEC) No 3191/82 (OJ L 338, 30.11.1982), No 1501/83 (OJ L 152, 10.6.1983), No 3598/83 (OJ L 357, 21.12.1983) and No 3599/83 (OJ L 357, 21.12.1983)
Failure to notify information under the common organization of the market in fishery products
Spain

Internal market and financial services

Directive 93/96/EC (OJ L 317, 18.12.1993)
Right of residence for students
Germany

Directive 77/92/EEC (OJ L 26, 31.1.1977) and Article 5 of the EC Treaty
Insurance brokers
Luxembourg

Customs and indirect taxation

Article 95 of the EC Treaty

Seizure of vehicles at the Italian frontier

Italy

Directive 69/169/EEC (OJ L 133, 4.6.1969)

Tax-free allowances for travellers

Portugal

Directive 77/388/EEC (OJ L 145, 13.6.1977)

Non-inclusion of contributions in the VAT base

Italy

Directive 77/388/EEC (OJ L 145, 13.6.1977) and

Article 5 of the EC Treaty

Taxation of assembled goods

Spain

Directive 77/388/EEC (OJ L 145, 13.6.1977)

Restrictions on deductibility

Italy

*Cases referred to the Court of Justice***Failure to notify measures incorporating directives into national law**

1.8.4. In July and August, the Commission referred the following cases to the Court of Justice:

Industry

Directive 92/109/EEC (OJ L 370, 19.12.1992)

Illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances

Italy

Directive 90/385/EEC (OJ L 189, 20.7.1990)

Active implantable medical devices

Belgium

Agriculture

Directive 93/48/EEC (OJ L 250, 7.10.1993)

Conditions to be met by fruit plant propagating material

France

Directive 93/49/EEC (OJ L 250, 7.10.1993)

Conditions to be met by ornamental plant propagating material

France

Directive 93/61/EEC (OJ L 250, 7.10.1993)

Conditions to be met by vegetable propagating material

France

Directive 92/45/EEC (OJ L 268, 14.9.1992)

Killing of wild game and placing on the market of wild-game meat

France

Directive 92/117/EEC (OJ L 62, 15.3.1993)

Measures for protection against specified zoonoses and specified zoonotic agents

France

Directive 92/118/EEC (OJ L 62, 15.3.1993)

Trade in and imports of products not subject to specific Community requirements

France

Directive 92/119/EEC (OJ L 62, 15.3.1993)

Specific measures relating to swine vesicular disease

France

Environment, nuclear safety and civil protection

Directive 89/369/EEC (OJ L 163, 14.6.1989)

Incineration of municipal waste

Italy

Directive 89/429/EEC (OJ L 203, 15.7.1989)

Incineration of municipal waste

Italy

Directive 93/67/EEC (OJ L 227, 8.9.1993)

Principles for the assessment of risks to man and the environment

Italy

Internal market and financial services

Directive 92/50/EEC (OJ L 209, 24.7.1992)

Public service contracts

Germany

Non-conformity of measures incorporating directives into national law

1.8.5. In July and August, the Commission referred the following case to the Court of Justice:

Environment, nuclear safety and civil protection

Directives 82/176/EEC (OJ L 81, 27.3.1982), 83/513/EEC (OJ L 291, 24.10.1983), 84/156/EEC (OJ L 74, 17.3.1984), 84/491/CEE (OJ L 274, 17.10.1984) and 86/280/EEC (OJ L 181, 4.7.1986)

Dangerous substances — limit values

Germany

Infringements of Treaties or regulations; incorrect application of directives

1.8.6. In July and August, the Commission referred the following cases to the Court of Justice:

Agriculture

Article 30 of the EC Treaty
Restrictions on imports of Spanish strawberries
France
Directives 83/189/EEC (OJ L 109, 26.4.1983) and 88/182/EEC (OJ L 81, 26.3.1988)
Recognition of quality label
Italy

Environment, nuclear safety and civil protection

Directive 76/464/EEC (OJ L 129, 18.5.1976)
Surface water suitable for drinking and fish-breeding — Lake Vergoritis
Greece
Directive 76/464/EEC (OJ L 129, 18.5.1976)
Dangerous substances in the aquatic environment
Greece

Internal market and financial services

Directive 89/655/EEC (OJ L 395, 30.12.1989)
Public supplies and works
Contracts — review procedures
Greece
Directive 92/50/EEC (OJ L 209, 24.7.1992)
Public service contracts
France

Decisions by the Court of Justice and the Court of First Instance

1.8.7. Decisions given by the Community law-courts are covered in the Bulletin for the month in which they are reported in the Official Journal. The operative part of the main decisions is reproduced; other decisions are simply listed by field and legal basis. Decisions in disputes between the Community and its staff are not reported.

Court of Justice

Decisions

Customs union

Article 177 of the EC Treaty

1.8.8. 1.6.1995: Case C-459/93 *HZA Hamburg-St Annen v Thyssen Haniel Logistic*.
OJ C 189, 22.7.1995

1.8.9. 1.6.1995: Case C-467/93 *HZA München-West v Analog Devices*.
OJ C 189, 22.7.1995

Agriculture

Article 177 of the EC Treaty

1.8.10. 4.5.1995: Case C-19/94 *SAFBA v Ministre du Budget*.
OJ C 189, 22.7.1995

1.8.11. 8.6.1995: Case C-389/93 *Anton Dürbeck v Bundesamt für Ernährung und Forstwirtschaft*.
OJ C 189, 22.7.1995

Free movement of workers and social policy

Article 177 of the EC Treaty

1.8.12. 31.5.1995: Case C-400/93 *Specialarbejderforbundet i Danmark v Dansk Industri*.
OJ C 174, 8.7.1995

1.8.13. 8.6.1995: Case C-451/93 *Delavant v Allgemeine Ortskrankenkasse für das Saarland*.
OJ C 189, 22.7.1995

Contracts

Articles 42 of the ECSC Treaty, 181 of the EC Treaty and 153 of the Euratom Treaty.

1.8.14. 1.6.1995: Case C-42/94 *Heidemij Advies v Parliament*.
OJ C 189, 22.7.1995

Infringements

1.8.15. 18.5.1995: Case C-57/94 *Commission v Italy*.
OJ C 189, 22.7.1995

1.8.16. 1.6.1995: Case C-40/93 *Commission v Italy*.
OJ C 189, 22.7.1995

1.8.17. 1.6.1995: Case C-182/94 *Commission v Italy*.
OJ C 189, 22.7.1995

Court of First Instance*Main decisions***Competition***Article 173 of the EC Treaty*

1.8.18. 29.6.1995: Case T-30/91 *Solvay v Commission*.

(1) Commission Decision 91/297/EEC of 19 December 1990 relating to a proceeding under Article 85 of the EEC Treaty (IV/33.133-A: Soda-ash — Solvay, ICI) is annulled in so far as it concerns the applicant.

(2) The Commission is ordered to pay the costs.
OJ C 208, 12.8.1995

1.8.19. 29.6.1995: Case T-31/91 *Solvay v Commission*.

(1) Commission Decision 91/298/EEC of 19 December 1990 relating to a proceeding under Article 85 of the EEC Treaty (IV/33.133-B: Soda-ash — Solvay, CFK) is annulled in so far as it concerns the applicant.

(2) The Commission is ordered to pay the costs.
OJ C 208, 12.8.1995

1.8.20. 29.6.1995: Case T-32/91 *Solvay v Commission*.

(1) Commission Decision 91/299/EEC of 19 December 1990 relating to a proceeding under Article 86 of the EEC Treaty (IV/33.133-C: Soda-ash — Solvay) is annulled.

(2) The Commission is ordered to pay the costs.
OJ C 208, 12.8.1995

1.8.21. 29.6.1995: Case T-36/91 *ICI v Commission*.

(1) Commission Decision 91/297/EEC of 19 December 1990 relating to a proceeding under Article 85 of the EEC Treaty (IV/33.133-A: Soda-ash — Solvay, ICI) is annulled in so far as it concerns the applicant.

(2) The Commission is ordered to pay the costs.
OJ C 208, 12.8.1995

1.8.22. 29.6.1995: Case T-37/91 *ICI v Commission*.

(1) Commission Decision 91/300/EEC of 19 December 1990 relating to a proceeding under Article 86 of the EEC Treaty (IV/33.133-D: Soda-ash — ICI) is annulled.

(2) The Commission is ordered to pay the costs.
OJ C 208, 12.8.1995

*Other decisions***Agriculture***Articles 173 and 175/215 of the EC Treaty*

1.8.23. 18.5.1995: Case T-478/93 *Wafer Zoo v Commission*.

OJ C 208, 12.8.1995

Articles 178 and 215 of the EC Treaty

1.8.24. 29.6.1995: Joined Cases T-107/93, T-109/93, T-136/93, T-153/93, T-178/93, T-180/93, T-182/93, T-192/93, T-193/93, T-194/93, T-212/93, T-219/93, T-226/93, T-227/93, T-228/93, T-229/93, T-230/93, T-232/93, T-236/93, T-239/93 and T-240/93 *Hansen and Others v Council and Commission*.

OJ C 208, 12.8.1995

1.8.25. 29.6.1995: Case T-122/93 *Kliemann v Council and Commission*.

OJ C 208, 12.8.1995

1.8.26. 29.6.1995: Joined Cases T-144/93 and T-145/93 *Theis and Leonhäuser v Council and Commission*.

OJ C 208, 12.8.1995

1.8.27. 29.6.1995: Case T-197/93 *Bethke v Council and Commission*.

OJ C 208, 12.8.1995

1.8.28. 29.6.1995: Joined Cases T-198/93, T-199/93, T-200/93 and T-204/93 *Maack and Others v Commission*.

OJ C 208, 12.8.1995

1.8.29. 29.6.1995: Case T-228/94 *Rusp v Council and Commission*.

OJ C 208, 12.8.1995

Fisheries*Article 215 of the EC Treaty*

1.8.30. 6.7.1995: Case T-572/93 *Odigitria v Council and Commission*.

OJ C 208, 12.8.1995

Competition

Article 92(1) of the CFI's Rules of Procedure

1.8.31. 7.6.1995: Case T-36/92DP *SFEI and Others v Commission*.

OJ C 208, 12.8.1995

Article 173 of the EC Treaty

1.8.32. 6.6.1995: Case T-14/93 *Union internationale des chemins de fer v Commission*.

OJ C 189, 22.7.1995

1.8.33. 8.6.1995: Case T-7/93 *Langnese-Iglo v Commission*.

OJ C 208, 12.8.1995

1.8.34. 8.6.1995: Case T-9/93 *Schöller Lebensmittel v Commission*.

OJ C 208, 12.8.1995

Article 175 of the EC Treaty

1.8.35. 27.6.1995: Case T-186/94: *Guérin Automobiles v Commission*.

OJ C 208, 12.8.1995

Articles 185 and 186 of the EC Treaty

1.8.36. 12.5.1995: Cases T-79/95R and T-80/95R *Société nationale des chemins de fer français and British Railways Board v Commission*.

OJ C 189, 22.7.1995

State aid

Article 173 of the EC Treaty

1.8.37. 8.6.1995: Case T-459/93 *Siemens v Commission*.

OJ C 208, 12.8.1995

1.8.38. 6.7.1995: Joined Cases T-447/93, T-448/93 and T-449/93 *Associazione Italiana Tecnico Economica del Cemento and Others v Commission*.

OJ C 208, 12.8.1995

Commercial policy

Article 173 of the EC Treaty

1.8.39. 27.6.1995: Case T-169/94 *PIA HiFi v Commission*.

OJ C 208, 12.8.1995

9. Institutional affairs

Preparations for the 1996 Intergovernmental Conference

1.9.1. Committee of the Regions own-initiative opinion on urban development and the European Union (→ point 1.3.87).

Democracy, transparency and subsidiarity

Transparency

1.9.2. Economic and Social Committee own-initiative opinion on plain language.

Reference: Council resolution on the quality of drafting of Community legislation: OJ C 166, 17.6.1993; Bull. 6-1993, point 1.1.4

Adopted on 5 July. The Committee stressed that if the Community institutions were to communicate effectively with the public they must use plain language.

It pointed out that the Council had already drawn attention in a 1993 resolution to the need to make Community legislation more accessible and called on the Commission to take positive steps to this end.

Interinstitutional relations

1.9.3. Parliament resolution on the Cannes European Council.

Reference: Conclusions of the Cannes European Council: Bull. 6-1995, points I.1 to I.58

Adopted on 12 July. Parliament welcomed the European Council's reaffirmation of a number of its own priorities for the 1996 Intergovernmental Conference, including the economic situation and employment, and the fact that it had taken into account the ecological and social dimensions to both problems. But it expressed

regret at the absence of a solution to the question of the financing of the trans-European networks, the undue importance attached to the dangers of a resurgence of inflation, and the failure to reach agreement on details of the transition to a single currency.

On internal affairs, Parliament took the view that the intergovernmental approach adopted in the past must be reviewed, asked to be informed and consulted on the Europol Convention, and particularly regretted the lack of decisions on action to combat racism and xenophobia.

With regard to external relations, it felt that the European Union should demonstrate solidarity towards the democratic countries seeking membership, that a customs union with Turkey would be possible only if it first made substantial progress on the question of human rights, and that the situation in Chechnya was now such that a start could be made on the ratification procedure for the partnership and cooperation agreement with Russia. Parliament also called for the European Development Fund to be incorporated in the Community budget and deplored the resumption of French nuclear tests in Mururoa.

OJ C 249, 25.9.1995

Simplification of legislation and administration

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

1.9.4. Commission report *A review of Community energy legislation*, accompanied by a communication concerning the repeal of several legislative texts and proposals for legislation to repeal them (→ point 1.3.102).

1.9.5. Proposal for a Council Regulation on notifying the Commission of investment projects of interest to the Community in the petroleum, natural gas and electricity sectors (→ point 1.3.103).

10. Community institutions

Parliament

Ombudsman

1.10.1. Parliament Decision appointing the Ombudsman of the European Union (→ point 1.1.6).

Internal provisions

1.10.2. Parliament Decision on the number and composition of interparliamentary delegations.

Reference: Europe Association Agreements between the European Communities and their Member States, of the one part, and Bulgaria, Romania, the Czech Republic and Slovakia: OJ L 358, 359 and 360, 31.12.1994; Bull. 1/2-1995, point 1.4.73 to 1.4.77

Previous decisions: OJ C 323, 21.11.1994; Bull. 10-1994, point 1.7.1; OJ C 43, 20.2.1995

Adopted on 14 July. Parliament modified the number and composition of the interparliamentary delegations following the entry into force of the Association Agreements with the countries of Central Europe.

OJ C 249, 25.9.1995

1.10.3. Parliament resolution on the deliberations of the Committee on Petitions during the parliamentary year 1994/95.

Adopted on 12 July. Reaffirming its belief that the right of petition is a fundamental civil right and an excellent means of reducing the democratic deficit, Parliament undertook to take the complaints filed by citizens seriously and to represent them effectively before the Council and the Commission.

OJ C 249, 25.9.1995

Strasbourg, 10 to 14 July

1.10.4. The salient points of the July part-session included the debates on the outcome of the Cannes European Council, the achievements of

the French Presidency and the programme for the Spanish Presidency, and the appointment of the European Ombudsman.

Among the speakers in the debate on the Cannes European Council were Mr Chirac, President of the French Republic, and Mr Santer, President of the Commission. Mr Chirac stressed the importance of the conclusions adopted by the European Council, especially the priority given to employment. The European Council had also underlined the role of small businesses in this context and the importance of social dialogue and had confirmed the programme for economic and monetary union, the agreement reached on financing the EDF and the negotiating brief entrusted to Carl Bildt, the new Union mediator for Bosnia. Mr Santer, for his part, pointed out that the European Council had achieved the expected results, particularly as regards job creation schemes, relations with non-member countries and preparations for future enlargement, the process of economic and monetary union and preparations for the 1996 Intergovernmental Conference. Following the debate Parliament adopted a resolution (→ point 1.9.3).

Mr Solana Madariaga, Spanish Foreign Minister and President of the Council, presented his country's programme for the Presidency for the second half of 1995: its main aim is to support the economic upturn in an integrated social environment and promote the development of a forward-looking European Union aware of the problems of its people and open to the wider world.

A debate was also held on the events in Bosnia, leading to the adoption by Parliament of a resolution condemning the capture of Srebrenica by Bosnian Serb troops and demanding the strengthening of Unprofor (→ point 1.4.78).

Acting under Article 138e of the EC Treaty, Parliament proceeded to elect Jacob Söderman Ombudsman of the European Union by 241 votes (→ point 1.1.6). It also adopted a resolution on the role of the Ombudsman (→ point 1.1.7).

Turning to its own internal organization, Parliament adopted a decision on interparliamentary delegations (→ point 1.10.2) and a resolution on the deliberations of the Committee on Petitions (→ point 1.10.3).

On the human rights front, Parliament adopted nine resolutions dealing respectively with the establishment of a permanent international court, the situation in Tibet, Romania, Mexico, and Sudan, the kidnapping of EU citizens in Kashmir, discrimination against the Roma, the trial of Saharan demonstrators in Morocco and the detention of Harry Wu (→ points 1.2.2 to 1.2.10).

On the legislative front, under the consultation procedure Parliament delivered opinions on three proposals for Regulations on the conservation of fishery resources (→ point 1.3.163), the management of TACs and quotas (→ point 1.3.161) and consumer price indices (→ point 1.7.1) and on a proposal for a Decision adapting a Euratom framework programme in the field of research and training (→ point 1.3.77).

Under the cooperation procedure Parliament delivered opinions at first reading on a proposal for a Regulation on recording equipment in road transport (→ point 1.3.114) and on two proposals for Directives, one on the transport of dangerous goods by rail (→ point 1.3.113) and the other on vehicles hired without drivers (→ point 1.3.116), and at second reading on the Council common position on the proposal for a Regulation on the granting of Community financial aid in the field of trans-European networks (→ point 1.3.101).

Under the co-decision procedure Parliament gave its opinion at first reading on two proposals for Directives on the impact resistance of motor vehicles (→ points 1.3.12 and 1.3.13) and on a proposal for a Decision adapting the fourth research and technological development framework programme (→ point 1.3.76).

Resolutions were adopted on the fisheries agreement with Morocco (→ point 1.3.170), the European Union's Baltic policy (→ point 1.4.71), negotiations with the United States on civil aircraft (→ point 1.3.122), integration of the EDF in the Union budget (→ point 1.6.1), the applications for membership by Cyprus and Malta (→ points 1.4.73 and 1.4.76), the integration of population and environment policies (→ point

1.4.50), implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity (→ point 1.3.140), the Ministerial Environment Conference (→ point 1.3.144), animal experiments (→ point 1.3.197), a coherent employment strategy (→ point 1.3.178), relocations (→ point 1.3.180), the Annual Report on Employment for 1994 (→ point 1.3.179), discriminatory treatment of foreign language teachers in Italy (→ point 1.3.20), the implementation of a single market for postal services (→ point 1.3.134), the broad guidelines of economic policies (→ point 1.3.7), the Green Paper on the programme industry (→ point 1.3.209), the use of driftnets (→ point 1.3.164), and blood safety (→ point 1.3.195). Finally, a number of resolutions were adopted on natural disasters, including the storm in the Azores (→ point 1.3.192), fires in Cyprus (→ point 1.4.74), the drought in southern Europe (→ point 1.3.191), storms in Spain (→ point 1.3.190) and the state of the ozone layer (→ point 1.3.143).

Record of proceedings:

OJ Annex No 4-459

Full text of opinions and resolutions:

OJ C 249....., 25.9.1995

Council

1863rd meeting

1.10.5. Economic and financial affairs (Brussels, 10 July).

Previous meeting: Bull. 6-1995, point 1.10.11

President: Mr Solbes Mira, Spanish Minister for the Economy and Finance.

Commission: Mr Santer, Sir Leon Brittan, Mr de Silguy and Mr Monti.

Main items

□ Broad guidelines of the economic policies of the Member States and the Community: recommendation adopted (→ point 1.3.6).

□ Excessive government deficit procedure: recommendations adopted (→ points 1.3.8 to 1.3.10).

Other business

- Presidency programme: discussed.
- Follow-up to the Cannes European Council: exchange of views.
- Harmonized consumer price indices: examined.
- Cross-border credit transfers: progress report.
- VAT: exchange of views.
- WTO — negotiations on financial services: exchange of views.

1864th meeting

1.10.6. General affairs (Brussels, 17 July).

Previous meeting: Bull. 6-1995, point 1.10.18

President: Mr Solana, Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Commission: Mr Santer, Sir Leon Brittan, Mr Marín, Mrs Bonino, Mr Van den Broek and Mr Papoutsis.

Main items

- Former Yugoslavia: conclusions adopted (→ point 1.4.79).
- Applications for accession from Romania and Slovakia: Decision adopted (→ point 1.4.62).
- Food aid to certain Caucasian and Central Asian countries: agreed (→ point 1.4.93).
- WTO — interim agreement on financial services: conclusions adopted (→ point 1.4.20).
- Cooperation agreement with Vietnam: Decision adopted (→ point 1.4.100).
- Euro-Mediterranean association agreement with Tunisia: Decision adopted (→ point 1.4.84).
- Interim agreement with Russia: Decision adopted (→ point 1.4.89).

Other business

- Negotiation of a new agreement with Israel: examined.
- Negotiations with Egypt and Morocco: progress report.
- Observation of the Palestinian elections: discussed.

- Financing mechanism for the Middle East and North Africa: discussed.
- Relations with Cuba: statement.
- Informal interinstitutional dialogue: report.
- Ministerial meeting with the United States: progress report on preparations.
- Nuclear cooperation agreement between Euratom and the United States: examined.
- Harmonization of medium- and long-term export credits: discussions continued.
- Association Council meeting with Hungary: preparations.
- Association Council meeting with Poland: preparations.

1865th meeting

1.10.7. Agriculture (Luxembourg, 17 July).

Previous meeting: Bull. 6-1995, point 1.10.13

President: Mr Atienza Serna, Spanish Minister for Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

Commission: Mr Fischler.

Main item

- Additives in feedingstuffs: proposal for a Directive rejected by simple majority (→ point 1.3.17).

Other business

- Application of the import arrangements for bananas: exchange of views.
- Increase in the tariff quota for bananas imported from third countries and for non-traditional ACP bananas: discussed.
- Hill and mountain farming — Italian memorandum: discussed.
- Set-aside requirement level: progress report.
- National aid to compensate for loss of income caused by monetary fluctuations: exchange of views.

1866th meeting

1.10.8. Budget (Brussels, 24 July).

Previous meeting: Bull. 11-1994, point 1.7.7

President: Mr Solbes Mira, Spanish Minister for the Economy and Finance.

Commission: Mr Liikanen.

Main item

□ Draft general budget for 1996: first reading (→ point 1.6.3).

Commission

Proposals adopted

1.10.9. The Commission adopted three proposals for Directives on the elimination of controls at internal frontiers (→ points 1.1.2 to 1.1.4) and a proposal for a Directive on common rules for the development of postal services (→ point 1.3.132). It also adopted two proposals for Regulations, one on the common organization of the market in rice (→ point 1.3.149) and the other determining the standard quality of rice (→ point 1.3.150). Finally, it adopted a proposal for a Decision on the fourth medium-term Community action programme on equal opportunities (1996-2000) (→ point 1.3.187) and a proposal for a Directive on the indication of the prices of products offered to consumers (→ point 1.3.196).

Communications, Green papers and reports

1.10.10. The Commission adopted Green Papers on copyright and neighbouring rights in the information society (→ point 1.3.24) and on the protection of utility models (→ point 1.3.23). It also adopted a notice on the application of the competition rules to the postal sector (→ point 1.3.133). On the agricultural front, it adopted a communication on the reform of the rice sector in the European Union and the Uruguay Round Agreement (→ point 1.3.149). It also adopted its annual report on employment (→ point 1.3.177). On the external relations front it adopted two communications, one on strengthening relations with the United States (→ point 1.4.95) and the

other on a long-term policy for relations with China (→ point 1.4.98).

Other decisions

1.10.11. The Commission adopted guidelines on employment aid (→ point 1.3.53) and a common transport policy action programme for 1995-2000 (→ point 1.3.111).

Community lawcourts

Court of First Instance

1.10.12. Amendment of the Rules of Procedure of the Court of First Instance.

Reference: Amendment of the Protocol on the Statute of the Court of Justice: OJ L 131, 15.6.1995; Bull. 6-1995, point 1.10.22

Rules amended: Rules of Procedure of the Court of First Instance (OJ L 136, 30.5.1991), as last amended on 21 February 1995: OJ L 44, 28.2.1995; Bull. 1/2-1995, point 1.9.22

Adopted by the Court of First Instance on 6 July. The amendments relate to litigation in respect of intellectual property rights.

OJ L 172, 22.7.1995

1.10.13. Decision 95/278/EC, Euratom, ECSC of the Representatives of the Governments of the Member States appointing members of the Court of First Instance.

Adopted on 17 July. Mr Donal Barrington, Mr Christopher Bellamy, Mr Rafael García-Valdecasas y Fernández, Dr Heinrich Kirschner, Ms Pernilla Lindh, Mr André Potocki and Dr Antonio Soggio were appointed Judges to the Court of First Instance for the period from 1 September 1995 to 31 August 2001.

OJ L 172, 22.7.1995

1.10.14. Decision 95/315/EC, Euratom, ECSC of the Representatives of the Governments of the Member States appointing a member of the Court of First Instance.

Adopted on 26 July. Mr Rui Manuel Gens de Moura Ramos was appointed a Judge to the Court of First Instance for the period from 18 September 1995 to 31 August 1998, to replace Mr José Luis da Cruz Vilaça, who had resigned.

OJ L 188, 9.8.1995

Court of Auditors

Annual report

1.10.15. Observations of the Court of Auditors concerning its annual report for 1994.

Adopted on 14 July at the Court's 509th meeting for inclusion in its annual report for 1994. Pursuant to Article 88 of the Financial Regulation these confidential observations have been transmitted to the Commission. The relevant parts have also been sent to the other Community institutions.

European Investment Bank

General

1.10.16. Agreement between the European Investment Bank and the Commission extending the SME facility.

References:

Council Decision 94/217/EC on the provision of Community interest subsidies on loans for small and medium-sized enterprises extended by the European Investment Bank under its temporary lending facility: OJ L 107, 28.4.1994; Bull. 4-1994, point 1.2.9

Signing of the agreement implementing the SME facility: Bull. 6-1994, point 1.7.44

Signed on 26 July. The final date for granting loans under the SME facility (interest subsidies

on EIB loans for small businesses which create jobs) has been extended from 31 July to 15 December 1995.

Financing

1.10.17. In July and August, the European Investment Bank granted loans totalling ECU 1 905 million, of which ECU 284 million went outside the European Union.

European Union

Loans were made for the following measures:

- ECU 741 million for the economic development of disadvantaged regions;
- ECU 342 million for the improvement of transport and telecommunications infrastructures of benefit to the Community;
- ECU 636 million for environmental protection and improvement of the quality of life;
- ECU 468 million for the pursuit of Community objectives in the field of energy.

The Bank also continued its operations to support small businesses: a total of ECU 1 788 million has been granted in global loans since the beginning of the year.

In many cases, individual loans come under several Union policies; some are therefore counted more than once in the above amounts.

Geographical breakdown

Belgium

- ECU 18.8 million for the construction of two electricity power stations combining gas and steam turbines, running on natural gas, one at Drogenbos (Brussels region) and the other at Seraing (near Liège).

Denmark

- ECU 60.2 million for modernizing and extending capacity at the Kalundborg refinery.

Germany

- ECU 15.9 million for waste water collection and treatment facilities in the south-west of North Rhine-Westphalia;

- ECU 11 million in the form of global loans for the financing of small and medium-scale regional and Community infrastructure projects, and environmental protection and energy-saving projects;
- ECU 48.7 million also in the form of global loans for the financing of small and medium-scale projects in the environment, energy and infrastructure sectors;
- ECU 5.4 million for the renovation and construction of waste water collection and treatment facilities and two purification plants in the vicinity of Rudolstadt and Saalfeld (Thuringia);
- ECU 5.1 million in the form of global loans for the financing of small and medium-scale infrastructure projects in the eastern *Länder*;
- ECU 40 million for the laying of an electric power cable between Germany and Sweden;
- ECU 10.7 million for the extension and modernization of the waste water treatment system of the city of Constance (Baden-Württemberg);
- ECU 80.6 million for the combined-cycle natural gas power station in Dresden;
- ECU 13.4 million for the modernization and extension of the gas distribution network in Berlin;
- ECU 26.9 million in the form of global loans for the financing of small and medium-scale projects by small businesses and environmental projects in the new *Länder*.

Greece

- ECU 33 million for the installation of a mobile telephone network in Greece;
- ECU 16.5 million for the upgrading of the Katerini-Klidi section of the motorway running from Patras through Athens and Thessaloniki to the Bulgarian border in central Macedonia;
- ECU 17 million for the upgrading of the Elefsina-Corinth section of the Athens-Corinth motorway.

Spain

- ECU 36.8 million for the extension of the Valencia urban railway and the purchase of rolling stock;
- ECU 55.2 million for the construction of integrated urban-waste treatment facilities in Madrid;

- ECU 89.4 million, including ECU 31 million under the EEA financial mechanism, for reafforestation, forestry development, and forest erosion and forest fire prevention in Andalusia;
- ECU 61.4 million for the upgrading of waste water collection and treatment facilities as part of the regional development plan for Catalonia.

France

- ECU 15.3 million for the construction of a new airport terminal and related facilities at Bordeaux-Mérignac airport;
- ECU 199.5 million in the form of global loans for the financing of small and medium-scale public infrastructure projects;
- ECU 18.3 million for the improvement of environmental protection in four factories in Lille and south of Lyons;
- ECU 30.7 million for upgrading works on the l'Isle-Adam-Amiens section of the A16 motorway.

Ireland

- ECU 59.4 million in the form of global loans for the financing of small and medium-scale infrastructure projects and environmental improvement projects;
- ECU 48.9 million, also in the form of global loans, for the financing of small and medium-scale projects in industry, tourism, services and agriculture as well as small-scale infrastructure projects;
- ECU 61.1 million in the form of global loans for the financing of small and medium-scale projects by small businesses, and environmental protection, energy-saving and infrastructure projects;
- ECU 15.9 million for the extension of Dublin airport.

Italy

- ECU 22.7 million in the form of global loans for the financing of small and medium-scale projects;
- ECU 4.5 million for the restoration of historic buildings in Monreale and Milazzo (Sicily) and restoration work on the Roman site of Pompeii;
- ECU 9.1 million in the form of global loans for the financing of small and medium-scale projects;

- ECU 13.5 million for the modernization of a refinery in Milazzo (Sicily).

Netherlands

- ECU 72 million to improve the efficiency, safety and capacity of the air traffic control system;
- ECU 48 million for the construction of a new motorway tunnel and access roads in the vicinity of Amsterdam;
- ECU 7.2 million for the extension of a plant for the incineration of household and similar waste in Beuningen, near Nijmegen.

Austria

- ECU 53.5 million for improvements to the main Vienna–Tarvisio railway line.

Sweden

- ECU 25.1 million for the laying of an electric power cable between Sweden and Germany.

United Kingdom

- ECU 77.2 million for the improvement of drinking water supplies in Essex, Norfolk and north-east England;
- ECU 53.4 million for extending and upgrading the electricity supply network in the Midlands.

Outside the European Union

EIB loans to EFTA countries

Iceland

- ECU 40 million for improvements to the national road network.

ACP countries

Côte d'Ivoire

- ECU 3.6 million to link up the power networks of Côte d'Ivoire and Burkina Faso.

Zambia

- ECU 3 million for infrastructure facilities for rose-growing.

Mediterranean countries

Israel

- ECU 35 million for the construction of a waste water purification plant in West Jerusalem.

Lebanon

- ECU 10 million for the reconstruction and modernization of air transport facilities and services.

Cooperation with the countries of Central and Eastern Europe

Bulgaria

- ECU 60 million for the modernization and reconstruction of motorways and trunk roads.

Lithuania

- ECU 14 million for the modernization of the port of Klaipeda.

Slovakia

- ECU 50 million in the form of global loans for the financing of small and medium-scale projects in a wide range of sectors.

Cooperation with the countries of Latin America and Asia

Paraguay

- ECU 17 million for the extension of the waste water collection network in Asunción.

Peru

- ECU 27 million for the upgrading of sections of the Pan-American Highway.

Indonesia

- ECU 46 million for a gas pipeline in Sumatra and Batam.

Thailand

- ECU 18 million for a natural gas pipeline.

Economic and Social Committee

327th plenary session

1.10.18. The Economic and Social Committee held its 327th plenary session on 5 and 6 July, chaired in turn by Mr Ferrer and Mr Nielsen and

attended by Mr Hänsch, President of the European Parliament.

In his address to the Committee, Mr Hänsch analysed the challenges of the 1996 Intergovernmental Conference and the strategies to be worked out in preparation for it. He favoured a revision of the Treaty on European Union rather than the drafting of a new treaty and expressed a preference for a Conference which could be completed in 1996, with a limited agenda designed to improve the situation regarding the Union's present powers rather than create new ones. He expressed the particular wish that the Conference might lead to a more efficient, more transparent European Union with greater democratic legitimacy. In conclusion he stressed the need for a Europe which met the expectations of its citizens.

1.10.19. The Economic and Social Committee debated and adopted:

- opinions on the following:
 - the profession of lawyer (→ point 1.3.19);
 - the side-impact resistance of motor vehicles (→ point 1.3.12);
 - the frontal impact resistance of motor vehicles (→ point 1.3.13);
 - the Green Paper 'For a European energy policy' (→ point 1.3.104);
 - MEDIA II — development and distribution (1996-2000) (→ point 1.3.208);
 - the Raphael programme (→ point 1.3.202);
- an own-initiative opinion on the Fourth World Conference on Women (→ point 1.3.189).

1.10.20. The Economic and Social Committee adopted without debate:

- an own-initiative opinion on plain language (→ point 1.9.2);
- opinions on the following:
 - the fourth R&TD framework programme following enlargement (→ points 1.3.76 and 1.3.77);
 - the award of public service contracts (→ point 1.3.28);
 - foodstuffs (→ point 1.3.16).

ECSC Consultative Committee

321st meeting (extraordinary)

1.10.21. Luxembourg, 20 July.

Chairman: Mr Detaille.

Main items

- 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: discussion.
- 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: discussion with a view to consultation.
- 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: discussion with a view to consultation.
- 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 Russian Federation, of the other part, on trade and trade-related matters: discussion with a view to consultation.
- Advisability of granting financial aid from the ECSC levy for a programme of coal research projects for 1995: held over.
- Market for solid fuels in the Community in 1994 and outlook for 1995: held over.
- Commission Decisions concerning the conclusion of agreements between the European Coal and Steel Community and the Russian Federation and Ukraine on trade in certain steel products: held over.

- Commission communication on the 1994 survey of investments and the development of production capacities and the first results of the 1995 survey: discussion.
- Draft ECSC operating budget for 1996: exchange of views (→ point 1.6.5).
- Draft amending ECSC operating budget for 1995: exchange of views (→ point 1.6.4).

322nd meeting (extraordinary)

1.10.22. Luxembourg, 20 July.

Chairman: Mr Detaille.

Main items

- 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: consultation (→ point 1.4.84).
- 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: consultation (→ point 1.4.90).
- 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 Russian Federation, of the other part, on trade and trade-related matters: consultation (→ point 1.4.89).
- Advisability of granting financial aid from the ECSC levy for a programme of coal research projects for 1995: endorsement (→ point 1.3.78).
- Market for solid fuels in the Community in 1994 and outlook for 1995: endorsement (→ point 1.3.106).
- Commission Decisions concerning the conclusion of agreements between the European

Coal and Steel Community and the Russian Federation and Ukraine on trade in certain steel products: endorsement.

Committee of the Regions

Eighth plenary session

1.10.23. The Committee of the Regions held its eighth plenary session on 19 and 20 July, chaired by Mr Blanc and Mr Andersen and attended by Mr Hänsch, President of the European Parliament.

Mr Hänsch emphasized that relations between the Committee of the Regions and the Parliament should be guided by a spirit of complementarity. He referred to the challenges of preparing for the 1996 Intergovernmental Conference and advocated three major objectives for the European Union: effectiveness, transparency and democratic legitimacy. He would also like to see Europe move closer to its people and pressed for the inclusion in the Treaty of the Charter of Fundamental Social Rights.

1.10.24. The Committee of the Regions adopted:

- own-initiative opinions on:
 - the relocation of international businesses (→ point 1.3.181);
 - measures to combat the socioeconomic and environmental impact of drought in southern Europe (→ point 1.3.138);
 - the role of regional and local authorities in the partnership principle of the Structural Funds (→ point 1.3.88);

- urban development and the European Union (→ point 1.3.87);
- opinions on:
 - the follow-up to the consultation process relating to the Green Paper 'Pluralism and media concentration in the internal market: an assessment of the need for Community action' (→ point 1.3.22);
 - the draft Directive abolishing restrictions on the use of cable television networks for the provision of telecommunications services (→ point 1.3.128);
 - the Green Paper 'For a European energy policy' (→ point 1.3.105);
 - 'Europe 2000+: cooperation for European territorial development' (→ point 1.3.86).

PART TWO

DOCUMENTATION

1. The ecu

Values in national currencies of ECU 1

		June ¹	August ²
BFR/ LFR	Belgian franc and Luxembourg franc	38.4076	38.7364
DKR	Danish krone	7.25576	7.30478
DM	German mark	1.86783	1.88409
DR	Greek drachma	303.116	302.670
ESC	Portuguese escudo	196.275	195.311
FF	French franc	6.49970	6.48015
FMK	Finnish markka	5.70975	5.60976
HFL	Dutch guilder	2.09247	2.11006
IRL	Irish pound	0.819810	0.812657
LIT	Italian lira	2 164.71	2 094.58
OS	Austrian schilling	13.1368	13.2500
PTA	Spanish peseta	161.013	160.739
SKR	Swedish krona	9.65233	9.43043
UKL	Pound sterling	0.843181	0.831674
AUD	Australian dollar	1.85106	1.75877
CAD	Canadian dollar	1.83107	1.76754
ISK	Icelandic króna	84.7263	84.6393
NKR	Norwegian krone	8.30090	8.26733
NZD	New Zealand dollar	1.99579	1.98236
SFR	Swiss franc	1.55475	1.55971
USD	United States dollar	1.34481	1.30441
YEN	Japanese yen	117.308	123.325
ZAR	South African rand	4.89502	4.74657

¹ Average for the month: OJ C 197, 1.8.1995.

² Average for the month: OJ C 227, 1.9.1995.

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*

July/August 1995

National currency/sector		Value in national currency of ECU 1	National currency/sector		Value in national currency of ECU 1
BFR/ LFR	Belgian franc and Luxembourg franc — All products	39.5239	HFL	Dutch guilder — All products	2.14021
DKR	Danish krone — All products	7.74166 7.49997 on 24.7.1995	IRL	Irish pound — All products	0.829498
DM	German mark — All products	1.90616 on 1.7.1995	LIT	Italian lira — All products	2311.19 2248.14 on 4.7.1995
DR	Greek drachma — All products	302.837 302.927 on 14.7.1995	OS	Austrian schilling — All products	13.4084 on 1.7.1995
ESC	Portuguese escudo — All products	198.202	PTA	Spanish peseta — All products	170.165 165.198 on 24.7.1995
FF	French franc — All products	6.61023	SKR	Swedish krona — All products	9.91834
FMK	Finnish markka — All products	5.88000	UKL	Pound sterling — All products	0.840997 0.843954 on 4.7.1995

2. Council recommendation on the broad guidelines of the economic policies of the Member States and of the Community

2.2.1. On 10 July, the Council adopted the following recommendation:

'The Council of the European Union,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community, and in particular Article 103(2) thereof,

Having regard to the recommendation from the Commission,

Having regard to the opinion of the Monetary Committee,

Having regard to the conclusions of the European Council in Cannes of 26 and 27 June 1995,

Hereby recommends:

1. Introduction

Since the summer of 1994, when the previous broad guidelines were adopted, economic growth in the Community has become firmly established. However, as the recent foreign exchange turmoil following the decline of the dollar has highlighted, significant risks and important policy issues remain unresolved. In order to ensure that the growth prospects are fully taken advantage of to increase employment and enhance convergence, economic policies must respond to the challenges and opportunities presented by the emerging economic expansion.

The present set of policy guidelines — prepared and adopted according to Article 103(2) of the Treaty establishing the European Community — will constitute the reference for the conduct of economic policies in the Community and the Member States. It reaffirms both the objectives proposed in the earlier versions and the conclusions on fighting unemployment reached by the European Council, notably those of the Essen meeting which recommended five areas where action had to be intensified. Full implementation of these guidelines will make possible a strengthening of convergence and a realization of the good growth and employment prospects, thus achieving significant reductions in the rate of unemployment, thereby also contributing to the alleviation of the problem of social exclusion.

Two policy concerns should be given prominence in the present environment. First, there is the possibility

that the favourable impact of economic growth could give rise to 'adjustment neglect'. This may take the form of a weakening commitment, induced by the cyclical improvement of the budget deficit, to resolve in a durable manner the structural fiscal imbalances, or, as employment begins to recover, it may be reflected in a reluctance to initiate and implement those measures which are necessary to remove labour market imperfections. It is essential that either type of 'adjustment neglect' should be vigorously resisted.

Secondly, some of the recent exchange-rate changes have not only contributed to greater risks of inflation dispersion. They have also contributed to disturbances in the operation of the internal market and thus threaten the beneficial achievements of economic integration. Those exchange-rate changes which do not correspond to fundamentals will have detrimental effects for all the Member States.

It is clear that, in order to minimize the occurrence of such episodes, creating the conditions for exchange-rate stability reflecting economic fundamentals must become a key priority of economic policies in the Community.

The present guidelines reaffirm the policy objectives set in the December 1993 and July 1994 guidelines: it is essential for the Community and the Member States to turn the present recovery into strong, sustainable, non-inflationary medium-term growth which respects the environment. Such growth is important in order to reduce unemployment substantially and to make possible the achievement of the necessary degree of convergence to facilitate the transition to stage III of EMU. Achievement of these objectives will continue to require a stable, investment-enhancing, short- and medium-term macroeconomic framework characterized by:

- a stability-oriented monetary policy whose task is not undermined by inappropriate budgetary and wage developments;
- sustained efforts to consolidate the public finances in most Member States consistent with the objectives of their convergence programmes;
- nominal wage trends consistent with the price stability objective; at the same time, real wage developments should be below the increase in productivity in order to strengthen the profitability of employment-creating investment.

An essential complement of this framework must be provided by structural reforms aimed at fostering the competitiveness of the economies of the Member States and at improving the functioning of their labour markets. The policies necessary for sustaining long-term growth, increasing employment, and strengthening convergence are mutually consistent.

2. Economic policy guidelines

Price and exchange-rate stability

Substantial progress in reducing inflation in the Community and the Member States has been made since the beginning of the decade. Nine Member States are now expected on the basis of the spring forecasts published by the Commission to see a rate of inflation in the range of between 2 and 3% in 1996, consistent with the objective of the 1993 and 1994 guidelines, with a further two Member States forecast to experience rates of inflation just above this range next year.

Further progress towards price stability must be made. This means, above all, enlarging substantially the group of Member States where inflation performance is in line with the 1994 guidelines. Those Member States that are currently expected to experience rates of inflation between 2 and 3% should maintain a policy aimed at preventing any resurgence of inflationary pressures and at progressing towards or going below 2%. Other countries need to increase their efforts, in some cases substantially, if they are to meet the guidelines.

Exchange-rate changes could have important implications for inflation convergence. Thus, in most Member States which have experienced currency appreciations, inflation convergence is expected to strengthen. In these Member States wage trends are expected in most cases to develop broadly in line with the objective of price stability too. However, it will be necessary to ensure that wage developments do not lead to reductions in investment profitability, particularly in the export-oriented sectors. On the other hand, in the Member States which have experienced currency depreciations, price tensions have increased as well as the risk of an acceleration of inflation. In these countries utmost caution is needed. In particular, in the context of strong economic growth, it will be important to prevent increases in import prices from generating a vicious circle of price and wage inflation. Otherwise, the achieved credibility of moving towards a stability-oriented policy framework would be rapidly lost.

The combination of the marked depreciation of the dollar, of unresolved structural problems, of uncertain fiscal and inflation prospects and of other uncertainties in some Member States has led to substantial exchange-rate instability within the Community. Ex-

change-rate changes exceeding those which are warranted by the differentials in the rates of inflation are detrimental to all Member States; in those where currencies have appreciated, growth prospects, while still generally favourable, have been reduced, while in those where currencies have depreciated inflation prospects will increase and call for additional efforts if medium-term inflation objectives are to be achieved. Moreover, the proper functioning of the internal market has been disturbed as business decisions may be made on the basis of misaligned exchange rates, thereby providing false incentives to special interest groups.

By making further progress towards price stability, Member States will improve the prospects for lasting exchange-rate stability, which will, in its turn, help price stability. In this respect, a key role will be played by budgetary policy and by the credibility of fiscal consolidation commitments. Exchange-rate stability will also contribute to reaping the full benefits of the internal market and to improving resource allocation within the Community.

All Member States must continue to treat their exchange-rate policies as a matter of common interest within the framework of the European Monetary System and, where appropriate, its exchange-rate mechanism.

Sound public finances

Despite the consolidation of economic growth, prospects for the resolution of the fiscal imbalances remain uncertain and fiscal convergence continues to be elusive.

The failure to realize greater progress in budgetary consolidation leads, in many cases, to a situation where fiscal policy is severely constrained by a high and rising burden of interest payments. It also undermines sustainable price- and exchange-rate stability, increases uncertainty about the course of fiscal policy and erodes the credibility of policies. It contributes to an unbalanced policy mix, and it undermines the task of monetary policy. Over the medium term, persistent fiscal imbalances will have adverse implications for economic growth and for employment creation. A sound fiscal position is a positive supply factor as it opens up the possibility for tax reductions and for increases in productive public investment. Indeed the arguments for budgetary consolidation based on growth and employment considerations are at least as important as those based on the need to improve the sustainability of debt positions and nominal convergence. If budget deficits and debt ratios cannot be reduced in a durable manner now, during a period of relatively strong growth, when will they be reduced?

The clear task confronting virtually all the Member States is to ensure that advantage is taken of all

growth opportunities to promote fiscal consolidation by reducing structural deficits. The Member States should aim to bring their budget deficits below 3% of GDP as soon as possible, as a first step towards the medium term goal, as set out in the December 1993 guidelines, of close to balance. In some countries, the structure of the pension system calls for surpluses in the public accounts.

The current estimates suggest that all the Member States, including those where the forecast deficit for this year will be below the 3% mark, ought to exploit any room provided by economic growth higher than in budget plans, or by a decline in interest rates, to accelerate the process of budget consolidation. This is particularly urgent in the countries which have a high debt-to-GDP ratio. In the event that the exchange-rate turbulence lowers economic growth this year, the efforts to achieve the targets of the convergence programmes should not be relaxed.

The forecast for 1996 indicates that, on the basis of the adjustment measures which have been clearly specified so far among those Member States which have set fiscal ceilings in their convergence programmes, the fiscal objectives will not be uniformly met. In several cases adjustment effort is needed to reach the targets set out in convergence programmes. On the basis of Commission forecasts and 'unchanged policy' assumptions, only seven Member States will have deficits below 3% of GDP. This underlines the high importance of respecting convergence programmes and the need to update them regularly so that they assist in fulfilling the objectives of the Treaty.

In many countries, refraining from expenditure increases should be the preferred approach since, apart from their impact on employment, there are undoubtedly limits to higher taxation and social charges. But the rationalization of the public expenditure and taxation systems can also contribute to economic growth and employment creation. In particular, as proposed in the 1994 guidelines, Member States should, where necessary, modify their tax structures in ways which are likely to favour employment and benefit the environment, while public expenditure should be reallocated away from consumption and in favour of productivity-enhancing spending; in the latter category,

strengthening public investment and investment in human capital should be accorded a priority. In this context as well, non-wage labour costs should be reduced, especially, in some countries, at the lower end of the wage and productivity scale. It is important, however, that the necessary reduction in budget deficits is not endangered, which implies that compensatory additional revenues should be found.

Fiscal difficulties continue to characterize the public finances of several Member States. In Greece, some progress was made in 1994. However, it is essential that fiscal imbalances be reduced much further in

order not to inhibit progress towards convergence. Decisive measures are required, especially on the expenditure side, in a multiannual framework in order to increase confidence in the course of economic policy. In Italy, the fiscal consolidation measures taken over recent years are beginning to bear fruit. These efforts should be continued through the full implementation of the recently announced three-year plan. In the case of Sweden, which is also confronted with a large deficit, a multiannual adjustment fiscal framework has already been adopted; it is necessary that the adjustment path be adhered to. In Belgium, the high indebtedness necessitates that the fiscal component of the Global Plan be fully implemented and that further progress in reducing the deficit below the 3% of GDP mark be made in order also to achieve a more significant reduction in the debt ratio. In Spain and Portugal, greater efforts are required in the area of fiscal consolidation. Ambitious fiscal objectives are also necessary in the cases of Austria and France. While Finland has not yet prepared a convergence programme, the forecasts suggest that its fiscal objectives are ambitious; efforts to realize these objectives should be sustained. Denmark, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom should continue with the vigorous implementation of their programmes of fiscal consolidation in line with their convergence programmes to ensure that their deficit is below 3% in 1996. Fiscal developments and prospects in Germany, Ireland and Luxembourg suggest, on the basis of the Commission's forecasts, that they will continue to show no excessive deficit. In Ireland, the decline in the debt ratio is projected to continue at a healthy pace, while the state of the public finances in Luxembourg continues to be robust.

Where Member States have to follow stringent budgetary policies to ensure that deficits come below 3% of GDP, the Community itself should adopt a cautious stance towards the financial perspective established by the European Council in Edinburgh — this perspective sets ceilings and not targets.

Promotion of competitiveness and sustainable growth

Following the proposals of the White Paper on growth, competitiveness and employment, Member States are implementing reforms aimed at strengthening the forces contributing to growth potential and at enhancing the dynamism and competitiveness of the Community economies.

In order to benefit fully from the opportunities offered by the internal market, the transposition of Community directives into national law now stands at 92.4%, the dispersion among the Member States ranging from 86.3 to 98.6%. Progress is required, however, in the areas of insurance, intellectual and industrial property, public procurement, new technologies and services and freedom of movement. Moreover, progress has

been slow in the extension of the single market to telecommunications and energy, while the internal market in transport remains incomplete. Furthermore, additional progress is necessary in reinforcing competition rules, reducing State aid, and reducing the role of the public sector. Privatization, to the extent that Member States judge it compatible with their objectives, could further the progress already made in this direction. Several initiatives have been taken at Community level. Following the recommendation of the Essen Council, a Competitiveness Advisory Group was set up and it prepared a report for the Cannes European Council on the state of Community competitiveness and related issues; moreover, the Group for Legislative and Administrative Simplification has been established. In order to enhance overall competitiveness, several issues are being reviewed at Community level, including improving financing for SMEs, enhancing labour-market flexibility, and improving the quality of vocational training.

The growth and employment possibilities flowing from efforts to safeguard the environment should be fully exploited. The report to be prepared for the December 1995 European Council by the Ecofin Council on 'the interrelationship between economic growth and the environment and the consequences this has for economic policy' is of particular importance in this respect.

It is essential for the dynamism of the Community economies that investment be stepped up. This relates in particular to investment in education and training and in the infrastructure of the Community, which needs to be developed to match the requirements of the 21st century. The trans-European networks should be realized and the action plan on the information society should be carried through. In addition, for the active promotion of research and development initiatives, greater coordination between Member States' activities is essential. Parallel, coordinated efforts at the level of the Community and of the Member States is an essential building block to realizing the potential for job creation and growth.

Employment and the labour market

The economic recovery, if it progresses as predicted, will absorb the cyclical component of unemployment by 1997. Nevertheless, to continue to reduce unemployment in a significant and progressive manner, it is necessary to achieve a high rate of economic growth over many years and to increase the capacity of that growth to generate jobs. In many Member States, there is a need for stronger differentiation of wages by sectors, geographical areas and qualifications. An essential component of the efforts to achieve the goals is represented by more active and more efficient labour-market policies. These must aim at a comprehensive, integrated and coherent effort to bring about structural change in the fields of the educational sys-

tems, labour law, work contracts, contractual negotiation systems and the social security system to improve the functioning of the labour market as a whole.

In the context of the White Paper, the European Council identified in Essen the following five priorities for the Member States to address:

- improving the employment opportunities for the labour force by promoting investment in vocational training;
- increasing the employment intensiveness of growth;
- reducing non-wage labour costs;
- improving the effectiveness of labour-market policies;
- improving measures to help groups which are particularly hard hit by unemployment.

Member States were invited by the European Council meeting in Essen to implement measures adapted to their own specific situation and to prepare multiannual programmes spelling out their policy intentions. It is now important that the Member States rapidly adopt these multiannual programmes. As requested by the European Council in Essen, the Council and the Commission will keep close track of employment trends, will monitor the relevant policies of the Member States and will report annually to the European Council on further progress on the employment market, starting in December 1995.

Various measures have already been taken, but greater and more determined efforts are needed.

Examples of the ways in which active and more efficient labour-market policies contribute to the goal of increasing employment are:

- they improve the employment opportunities for the labour force by promoting investment in vocational training, notably in SMEs, and thus raise the quality of human capital which improves competitiveness, potential output and the flexibility of, and opportunities for, the workforce;
- they increase the employment intensity of growth, without affecting negatively the rate of growth itself, by:
 - the social partners examining at the appropriate levels whether employment could be promoted, without endangering competitiveness, through innovative forms of work arrangements such as re-organization and new patterns of working time and new combinations of work and leisure,
 - increasing the incentives to employment by reducing non-wage labour costs, especially at the lower end of the wage and productivity scale, without harming other parts of the labour market; from a macroeconomic point of view this must be achieved in ways which do not compromise the reduction of budgetary deficits or the competitive-

- ness of enterprises. Reforms including, where appropriate, alternative financing sources of social protection systems are therefore required,
- encouraging the development of new employment opportunities and activities especially at the regional and local level, for example, in the environmental and social service spheres;
 - they promote the employability of people when new jobs become available by:
 - improving the effectiveness of labour-market policy through enhancing flexibility with respect to professional and geographical mobility (particularly for those workers readily employable),

- improving measures to help groups which are particularly hard hit by unemployment, through special retraining schemes which concentrate on target groups hit by exclusion.

Labour-market policies contributing to exploiting these three channels constitute not only an indispensable complement to macroeconomic policies and structural policies in the area of competitiveness but they also contribute to maintaining and reinforcing cohesion and the social consensus inside the Union in the long and difficult process of absorbing unemployment.’

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. 9-1994

Point 1.7.44

Opinions adopted by the Committee of the Regions at its fourth plenary session on 27 and 28 September
OJ C 210, 14.8.1995

Bull. 11-1994

Point 1.7.47

Opinions adopted by the Committee of the Regions at its fifth plenary session on 15 and 16 November
OJ C 210, 14.8.1995

Bull. 1/2-1995

Point 1.3.25

Commission Decision 95/373/EC of 31 January 1995 relating to a proceeding under Articles 85 and 86 of the EC Treaty
OJ L 221, 19.9.1995

Point 1.3.28

Commission Decision 95/354/EC of 14 February 1995 relating to a proceeding pursuant to Council Regulation (EEC) No 4064/89
OJ L 211, 6.9.1995

Point 1.3.149

Council Decision 95/334/EC of 23 January 1995 on the conclusion of an Agreement in the form of an ex-

change of letters concerning the provisional application of the Protocol establishing the fishing possibilities and financial compensation provided for in the Agreement between the European Economic Community and the Government of the Republic of Senegal on fishing off the coast of Senegal, for the period from 2 October 1994 to 1 October 1996
OJ L 193, 16.8.1995

Point 1.9.14

Commission's work programme for 1995
Council declaration on the Commission's legislative programme
OJ C 225, 30.8.1995

Point 1.9.41

Opinions adopted by the Committee of the Regions at its sixth plenary session on 1 and 2 February
OJ C 210, 14.8.1995

Bull. 3-1995

Point 1.3.70

Council resolution of 31 March 1995 on improving and diversifying language learning and teaching within the education systems of the European Union
OJ C 207, 12.8.1995

Point 1.3.72

Council resolution of 31 March 1995 on cooperation in the field of youth information and studies concerning youth
OJ C 207, 12.8.1995

Point 1.3.129

Commission Decision 95/366/EC of 14 March 1995 on aid granted by Italy (Sardinia) in the agricultural sector
OJ L 218, 14.9.1995

Point 1.10.15

European Parliament resolution on the Commission's work programme and legislative programme for 1995
OJ C 225, 30.8.1995

Bull. 4-1995

Point 1.3.66

Proposal for a Council Decision concerning the conclusion of an Agreement for cooperation in higher education and vocational education and training between the European Community and the United States of America

OJ C 231, 5.9.1995

Bull. 5-1995

Point 1.3.54

Note to the Member States laying down guidelines for an initiative in the framework of the special support programme for peace and reconciliation in Northern Ireland and the border counties of Ireland

OJ C 186, 20.7.1995

Point 1.3.59

Amended proposal for a European Parliament and Council Decision laying down a series of guidelines on trans-European energy networks

OJ C 205, 10.8.1995

Point 1.3.60

Amended proposal for a Council Decision laying down a series of actions aimed at creating a more favourable context for the development of trans-European networks in the energy sector

OJ C 205, 10.8.1995

Point 1.3.113

Proposal for a Council Decision concerning the approval by the European Union of the Cereals Trade Convention and the Food Aid Convention, constituting the International Cereals Agreement of 1995

OJ C 191, 25.7.1995

Point 1.3.125

Proposal for a Council Directive amending Directive 86/378/EEC on the implementation of the principle of equal treatment for men and women in occupational social security schemes

OJ C 218, 23.8.1995

Point 1.4.111

Proposal for a Council Regulation on development cooperation with South Africa

OJ C 235, 9.9.1995

Points 1.10.12 and 1.10.13

Opinions adopted by the Economic and Social Committee at its 326th plenary session on 31 May and 1 June

OJ C 236, 11.9.1995

Bull. 6-1995

Point 1.3.18

Common position (EC) No 14/95 of 29 June 1995 adopted by the Council with a view to adopting a European 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

OJ C 216, 21.8.1995

Point 1.3.21

European Parliament and Council Directive 95/16/EC of 29 June 1995 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to lifts

OJ L 213, 7.9.1995

Point 1.3.24

Amended proposal for a European Parliament and Council Directive amending Council Directive 64/433/EEC on health conditions for the production and marketing of fresh meat

OJ C 241, 16.9.1995

Point 1.3.87

Commission Decision 95/355/Euratom of 28 June 1995 concerning the conclusion of a memorandum of understanding for cooperation between the European Atomic Energy Community and the Government of Canada in the field of controlled nuclear fusion, by the Commission for and on behalf of the Community

OJ L 211, 6.9.1995

Point 1.3.108

Common position (EC) No 12/95 of 29 June 1995 adopted by the Council with a view to adopting a European Parliament and Council Decision laying down a series of guidelines on trans-European energy networks

OJ C 216, 21.8.1995

Point 1.3.109

Common position (EC) No 13/95 of 29 June 1995 adopted by the Council with a view to adopting 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
OJ C 216, 21.8.1995

Point 1.3.111

Amended proposal for a Council Directive on the interoperability of the European high-speed train network
OJ C 203, 8.8.1995

Point 1.3.114

Resolution of the ECSC Consultative Committee on the Green Paper for a European Union energy policy
OJ C 206, 11.8.1995

Point 1.3.131

Proposal for a Council Directive on marine equipment
OJ C 218, 23.8.1995

Point 1.3.147

Amended proposal for a Council Directive on the control of major accident hazards involving dangerous substances
OJ C 238, 13.9.1995

Point 1.3.168

Proposal for a Council Regulation laying down, in respect of hops, the amount of aid to producers for the 1994 harvest
OJ C 235, 9.9.1995

Point 1.3.181

Council communication concerning the provisional application of the Grains Trade Convention, 1995, and the Food Aid Convention, 1995, constituting the International Grains Agreements, 1995
OJ C 204, 9.8.1995

Point 1.3.182

Council Regulation (EC) No 2027/95 of 15 June 1995 establishing a system for the management of fishing effort relating to certain Community fishing areas and resources
OJ L 199, 24.8.1995

Point 1.3.185

Council Regulation (EC) No 2028/95 of 29 June 1995 on the conclusion of the Protocol establishing the fish-

ing rights and financial compensation provided for in the Agreement between the European Economic Community and the Republic of Cape Verde on fishing off the coast of Cape Verde for the period from 6 September 1994 to 5 September 1997
OJ L 199, 24.8.1995

Point 1.3.189

Council Regulation (EC) No 1982/95 of 29 June 1995 on the conclusion of the Protocol establishing the fishing possibilities and financial compensation provided for in the Agreement between the European Economic Community and the Government of the Republic of Senegal on fishing off the coast of Senegal for the period 2 October 1994 to 1 October 1996
OJ L 193, 16.8.1995

Point 1.3.191

Proposal for a Council Decision on the conclusion of the Agreement on fisheries in the form of an agreed minute, an exchange of letters, an exchange of notes and the annexes thereto, between the European Community and the Government of Canada
OJ C 239, 14.9.1995

Point 1.3.192

Proposal for a Council Regulation (EC) establishing a European Community observer scheme applicable to Community fishing vessels operating in the Regulatory Area of the North-West Atlantic Fisheries Organization (NAFO)

Proposal for a Council Regulation (EC) amending, for the second time, Regulation (EC) No 3366/94 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 North-West Atlantic Fisheries
OJ C 211, 15.8.1995

Point 1.3.199

Proposal for a Council Decision on the Commission's activities of analysis, research, cooperation and action in the field of employment (Essen)
OJ C 235, 9.9.1995

Point 1.3.202

Amended 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
OJ C 242, 19.9.1995

Point 1.3.204

ECSC Consultative Committee resolution on ECSC social research
OJ C 206, 11.8.1995

Point 1.3.212

Common position (EC) No 11/95 of 2 June 1995 adopted by the Council with a view to adopting a European 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 (1996 to 2000)
OJ C 216, 21.8.1995

Point 1.3.213

Common position (EC) No 9/95 of 2 June 1995 adopted by the Council with a view to adopting a European Parliament and Council Decision adopting an action plan to combat cancer within the framework for action in the field of public health (1996 to 2000)
OJ C 216, 21.8.1995

Point 1.3.215

Common position (EC) No 10/95 of 2 June 1995 adopted by the Council with a view to adopting a European 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 (1996 to 2000)
OJ C 216, 21.8.1995

Point 1.4.46

Proposal for a Council Regulation (EC) on north-south cooperation in the campaign against drugs and drug addiction (Budget heading B7-5080)
OJ C 242, 19.9.1995

Point 1.4.49

Proposal for a Council Regulation on rehabilitation and reconstruction operations in developing countries
OJ C 235, 9.9.1995

Point 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
OJ C 232, 6.9.1995

Point 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
OJ C 237, 12.9.1995

Point 1.6.7

Memorandum of the ECSC Consultative Committee on matters connected with the expiry of the ECSC Treaty in 2002
OJ C 206, 11.8.1995

Point 1.10.19

Joint declaration on the legislative programme and other activities for 1995
OJ C 225, 30.8.1995

4. Corrigenda

2.4.1. This section lists the corrigenda to earlier issues of the Bulletin. The corrections are shown in bold.

Bull. 6-1995

Point 1.3.138

The phrase '**Formally adopted by the Council on 29 June**' to be deleted.

Point 1.7.2

The title to read: '**Proposal for a Council Directive ...**'.

The comment to read: '**Agreed by the Council ...**'.

Point 1.10.12

The first main item to read: '**... by sea: proposal for a Directive agreed ...**'.

Point 1.10.15

The date of the Council meeting to read: '**21 June**'.

Index

A

Accession (application): 1.4.62; 1.4.73; 1.4.76
ACP Convention: 1.4.107; 1.4.108
ACP States: 1.4.61; 1.4.107 to 1.4.113; 1.4.116; 1.10.17
Action programme for the implementation of a Community vocational training policy: see Leonardo da Vinci
Afghanistan: 1.4.103
Agri-monetary measures: 1.3.145
Agricultural structures: 1.3.95
Aid for refugees: 1.4.59; 1.4.103; 1.4.106
Aids: 1.4.52
Air pollution: 1.3.143
Air quality: 1.3.142
Air transport: 1.3.118; 1.3.122
Algeria: 1.4.61
Animal testing: 1.3.197
Annual report of the Court of Auditors: 1.10.15
Anti-dumping: 1.4.23; 1.4.25 to 1.4.47
Arable crops: 1.3.146 to 1.3.148
Arable land set aside: 1.3.146; 1.3.147
Architectural heritage: 1.3.203
Areas with exceptionally low population densities: 1.3.97
Ariane programme: 1.3.201
Armenia: 1.4.93; 1.4.94
Asia: 1.4.98 to 1.4.103; 1.10.17
Association Agreements: 1.4.64; 1.4.84
Association Council: 1.4.66; 1.4.67
Asylum and immigration: 1.5.1
Audiovisual policy: 1.3.207 to 1.3.209
Austria: 1.3.9; 1.3.10; 1.3.76; 1.3.77; 1.3.89; 1.3.90; 1.3.92; 1.3.94; 1.3.96; 1.3.148; 1.3.204; 1.3.206; 1.10.17; see State aid
Azerbaijan: 1.4.93; 1.4.94

B

Baltic Sea: 1.4.71
Bangladesh: 1.4.61
Belarus: 1.4.43
Belgium: 1.3.10; 1.3.98; 1.6.10; 1.10.17; see also State aid
Blood: 1.3.195
Blood products: 1.3.195
Border controls: 1.1.2
Borrowing activities: 1.6.7; 1.6.9
Bosnia-Herzegovina: 1.4.4; 1.4.61; 1.4.78 to 1.4.80
Brazil: 1.4.27; 1.4.37; 1.4.47

Broad guidelines of economic policies: 1.3.6; 1.3.7
Budgetary procedures: 1.6.2; 1.6.3
Burkina Faso: 1.4.58; 1.4.116
Burma: see Myanmar
Burundi: 1.4.2; 1.4.61; 1.4.111

C

Cambodia: 1.4.103
Cameroon: 1.4.116
Canada: 1.3.80; 1.3.83
Cancer: 1.3.194
CAP: 1.3.145 to 1.3.152
CAP (State aid): 1.3.153 to 1.3.160
Cape Verde: 1.4.61
Carriage of dangerous goods: 1.3.113; 1.3.115
Central Africa: 1.4.61
Central African Republic: 1.4.116
Central and Eastern Europe: 1.3.85; 1.3.144; 1.4.62 to 1.4.71
CFSP: 1.4.1
CFSP (joint action): 1.4.2
CFSP (statements): 1.4.3 to 1.4.18
Chad: 1.4.116
Chile: 1.4.104
China: 1.2.2; 1.2.3; 1.4.32; 1.4.33; 1.4.35; 1.4.36; 1.4.41; 1.4.42; 1.4.98
CIS: 1.5.4
Coal industry: 1.3.107 to 1.3.109
Cohesion Fund: 1.3.100
Common foreign and security policy: see CFSP
Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS): 1.4.89 to 1.4.94
Community Customs Code: 1.4.22
Community initiative concerning the adaptation of SMEs to the single market: 1.3.98
Community law (monitoring of application): 1.8.1 to 1.8.6
Community programme of technical assistance for the new independent States and Mongolia: see TACIS
Community regional policy: 1.3.86 to 1.3.88
Competition: 1.3.29 to 1.3.74
Concentrations: 1.3.31 to 1.3.48
Congo: 1.4.116
Consumer information: 1.3.196
Consumers: 1.3.196 to 1.3.198
Continuing training: 1.3.81
Convention on the Conservation of Biological Diversity: 1.3.140
Conversion of steel areas: see Resider programme
Cooperation agreements: 1.3.79; 1.4.99; 1.4.100

Coordination of economic policies: 1.3.6 to 1.3.10
 Copyright: 1.3.24
 Costa Rica: 1.4.106
 Côte d'Ivoire: 1.4.116; 1.10.17
 Court of First Instance: 1.10.12 to 1.10.14
 • agriculture: 1.8.23 to 1.8.29
 • commercial policy: 1.8.39
 • competition: 1.8.18 to 1.8.22; 1.8.31 to 1.8.36
 • fisheries: 1.8.30
 • State aids: 1.8.37; 1.8.38
 Court of Justice
 • agriculture: 1.8.10; 1.10.11
 • contracts: 1.8.14
 • customs union: 1.8.8; 1.8.9
 • free movement: 1.8.12; 1.8.13
 • infringements: 1.8.15 to 1.8.17
 Credit institutions: 1.3.21
 Croatia: 1.4.6; 1.4.7; 1.4.21; 1.4.60
 Cuba: 1.2.11; 1.4.61
 Cultural heritage: 1.3.202
 Culture: 1.3.199 to 1.3.203
 Customs information system: see CIS
 Customs union: 1.4.22
 Cyprus: 1.3.84; 1.4.72 to 1.4.74
 Czech Republic: 1.3.98; 1.4.21; 1.4.31; 1.4.69

D

Dangerous chemical products: 1.3.14
 Data protection: 1.3.26
 Declining industrial areas: 1.3.90; 1.3.91
 Democratization: 1.2.1; 1.2.11
 Denmark: 1.3.10; 1.3.98; 1.10.17; see also State aid
 Developing countries: 1.4.49; 1.4.50; 1.4.52 to 1.4.58
 Development of Community internal and external border areas: see Interreg programme
 Development of the European audiovisual industry: see MEDIA
 Development policy: 1.4.49 to 1.4.59
 Disasters (Community aid): 1.3.190 to 1.3.192
 Dominica: 1.4.116

E

EAGGF

• Guarantee Section: 1.3.151; 1.3.152; 1.4.93; 1.4.94
 • Guidance Section: 1.3.98
 East Africa: 1.4.61
 EBRD: 1.4.21
 ECHO: 1.4.61
 Economic and monetary policy: 1.3.6 to 1.3.10
 Economic and monetary union: see EMU
 Economic and social cohesion: 1.3.86 to 1.3.100
 Economic conversion of coal-mining areas: see Rechar programme
 ECSC operating budget: 1.6.4; 1.6.5
 EDF: 1.4.61; 1.4.108; 1.4.115; 1.4.116; 1.6.1
 Education: 1.3.81; 1.3.84

Egypt: 1.4.87
 EIB: 1.6.6; 1.6.7; 1.10.16; 1.10.17
 El Salvador: 1.4.106
 Electricity: 1.3.103
 Employment: 1.3.53; 1.3.177 to 1.3.181
 EMU: 1.3.6 to 1.3.10
 Energy: 1.3.102 to 1.3.110
 Energy (Green Paper): 1.3.104; 1.3.105
 Environment: 1.3.60; 1.3.135 to 1.3.144
 Environment (international cooperation): 1.3.144
 Environment and development: 1.4.50
 Equal opportunities: 1.3.187 to 1.3.189
 Equatorial Guinea: 1.4.116
 ERDF: 1.3.98; 1.3.99
 ESF: 1.3.98
 Estonia: 1.4.21
 Eurobarometer: 1.3.206
 Europe Agreements: 1.4.64
 European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund: see EAGGF
 European Bank for Reconstruction and Development: see EBRD
 European citizenship: 1.1.1 to 1.1.7
 European Community Humanitarian Office: see ECHO
 European Council: 1.9.3
 European Development Fund: see EDF
 European Environment Agency: 1.3.135
 European Investment Bank: see EIB
 European Ombudsman: 1.1.6; 1.1.7
 European police office: see Europol
 European Regional Development Fund: see ERDF
 European Social Fund: see ESF
 European Year: 1.3.81
 Europol: 1.5.2
 Export credits: 1.4.48
 Export revenue stabilization system: see Stabex

F

FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization): 1.4.58
 Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro): 1.4.60; 1.4.81; 1.4.82
 Feedingstuffs: 1.3.17
 Financial and technical assistance: 1.4.65; 1.4.91; 1.4.92
 Financial and technical cooperation: 1.4.77; 1.4.87; 1.4.116
 Financial operations: 1.6.7 to 1.6.10
 Financial regulations: 1.6.6
 Financial services: 1.3.21
 Finland: 1.3.9; 1.3.10; 1.3.76; 1.3.77; 1.3.91; 1.3.96; 1.3.97; 1.3.148; 1.3.204; 1.3.206; see also State aid
 Fisheries (control measures): 1.3.165; 1.3.166
 Fisheries (external aspects): 1.3.167 to 1.3.173
 Fisheries (internal aspects): 1.3.161 to 1.3.166
 Fisheries (products): 1.3.174
 Fisheries (State aid): 1.3.175; 1.3.176
 Fisheries (structures): 1.3.96

Fisheries (technical measures): 1.3.162 to 1.3.164
 Food aid: 1.3.151; 1.4.56 to 1.4.58; 1.4.93; 1.4.94
 Foodstuffs: 1.3.16
 Forward programme for steel: 1.3.75
 Framework programme for R&TD 1994-98: 1.3.76; 1.3.77
 France: 1.3.10; 1.3.98; 1.6.10; 1.10.17; see also State aid
 Free movement of goods: 1.3.11 to 1.3.18
 Free movement of persons: 1.3.19; 1.3.20
 Free movement of services: 1.3.21; 1.3.22
 Free movement of workers: 1.3.20

G

Gabon: 1.4.8; 1.4.116
 Gaza Strip: 1.4.61
 GCC: 1.4.5; 1.4.85
 General budget: 1.6.1 to 1.6.3
 Generalized tariff preferences: 1.4.51
 Georgia: 1.4.9; 1.4.21; 1.4.37; 1.4.93; 1.4.94
 Germany: 1.3.8; 1.3.95; 1.3.98; 1.6.10; 1.10.17; see also State aid
 Ghana: 1.4.116
 Government deficits: 1.3.8 to 1.3.10
 Greece: 1.3.10; 1.3.98; 1.3.100; ; 1.10.17; see also State aid
 Green Paper: 1.3.23; 1.3.24; 1.3.209
 Guatemala: 1.4.106
 Guinea (Republic): 1.3.167; 1.4.10; 1.4.61
 Gulf Cooperation Council: see GCC
 Gypsies (Roma): 1.2.10

H

Haiti: 1.4.58
 Higher education: 1.3.83; 1.3.85
 Horizontal agreements: 1.3.49
 Housing programme: 1.6.10
 Human rights: 1.2.1 to 1.2.11
 Humanitarian aid: 1.4.60; 1.4.61
 Hungary: 1.3.198; 1.3.204; 1.4.31; 1.4.66

I

Iceland: 1.10.17
 ICRC: 1.4.57
 Independent States of the former Soviet Union: see Commonwealth of Independent States
 India: 1.2.4; 1.4.110
 Indonesia: 1.4.34; 1.10.17
 Industrial policy: 1.3.75
 Industrial property: 1.3.23
 Information policy: 1.3.204 to 1.3.206
 Information society: 1.3.24; 1.3.123 to 1.3.134
 Infringements
 • reasoned opinions: 1.8.1 to 1.8.3

• referrals to the Court: 1.8.4 to 1.8.6
 Initiative for urban areas: see URBAN
 Inland transport: 1.3.112 to 1.3.116
 Institutional affairs: 1.9.1 to 1.9.5
 Instruments of trade policy: 1.4.23 to 1.4.47
 Intellectual property: 1.3.24; 1.3.25
 Intergovernmental Conference: 1.3.87; 1.9.1
 Interinstitutional relations: 1.9.3
 Internal market: 1.3.11 to 1.3.28
 International Baltic Sea Fishery Commission: 1.3.172
 International Committee of the Red Cross: see ICRC
 International tribunal: 1.2.9
 Interreg programme: 1.3.98
 Investment services: 1.3.21
 Investment undertakings: 1.3.21
 Iraq: 1.4.61
 Ireland: 1.3.98; 1.3.100; 1.10.17
 Israel: 1.4.11; 1.4.12; 1.10.17
 Italy: 1.3.10; 1.3.98; 1.6.10; 1.10.17; see also State aid

J

Japan: 1.4.26; 1.4.29; 1.4.39; 1.4.40; 1.4.45; 1.4.46; 1.7.2
 Jean Monnet programme: 1.3.204; 1.3.205

K

Kaleidoscope programme: 1.3.200
 Kaleidoscope programme 2000: 1.3.199
 Kashmir: 1.2.4
 Kenya: 1.4.61
 Konver programme: 1.3.98
 Korea: 1.4.32; 1.4.34; 1.4.40
 Kosovo: 1.2.11
 Kyrgyzstan: 1.4.93; 1.4.94

L

Latin America: 1.2.11; 1.4.104 to 1.4.106
 Latvia: 1.4.21
 Lawyers: 1.3.19
 Leader programme: 1.3.98
 Lebanon: 1.4.61; 1.10.17
 Legislative and administrative simplification: 1.3.102; 1.3.103; 1.9.4; 1.9.5
 Leonardo da Vinci: 1.3.84
 Less-developed regions: 1.3.61; 1.3.62; 1.3.67; 1.3.89
 Links between agencies for the development of the rural economy: see Leader programme
 Lithuania: 1.4.21; 1.4.38; 1.4.44; 1.10.17
 Loans: 1.6.7; 1.6.10
 Lomé Convention: 1.4.107; 1.4.108
 Long-term unemployment: 1.3.92; 1.3.93
 Luxembourg: 1.3.98; 1.6.10

M

Madagascar: 1.3.168; 1.4.116
 Maghreb: 1.4.83; 1.4.84
 Malawi: 1.4.116

Malaysia: 1.4.32
 Mali: 1.4.116
 Malta: 1.3.84; 1.4.75; 1.4.76
 Mauritius: 1.4.112
 MEDIA: 1.3.22
 MEDIA (programme for the development of the European audiovisual industry): 1.3.207; 1.3.208
 Mediterranean countries: 1.4.72 to 1.4.82; 1.4.87
 Mexico: 1.2.6; 1.4.106
 Middle East: 1.4.2; 1.4.85; 1.4.86
 Moldova: 1.4.21; 1.4.90; 1.4.91
 Mongolia: 1.4.91; 1.4.92
 Morocco: 1.2.5; 1.3.169 to 1.3.171; 1.4.83; 1.4.87
 Motor industry: 1.3.52; 1.3.58; 1.3.59; 1.3.70
 Motor vehicles: 1.3.11 to 1.3.13
 Multimodal transport: 1.3.112; 1.3.113
 Myanmar: 1.4.3

N

Namibia: 1.4.116
 Natural gas: 1.3.103
 Nepal: 1.4.99; 1.4.102
 Netherlands: 1.3.10; 1.3.98; 1.10.17; see State aid
 NGOs: 1.4.53 to 1.4.55
 Nicaragua: 1.4.105
 Non-governmental organizations: see NGOs
 Nuclear energy: 1.3.110
 Nuclear fusion: 1.3.80

O

OCT: 1.4.115
 Oil and gas: 1.3.103
 ONP: 1.3.127; 1.3.129
 Open network provision: see ONP
 Organization on Security and Cooperation in Europe: see OSCE
 OSCE: 1.4.17
 Overseas countries and territories: see OCTs

P

Paraguay: 1.10.17
 Passport: 1.1.5
 Peace in the Middle East: 1.4.2; 1.4.88
 Permissible forms of cooperation: 1.3.50
 Peru: 1.4.61; 1.4.105; 1.10.17
 PHARE: 1.4.63; 1.4.65
 Pharmaceutical products: 1.3.15
 Philippines: 1.4.61; 1.4.102
 Plant health legislation: 1.3.18
 Poland: 1.3.98; 1.3.205; 1.4.21; 1.4.30; 1.4.67; 1.4.68
 Police and customs cooperation: 1.5.2; 1.5.4
 Portugal: 1.3.10; 1.3.98; 1.3.100
 Postal services: 1.3.131 to 1.3.134
 Pre-accession strategy: 1.4.63

Price marking (consumer protection): 1.3.196
 Protection of financial interests: 1.5.3
 Protocol on Social Policy: 1.3.185; 1.3.188
 Public health: 1.3.193 to 1.3.195
 Public procurement: 1.3.27; 1.3.28

R

Rail transport: 1.3.112; 1.3.113
 Raphaël programme: 1.3.202
 Rechar programme: 1.3.98
 Relocation of businesses: 1.3.180; 1.3.181
 Research (international cooperation): 1.3.79; 1.3.80
 Research and development: 1.3.63 to 1.3.66
 Resider programme: 1.3.98
 Retex (Community action in favour of regions heavily dependent on the textile industry): 1.3.98
 Rice: 1.3.149; 1.3.150
 Right of establishment: 1.3.19
 Right of petition: 1.1.6; 1.1.7
 Right of residence: 1.1.1 to 1.1.5
 Road transport: 1.3.114 to 1.3.116
 Romania: 1.2.7; 1.4.21; 1.4.62
 Rules applying to businesses: 1.3.31 to 1.3.50
 Russia: see Russian Federation
 Russian Federation: 1.4.21; 1.4.27; 1.4.28; 1.4.37; 1.4.43; 1.4.44; 1.4.89
 Rwanda: 1.2.9; 1.4.61; 1.4.113

S

Saint Kitts and Nevis: 1.4.116
 São Tomé and Príncipe: 1.4.13; 1.4.14
 SAVE: 1.3.102
 Shipbuilding: 1.3.54; 1.3.56; 1.3.57
 Shipping: 1.3.117
 Sierra Leone: 1.4.61
 Single programming documents (SPD): 1.3.89 to 1.3.97
 Slovak Republic: 1.4.62; 1.10.17
 Slovenia: 1.4.21; 1.4.64; 1.4.70
 Small and medium-sized enterprises: see SMEs
 SMEs: 1.10.16
 Social policy: 1.3.177 to 1.3.186
 Social security for workers: 1.3.184
 Socrates: 1.3.84
 Solid fuels: 1.3.106
 Solidarity: 1.3.190 to 1.3.192
 Somalia: 1.4.61
 South Africa: 1.3.79; 1.4.27; 1.4.37; 1.4.51
 Spain: 1.3.10; 1.3.98; 1.3.100; 1.3.190; 1.3.192; 1.6.10; 1.10.17; see also State aid
 Specific actions for vigorous energy efficiency: see SAVE
 Sri Lanka: 1.4.15; 1.4.61
 Stabex: 1.4.108; 1.4.109; 1.4.115
 State aid
 • Austria: 1.3.58

- Belgium: 1.3.56; 1.3.59; 1.3.62
- Denmark: 1.3.60; 1.3.175
- Finland: 1.3.155
- France: 1.3.65; 1.3.66; 1.3.72; 1.3.108; 1.3.109; 1.3.120; 1.3.156; 1.3.157
- Germany: 1.3.61; 1.3.63; 1.3.64; 1.3.68; 1.3.71; 1.3.107; 1.3.154
- Greece: 1.3.158
- Italy: 1.3.66; 1.3.69; 1.3.176
- Netherlands: 1.3.121; 1.3.159; 1.3.160
- Spain: 1.3.57; 1.3.67; 1.3.70; 1.3.73

Statistics (policy aspects): 1.7.1
Statistics (results): 1.7.2
Steel: 1.3.75
Steel industry: 1.3.55; 1.3.68; 1.3.69
Structured relations: 1.4.72; 1.4.75
Sudan: 1.2.8; 1.4.61
Sugar Protocol: 1.4.110
Suriname: 1.4.116
Sweden: 1.3.9; 1.3.10; 1.3.76; 1.3.77; 1.3.93; 1.3.148; 1.3.204; 1.3.206; 1.10.17
Switzerland: 1.3.98
Sysmin: 1.4.108; 1.4.115
System of stabilization of export earnings from mining products in ACP and OCT countries: see Sysmin

T

TACIS: 1.4.91; 1.4.92
TACs and quotas: 1.3.161
Taiwan: 1.4.34
Tadjikistan: 1.4.93; 1.4.94
Tanzania: 1.4.61; 1.4.116
Technical coal research: 1.3.78
Telecommunications: 1.3.125 to 1.3.129
Television: 1.3.128; 1.3.130
Tempus II: 1.3.85
Thailand: 1.4.32; 1.4.34; 1.4.61; 1.10.17
Tibet: 1.2.3
Trade agreements: 1.4.89; 1.4.90
Trans-European mobility programme for university studies: see Tempus II
Trans-European networks: 1.3.101
Transatlantic Declaration: 1.4.97
Transparency: 1.9.2
Transport: 1.3.111; 1.3.119 to 1.3.122
Transport in Europe (general strategy): 1.3.111
Tunisia: 1.4.84; 1.4.87
Turkey: 1.4.77

U

Uganda: 1.4.116
Ukraine: 1.4.21; 1.4.27; 1.4.37; 1.4.43
UNHCR: 1.4.58

United Kingdom: 1.3.10; 1.3.98; 1.4.44; 1.6.10; 1.10.17
United Nations Conference on straddling stocks and highly migratory species: 1.3.173
United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization: see FAO
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees: see UNHCR
United Nations Relief and Works Agency: see UNRWA
United States: 1.3.27; 1.3.110; 1.3.122; 1.4.25; 1.4.29; 1.4.95 to 1.4.97; 1.7.2
UNRWA: 1.4.59
URBAN: 1.3.98
Uruguay Round: 1.3.74; 1.3.149
Uzbekistan: 1.4.21

V

Veterinary legislation: 1.3.17
Veterinary medicinal products: 1.3.15
Viet Nam: 1.4.18; 1.4.100; 1.4.101
Vocational training: 1.3.82 to 1.3.84

W

Water pollution: 1.3.137
West Bank: 1.4.61
White Paper (Growth, competitiveness, employment): 1.3.1 to 1.3.5
Wild birds: 1.3.141
Workplace health and safety: 1.3.182; 1.3.183
World Trade Organization: see WTO
WTO: 1.4.20

Y

Yemen Arab Republic: 1.4.86
Young people: 1.3.84
Youth exchange scheme for Europe: 1.3.84
Yugoslavia (former): 1.2.9; 1.4.4; 1.4.78 to 1.4.82

Z

Zaire: 1.2.11; 1.4.16; 1.4.60
Zambia: 1.10.17



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
on the programme for 1995
- 2/95** Strengthening the Mediterranean policy
of the European Union:
Establishing a Euro-Mediterranean
partnership

BELGIQUE / BELGIE

**Moniteur belge/
Belgisch Staatsblad**
Rue de Louvain 42/Leuvenseweg 42
B-1000 Bruxelles/B-1000 Brussel
Tel (02) 512 00 26
Fax (02) 511 01 84

Jean De Lanroy
Avenue du Roi 202/Koningslaan 202
B-1060 Bruxelles/B-1060 Brussel
Tel (02) 538 51 69
Fax (02) 538 08 41

Autres distributeurs/
Overige verkooppunten

**Librairie européenne/
Europese boekhandel**

Rue de la Loi 244/Wetstraat 244
B-1040 Bruxelles/B-1040 Brussel
Tel (02) 231 04 35
Fax (02) 735 08 60

Document delivery

Credoc

Rue de la Montagne 34/Bergstraat 34
Boite 11/Bus 11
B-1000 Bruxelles/B-1000 Brussel
Tel (02) 511 89 41
Fax (02) 513 31 95

DANMARK

J. H. Schultz Information A/S
Herstedvang 10-12
DK-2620 Albertslund
Tlf 43 63 23 00
Fax (Sales) 43 63 19 69
Fax (Management) 43 63 19 49

DEUTSCHLAND

Bundesanzeiger Verlag

Breite Straße 78-80
Postfach 10 05 34
D-50445 Köln
Tel (02 21) 20 29-0
Fax (02 21) 2 02 92 78

GREECE/ΕΛΛΑΔΑ

G.C. Eleftheroudakis SA

International Bookstore
Nikos Street 4
GR-10563 Athens
Tel (01) 322 63 23
Fax 323 98 21

ESPAÑA

Boletín Oficial del Estado

Tratalgar, 27-29
E-28071 Madrid
Tel (91) 538 22 95
Fax (91) 538 23 49

Mundi-Prensa Libros, SA

Castello, 37
E-28001 Madrid
Tel (91) 431 33 99 (Libros)
431 32 22 (Suscripciones)
435 36 37 (Dirección)
Fax (91) 575 39 98

Sucursal

Librería Internacional AEDOS

Consejo de Ciento, 391
E-08009 Barcelona
Tel (93) 488 34 92
Fax (93) 487 76 59

**Librería de la Generalitat
de Catalunya**

Rambla dels Estudis, 118 (Palau Moja)
E-08002 Barcelona
Tel (93) 302 68 35
Tel (93) 302 64 62
Fax (93) 302 12 99

FRANCE

**Journal officiel
Service des publications
des Communautés européennes**

26, rue Desaix
F-75727 Paris Cedex 15
Tel (1) 40 58 77 01/31
Fax (1) 40 58 77 00

IRELAND

Government Supplies Agency

4-5 Harcourt Road
Dublin 2
Tel (1) 66 13 111
Fax (1) 47 80 645

ITALIA

Licosa SPA
Via Duca di Calabria 1/1
Casella postale 552
I-50125 Firenze
Tel (055) 64 54 15
Fax 64 12 57

GRAND-DUCHE DE LUXEMBOURG

Messageries du livre

5, rue Raiffesen
L-2411 Luxembourg
Tel 40 10 20
Fax 49 06 61

NEDERLAND

SDU Servicecentrum Uitgeverijen

Postbus 20014
2500 EA -s-Gravenhage
Tel (070) 37 89 880
Fax (070) 37 89 783

OSTERREICH

**Manz'sche Verlags-
und Universitätsbuchhandlung**

Kohlmarkt 16
A-1014 Wien
Tel (1) 531 610
Fax (1) 531 61-181

Document delivery

Wirtschaftskammer

Wiedner Hauptstraße
A-1045 Wien
Tel (0222) 50105-4356
Fax (0222) 50206-297

PORTUGAL

Imprensa Nacional

Casa da Moeda, EP
Rua Marquês Sá da Bandeira, 16-A
P-1099 Lisboa Codex
Tel (01) 353 03 99
Fax (01) 353 02 94

**Distribuidora de Livros
Bertrand, Ld.***

Grupo Bertrand, SA
Rua das Terras dos Vales, 4-A
Apartado 37
P-2700 Amadora Codex
Tel (01) 49 59 050
Fax 49 60 255

SUOMI/FINLAND

Akateeminen Kirjakauppa

Akademiska Bokhandeln
Pohjois-Espilnadi 39 / Norra esplanaden 39
PL / PB 128
FIN-00101 Helsinki / Helsingfors
Tel (90) 121 4322
Fax (90) 121 44 35

SVERIGE

BTJ AB

Traktovägen 13
S-22100 Lund
Tel (046) 18 00 00
Fax (046) 18 01 25
30 79 47

UNITED KINGDOM

HMSO Books (Agency section)

HMSO Publications Centre
51 Nine Elms Lane
London SW8 5DR
Tel (0171) 873 9090
Fax (0171) 873 8463

ICELAND

**BOKABUD
LARUSAR BLÖNDAL**

Skiðlavordustig, 2
IS-101 Reykjavik
Tel 11 56 50
Fax 12 55 60

NORGE

Narvesen Info Center

Bertrand Narvesens vei 2
Postboks 6125 Etterstad
N-0602 Oslo 6
Tel (22) 57 33 00
Fax (22) 68 19 01

SCHWEIZ/SUISSE/SVIZZERA

OSEC

Stampfenbachstraße 85
CH-8035 Zürich
Tel (01) 365 54 49
Fax (01) 365 54 11

BÅLGARIJA

Europress Klassica BK Ltd

66, bd Vitoshka
BG-1463 Sofia
Tel/Fax (2) 52 74 75

ČESKA REPUBLIKA

NIS ČR

Havelkova 22
CZ-130 00 Praha 3
Tel/Fax (2) 24 22 94 33

HRVATSKA

Mediatrade

P. Hatza 1
HR-4100 Zagreb
Tel (041) 43 03 92
Fax (041) 45 45 22

MAGYARORSZAG

Euro-Info-Service

Honved Europa Road
Margitsziget
H-1138 Budapest
Tel/Fax (1) 111 60 61, (1) 111 62 16

POLSKA

Business Foundation

ul Krucza 38/42
PL-00-512 Warszawa
Tel (2) 621 99 93, 628 28 82
International Fax&Phone (0-39) 12 00 77

ROMÂNIA

Euromedia

65, Strada Donisie Lupu
RO-70184 Bucuresti
Tel/Fax 1-31 29 646

RUSSIA

CCEC

9,60-Ietiya Oktyabrya Avenue
117312 Moscow
Tel/Fax (095) 135 52 27

SLOVAKIA

**Slovak Technical
Library**

Nám. slobody 19
SLO-812 23 Bratislava 1
Tel (7) 52 204 52
Fax (7) 52 957 85

CYPRUS

**Cyprus Chamber of Commerce
and Industry**

Chamber Building
38 Girvas Digenis Ave
3 Dalgorgis Street
PO Box 1455
Nicosia
Tel (2) 44 95 00, 46 23 12
Fax (2) 36 10 44

MALTA

Miller Distributors Ltd

PO Box 25
Malta International Airport LQA 05 Malta
Tel 66 44 88
Fax 67 67 99

TURKIYE

Pres AS

Istiklal Caddesi 469
TR-80050 Tunel-Istanbul
Tel (1) 520 92 96, 528 55 66
Fax (1) 520 64 57

ISRAEL

ROY International

31, Habarzel Street
69710 Tel Aviv
Tel (3) 49 78 02
Fax (3) 49 78 12

Sub-agent (Palestinian authorities)

INDEX Information Services

PO Box 19502
Jerusalem
Tel (2) 27 16 34
Fax (2) 27 12 19

**EGYPT/
MIDDLE EAST**

Middle East Observer

41 Sherif St
Cairo
Tel/Fax (2) 393 97 32

**UNITED STATES OF AMERICA/
CANADA**

UNIPUB

4611-F Assembly Drive
Lanham, MD 20706-4391
Tel Toll Free (800) 274 48 88
Fax (301) 459 00 56

CANADA

Subscriptions only
Uniquement abonnements

Renouf Publishing Co. Ltd

1294 Algoma Road
Ottawa, Ontario K1B 3W8
Tel (613) 741 43 33
Fax (613) 741 54 39

AUSTRALIA

Hunter Publications

58A Gipps Street
Collingwood
Victoria 3066
Tel (3) 417 53 61
Fax (3) 419 71 54

JAPAN

Procurement Services Int. (PSI-Japan)

Kyoku Dome Postal Code 102
Tokyo Kojimachi Post Office
Tel (03) 32 34 59 21
Fax (03) 32 34 69 15

Sub-agent

**Kinokuniya Company Ltd
Journal Department**

PO Box 55 Chitose
Tokyo 156
Tel (03) 34 39-0124

SOUTH and EAST ASIA

Legal Library Services Ltd

Orchard
PO Box 0523
Singapore 9123
Tel 243 24 98
Fax 243 24 79

SOUTH AFRICA

Safto

5th Floor, Export House
Cnr Maude & West Streets
Sandton 2146
Tel (011) 883-3737
Fax (011) 883-6569

**ANDERE LÄNDER
OTHER COUNTRIES**

AUTRES PAYS

**Office des publications officielles
des Communautés européennes**

2, rue Mercier
L-2985 Luxembourg
Tel 29 29-1
Telex PUBOF LU 1324 b
Fax 48 85 73, 48 88 17

Price (excluding VAT) in Luxembourg	ECU
Annual subscription (complete subscription)	180
Bulletin of the European Union (10 issues + Index + 1st Supplement)	144
Price per single copy	17
Supplements to the Bulletin (per single copy)	7

Subscriptions are annual and run from 1 January to 31 December. Payment to be made only to the agents in the countries listed on the inside back cover.

These are surface mail rates; for air subscription rates, please apply to the agents.

A 50% reduction is obtainable for subscriptions by students. Applications should be made to the Office for Official Publications of the European Communities, L-2985 Luxembourg.



OFFICE FOR OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS
OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

