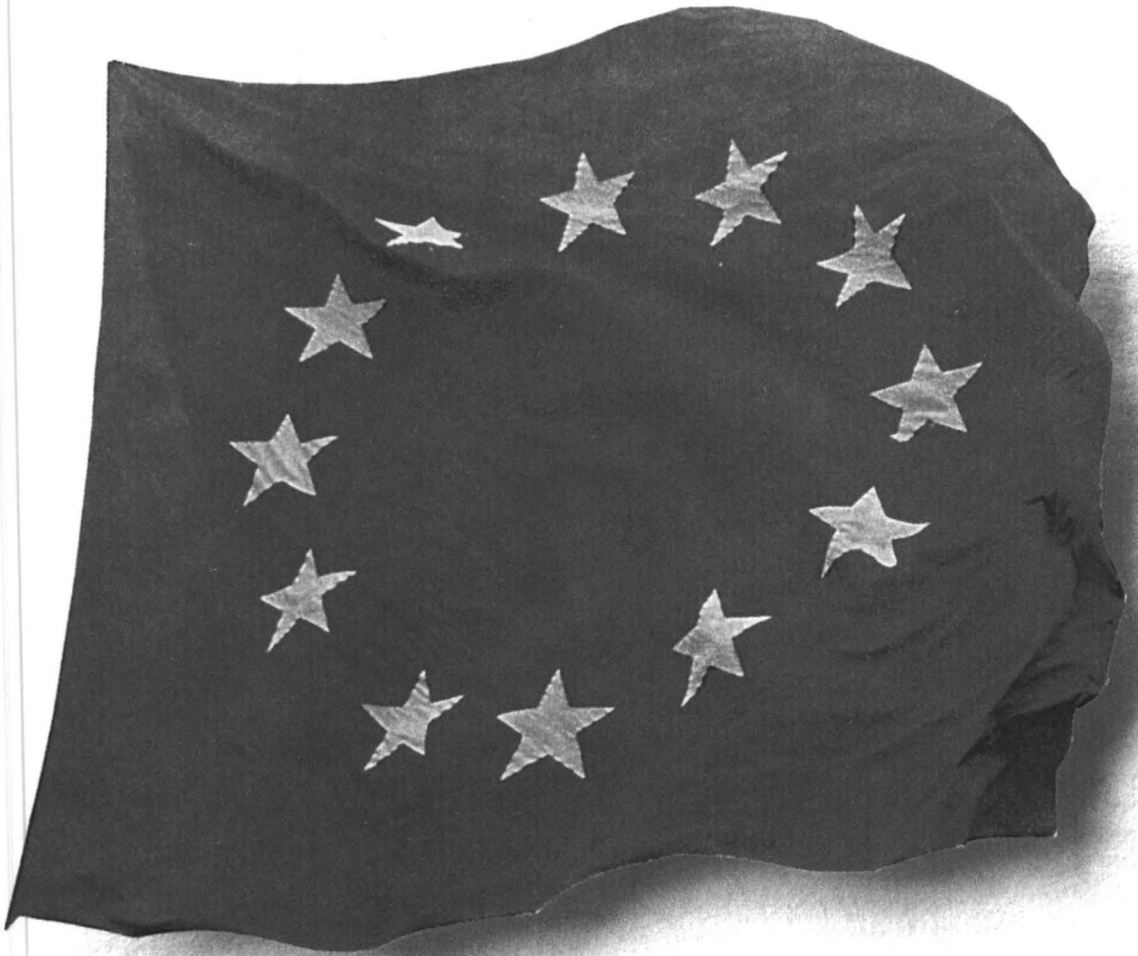


Bulletin of the European Communities

Commission



No 3 □ 1993

Volume 26

The *Bulletin of the European Communities* reports on the activities of the Commission and the other Community institutions. It is edited by the Secretariat-General of the Commission (rue de la Loi 200, B-1049 Brussels) and published 10 times a year in the official Community 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. EC 1/2-1992, point 1.1.3 or 1.2.36.

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).

© ECSC-EEC-EAEC, Brussels • Luxembourg, 1993
Reproduction is authorized provided the source is acknowledged.

Printed in Belgium

Bulletin of the European Communities

Commission

ECSC — EEC — EAEC
Commission of the European Communities
Secretariat-General
Brussels

No 3 □ 1993

Volume 26

Sent to press in June 1993

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 document services of the Information Offices at the following numbers:

London	222 8122
Belfast	240708
Cardiff	371631
Edinburgh	225 2058
Dublin	712244

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:

ECU	=	European currency unit
BFR	=	Belgische frank / Franc belge
DKR	=	Dansk krone
DM	=	Deutsche Mark
DR	=	Greek drachma
ESC	=	Escudo
FF	=	Franc français
HFL	=	Nederlandse gulden (Hollandse florijn)
IRL	=	Irish pound / punt
LFR	=	Franc luxembourgeois
LIT	=	Lira italiana
PTA	=	Peseta
UKL	=	Pound sterling
USD	=	United States dollar

contents

PART ONE ACTIVITIES IN MARCH 1993

News in brief	8
1. European union	11
2. The single market and the Community economic and social area	12
— Internal market	12
— Economic and monetary policy	16
— Statistical area	18
— Competition	21
— Industrial policy	25
— Research and technology	26
— Education, vocational training and youth	28
— Trans-European networks	28
— Energy	29
— Transport	30
— Telecommunications, information services and industry	32
— Consumers	33
— Economic and social cohesion: structural measures	34
— Social dimension	37
— Environment	38
— Agriculture	45
— Fisheries	51
— A people's Europe	54
3. The role of the Community in the world	56
— Enlargement	56
— European Free Trade Association	56
— Central and Eastern Europe and the independent States of the former Soviet Union	57

— Mediterranean and Middle East	63
— United States, Japan and other industrialized countries	64
— Asia and Latin America	66
— African, Caribbean and Pacific countries and overseas countries and territories	67
— General development cooperation	69
— Humanitarian aid	70
— Commercial policy	71
— International organizations and conferences	73
— Human rights in the world	74
4. Intergovernmental cooperation	77
— European political cooperation	77
5. Financing Community activities	81
— Budgets	81
— Financial operations	83
6. Community institutions	84
— Interinstitutional relations	84
— Parliament	84
— Council	86
— Commission	89
— Community lawcourts	90
— European Investment Bank	97
— Economic and Social Committee	99

PART TWO DOCUMENTATION

1. The ecu	102
2. Infringement proceedings	104
3. Additional references in the Official Journal	106
4. Index	107

Supplements 1993

- 1/93 Address by Jacques Delors, President of the Commission, to the European Parliament on the occasion of the investiture debate of the new Commission
 - The Commission's work programme for 1993-94
 - The Commission's legislative programme for 1993
 - Joint declaration on the 1993 legislative programme
- *2/93 The challenge of enlargement — Commission opinion on Norway's application for accession
- *3/93 The future development of the common transport policy

* In preparation.



PART ONE

**ACTIVITIES
IN MARCH 1993**

News in brief

The single market and the Community economic and social area

Internal market

- The Council adopts a Directive on the return of cultural objects unlawfully removed from the territory of a Member State (→ point 1.2.6).
- The Council adopts a Directive on capital adequacy of investment firms and credit institutions (→ point 1.2.14).

Economic and monetary policy

- The Council adopts the Annual Economic Report for 1993 (→ point 1.2.18).

Research and technology

- The Council adopts a Decision on supplementary funding for the third framework programme (→ point 1.2.55).

Trans-European networks

- The Commission adopts a communication on trans-European networks between administrations incorporating two proposals for Decisions, one on a series of guidelines, the other on a multiannual Community programme on the interchange of data between administrations (→ point 1.2.61).

Transport

- The Council adopts conclusions on air transport relations with third countries (→ point 1.2.70).

Consumers

- The Council agrees a proposal for a Directive concerning unfair terms in consumer contracts (→ point 1.2.79).

Economic and social cohesion

- The Council adopts a Regulation establishing a cohesion financial instrument (→ point 1.2.83).

- The Commission approves proposals for Regulations amending the Structural Fund Regulations (→ point 1.2.81).

Environment

- The Commission adopts a Green Paper on remedying environmental damage (→ point 1.2.93).
- The Commission adopts a Decision on the establishment of a multilateral nuclear safety fund (→ point 1.2.107).
- The Council agrees a proposal for a Regulation allowing voluntary participation by companies in the industrial sector in a Community eco-management and audit scheme (→ point 1.2.95).
- The Council agrees proposals for Decisions concerning the conclusion of the Framework Convention on Climate Change (→ point 1.2.106) and for a mechanism for monitoring the national programmes to limit carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gas emissions (→ point 1.2.104).
- The Council adopts a Regulation on the evaluation and control of the risks of existing substances (→ point 1.2.97) and a Directive on the sulphur content of certain liquid fuels (→ point 1.2.103).

Agriculture

- The Council adopts Regulations amending or discontinuing the transitional arrangements for Portugal (→ point 1.2.109).
- The Commission adopts reports incorporating proposals for Regulations on the market situation for milk and milk products and on application of the milk quota scheme in Greece, Spain and Italy (→ point 1.2.121).

A people's Europe

- Parliament adopts a resolution on respect for human rights in the Community (→ point 1.2.155).

The role of the Community in the world

Enlargement

- The Commission adopts an opinion on Norway's application for membership of the Community (→ point 1.3.1).

European Free Trade Association

- The Protocol adjusting the Agreement on the European Economic Area is signed (→ point 1.3.2).

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

- A Europe Agreement (→ point 1.3.8) and an Interim Agreement (→ point 1.3.9) are signed with Bulgaria.

United States, Japan and other industrialized countries

- President Delors visits the United States (→ point 1.3.31) and Mr Kantor, US Trade Representative, visits the Commission to discuss the trade negotiations (→ point 1.3.32).

Asia and Latin America

- President Delors visits Argentina (→ point 1.3.37), Chile (→ point 1.3.38) and Mexico (→ point 1.3.39).

General development cooperation

- The Commission adopts a communication identifying priority areas for the coordination of development cooperation policies (→ point 1.3.47).

Humanitarian aid

- The Commission grants ECU 60 million in humanitarian aid to the victims of the conflict in the former Yugoslavia (→ point 1.3.51).

Human rights in the world

- Parliament adopts a resolution on human rights in the world (→ point 1.3.74).

1. European union

1.1.1. Parliament resolution on the European Council report for 1991 on progress towards European union.

Adopted on 11 March. Following its examination of the European Council report on progress made towards European union in 1991, Parliament suggested a number of ways in which the process could be speeded up. These include strengthening the democratic control of economic and monetary union, mainly by more transparent decision-making procedures and increased participation by Parliament itself.

Stressing the urgent need to ratify the Treaty on European Union, it expressed the view that substantial improvements could be achieved without amending the text of the Treaty, especially as regards the questions of subsidiarity, citizenship and the transparency of the Community legislative process. Parliament also deplored the Council's tendency, when conferring executive powers on the Commission, to make use of committees guaranteeing it a particularly broad measure of control over the measures proposed by the Commission. It also called for a clear classification of Community acts and a revision of the institutions' information policy.

As regards the internal market, Parliament deplored the delay in the adoption of certain

key proposals, particularly those relating to the free movement of persons.

OJ C 115, 26.4.1993

1.1.2. Parliament resolution on the European Council report on progress towards European union.

Adopted on 11 March. In the belief that strengthening the Community presence in some parts of the world would make an important contribution to international peace and security and that the action taken in the sphere of external relations and political cooperation in 1991 was not sufficiently effective to safeguard the Community's interests, Parliament feels that full use needs to be made of the instruments contained in the Treaty on European Union. In particular, it considers that foreign and security policy should be included in the Community's terms of reference, making it subject to fully democratic and controllable decision-making procedures.

Parliament also welcomed the reorganization of the Commission to address common foreign and security policy issues in greater depth but believes that the provisions adopted in this field must not be allowed to call into question the existing mechanisms for dealing with the external aspects of Community policies.

OJ C 115, 26.4.1993

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

Internal market

Free movement of goods

Technical aspects

Standardization and technical rules

1.2.1. Proposal for a Council Directive amending Directives 87/404/EEC, 88/378/EEC, 89/106/EEC, 89/336/EEC, 89/392/EEC, 89/686/EEC, 90/384/EEC, 90/385/EEC, 90/396/EEC, 91/263/EEC, 92/42/EEC and 73/23/EEC; proposal for a Council Decision amending Decision 90/683/EEC concerning the modules for the various phases of the conformity assessment procedures, supplementing it with provisions relating to the arrangements for affixing and using the CE conformity mark.

Commission proposals: OJ C 160, 20.6.1991; COM(91) 145; Bull. EC 5-1991, point 1.2.7

Economic and Social Committee opinion: OJ C 14, 20.1.1992; Bull. EC 10-1991, point 1.2.9

Parliament opinion (first reading): OJ C 125, 18.5.1992; Bull. EC 4-1992, point 1.3.11

Amended Commission proposals: COM(92) 293; Bull. EC 7/8-1992, point 1.3.20

New amended Commission proposals: OJ C 28, 2.2.1993; COM(92) 499; Bull. EC 12-1992, point 1.3.31

Second Parliament opinions (first reading) adopted on 10 March. Favourable subject to amendments concerning the safety of low-voltage electrical equipment.

OJ C 115, 26.4.1993

Second Economic and Social Committee opinions adopted on 24 March. Favourable subject to comments concerning, in particular, the safety of professional users and consumers,

and the prevention of infringements, in particular the misuse of CE marking.

New amended proposals adopted by the Commission on 31 March.

OJ C 113, 23.4.1993; COM(93) 144

Industrial products

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

Commission proposal: OJ C 25, 1.2.1992; COM(91) 547; Bull. EC 1/2-1992, point 1.3.18

Economic and Social Committee opinion: OJ C 223, 31.8.1992; Bull. EC 5-1992, point 1.1.14

Parliament opinion (first reading): OJ C 241, 21.9.1992; Bull. EC 7/8-1992, point 1.3.21

Amended Commission proposal: OJ C 252, 29.9.1992; COM(92) 363; Bull. EC 7/8-1992, point 1.3.21

Council common position: Bull. EC 12-1992, point 1.3.35

Parliament opinion (second reading): OJ C 72, 15.3.1993; Bull. EC 1/2-1993, point 1.2.5

Re-examined proposal adopted by the Commission on 12 March.

COM(93) 103

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

Commission proposal: OJ C 121, 13.5.1992; COM(92) 123; Bull. EC 4-1992, point 1.3.13

Economic and Social Committee opinion: OJ C 313, 30.11.1992; Bull. EC 9-1992, point 1.2.19

Parliament opinion (first reading): OJ C 305, 23.11.1992; Bull. EC 10-1992, point 1.3.30

Amended Commission proposal: OJ C 44, 16.2.1993; COM(92) 524; Bull. EC 12-1992, point 1.3.36

Council common position: Bull. EC 12-1992, point 1.3.36

Endorsed by Parliament (second reading) on 10 March, subject to certain drafting amendments and amendments concerning the Directive's implementing provisions.

OJ C 115, 26.4.1993

1.2.4. Proposal for a Council Directive amending Directive 89/686/EEC on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to personal protective equipment.

Council Directive to be amended: Directive 89/686/EEC: OJ L 399, 30.12.1989; Bull. EC 12-1989, point 2.1.23

Commission proposal: OJ C 36, 10.2.1993; COM(92) 421; Bull. EC 12-1992, point 1.3.37

Endorsed by the Economic and Social Committee on 24 March, subject to comments to the effect that the extension of the transitional period provided for in Directive 89/686/EEC should be limited to one year.

Foodstuffs

1.2.5. Proposal for a Council Directive on colours for use in foodstuffs.

Commission proposal: OJ C 12, 18.1.1992; COM(91) 444; Bull. EC 12-1991, point 1.2.29

Economic and Social Committee opinion: OJ C 313, 30.11.1992; Bull. EC 9-1992, point 1.2.25

Endorsed by Parliament (first reading) on 10 March, subject to certain amendments regarding, in particular, the use of colours in manufacturing traditional products and the fixing of maximum authorized quantities.

OJ C 115, 26.4.1993

Cultural objects

1.2.6. Council Directive 93/7/EEC on the return of cultural objects unlawfully removed from the territory of a Member State.

Reference: Council Regulation (EEC) No 3911/92 on the export of cultural goods: OJ L 395, 31.12.1992; Bull. EC 12-1992, point 1.3.27

Commission proposal: OJ C 53, 28.2.1992; COM(91) 447; Bull. EC 1/2-1992, point 1.3.12

Economic and Social Committee opinion: OJ C 223, 31.8.1992; Bull. EC 5-1992, point 1.1.25

Parliament opinion (first reading): OJ C 176, 13.7.1992; Bull. EC 6-1992, point 1.3.25

Amended Commission proposal: OJ C 172, 8.7.1992; COM(92) 280; Bull. EC 6-1992, point 1.3.25

Council agreement on a common position: Bull. EC 11-1992, point 1.3.20

Council common position: Bull. EC 12-1992, point 1.3.26

Parliament opinion (second reading): OJ C 72, 15.3.1993; Bull. EC 1/2-1993, point 1.2.15

Adopted by the Council on 15 March. This Directive provides for protection of cultural objects within the single market. It sets up a system guaranteeing Member States the return to their territory of national treasures which have left illegally and which fall within certain common categories of cultural objects or come from public collections or ecclesiastical institutions. It also establishes a judicial procedure for the return of cultural objects and cooperation between the competent authorities of the Member States.

OJ L 74, 27.3.1993

Animal and plant health

Animal health

1.2.7. Report from the Commission to the Council on the risks of transmission of Newcastle disease, accompanied by two proposals for Council Directives amending Directives 91/494/EEC et 90/539/EEC respectively.

Directives to be amended:

Council Directive 90/539/EEC on animal health conditions governing intra-Community trade in and imports from third countries of poultry and hatching eggs: OJ L 303, 31.10.1990; Bull. EC 10-1990, point 1.3.141

Council Directive 91/494/EEC on animal health conditions governing intra-Community trade in and imports from third countries of fresh poultrymeat: OJ L 268, 24.9.1991; Bull. EC 6-1991, point 1.2.139

Adopted by the Commission on 15 March. This report, required under Directive 91/494/EEC, analyses the risks of Newcastle disease spreading and examines the effectiveness of the vari-

ous means of fighting the disease, in particular vaccination programmes. It is accompanied by proposals intended to clarify the requirements of Directive 90/539/EEC, to simplify their application in the Member States on the basis of experience acquired and to lay down rules within the framework of Directive 91/494/EEC governing vaccination against Newcastle disease and applicable from 10 January 1993.

COM(93) 96

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

Commission proposal: OJ C 324, 10.12.1992; COM(92) 458; Bull. EC 11-1992, point 1.3.173

Endorsed by the Economic and Social Committee on 24 March. The Committee stressed the importance of possessing detailed knowledge of each of the diseases to which fish and aquaculture products are susceptible.

1.2.9. Proposal for a Council Decision on reference laboratories for the monitoring of marine biotoxins.

Commission proposal: OJ C 15, 21.1.1993; COM(92) 551; Bull. EC 12-1992, point 1.3.216

Endorsed by Parliament on 12 March.

OJ C 115, 26.4.1993

Endorsed by the Economic and Social Committee on 24 March.

Plant health

Basic Directive: Council Directive 77/93/EEC: OJ L 26, 31.1.1977, as last amended by Commission Directive 92/103/EEC: OJ L 363, 11.12.1992; Bull. EC 12-1992, point 1.3.222

1.2.10. Proposal for a Council Directive amending Directive 77/93/EEC on protective measures against the introduction into the Community of organisms harmful to plants or plant products and against their spread within the Community, and Directive 91/683/EEC amending Directive 77/93/EEC.

Commission proposal: OJ C 15, 21.1.1993; COM(92) 559; Bull. EC 12-1992, point 1.3.221

Economic and Social Committee opinion: OJ C 108, 19.4.1993; Bull. EC 1/2-1993, point 1.2.23

Endorsed by Parliament on 12 March.

OJ C 115, 26.4.1993

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

Adopted by the Commission on 16 March. This proposal sets out to extend application of Directive 77/93/EEC to the Canary Islands while introducing additional measures to safeguard the specific nature of local agricultural production; it also aims to adapt the derogations from the general rules laid down by the abovementioned Directive to the requirements of the internal market.

OJ C 97, 6.4.1993 and COM(93) 99

Animal feedingstuffs

Basic Directive: Council Directive 70/524/EEC concerning additives in feedingstuffs: OJ L 270, 14.12.1970, as last amended by Commission Directive 92/113/EEC: OJ L 16, 25.1.1993

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

Adopted by the Commission on 23 March. This proposal sets out to adapt the labelling provisions of Directive 70/524/EEC with a view to enabling enzymes and micro-organisms to be identified and checked at all stages of use.

OJ C 107, 17.4.1993 and COM(93) 110

1.2.13. Proposal for a Council Decision concerning the use and marketing of enzymes, micro-organisms and their preparations in animal nutrition.

Adopted by the Commission on 26 March. This proposal sets out to establish uniform rules allowing Member States provisionally to permit the use of enzymes and micro-organisms in animal nutrition on their territory pending

Community authorization of these two new categories of products.

OJ C 116, 27.4.1993; COM(93) 119

Free movement of services

Financial services

1.2.14. Council Directive 93/6/EEC on capital adequacy of investment firms and credit institutions.

Commission proposal: OJ C 152, 21.6.1990; COM(90) 141; Bull. EC 4-1990, point 1.1.3

Economic and Social Committee opinion: OJ C 69, 18.3.1991; Bull. EC 1/2-1991, point 1.2.31

Parliament opinion (first reading): OJ C 326, 16.12.1991; Bull. EC 11-1991, point 1.2.19

Amended Commission proposal: OJ C 50, 25.2.1992; COM(92) 13; Bull. EC 1/2-1992, point 1.3.47

Council agreement on a common position: Bull. EC 6-1992, point 1.3.11

Council common position: Bull. EC 7/8-1992, point 1.3.30

Parliament opinion (second reading): OJ C 337, 21.12.1992; Bull. EC 11-1992, point 1.3.35

Adopted by the Council on 15 March. This Directive, which will be complemented by the Directive on investment services in the securities field (→ point 1.2.15), sets out primarily to protect investors and markets against bankruptcies of investment firms, to safeguard the competitiveness of the Community's financial centres, and to prevent competition from being distorted between financial institutions and barriers from being created to the entry of new competitors. To achieve these objectives, it fixes minimum amounts for the initial capital of investment firms and lays down the amount of own funds which the firms and institutions in question are required to hold at all times to cover position, settlement, foreign-exchange and interest-rate risks. It also introduces rules concerning large exposures and their supervision on a consolidated basis.

1.2.15. Proposal for a Council Directive on investment services in the securities field.

Commission proposal: OJ C 43, 22.2.1989; COM(88) 778; Bull. EC 12-1988, point 2.1.147

Economic and Social Committee opinion: OJ C 298, 27.11.1989; Bull. EC 9-1989, point 2.1.12

Parliament opinion (first reading): OJ C 304, 4.12.1989; Bull. EC 10-1989, point 2.1.16

Amended Commission proposal: OJ C 42, 22.2.1990; COM(89) 629; Bull. EC 1/2-1990, point 1.1.29

Council agreement on a common position: Bull. EC 6-1992, point 1.3.10

Council common position: Bull. EC 12-1992, point 1.3.45

Endorsed by Parliament (second reading) on 10 March, subject to various amendments concerning, in particular, the implementing provisions.

OJ C 115, 26.4.1993

1.2.16. Proposal for a Council Directive on deposit-guarantee schemes.

Commission proposal: OJ C 163, 30.6.1992; COM(92) 188; Bull. EC 5-1992, point 1.1.11

Economic and Social Committee opinion: OJ C 332, 16.12.1992; Bull. EC 10-1992, point 1.3.41

Endorsed by Parliament (first reading) on 10 March, subject to various amendments concerning, in particular, the amount of the minimum guarantee, which Parliament asks to be increased to ECU 20 000.

OJ C 115, 26.4.1993

Public procurement

1.2.17. Report from the Commission concerning negotiations regarding access to third countries' markets in the fields covered by Directive 90/531/EEC (the Utilities Directive).

Reference: Council Directive 90/531/EEC on the procurement procedures of entities operating in the water, energy, transport and telecommunications sectors: OJ L 297, 29.10.1990; Bull. EC 9-1990, point 1.2.6

Adopted by the Commission on 3 March. This report describes the progress of negotiations regarding access for Community enterprises to third countries' markets in the water, energy, transport and telecommunications sectors. In particular, it examines the Agreement on the European Economic Area, the Europe Agree-

ments with Poland, Czechoslovakia and Hungary, and the progress of negotiations on the GATT Government Procurement Agreement and of bilateral negotiations with the United States, particularly regarding telecommunications.

COM(93) 80

Economic and monetary policy

Economic situation

Annual Economic Report

1.2.18. Council Decision adopting the Annual Economic Report for 1993 on the economic situation in the Community and the economic policy guidelines to be followed in the Community in 1993.

Commission approval: COM(93) 44; Bull. EC 1/2-1993, point 1.2.38

Economic and Social Committee opinion: Bull. EC 1/2-1993, point 1.2.38

Parliament opinion delivered on 12 March. Parliament is concerned about the scale of unemployment in the Community, particularly among the young, and is aware that, without growth-promoting measures to supplement those adopted by the European Council in Edinburgh, unemployment will continue to rise alarmingly. It considers that only a strategy combining sustainable growth, job creation, reductions in social and economic inequalities and reinforcement of monetary stability will be socially acceptable and economically successful.

Parliament asks the Commission and the Council to recognize that measures to combat unemployment and the recession must be given priority by the public authorities at both Community and national levels. It calls on them to present a package of measures to stimulate growth and employment as a matter of urgency

and puts forward a series of suggestions designed to reinforce the multilateral surveillance procedure, to adjust interest-rate levels to those of the Community's main competitors, to reduce the threat to the competitiveness of European business posed by costs, to improve the European Monetary System with a view to promoting monetary stability in the Community and to encourage contacts between the G7 countries aimed at establishing international monetary stability.

Parliament emphasizes the importance of the impact of economic activity on the environment and the need for the legislation relating to the single market to be applied properly. It warns that economic problems could stimulate protectionist reflexes in Member States. It concludes that a sustained high economic growth rate, though necessary, is not on its own sufficient to eliminate unemployment in the medium term and it calls on the Commission, the Council and the Member States to adopt a rigorous European industrial strategy.

OJ C 115, 26.4.1993

Agreed by the Council on 15 March.

Adopted by the Council on 23 March.

Convergence programme

1.2.19. Council conclusions on the Greek programme for economic convergence 1993-98.

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

Adopted by the Council on 15 March.

'On 15 March 1993 the Council examined and endorsed the Greek programme for economic convergence 1993-98. The Council welcomed the acceleration of major structural reforms and fiscal consolidation achieved in 1992 and noted that determined continuation and full implementation would be needed to achieve the targets of the convergence programme.

The Greek convergence programme is an ambitious attempt to prepare Greece to meet the conditions necessary for participating in EMU. While recognizing the optimistic nature of the programme, the

Council also noted that an ambitious programme was essential in the light of Greece's economic problems. The Council therefore fully supports the efforts of the Greek Government. Structural reforms and the privatization programme need to be pursued vigorously if the private sector is to achieve the dynamism outlined in the programme.

The Council underlined the need to give priority to budgetary consolidation and to ensure the achievement of the programme targets by effective implementation of measures. In particular, there was a need to increase the efficiency of the tax collection system and to reduce overmanning in the public sector. It noted the commitment of the Greek authorities to take adequate contingency measures to ensure the attainment of the budgetary and inflation targets.'

Growth initiative: European Investment Fund

1.2.20. Addition to the Protocol on the Statute of the European Investment Bank empowering the EIB Board of Governors to establish the European Investment Fund.

Commission proposal: OJ C 37, 11.2.1993; COM(93) 3; Bull. EC 1/2-1993, point 1.2.40

Initial Parliament opinion and favourable Council opinion on the holding of an intergovernmental conference with a view to the adoption of the addition to the Protocol: OJ C 72, 15.3.1993; Bull. EC 1/2-1993, point 1.2.40

Second Parliament opinion on the holding of an intergovernmental conference delivered on 12 March. As unanimity among the Member States is required to amend the Protocol on the Statute of the EIB in order to set up the European Investment Fund and as it is therefore unnecessary to require unanimity of the Governors of the EIB in order to take an identical decision, Parliament has adopted two amendments to the proposal for an addition to the Protocol: one concerning the adoption of the decision by a majority of the members of the Board of Governors and the other providing for the addition to enter into force on the date of its ratification by a 'majority of Member States representing 75% of the total population of the European union'.

OJ C 115, 26.4.1993

Intergovernmental conference held, and addition to the Protocol signed, in Brussels on 25 March. The act signed by the representatives of the governments of the Member States adds to the Protocol on the Statute of the EIB an Article 30 empowering the Bank's Board of Governors to create a European Investment Fund (EIF). The article provides *inter alia* for the statute of the Fund to be adopted by the EIB Board of Governors, for the Bank to participate in the management of the Fund and to contribute to its capital, and for the European Economic Community to become a member of the Fund. The addition will come into force once it has been ratified by all Member States.

1.2.21. Proposal for a Council Decision on Community membership of the European Investment Fund.

Commission proposal: OJ C 37, 11.2.1993; COM(93) 3; Bull. EC 1/2-1993, point 1.2.40

Endorsed by Parliament on 12 March, subject to a number of additions and amendments relating in particular to the Commission's role in the Fund's operations.

OJ C 115, 26.4.1993

European Monetary System

1.2.22. Economic and Social Committee own-initiative opinion on minimum reserves in the context of the internal market.

Adopted on 24 March. The Committee emphasizes the importance of minimum reserves for the future attainment of economic and monetary union and subsequently for the single monetary policy and the European System of Central Banks. It therefore recommends that the basis for calculating minimum reserves be aligned, that the minimum reserve ratios be reduced in all Member States to 1 to 2% of deposits and that compulsory investments be abolished; this should be done as soon as possible without waiting for the third stage of monetary union. The Committee argues that these measures would reduce the risks of distortion of competition — both between Community banks and between Community and third-country banks — and the danger of any

deterioration in the credit terms available to customers.

Statistical area

General

Statistics on goods and services

1.2.23. Proposal for a Council Regulation on transit statistics and storage statistics relating to the trading of goods between Member States.

Commission proposal: OJ C 107, 28.4.1992; COM(92) 97; Bull. EC 3-1992, point 1.2.2

Economic and Social Committee opinion: OJ C 223, 31.8.1992; Bull. EC 5-1992, point 1.1.4

Parliament opinion (first reading): OJ C 337, 21.12.1992; Bull. EC 11-1992, point 1.3.7

Amended Commission proposal: OJ C 22, 26.1.1993; COM(92) 595; Bull. EC 12-1992, point 1.3.6

Council common position: Bull. EC 12-1992, point 1.3.6

Parliament opinion (second reading): OJ C 72, 15.3.1993; Bull. EC 1/2-1993, point 1.2.46

Re-examined proposal adopted by the Commission on 19 March.

COM(93) 114

Business statistics

1.2.24. Council Regulation (EEC) No 696/93 on the statistical units for the observation and analysis of the production system in the Community.

Commission proposal: OJ C 267, 16.10.1992; COM(92) 353; Bull. EC 9-1992, point 1.2.6

Parliament opinion (first reading): OJ C 337, 21.12.1992; Bull. EC 11-1992, point 1.3.9

Economic and Social Committee opinion: OJ C 19, 25.1.1993; Bull. EC 11-1992, point 1.3.9

Council common position: Bull. EC 12-1992, point 1.3.7

Parliament opinion (second reading): OJ C 72, 15.3.1993; Bull. EC 1/2-1993, point 1.2.47

Adopted by the Council on 15 March. Purpose: to define and list the statistical units for the production system in order to ensure that reliable and comparable national and Community statistics are made available for the purposes of the internal market.

OJ L 76, 30.3.1993

Research statistics

1.2.25. Proposal for a Council Decision establishing a multiannual programme for the development of Community statistics on research, development and innovation.

Commission proposal: OJ C 122, 14.5.1992; COM(92) 91; Bull. EC 4-1992, point 1.3.3

Economic and Social Committee opinion: OJ C 332, 16.12.1992; Bull. EC 10-1992, point 1.3.4

Endorsed by Parliament on 12 March.

OJ C 115, 26.4.1993

Agricultural statistics

1.2.26. Proposals for Council Directives on the statistical surveys to be carried out on pig, sheep, goat and bovine animal production.

Commission proposals: OJ C 18, 23.1.1993; COM(92) 577 to 579; Bull. EC 12-1992, point 1.3.10

Endorsed by Parliament on 12 March.

OJ C 115, 26.4.1993

Fisheries statistics

1.2.27. Proposal for a Council Regulation amending Council Regulation (EEC) No 1382/91 on the submission of data on the landings of fishery products in Member States.

Regulation to be amended: Council Regulation (EEC) No 1382/91: OJ L 133, 28.5.1991; Bull. EC 5-1991, point 1.6.1

Adopted by the Commission on 5 March. Purpose: to oblige Member States to submit to the

Commission data on fishery products landed on their territory by EFTA vessels.

OJ C 84, 25.3.1993; COM(93) 75

1.2.28. Proposal for a Council Regulation on the submission of catch and effort statistics by Member States fishing in the North-West Atlantic.

Regulation to be repealed: Council Regulation (EEC) No 3881/91: OJ L 365, 31.12.1991; Bull. EC 12-1991, point 1.6.5

Adopted by the Commission on 5 March. Purpose: to transpose into Community legislation the 'Statlant 21A' and 'Statlant 21B' questionnaires used by Member States to transmit catch and effort statistics to NAFO. The proposal is also intended to revoke Council Regulation (EEC) No 3881/91, which referred only to the 'Statlant 21A' questionnaire.

OJ C 118, 28.4.1993; COM(93) 76

Results

Retailing in the European single market 1993

1.2.29. A new survey published by Eurostat, 'Retailing in the European single market 1993', examines the retail trade and the purchasing habits of consumers in the Community, looking in particular for any convergent trends with the arrival of the single market. One finding is that consumption by households is still very disparate, since there is little product standardization at Community level — least of all in food, clothing and footwear, where regional differences persist.

The survey also points out that 40% of the average household budget in Portugal, Greece and Ireland is spent on food in retail outlets, but less than 20% in Germany, France and Benelux. Similarly, clothing accounts for a high proportion (nearly 10%) of non-food consumption in the Mediterranean countries, while consumers in northern Europe prefer domestic appliances. Expenditure on cars is relatively high (10 to 12.5% of total consumption) in Luxembourg, the United Kingdom,

Spain and Germany; car ownership ranges from 475 per 1 000 inhabitants in Germany to 125 in Portugal. Ownership of consumer durables (see Table 1) shows certain convergences (in refrigerators and washing machines) between Member States but some big differences as well (freezers, dishwashers and microwave ovens); 50% of households in the United Kingdom have a microwave, compared with only 19% in Germany and France and 0.3% in Greece.

The report stresses that an efficient and modern distribution network is essential for successful European integration and looks at the structure of that network, particularly at changes in the density of sales outlets and their regional distribution, the proportions of part-time and female workers, turnover by size, class and type of retail outlet, cooperation and concentration in the retail trade and internationalization and diversification strategies. It reveals that the distributive trades (wholesale and retail) employ 19 million persons in the Community (14% of an active population of 133 million), with retailing alone accounting for some 10% of employment in the Community (13 million). The distributive trades also account for over 30% of the 12.6 million businesses in the Community, the percentage varying widely from one Member State to another — from some 20% in Denmark and Belgium to 40% in Portugal and Greece. Value-added in the sector amounts to some 13% of Community GDP (10% for the retail trade alone). The age structure of the population affects the way in which consumers spend their money: all Member States except Ireland are experiencing net ageing of the population, with almost 15% of Community citizens aged over 65. Because of their relative purchasing power, older people are now a key target group for Community retailers. Falling birth rates mean that families are smaller, but the number of households has increased, particularly in northern Europe. One-parent families are now an important factor. Retailers have to adapt their products in response to these trends.

Average per capita consumption in the Community in 1990 was ECU 8 500. There are wide national disparities, however, with indices (Community average = 100) ranging from 57.5

in Portugal to 121.5 in Germany and 121.7 in Luxembourg. Food retailing is way out in front in Denmark at 50.4% of total retail turnover, compared with 20 to 40% elsewhere in the Community. Food cooperatives, which have existed for many years, are still very prominent here, accounting for one fifth of turnover on food; the country has 526 supermarkets and 18 hypermarkets. In Germany, small retailers in the east are struggling to survive in the face of an invasion of large firms from the west. The number of food sales outlets in the east is expected to fall by 43 000 by the year 2000, while turnover will have risen from DM 13 to 14 million (in 1992) to DM 50 million. Greece has 174 retail outlets per 10 000 inhabitants. Portugal has the highest density of retail outlets in the Community, but also the smallest average size, with 2.1 persons, usually a husband and wife, per outlet. Food and clothing are very prominent, accounting for more than half of total turnover. Spain's retail trade shows contrasting trends: the number of hypermarkets — 126 at the last count — is growing

rapidly, with strong foreign investment and high concentrations in tourist regions such as Andalusia, which has 32, while over half of all towns and villages still hold their traditional markets. With over 170 000 stalls managed by 133 000 persons, this form of distribution accounts for 2.5% of retail sales. France has the highest density of hypermarkets at 1.5 per 100 000 inhabitants, followed by Germany and the United Kingdom with 1.3 and the Mediterranean countries with roughly 0.3. In Ireland, public houses and off-licences account for one fifth of all retail outlets (6 570) and 11% of turnover. Italy has the largest number of retail outlets in the Community with nearly a million, as many as France and the United Kingdom put together. Most of these are family businesses. In the United Kingdom, large-scale retailers, with annual sales of more than UKL 500 million, account for 0.01% of retail businesses, 5% of sales outlets but 40% of turnover. Most of these are food hypermarkets. The 10 leading retail sales groups are responsible for 54% of all food sales.

Table 1 — Penetration rates (in %) of selected durable goods (1990)

	Refrigerator	Freezer	Microwave oven	Washing machine	Dishwasher	Number of cars per 1 000 inhabitants
Belgium	99	56	6	86	21	380
Denmark	99	88	15	67	27	315
Germany	95	60	19	93	34	475
Greece ¹	99	2	0,3	68	7	172
Spain	99	16	9	95	15	260
France	98	62	19	90	31	410
Ireland	94	21	12	76	10	210
Italy	89	—	4	94	—	400
Luxembourg	98	93	18	95	53	470
Netherlands	83	53	12	94	12	360
Portugal	92	35	2	66	12	125
United Kingdom	81 ²	—	50	87	12	430

¹ 1988.

² Including freezers.

Information

Publications

1.2.30. New publications available from sales offices:

- *Old-age replacement ratios*, Volume 1, 'Relation between pensions and income from employment at the moment of retirement';
- *National accounts ESA*, Volume 1, 'Non-financial transactions';
- *Rapid reports: Population and social conditions*, No 1/93;
- *Labour force surveys*, 'Results 1991';
- *Women in the European Community*: this publication describes and analyses the social position of women in the Community (employment, unemployment, training).

Competition

Application of the competition rules to businesses: specific cases

Mergers

Commission decisions under the Merger Control Regulation

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

Ericsson/Hewlett-Packard

1.2.31. *Adopted on 12 March.* The decision authorizes the setting-up of a joint venture by Telefonaktiebolaget LM Ericsson and Hewlett-Packard Company.

Ericsson will transfer its activities relating to the supply of telecommunications network management products for networks comprising equipment from more than one supplier to a company controlled jointly with Hewlett-Packard.

Since Hewlett-Packard is entering the market while Ericsson is withdrawing from it, the Commission took the view that the joint venture was concentrative and would not pose any problems as regards competition.

Sanofi/Yves Saint-Laurent

1.2.32. *Adopted on 15 March.* The decision authorizes the Elf Aquitaine group to acquire control of Yves Saint-Laurent.

The merger is not liable to create or strengthen a dominant position, given the combined market shares involved and the structural characteristics of the relevant markets. The basic relevant market, which is that for perfumes and luxury beauty products, has a fairly low concentration ratio, strong competitors and fairly contestable market positions. On the *haute couture* market, the merger will not appreciably affect the present situation since only Yves Saint-Laurent is directly involved on it.

OJ C 89, 31.3.1993

Matra/Cap Gemini Sogeti

1.2.33. *Adopted on 17 March.* The decision authorizes the setting-up of a joint venture by Matra Défense Espace and Cap Gemini Sogeti in the areas of defence informatics and space imagery.

The Commission took account of the fact that, on the French market, which is the only relevant market in this case, the new entity will have a number of strong competitors with sizeable market shares and R&D budgets at least as large as its own. It also took account of the fact that there is only one customer, the French Ministry of Defence, providing a powerful counterweight on the demand side. For these reasons, the Commission approved the transaction.

OJ C 88, 30.3.1993

Sita-Rhône Poulenc Chimie/Scori

1.2.34. *Adopted on 19 March.* The decision authorizes Rhône Poulenc Chimie (RPC) and Sita to take control of Scori.

This joint acquisition in the treatment of special industrial waste, in particular through incineration in cement kilns, will not entail any increase in market shares in respect of the collection, pre-treatment and burial of special industrial waste. As regards the incineration of special industrial waste, RPC and Sita already have a joint subsidiary, Teris, which has not so far started to operate commercially. The takeover will result in only a small increase in capacity, and Scori has strong competitors on the market.

OJ C 88, 30.3.1993

Mannesmann Hoesch Präzisrohr GmbH

1.2.35. *Adopted on 17 March.* The decision allows Mannesröhren-Werke AG and Hoesch AG to set up a joint venture, Mannesmann Hoesch Präzisrohr GmbH, which will take over the production and sale of tubes from the two parent companies.

Mannesröhren-Werke is controlled by the industrial group Mannesmann AG and is mainly active in the production, finishing and distribution of steel tubes. Hoesch AG, which was recently taken over by Krupp, controls Hoesch Stahl AG, which is one of the largest steel producers in the Community. It is also involved in the manufacture of tubes through its subsidiary Fuchs GmbH, in which Mannesmann will take a 50% stake.

The new company will produce tubes which it will distribute throughout the Community. The proposed joint venture was examined in the light of Regulation (EEC) No 4064/89; however, since the semi-finished products used in the manufacture of tubes are hot-rolled strips and tube rounds, which are ECSC products, it also had to be examined under Article 66 of the ECSC Treaty.

Examination showed that the joint venture complied with the criteria for safeguarding competition laid down in Article 66(2) of the

ECSC Treaty, and the Commission accordingly authorized it.

Kingfisher/Darty

1.2.36. *Adopted on 22 March.* The decision authorizes the acquisition of Darty SA (France) by Kingfisher (United Kingdom).

Kingfisher and Darty both retail consumer electrical and electronic goods. On the retail side, the geographical market is local, so that there is no overlap in market shares. As regards relations with suppliers, the acquisition will not concentrate sufficient demand in the hands of Kingfisher and Darty to pose a threat to competition.

OJ C 87, 27.3.1993

Fletcher Challenge/Methanex

1.2.37. *Adopted on 31 March.* The decision authorizes Fletcher Challenge (New Zealand) to acquire joint control of Methanex Corporation (Canada). The other shareholder exercising joint control is Metallgesellschaft AG (Germany).

Fletcher Challenge will transfer to Methanex its methanol and synthetic fuels activities (in particular, its production centres in New Zealand and Chile). As a result, Methanex will become one of the leading producers and distributors in the world and in the Community. However, since Methanex's market shares are less than 25% in the Community and in view of the structure of supply and the level of imports in the common market, the Commission concluded that the transaction would not result in the creation of a dominant position.

Application of the competition rules to government intervention

State aid

1.2.38. Decisions on State aid measures in energy, agriculture and fisheries are described

under the relevant headings elsewhere in this Bulletin.

System of standardized notifications and annual reports for State aid

1.2.39. Commission decision introducing a system of standardized notifications and annual reports for State aid.

Adopted on 24 March. When the Commission receives notifications of State aid, it often has to ask for additional information not included in the notification. So as to reduce as far as possible the number of such requests and thus shorten the time the Commission needs to take a decision, Member States will in future be required to complete a detailed questionnaire specifying clearly the information which the Commission deems necessary for examining aid proposals. On the other hand, Member States will no longer be required to notify amendments to already authorized aid schemes if the only change is a budget increase not exceeding 20% of the budget initially approved. The Commission will require Member States to supply standardized reports for a limited number of major aid schemes, while reports may be less detailed in other cases.

Decisions to raise no objection

Germany

1.2.40. Commission decision on the extension of a guarantee scheme in the former German Democratic Republic to cover the restructuring of companies.

Adopted on 24 March. The system of State guarantees for investment loans in the former German Democratic Republic, which was approved by the Commission in 1991 at a total volume of DM 3 billion, will be extended to cover the restructuring of companies. The extension is limited to regions with an effective unemployment rate of more than 30% or with a particularly high rate of female unemployment.

Belgium

1.2.41. Commission decision on investment aid for the textile firm Sofisilk.

Adopted on 10 March. A new firm, Sofisilk, located at Mouscron (province of Hainaut) and belonging to the Sofinal group, is to receive a grant of ECU 3.87 million for an investment project in a market segment in which Community industry is poorly represented, namely Japanese silk goods. The investment will not lead to any increase in the volume of textile products marketed since Sofisilk is involved only in processing.

1.2.42. Commission decision on an aid scheme for research and technology in Wallonia.

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

Adopted on 24 March. In connection with the federalization of Belgium, this aid scheme in Wallonia replaces two national schemes ('IRSA Industrie' and 'Prototypes') already approved by the Commission and has a budget of ECU 73 million for 1993.

Spain

1.2.43. Commission decision on investment aid on the island of Cartuja (Seville).

Adopted on 10 March. The island of Cartuja, which was the site of the Seville Universal Exhibition, will be maintained as a pole for economic development and job creation, thus allowing continued use of the infrastructure built for the Universal Exhibition and helping to overcome the underdevelopment of the region. Some ECU 70 million is to be made available for an investment aid scheme consisting of tax reliefs up to the end of 1998.

Greece

1.2.44. Commission decision on the Greek regional aid scheme.

Adopted on 10 March. The Greek regional aid scheme (Law 1892/90) was approved by the

Commission in December 1990. However, a recent series of laws made a number of minor amendments to the scheme.

Luxembourg

1.2.45. Commission decision on aid for a research and development programme to be carried out by Arbed.

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

Adopted on 10 March. Arbed's research and development programme extending over a number of years and comprising 25 R&D projects at a total cost of LFR 410 million will receive a grant, a loan repayable in the event of the projects being successful and an investment loan granted by the Société nationale de crédit et d'investissement. All the aid measures are consistent with Article 2 of Decision 3855/91/ECSC.

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

Germany

1.2.46. Commission decision on regional investment aid for Berg-Spezial-Rohr GmbH, Siegen.

Reference: Framework for certain steel sectors not covered by the ECSC Treaty: OJ C 320, 13.12.1988

Adopted on 10 March. The investment to be carried out by Berg-Spezial-Rohr GmbH, a manufacturer of large-diameter pipes, involves an increase in capacity in a sector which is suffering from considerable overcapacity. The Commission therefore doubts whether regional aid for the investment project would be compatible with the common market.

1.2.47. Commission decision on proposed investment aid for Degendorf, Thuringia.

Reference: Code on aid to the synthetic fibres industry: OJ C 346, 30.12.1992; Bull. EC 12-1992, points 1.3.73 and 1.3.74

Adopted on 24 March. Leinfelde, Thuringia, which was recently acquired by Degendorf, Bavaria, is investing DM 112 million in the manufacture of polyamide and polyester yarns. The Commission considers that the aid, which has an intensity of 18.3%, could have a negative effect on competition within the Community that would be accentuated by the fact that Degendorf has not completely repaid aid granted in 1981 and 1983 and declared incompatible with the common market by the Commission.

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

Germany

1.2.48. Commission decision on the purchase of land by Sony in Berlin.

Adopted on 24 March. The German Government had an independent valuation carried out on the land at the Postdamer Platz sold to Sony. Even though the valuation found that the value of the land was higher than the price at which it had been sold, the Commission concluded that, taking account of various other factors, notably the conditions accepted by Sony as regards urban development, the difference between the actual sale price and the valuation price, which took account of these factors, was within the normally accepted margin of fluctuation.

Spain

1.2.49. Commission decision on the application of the national regional aid scheme in the mountain country north of Madrid.

Reference: Guidelines on aid for SMEs: OJ C 213, 19.8.1992; Bull. EC 5-1992, point 1.1.33

Adopted on 10 March. The region is currently eligible for Structural Fund aid under Objective 5b. The intensity of the aid is limited to

the level accepted under the guidelines on State aid for SMEs in such regions, which are not eligible for regional aid on a national basis. Tourism and craft industry projects will be eligible for a higher rate of aid.

Negative final decision under Article 93(2) of the EEC Treaty

United Kingdom

1.2.50. Commission decision on aid granted to British Aerospace for its purchase of the Rover Group.

Reference: Initiation of proceedings: Bull. EC 3-1992, point 1.2.52

Adopted on 10 March. This new decision replaces the 1988 decision annulled by the Court of Justice on the grounds that the Commission had failed to observe the rights of defence of the parties concerned. The Commission requires the UKL 44.4 million illegally paid to British Aerospace to be recovered, together with interest calculated as from the date on which the principal debt had to be repaid under the national rules in force at the time. The Commission's practice on the payment of interest on aid that has to be repaid has changed since 1991. It now requires interest to be paid as from the date on which the aid was granted.

Industrial policy

Sectoral strategies

Steel

Reference: Council conclusions on restructuring of the steel industry in the Community: Bull. EC 1/2-1993, point 1.2.82

1.2.51. Parliament resolution on the European steel industry.

Reference: Council Regulation (EEC) No 328/88 instituting a Community programme to assist the conversion of steel areas (Resider programme): OJ L 33, 5.2.1988; Bull. EC 2-1988, point 2.1.92

Adopted on 12 March. Parliament calls for the EC and ECSC budget resources available and Member States' budget resources to be mobilized to offset the social costs brought about by the restructuring of the steel sector. It stresses that the implementation of accompanying social assistance measures, structural improvements and aid derogations must be made strictly contingent on a firm commitment by the industry to a programme of capacity reductions. It also stresses the importance, following the completion of the Resider programme, of using the Structural Funds to finance conversion and retraining programmes.

It takes the view that price adjustments for imports from Eastern Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States must be negotiated but that it is not necessary to impose quantitative restrictions. It also calls on the Commission to adopt a firm, consistent position in response to the decisions taken by the United States and urges it to pursue negotiations for a new multilateral agreement.

Lastly, it calls on the Commission to specify, on the basis of the conclusions reached at the Council meeting of 25 February, the budget measures needed to cover all the social costs and the timetable for the measures which it plans to implement.

OJ C 115, 26.4.1993

1.2.52. Commission communication amending the basic prices for certain steel products.

Adopted on 31 March. The decision to amend the basic import prices for certain steel products is in response to the agreement by the Council, which, in its conclusions on the restructuring of the steel industry, regards the updating of basic prices as forming part of the external measures which are needed to supplement the restructuring measures. The

changes concern the basic prices for ordinary steel, pig iron and ferromanganese.

OJ C 98, 7.4.1993

1.2.53. Commission communication concerning guidelines relating to the production and deliveries of steel products.

Adopted on 22 March. The system of quarterly guidelines established by the Commission constitutes an advance implementation measure in relation to the capacity-reduction programme which the Council mentioned in its conclusions on the restructuring of the steel industry in the Community and which the industry must propose by 30 September 1993 in order to qualify for assistance under the measures accompanying the efforts to improve its structure.

Maritime industries

1.2.54. Report from the Commission to the Council on the state of the shipbuilding industry in the Community — Situation in 1991.

Reference: Council resolution on the reorganization of the shipbuilding industry: OJ C 229, 27.9.1978; Bull. EC 7/8-1978, point 2.1.20

Previous report: Bull. EC 11-1991, point 1.2.38

Adopted by the Commission on 16 March. The report, which is aimed at providing an overview of the shipbuilding industry and market in the Community in 1991, emphasizes that the more favourable trend which had characterized the period 1988-90 was reversed during the year as far as demand for new ships was concerned even though other parameters remained favourable. Against this background, the balance between supply and demand remains precarious and linked to the worldwide stabilization of production capacity.

In the report, the Commission also describes the state of progress of multilateral negotiations and examines the efforts undertaken in research and development and technical harmonization in order to make the European shipbuilding industry more competitive.

COM(93) 91

Research and technology

Third framework programme (1990-94)

1.2.55. Council Decision 93/167/Euratom, EEC adapting Decision 90/221/Euratom, EEC concerning the framework programme of Community activities in the field of research and technological development (1990 to 1994).

Decision amended: Council Decision 90/221/Euratom, EEC: OJ L 117, 8.5.1990; Bull. EC 4-1990, point 1.1.54

Commission proposal: OJ C 225, 1.9.1992; COM(92) 309; Bull. EC 7/8-1992, point 1.3.82

Parliament opinion: OJ C 337, 21.12.1992; Bull. EC 11-1992, point 1.3.84

Economic and Social Committee opinion: OJ C 19, 25.1.1993; Bull. EC 11-1992, point 1.3.84

Council common position: Bull. EC 12-1992, point 1.3.113

Formally adopted on 15 March. This Decision provides supplementary funding to ensure the continuity of the Community's research and technological development activities covered by the third framework programme and of the centralized action to disseminate and apply the results of the research, pending the adoption and implementation of the fourth framework programme.

An extra ECU 900 million has been granted for 1993 and 1994. Table 2 shows the breakdown between the various activities. The Decision grants a 13.3% across-the-board increase for all the categories of action concerned, apart from the energy schemes, for which an extra 30.6% has been earmarked.

OJ L 69, 20.3.1993

Table 2 — *Third R&TD framework programme: breakdown by programme of the proposed supplementary financing*

	(million ECU)		
	1990-92	1993-94	Total
<i>I — Enabling technologies</i>			
1. Information and communications technologies	974	1 542	2 516
— Information technologies			1 532
— Communications technologies			554
— Development of telematics systems of general interest			430
2. Industrial and materials technologies	390	617	1 007
— Industrial and materials technologies			848
— Measurement and testing			159
<i>II — Management of natural resources</i>			
3. Environment	227	360	587
— Environment			469
— Marine sciences and technologies			118
4. Life sciences and technologies	325	515	840
— Biotechnology			186
— Agricultural and agro-industrial research ¹			377
— Biomedical and health research			151
— Life sciences and technologies for developing countries			126
5. Energy	357	706	1 063 ²
— Non-nuclear energies			217
— Nuclear fission safety			228
— Controlled nuclear fusion			568
<i>III — Optimization of intellectual resources</i>			
6. Human capital and mobility	227	360	587
— Human capital and mobility			587
Total	2 500	4 100	6 600^{3,4}

¹ Including fisheries.² Including ECU 50 million to be allocated, with priority to 'non-nuclear energies'.³ Including ECU 66 million for the centralized action for dissemination and exploitation provided for in Article 4, drawn proportionally from each activity.⁴ Including ECU 180 million for 1990-92 and ECU 370 million for 1993-94 for the Joint Research Centre.

Promotion, accompanying and support measures and other activities

Steel research

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

Reference: Medium-term guidelines for the ECSC programmes of technical steel research and of steel pilot/demonstration projects (1991 to 1995); OJ C 252, 6.10.1990; Bull. EC 9-1990, point 1.2.78

Adopted on 10 March. Purpose: to grant support totalling ECU 58 million to 61 research projects and 18 pilot/demonstration projects.

Coal research

Reference: Medium-term guidelines for technical coal research (1990 to 1995): OJ C 52, 1.3.1989; Bull. EC 2-1989, point 2.1.33

1.2.57. Commission Decision granting financial aid for three technical coal research projects.

Commission proposals: Bull. EC 12-1992, points 1.3.141 and 1.3.142

Adopted on 16 March. Purpose: to grant a total of ECU 2 100 508 for the research projects in question and ECU 153 892 for the dissemination of information.

1.2.58. Draft Commission Decision on the granting of financial aid to 127 technical coal research projects.

Adopted on 29 March. Purpose: to grant financial aid totalling ECU 44 999 200 to the projects in question.

Education, vocational training and youth

Continuing training

1.2.59. Proposal for a Council recommendation on access to continuing vocational training.

Commission proposal: OJ C 23, 27.1.1993; COM(92) 486; Bull. EC 11-1992, point 1.3.139

Endorsed by the Economic and Social Committee on 25 March. The Committee stressed the need to expand vocational training objectives to include increased mobility and the elimination of gaps in personal education and training, and advocated widening the scope of the recommendation to include self-employed persons and representatives of business and the social sphere.

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

1.2.60. Proposal for a Council Decision adopting the second phase of the trans-European cooperation scheme for higher education (Tempus II) (1994-98).

Commission proposal: OJ C 311, 27.11.1992; COM(92) 407; Bull. EC 10-1992, point 1.3.88

Economic and Social Committee opinion: OJ C 73, 15.3.1993; Bull. EC 1/2-1993, point 1.2.97

Endorsed by Parliament on 9 March, subject to certain amendments focusing on the inclusion, among the objectives of the Tempus II programme, of support for the process of democratization in the eligible countries. Parliament also stressed the need for enhanced participation by women.

OJ C 115, 26.4.1993

Amended proposal adopted by the Commission on 30 March.

OJ C 113, 23.4.1993; COM(93) 132

Trans-European networks

Data-communications and telecommunications networks

1.2.61. Commission communication to the European Parliament and to the Council on trans-European data-communications networks between administrations and proposal for a Council Decision adopting a multiannual Community programme to support the implementation of trans-European networks for the interchange of data between administrations (IDA).

References:

Conclusions of the Edinburgh European Council: Bull. EC 12-1992, point I.30

Commission communication on the implementation of the Community measures of

the growth initiative: Bull. EC 1/2-1993, point 1.2.41

Adopted on 12 March. This communication proposes a set of measures to enable the national administrations and Community institutions and bodies to process and exchange the information necessary for operation of the internal market and implementation of the common policies.

These are the first measures in the field of telecommunications to implement the principle of the establishment of trans-European networks. As such, they form part of the measures taken to implement the growth initiative. The type and scale of investment planned will make a significant contribution to the efforts to promote economic recovery, which was declared the priority at the Edinburgh European Council.

This communication contains two proposals for Decisions, one on a series of guidelines, the other on a multiannual Community programme on the interchange of data between administrations (IDA).

The first sets out a master plan of measures to be taken by the national and Community administrations to set up trans-European data-communications networks. This defines common objectives, priorities and broad lines of action and identifies projects of common interest.

The second proposes the adoption of a multiannual IDA programme as the Community's contribution to implementing the projects of common interest identified and to ensuring the interoperability of the trans-European networks concerned. A budget of ECU 180 million, spread over five years, has been requested for the development work on the IDA programme, plus an ECU 75 million contribution over the same period for setting up the trade statistics network (Comedi) and a further ECU 85 million for various other priority networks (taxation, animal and plant health data, education and training, and export monitoring). In addition, a high-level coordination group is to be set up to assist the Commission with implementation of the multiannual programme.

Finally, the Commission proposes to begin exploratory discussions with non-Community countries, in particular the EFTA countries, to assess to what extent expanding the data-communications networks to cover their countries could facilitate management of the European Economic Area.

OJ C 105, 16.4.1993; COM(93) 69

1.2.62. Proposal for a Council Decision on inter-administration telematics networks for statistics relating to the trading of goods between Member States (Comedi — Commerce electronic data interchange).

Adopted by the Commission on 12 March. The Commission proposes establishing data-processing and telecommunications infrastructure based on a trans-European network which will interconnect the national and Community statistical systems. This should benefit from the general work undertaken in the context of the multiannual IDA programme (→ point 1.2.61) and will provide a means of keeping the Member States informed about the nature of intra-Community trade despite the removal of customs formalities.

OJ C 87, 27.3.1993; COM(93) 73

Energy

Individual sectors

Solid fuels

1.2.63. Commission report on the market for solid fuels in the Community in 1992 and the outlook for 1993.

Previous report: Bull. EC 3-1992, point 1.2.88

Adopted on 25 March. This report by the Commission analyses price and demand trends in each sector and in each Member State, based on the figures for coal production in the Community, imports and exports, and stock levels.

In 1992 demand for hard coal in the Community totalled 309.4 million tonnes, 16.5 million tonnes down on 1991, mainly because of lower consumption at power stations.

Production of hard coal also fell, to 183.7 million tonnes, as a result of restructuring. Imports are expected to have risen by 1.1 million tonnes to 131.3 million tonnes.

In 1993 hard coal deliveries are forecast to remain more or less steady, although imports could fall by 5 million tonnes.

1.2.64. Coal research is now included in the 'Research and technology' chapter

Relations with energy-producing or energy-importing non-member countries

1.2.65. Visit to the Commission by Mr Guevara, Vice-Minister for Energy of Venezuela, on 4 March.

Mr Guevara met Mr Matutes to discuss the prospects of exporting bituminous coal from Venezuela to the Community. Mr Matutes encouraged Venezuela to step up its talks with the Commission on energy matters.

State aid

Coal industry

1.2.66. Commission report on the application of the Community rules for State aid to the coal industry in 1991.

Reference: Commission Decision No 2064/86/ECSC establishing Community rules for State aid to the coal industry: OJ L 177, 1.7.1986; Bull. EC 6-1986, point 2.1.236

Previous report: Bull. EC 11-1991, point 1.2.75

Adopted on 29 March. This report shows that the rationalization and restructuring programmes continued in 1991 producing, above all, further improvements in productivity and economic performance. It confirms the trends

observed in 1991, with the decrease in aid in France and the United Kingdom contrasting with the stable or even increased levels of aid in Germany and Spain. Aid totalling ECU 5 401 million was authorized in 1991. Finally, the Commission repeats that Decision No 2064/86/ECSC is a temporary measure and that more therefore needs to be done to phase out financial aid to the coal industry.

COM(93) 116

Transport

Infrastructure

1.2.67. Proposal for a Regulation amending Council Regulation (EEC) No 3359/90 for an action programme in the field of transport infrastructure with a view to the completion of an integrated transport market in 1992.

Regulation to be amended: Council Regulation (EEC) No 3359/90: OJ L 326, 24.11.1990; Bull. EC 11-1990, point 1.3.181

Commission proposal: OJ C 236, 15.9.1992; COM(92) 231; Bull. EC 6-1992, point 1.3.73

Initial Parliament opinion: OJ C 337, 21.12.1992; Bull. EC 11-1992, point 1.3.94

Economic and Social Committee opinion: OJ C 19, 25.1.1993; Bull. EC 11-1992, point 1.3.94

Second Parliament opinion delivered on 9 March. Favourable, subject to some amendments. Parliament calls for the conciliation procedure to be opened if the Council decides to depart from the text of the proposal.

OJ C 115, 26.4.1993

Endorsed by the Council on 15 March. The purpose is to extend the validity of Regulation (EEC) No 3359/90 for a two-year transitional period (1993-94) pending more comprehensive measures on trans-European networks.

Inland transport

Road transport

1.2.68. Parliament resolution on a Community programme for action on road safety.

Adopted by Parliament on 12 March. In view of the high figures for road accident victims in the Community, Parliament calls on the Community institutions and the Member States to draw up a Community action programme on road safety. In particular, it proposes that a number of specific technical measures, measures aimed at influencing the behaviour of road users and certain dissuasive measures be implemented by the Member States. It also emphasizes the importance of campaigns to raise public awareness and provide the public with more information and welcomes the research projects on road safety already conducted by the Community.

OJ C 115, 26.4.1993

Maritime transport

1.2.69. Parliament resolution on the development of maritime transport and the port system in the Adriatic and Ionian Seas.

Adopted by Parliament on 12 March. In view of the undoubted Community interest and primarily strategic importance of the Adriatic and Ionian Seas, now emphasized by the way the Yugoslav crisis is isolating Greece, Parliament calls on the Community institutions to turn these seas into a truly integrated shipping and port system.

In connection with the plan for European ports currently being prepared, Parliament considers that a decision should be taken about which ports are to be given additional financial resources to enable them to initiate development programmes, reorganize their port infrastructure and refurbish their intermodal transshipment facilities. It also calls for maritime regulations to be harmonized, port services to be standardized and more account to be taken of environmental constraints in the drawing-up of Community policy on ports.

OJ C 115, 26.4.1993

Air transport

1.2.70. Council conclusions on air transport relations with third countries.

Reference: Commission communication to the Council on relations with third countries in air transport: COM(92) 434; Bull. EC 10-1992, point 1.3.68

Adopted by the Council on 15 March. The Council held a preliminary, general discussion on the communication. It agreed that further preparatory work should be done, that there should be regular meetings — in line with the Council's Rules of Procedure — of a group comprising representatives of the Member States and the Commission who would be responsible for establishing appropriate procedures for conducting external relations in aviation, and that this group should:

- exchange information on a mandatory basis and consult on relations with third countries, provided that business confidentiality is respected;
- investigate areas where Community law might come into conflict with bilateral agreements, or where Member States' respective interests might clash, and any appropriate methods of resolving the conflict;
- define areas of interest common to all Member States prior to undertaking any Community negotiations authorized by the Council.

International cooperation

Slovenia

1.2.71. Agreement between the European Economic Community and the Republic of Slovenia in the field of transport.

Commission recommendation and negotiating directives: Bull. EC 10-1992, point 1.3.72

Initialling of the Agreement: Bull. EC 1/2-1993, point 1.2.110

Proposal for a Council Decision concerning the conclusion of the Agreement: OJ C 93, 2.4.1993; COM(93) 57; Bull. EC 1/2-1993, point 1.2.110

Council decision on signing, 15 March. The aim of this Agreement is to encourage cooperation in transport matters, particularly on transit traffic and, therefore, to ensure that developments in transport are coordinated between

the contracting parties and in their respective territories.

Sweden

1.2.72. Mr Odell, Minister for Transport, visited Brussels on 17 March.

Mr Odell met Mr Matutes with whom he discussed the common transport policy in the light of enlargement. Mr Odell mentioned, *inter alia*, his anxiety over the Commission's plans to extend the harmonization of the weights and dimensions of lorries to Swedish territory. This would mean a ban on the use of vehicles of 60 tonnes and over on Swedish territory.

Switzerland

1.2.73. Visit by Mr Matutes on 29 March.

Reference: Transit agreement between the European Economic Community and Switzerland: OJ L 373, 21.12.1992; Bull. EC 11-1992, point 1.3.104

Mr Matutes met Mr A. Ogi, President of the Swiss Federal Council and Minister for Transport, with whom he discussed future negotiations on transport between the Community and Switzerland, as provided for in the transit agreement which came into force in January. Mr Matutes stressed the need to begin negotiations as soon as possible and to negotiate in the context of the wider relations between the parties whilst taking account of the separate interests of the Member States.

Telecommunications, information services and industry

Telecommunications policy

Legislation

1.2.74. Green Paper on the development of the single market for postal services.

Commission approval: Bull. EC 5-1992, point 1.1.67

Formal adoption by the Commission: COM(91) 476; Bull. EC 6-1992, point 1.3.70

Endorsed by the Economic and Social Committee on 25 March. The Committee recognized the importance of the universal postal service as the basis of the Community's postal infrastructure, but called for a more detailed definition of the service itself, particularly with regard to posting and delivery arrangements, service frequency, reliability and speed of delivery, liability and weight limits. It also recognized the existence of 'reserved services', which could be described as a monopoly granting national postal services exclusive rights to collect, transport and distribute packages. The Committee did not, however, consider it desirable to create more extensive reserved services than those defined at Community level.

While stressing the social and economic importance of the postal network, particularly for sparsely populated and rural areas, the Committee drew attention to the social implications of the Green Paper for the staff of postal services and private operators. It called for the Joint Committee for Postal Services to come into operation without delay, for the strategies adopted to be clarified in good time in the national postal services' consultative bodies and for training and retraining measures to be implemented.

1.2.75. Proposal for a Council Directive on the application of open network provision (ONP) to voice telephony.

Commission proposal: OJ C 263, 12.10.1992; COM(92) 247; Bull. EC 7/8-1992, point 1.3.86

Economic and Social Committee opinion: OJ C 19, 25.1.1993; Bull. EC 11-1992, point 1.3.92

Endorsed by Parliament (first reading) on 10 March, subject to a number of amendments intended to clarify certain definitions, the measures for providing user information, the role of the national regulatory authorities and the procedures to be followed in the event of major changes to the intended measures.

OJ C 115, 26.4.1993

Technology

1.2.76. Final report on Phase I (1988-92) of the research and development programme in advanced communications technologies for Europe (RACE).

Reference: Council Decision 88/28/EEC on a Community programme in the field of telecommunications technologies — Research and development (R&D) in advanced communications technologies for Europe (RACE programme): OJ L 16, 21.1.1988; Bull. EC 12-1987, point 2.1.71

Adopted by the Commission on 30 March. The Commission notes in its report that the RACE programme has achieved its objectives of promoting the competitiveness of the Community's telecommunications industry, operators and service providers in order to make available to end-users, at minimum cost and with minimum delay, the services which will sustain the competitiveness of the European economy and contribute to maintaining and creating employment. The report describes the context, organization and results of the programme and, in the last section, the future requirements and options for measures at European level.

COM(93) 118

Consumers

Consumer information and education

1.2.77. Council resolution on action on the labelling of products in the interest of the consumer.

Reference: Council resolution on future priorities for the development of consumer protection policy: OJ C 186, 23.7.1992; Bull. EC 7/8-1992, point 1.3.237

Agreed by the Council (consumer protection and information) on 3 March. The Council reaffirmed the principle set out in its resolution of 13 July 1992, whereby labelling is an important means to achieve better information and

transparency for the consumer and to ensure the smooth operation of the internal market. The Council invited the Commission to examine, in consultation with the Member States and with the interested parties, the possibility of establishing a Community framework for labelling requirements.

Protection of consumers' health and safety

1.2.78. Proposal for a Council Decision concerning the institution of a Community system for the exchange of information in respect of certain products which may jeopardize consumers' health or safety.

Commission proposal: OJ C 347, 31.12.1992; COM(92) 429; Bull. EC 11-1992, point 1.3.235

Endorsed by Parliament on 12 March.

OJ C 115, 26.4.1993

Protection of consumers' economic and legal interests

1.2.79. Proposal for a Council Directive concerning unfair terms in consumer contracts.

Commission proposal: OJ C 243, 28.9.1990; COM(90) 322; Bull. EC 7/8-1990, point 1.3.150

Economic and Social Committee opinion: OJ C 159, 17.6.1991; Bull. EC 4-1991, point 1.2.139
Parliament opinion (first reading): OJ C 326, 16.12.1991; Bull. EC 11-1991, point 1.2.194

Amended Commission proposal: OJ C 73, 24.3.1992; COM(92) 66; Bull. EC 3-1992, point 1.2.212

Council agreement on a common position: Bull. EC 6-1992, point 1.3.195

Council common position: Bull. EC 9-1992, point 1.2.149

Parliament opinion (second reading): OJ C 21, 25.1.1993; Bull. EC 12-1992, point 1.3.291

Re-examined Commission proposal: COM(93) 11; Bull. EC 1/2-1993, point 1.2.118

Agreed by the Council (consumer protection and information) on 3 March. The proposal is aimed at approximating the laws of the Member States on unfair terms in contracts between consumers and professionals acting in the

course of a public or private activity, in order to provide consumers with a high level of protection throughout the Community.

It establishes the principle that consumers are not bound by unfair terms in contracts, and makes Member States responsible for implementing appropriate and effective means of ensuring that professionals cease to use such terms. These means will include the right of consumer associations to ask the courts or the relevant administrative bodies to remove from contracts unfair terms drawn up for general use.

The Directive focuses on non-negotiated terms and hence on contracts which are concluded on the basis of standardized general conditions. According to the text, a non-negotiated clause is to be regarded as unfair where, in spite of the requirements of good faith, it creates a significant imbalance, to the detriment of the consumer, between the rights and obligations of the parties to the contract. An indicative, non-exhaustive list of terms which may be declared unfair is given in the annex to the Directive. Such is the case, for instance, for terms which allow the supplier to amend the contract unilaterally without a valid and specified reason, or which restrict consumers' access to the courts or other means of redress.

The Directive will contribute to the establishment of the single market inasmuch as it will enable consumers to avail themselves of the new opportunities offered by completion of the internal market, for example purchasing goods and services at a more advantageous price in a Member State other than the country of residence.

Economic and social cohesion: structural measures

Development, coordination and implementation of policies and measures

New review of the Structural Funds

1.2.80. Proposal for a Council Regulation amending Regulation (EEC) No 2052/88 on

the tasks of the Structural Funds and their effectiveness and on coordination of their activities between themselves and with the operations of the European Investment Bank and the other existing financial instruments; proposal for a Council Regulation amending Regulation (EEC) No 4253/88 laying down provisions for implementing Regulation (EEC) No 2052/88.

Commission approval: Bull. EC 1/2-1993, point 1.2.121

Adopted by the Commission on 10 March.

OJ C 118, 28.4.1993; COM(93) 67

1.2.81. Proposal for a Council Regulation amending Regulation (EEC) No 4254/88 laying down provisions for implementing Regulation (EEC) No 2052/88 as regards the European Regional Development Fund; proposal for a Council Regulation amending Regulation (EEC) No 4255/88 laying down provisions for implementing Regulation (EEC) No 2052/88 as regards the European Social Fund; proposal for a Council Regulation amending Regulation (EEC) No 4256/88 laying down provisions for implementing Regulation (EEC) No 2052/88 as regards the EAGGF Guidance Section; proposal for a Council Regulation laying down provisions for implementing Regulation (EEC) No 2052/88 as regards the Financial Instrument for Fisheries Guidance.

Regulations to be amended:

Council Regulation (EEC) No 4254/88: OJ L 374, 31.12.1988; Bull. EC 12-1988, point 2.1.200

Council Regulation (EEC) No 4255/88: OJ L 374, 31.12.1988; Bull. EC 12-1988, point 2.1.200

Council Regulation (EEC) No 4256/88: OJ L 374, 31.12.1988; Bull. EC 12-1988, point 2.1.200

Basic Regulation: Council Regulation (EEC) No 2052/88: OJ L 185, 15.7.1988; Bull. EC 6-1988, point 2.1.159

Approved by the Commission on 24 March. The purpose of the proposals is to embody in the specific Regulation for each Fund implementing provisions for the changes proposed in the two general Structural Fund Regulations to bring into place the legislative framework for operations from 1994 to 1999 (→ point 1.2.80).

For the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) the changes proposed are limited: extension of assistance to educational and health investments in Objective 1 regions (where development is lagging behind) and greater stress on environmental constraints and trans-European networks.

For the European Social Fund (ESF) substantial changes are proposed. A new task is assigned to the ESF of helping workers adapt to industrial change (new Objective 4) through the agency of vocational training in particular. Aid will be granted on the basis of an enlarged partnership taking in the private sector and also the social partners. The new Objective 3 will explicitly cover action to promote integration into the labour market of persons exposed to social exclusion. The Commission will have a bigger role to play in defining policy priorities for improving the working of the labour market and at the same time Member States will have more flexibility in selecting the action to be assisted.

The changes proposed in the EAGGF Guidance Regulation take account of the transfer to the EAGGF Guarantee Section of the accompanying measures adopted as part of common agricultural policy reform that have so far been financed by the Guidance Section under Objective 5a. Some measures eligible under Objectives 1 and 5b have been strengthened or made more precise, notably those on local product promotion and investment and village renovation.

Lastly, the Commission proposes the creation of a Financial Instrument for Fisheries Guidance (FIFG) integrating the financial resources assigned for structural action in the fisheries sector, the governing provisions of which are at the moment derived from both the common fisheries policy and the common agricultural policy, and so improving the contribution of that action to economic and social cohesion.

COM(93) 124

1.2.82. Parliament resolution on its approach to revision of the European Social Fund.

Reference: Proposal for a Council Regulation amending Regulation (EEC) No 4255/88 laying down provisions for implementing Regulation

(EEC) No 2052/88 as regards the European Social Fund (→ point 1.2.81)

Adopted on 9 March. Parliament stressed the urgency of formulating a Community strategy for combating unemployment and preparing workers for changes in the labour market. It called for better coordination of assistance from the Social Fund and greater flexibility of the eligibility criteria, affirmed the need to promote equality between men and women by opening up new vocational prospects for the latter, welcomed creation of the new Objective 4 and called for an increase in the size of the Fund.

OJ C 115, 26.4.1993

Cohesion Fund

1.2.83. Council Regulation (EEC) No 792/93 establishing a cohesion financial instrument.

References:

Proposal for a Council Regulation establishing a Cohesion Fund: OJ C 248, 25.9.1992; Bull. EC 7/8-1992, point 1.2.1

Conclusions of Edinburgh European Council: Bull. EC 12-1992, point I.61

Commission proposal: OJ C 38, 12.2.1993; COM(92) 599; Bull. EC 12-1992, point 1.2.3

Economic and Social Committee opinion: OJ C 108, 19.4.1993; Bull. EC 1/2-1993, point 1.2.124

Agreed by the Council on 8 March.

Endorsed by Parliament on 11 March, subject to amendments concerning in particular the financial instrument's contribution to achievement of economic convergence of the recipient countries and to protection of the environment.

OJ C 115, 26.4.1993

Amended proposal adopted by the Commission on 22 March.

OJ C 107, 17.4.1993; COM(93) 130

Adopted on 30 March. As requested by the Edinburgh European Council the financial instrument will enable projects to be financed from 1 April 1993 and will remain in force until the Cohesion Fund begins to operate. Should this be after 1 April 1994 an extension of the period of validity of the instrument will be needed.

It will provide the four Member States whose gross national product per head is less than 90% of the Community average, namely Greece, Spain, Ireland and Portugal, with financial support for environmental and trans-European transport infrastructure network projects. The amounts available as commitment appropriations are (at 1992 prices) ECU 1 500 million in 1993 and ECU 1 750 million in 1994. Projects financed must be compatible with other Community policies and an appropriate balance between environmental and transport infrastructure projects will have to be observed.

The projects to be financed will be decided on by the Commission in agreement with the recipient country. Detailed provisions on financial management and monitoring and payment rules are included.

OJ L 79, 1.4.1993

Financial assistance

Less-developed regions

1.2.84. Commission decisions: see Table 3.

Table 3 — *Financing under Objective 1*

<i>(million ECU)</i>		
Country/region	Fund	Total assistance
<i>Spain</i>		
Andalusia	ERDF	41.5
Galicia	ERDF	3.8
<i>Portugal</i>		
Alverca	ERDF	14.6

Declining industrial areas

1.2.85. Commission decisions: see Table 4.

Table 4 — *Financing under Objective 2*

<i>(million ECU)</i>		
Country/region	Fund	Total assistance
<i>United Kingdom</i>		
Scotland	ERDF	94.2

Combating long-term unemployment and the occupational integration of young people

1.2.86. Commission decisions: see Table 5.

Table 5 — *Financing under Objectives 3 and 4*

<i>(million ECU)</i>		
Country/region	Fund	Total assistance
<i>Belgium</i>		
	ESF	1
<i>Spain</i>		
Madrid	ESF	0.016
Basque Country	ESF	0.013

Adjustment of agricultural structures

1.2.87. Commission decisions: see Table 6.

Table 6 — *Financing under Objective 5a*

<i>(million ECU)</i>		
Country	Fund	Total assistance
<i>Italy</i>	EAGGF	7.67

Other financial assistance

1.2.88. Commission decisions: see Table 7.

Table 7 — *Other financial assistance*

<i>(million ECU)</i>			
Type	Country/region	Fund	Total assistance
Innovative measures	<i>Ireland</i>	ESF	2.8
Studies	<i>Spain</i>	ERDF	0.2
	Castile-Leon		
	<i>Ireland</i>	ERDF	0.1
	Galway		

Measures for very remote regions

1.2.89. Council Regulation (EEC) No 564/93 extending application of the charge known as the 'arbitrio insular-tarifa especial' levied when certain sensitive products are introduced into the Canary Islands from other parts of the Community.

Commission proposal: COM(92) 592; Bull. EC 12-1992, point 1.3.177

Adopted on 8 March. Authorizes collection of the tax until 31 December 2000. On none of the products (listed in an annex) on which it is charged may the rate applied at any time exceed 90% of that applied on the same product originating in a third country.

Social dimension

Employment

1.2.90. Draft Commission opinion on an equitable wage.

Commission draft: Bull. EC 12-1991, point 1.2.135

Economic and Social Committee opinion: OJ C 223, 31.8.1992; Bull. EC 5-1992, point 1.1.88

Endorsed by Parliament on 9 March, subject to amendments concerned with introducing a fair reference wage at national level and establishing a minimum wage, legislation on discrimination on grounds of gender, age or disability, the rights of homeworkers, the development of human resources, and the imposition of binding legal instruments where necessary.

OJ C 115, 26.4.1993

1.2.91. Conference on the role of the social partners in the social dimension.

Meeting held in Copenhagen on 15 and 16 March. The conference was organized by the Presidency of the Council and the Danish Minister for Labour, Mrs J. Andersen, and brought together representatives of Member States' and EFTA countries' governments, Community institutions and a variety of international organizations and employers' and trade union organizations. Mr P. Flynn represented the Commission.

The discussions focused on the employment situation and on the respective roles of the various players on the labour market. Complementarity and the agreement-based approach versus the legislative approach were two of the topics which were particularly widely discussed.

Health and safety at work

1.2.92. Proposal for a Council Directive amending Directive 90/679/EEC on the protection of workers from risks related to exposure to biological agents at work.

Commission proposal: OJ C 217, 24.8.1992; COM(92) 261; Bull. EC 7/8-1992, point 1.3.124

Economic and Social Committee opinion: OJ C 19, 25.1.1993; Bull. EC 11-1992, point 1.3.130

Parliament opinion (first reading): OJ C 72, 15.3.1993; Bull. EC 1/2-1993, point 1.2.143

Amended proposal adopted by the Commission on 4 March.

OJ C 82, 23.3.1993; COM(93) 86

Environment

General

Economic and financial instruments

1.2.93. Commission communication concerning the Green Paper on remedying environmental damage.

Approved on 17 March. To keep the public fully informed about its future plans for remedying environmental damage, the Commission has decided to open a wide-ranging discussion on the subject. This will take the form of formal consultations, in particular with experts from the Member States and with other interested parties.

The succession of major industrial accidents, combined with the steady deterioration of the environment caused by the build-up of non-accidental pollution, raises the question of how to make good the damage and to cover the cost of restoring the environment. To this end, the Commission has put forward a series of ideas for discussion on the various types of liability, their limits, the definition of environmental damage and ways of making it good.

First, the Green Paper considers the usefulness of civil liability as a means of allocating responsibility for the costs of environmental restoration. It points out that this legal principle is closely linked to the two fundamental tenets of European environment policy since the adoption of the Single Act, namely prevention and the 'polluter pays' principle.

Then the Commission considers the advantages and specific problems with the two possible approaches to civil liability — fault-based liability and strict (no fault) liability — and the limits of civil liability systems, notably the problem of identification of the party or parties responsible, establishment of a causal connection between the wrongful act and the damage, the definition and insurability of environmental damage and the possible limitation of strict liability.

The Commission also identifies a number of points which the various international conventions on international liability for damage to the environment have in common. In particular, it notes that the Council of Europe Convention takes a more general approach than most of the other conventions, based on the strict liability of the operator. This Convention also imposes an obligation on the contracting parties to provide for a financial security scheme.

At first sight, strict liability appears well suited to the specific demands of repairing environmental damage, in that it applies the principle of prevention by providing incentives for better risk management. It also helps to implement the polluter-pays principle for certain types of economic activities. However, adoption of this approach would entail important decisions on the scope of the liability system, the definition of damage, the activities covered and the party considered liable. One way of settling these points would be for the Community to sign the Council of Europe Convention.

Civil liability can be an effective legal and economic instrument for recovering the costs of restoring environmental damage. However, there are limits to its effectiveness. If no causal link can be established between the damage and the party responsible, the liability mechanism cannot operate, leaving the question of

who will then restore the environment and bear the costs. Other liability arrangements will therefore be needed. To this end, the Commission proposes joint compensation mechanisms to cover the costs of environmental restoration. This would make it possible to share the costs fairly within the economic sector closest to the presumed source of the damage. This compensation system could be coordinated with the other Community financial instruments set up to provide greater protection for the environment.

Above all, this approach would derive maximum benefit from civil liability, while making up for its deficiencies by drawing on the advantages of compensation mechanisms.

COM(93) 47

International cooperation

1.2.94. Proposal for a Council Decision concerning the conclusion, on behalf of the Community, of the Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context prepared under the auspices of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe.

Recommendation for a Decision on signature: Bull. EC 1/2-1991, point 1.2.238

Council Decision on signature and signature: Bull. EC 1/2-1991, point 1.2.238

Commission proposal: OJ C 104, 24.4.1992; COM(92) 93; Bull. EC 3-1992, point 1.2.122

Economic and Social Committee opinion: OJ C 313, 30.11.1992; Bull. EC 9-1992, point 1.2.100

Parliament opinion: OJ C 72, 15.3.1993; Bull. EC 1/2-1993, point 1.2.147

Amended proposal adopted by the Commission on 30 March.

OJ C 112, 22.4.1993; COM(93) 131

Industry and environment, civil protection

Environmental control of products, industrial plants and biotechnology

1.2.95. Proposal for a Council Regulation allowing voluntary participation by companies

in the industrial sector in a Community eco-management and audit scheme.

Commission approval: Bull. EC 12-1991, point 1.2.297

Commission proposal: OJ C 76, 27.3.1992; COM(91) 459; Bull. EC 3-1992, point 1.2.125

Economic and Social Committee opinion: OJ C 332, 16.12.1992; Bull. EC 10-1992, point 1.3.100

Parliament opinion: OJ C 42, 15.2.1993; Bull. EC 1/2-1993, point 1.2.149

Amended proposal adopted by the Commission on 16 March. This amended proposal incorporates some of the amendments proposed by Parliament, particularly to clarify the relationships between the eco-audit scheme and standardization and certification activities in the field of environmental management and audit systems, to introduce the requirement for an annual environmental statement and to define in closer detail the information to be made public. The other amendments specify the criteria for accreditation of environmental verifiers and provide for the establishment of a committee to assist the Commission in the tasks conferred on it by this proposal.

OJ C 120, 30.4.1993; COM(93) 97

Agreed by the Council on 23 March. The objective of the Community eco-management and audit scheme is to promote constant improvements in the environmental performance of industrial activities. The scheme is based on the establishment and implementation, by companies, of environmental policies, programmes and management systems for each production site, accompanied by systematic, objective and regular evaluation of the performance thereof, notably by independent verifiers, and the publication of annual environmental statements by each company participating in the scheme.

To register a site in the scheme, the company must in particular:

- adopt an environmental policy meeting certain requirements, including commitments to make constant improvements in environmental performance, in order to reduce the environmental impact to levels not exceeding the standards corresponding to economically viable application of the best available technology;

conduct an environmental review of the site and, in the light of the results thereof, introduce an environmental programme and an environmental management system applicable to all activities at the site;

carry out, or have carried out, environmental audits at the sites concerned in accordance with certain criteria and requirements regarding the methods used and the organization of the audits;

set objectives at the highest appropriate management level, aimed at the constant improvement of environmental performance in the light of the findings of the audit, and revise the environmental programme as appropriate to enable the objectives set to be achieved at the site;

prepare for the public a separate environmental statement for each site audited;

have the environmental policy, programme, management system, review or audit procedure and environmental statements examined to verify that they meet the relevant requirements of the Regulation and have the environmental statements validated by accredited verifiers;

forward the validated environmental statement to the competent body in the Member State where the site is located and disseminate it as appropriate to the public in that State after registration of the site in question.

Companies will be able to use statements of participation clearly indicating the nature of the scheme for all their registered sites. However, these statements may not be used to advertise products.

Each year the Commission will publish, in the *Official Journal of the European Communities*, a list of all the registered sites in the Community.

1.2.96. Proposal for a Council Regulation amending for the first time Annex I to Council Regulation (EEC) No 2455/92 concerning the export and import of certain dangerous chemicals.

References:

Council Directive 79/117/EEC prohibiting the placing on the market and use of plant protection products containing certain active substances: OJ L 33, 8.2.1979

Directive 76/769/EEC relating to restrictions on the marketing and use of certain dangerous substances and preparations: OJ L 262, 27.9.1976

Council Regulation to be amended: Regulation (EEC) No 2455/92: OJ L 251, 29.8.1992; Bull. EC 7/8-1992, point 1.3.148

Adopted by the Commission on 25 March. This proposal updates the list of chemicals prohibited or regulated by Community legislation, as set out in Annex I to Regulation (EEC) No 2455/92. In line with the amendments made to adapt the legislation to technical progress, 15 chemicals or groups of chemicals are to be added to the list of products subject to a pre-export notification procedure, as they now come under Council Directives 79/117/EEC and 76/769/EEC.

OJ C 112, 22.4.1993; COM(93) 120

1.2.97. Council Regulation (EEC) No 793/93 on the evaluation and control of the risks of existing substances.

Commission proposal: OJ C 276, 5.11.1990; COM(90) 227; Bull. EC 7/8-1990, point 1.3.132

Economic and Social Committee opinion: OJ C 102, 18.4.1991; Bull. EC 1/2-1991, point 1.2.226

Parliament opinion (first reading): OJ C 280, 28.10.1991; Bull. EC 10-1991, point 1.2.179

Amended Commission proposal: OJ C 334, 28.12.1991; COM(91) 469; Bull. EC 12-1991, point 1.2.294

Council agreement on a common position: Bull. EC 12-1991, point 1.2.294

Council common position: Bull. EC 7/8-1992, point 1.3.149

Parliament opinion (second reading): OJ C 337, 21.12.1992; Bull. EC 11-1992, point 1.3.156

Re-examined Commission proposal: COM(92) 601; Bull. EC 12-1992, point 1.3.188

Adopted on 23 March. This Regulation allows systematic evaluation at Community level of the risks posed by substances listed in the European Inventory of Existing Commercial Substances (Einecs), based on information supplied by the manufacturers or importers. It covers some 10 000 substances available on the market and imposes requirements depending on the quantities involved.

The Regulation provides for systematic data reporting and the establishment of lists of pri-

ority substances and risk evaluation, with the aid of close cooperation between the Member States, the Commission and the industry.

In particular, it stipulates that the Member States will receive the data available, via the Commission, and will then participate directly in the evaluation of the risks posed by the substances on the priority lists.

When setting priorities and evaluating the risks posed by existing substances, account will be taken, in particular, of the lack of data on the effects of the substance, of work already carried out in other international forums, such as the OECD, and of the other Community legislation and/or programmes relating to dangerous substances.

OJ L 84, 5.4.1993

Waste management

1.2.98. Proposal for a Council Directive on packaging and packaging waste

Commission proposal: OJ C 263, 12.10.1992; COM(92) 278; Bull. EC 7/8-1992, point 1.3.144

Endorsed by the Economic and Social Committee on 24 March. The Committee stressed the urgency of the measures proposed but felt, in particular, that an order of priority must be set, taking account of the socioeconomic impact of the proposals, and that the financial burden and responsibilities must be shared fairly between businesses, the relevant authorities and consumers. It also considered that accompanying measures must be taken to compensate for any job losses in the sector and called for more technological and scientific research to analyse the entire life cycle of materials.

1.2.99. Proposal for a Council Directive on the incineration of hazardous waste.

Commission approval: Bull. EC 1/2-1992, point 1.3.149

Commission proposal: OJ C 130, 21.5.1992; COM(92) 9; Bull. EC 3-1992, point 1.2.128

Economic and Social Committee opinion: OJ C 332, 16.12.1992; Bull. EC 10-1992, point 1.3.101

Endorsed by Parliament (first reading) on 10 March, subject to an amendment to convert the guide value proposed by the Commission for the concentrations of dioxins and furans emitted (a maximum of 0.1 ng/m³ for the average values measured over a sample period of a minimum of eight hours) into a limit value applicable with effect from 1 January 1997. Until then the Member States will be required to apply this value as a guide value at least.

OJ C 115, 26.4.1993

1.2.100. Council Decision on the deposit of the instruments of ratification of the Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal (Basle Convention).

Reference: Decision 93/98/EEC on the conclusion of the Basle Convention: OJ L 39, 16.2.1993; Bull. EC 1/2-1993, point 1.2.151

Adopted on 23 March. This Decision sets the final date for the deposit of the instruments of ratification by the Community and the Member States (6 February 1994).

1.2.101. Council conclusions on exports of hazardous waste.

References:

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

Decision 93/98/EEC on the conclusion of the Basle Convention: OJ L 39, 16.2.1993; Bull. EC 1/2-1993, point 1.2.151

Adopted on 23 March. Considering that the possibility of a total ban on shipments of hazardous wastes to developing countries was mentioned at the first meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Basle Convention in January and that Regulation (EEC) No 259/93 bans all exports of waste for disposal to all but the EFTA countries, the Council adopted the following conclusions.

'The Council

decides that the Community should support and actively work for the implementation and further development of the Basle Convention;

notes that Article 17(1) of the Convention states that: "Any Party may propose amendments to this

Convention ... ” and that in accordance with Article 17(2) of the Convention any amendment to the Basle Convention must be forwarded to the Contracting Parties by the Interim Secretariat of the Convention not later than six months prior to the second meeting of the Contracting Parties, which is expected to take place in February/March 1994, and accordingly

□ invites the Commission to examine any circumstances justifying the call for a total ban on exports of hazardous waste covered by the Basle Convention to developing countries and to submit appropriate proposals to it at the earliest possible date.’

Environmental quality and natural resources

Protection of nature, the environment and tourism

1.2.102. Recommendation for a Council Decision on participation by the European Economic Community in the Second Ministerial Conference on the Protection of Forests in Europe (Helsinki, 16 and 17 June 1993).

References:

First Ministerial Conference: Bull. EC 12-1990, point 1.3.156

United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED): Bull. EC 6-1992, point 1.3.127

Adopted on 26 March. This recommendation is designed to authorize the Commission to participate in the Second Ministerial Conference, which will be spent primarily on a preliminary assessment of the measures taken to implement the resolutions adopted at the First Ministerial Conference in Strasbourg, in which the Commission took part on behalf of the Community. In addition, the Helsinki Conference will enable the Community and other European countries to demonstrate to the rest of the world, particularly to countries with tropical forests, that Europe is willing to take practical measures to implement the commitments given at the Rio Conference.

The main items on the agenda are the adoption of general guidelines for sustainable management of Europe's forests, including schemes to

preserve biodiversity, closer cooperation with East European countries and the adoption of joint research strategies and topics with a view to adapting forests to climate change.

Urban environment, air quality, transport and noise

1.2.103. Council Directive 93/12/EEC amending for the second time Directive 75/716/EEC on the sulphur content of certain liquid fuels.

References:

Council Directive 91/441/EEC amending Directive 70/220/EEC on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to measures to be taken against air pollution by emissions from motor vehicles: OJ L 242, 30.8.1991; Bull. EC 6-1991, point 1.2.202

Directive 91/542/EEC amending Directive 88/77/EEC on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to the measures to be taken against the emission of gaseous pollutants from diesel engines for use in vehicles: OJ L 295, 25.10.1991; Bull. EC 10-1991, point 1.2.176

Commission proposal: OJ C 174, 5.7.1991; COM(91) 154; Bull. EC 4-1991, point 1.2.135

Economic and Social Committee opinion: OJ C 14, 20.1.1992; Bull. EC 10-1991, point 1.2.181

Parliament opinion (first reading): OJ C 94, 13.4.1992; Bull. EC 3-1992, point 1.2.119

Amended Commission proposal: OJ C 120, 12.5.1992; COM(92) 119; Bull. EC 3-1992, point 1.2.119

Council agreement on a common position: Bull. EC 3-1992, point 1.2.119

Council common position: Bull. EC 7/8-1992, point 1.3.158

Parliament opinion (second reading): OJ C 337, 21.12.1992; Bull. EC 11-1992, point 1.3.158

Re-examined Commission proposal: COM(92) 600; Bull. EC 1/2-1993, point 1.2.159

Adopted on 23 March. The principal objective of this Directive is to set, as from 1 October 1994, a single Community-wide maximum level of 0.2% for the sulphur content of the various gasoils defined in the Directive (which excludes gasoils for processing prior to final combustion).

Beyond that, it also provides for a second stage in which a further reduction of the sulphur

content of gasoil is planned in the continuing interests of reducing pollution by sulphur dioxide (SO₂) emissions and in order to meet the requirements of specific Community legislation, including Directive 91/542/EEC relating to the measures to be taken against the emission of particulate pollutants from diesel engines used in heavy goods vehicles (the 'clean lorry' Directive). To this end, the Directive sets the following limit values:

- for automotive gasoils:
 - 0.2% by weight as from 1 October 1994;
 - 0.05% by weight as from 1 October 1996;
- for gasoils other than automotive gasoils, except aviation kerosenes:
 - 0.2% by weight as from 1 October 1994;
 - in addition, the Commission will submit a proposal, on which the Council will take a decision by 31 July 1994, aiming, in the more general framework of the policy to improve air quality, at moving on to a second phase providing for a lower value by 1 October 1999 and at setting new limit values for aviation kerosenes.

Finally, Member States must also phase in automotive gasoils with a sulphur content not exceeding 0.05% by weight onto the market from 1 October 1995, so that Directives 91/441/EEC and 91/542/EEC can be implemented.

OJ L 74, 27.3.1993

Global environment: climate change, geosphere and biosphere

1.2.104. Proposal for a Council Decision for a mechanism for monitoring the national programmes to limit carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gas emissions.

References:

Council conclusions on climate protection policy: Bull. EC 10-1990, point 1.3.77

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

Commission proposal concerning the conclusion of the Framework Convention on Climate Change (→ point 1.2.106)

Commission approval: Bull. EC 4-1992, point 1.3.119

Commission proposal: COM(92) 181; Bull. EC 5-1992, point 1.1.115

Economic and Social Committee opinion: OJ C 73, 15.3.1993; Bull. EC 1/2-1993, point 1.2.161

Endorsed by Parliament on 12 March. However, Parliament proposed a number of amendments designed primarily to tighten up the data-collection obligations imposed on the Member States and to empower the Commission to check the accuracy of the national data-collection systems. Parliament also called for working parties to be set up with the signatories to the Agreement on the European Economic Area and with the USA, Canada and Japan.

OJ C 115, 26.4.1993

Amended proposal adopted by the Commission on 22 March.

COM(93) 125

Agreed by the Council on 22 March. This proposal forms part of the overall strategy for the Community to comply with the commitments which it has given on the prevention of climate change. It provides for the Member States to draw up, publish and implement national programmes for limiting their CO₂ emissions. These measures pursue the twin objectives of:

- stabilization of CO₂ emissions in the Community as a whole at 1990 levels by 2000, on the understanding that Member States which start from relatively low levels of energy consumption and, hence, emissions measured on a per capita or other appropriate basis are entitled to CO₂ targets and/or strategies commensurate with their economic and social development, while continuing to improve the energy efficiency of their economic activities, as agreed at the Council meetings on energy and the environment in October 1990 and December 1991;

- fulfilment of the commitment to limit CO₂ emissions given in the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change; this is to be met by the Community as a whole with the aid of action by the Community and by the Member States in the fields for which they are responsible.

Based on evaluation procedures and methods decided with the aid of a committee of representatives of the Member States, the Commission will compile inventories of CO₂ emissions and regularly evaluate the progress made, in close cooperation with the Member States.

1.2.105. Proposal for a Council Decision concerning the conclusion of the amendment to the Montreal Protocol on substances that deplete the ozone layer.

References:

Council Regulation (EEC) No 3952/92 amending Regulation (EEC) No 594/91 in order to speed up the phasing-out of substances that deplete the ozone layer: OJ L 405, 31.12.1992; Bull. EC 12-1992, point 1.3.182

Council conclusions concerning the ratification of the amendment to the Montreal Protocol: Bull. EC 12-1992, point 1.3.183

Adopted by the Commission on 16 March. Based on Articles 130s and 113 of the EEC Treaty, the Commission has proposed that the Council should decide to ratify the second amendment to the Montreal Protocol. This provides for stepping up the measures to reduce emissions of chlorofluorocarbons, halons, carbon tetrachloride and 1,1,1-trichloroethane and for extending these measures to methyl bromide, hydrobromofluorocarbons and hydrochlorofluorocarbons.

Within the Community, this second amendment will be implemented by Regulation (EEC) No 3952/92, which provides for the phasing-out of chlorofluorocarbons, halons, carbon tetrachloride and 1,1,1-trichloroethane and by a new Regulation to soon be proposed by the Commission, to control methyl bromide, hydrobromofluorocarbons and hydrochlorofluorocarbons.

OJ C 103, 14.4.1993; COM(93) 102

1.2.106. Proposal for a Council Decision concerning the conclusion of the Framework Convention on Climate Change.

Recommendation for a Decision and negotiating directives: Bull. EC 1/2-1991, point 1.2.223

Commission proposal concerning signature: COM(92) 76; Bull. EC 3-1992, point 1.2.39

Council Decision concerning signature: Bull. EC 5-1992, point 1.1.117

Signature of the Convention: Bull. EC 6-1992, point 1.3.128

Commission proposal concerning conclusion: OJ C 44, 16.2.1993; COM(92) 508; Bull. EC 12-1992, point 1.3.198

Agreed by the Council on 23 March. The Council agreed that the Community and the individual Member States would deposit their instruments of ratification simultaneously as soon as possible, i.e. by 31 December 1993 at the latest. The objective of the Convention is to stabilize greenhouse gas concentrations in the air at a level avoiding any dangerous climate change due to human activities.

Nuclear safety

International cooperation

1.2.107. Commission Decision on the establishment of a multilateral nuclear safety fund and on the contribution by the Community to this fund.

Commission recommendation for a Council Decision authorizing the Commission to negotiate, in the form of an exchange of letters, a contribution agreement to the nuclear safety account with the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

References:

Summit of the Group of Seven leading industrialized countries in Munich: Bull. EC 7/8-1992, point 1.4.35

Council conclusions on nuclear safety in Central and Eastern Europe and in the former Soviet Union: Bull. EC 12-1992, point 1.4.7

Adopted on 10 March. As part of its policy to improve nuclear safety in Central and Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union, the Commission has decided to contribute ECU 20 million from the Community's TACIS and PHARE programmes to the nuclear safety account set up by the G7 at its meeting in Munich. This multilateral account will provide grants for the prep-

aration and implementation of projects designed to make rapid improvements in operational and technical safety in nuclear reactors posing the greatest risk. These grants will cover technical assistance and the acquisition, installation and placing into operation of equipment. The account will come into operation when at least four contributors have donated a total of not less than ECU 60 million and will complement existing bilateral programmes, such as the Community's TACIS and PHARE programmes.

Including this contribution of ECU 20 million to the multilateral account, by the end of 1993 the Community will have committed ECU 300 million to enhancing nuclear safety in this region, or 60% of the target set by the G7 in Munich.

This account will be placed with and managed by the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD). The Commission has therefore asked the Council to authorize it to negotiate a contribution agreement with the EBRD to lay down the rules for operation and use of the account.

1.2.108. Parliament resolution on stopping nuclear tests by the nuclear powers.

Adopted on 11 March. As nuclear testing is likely to be one of the central issues at the Extension Conference of the Non-proliferation Treaty in 1995, Parliament welcomed the moratoria on underground nuclear testing proclaimed by France, Russia and the USA until 1 July 1993. It called upon the other nuclear powers to join these moratoria and to adopt a common approach to nuclear testing. It also urged all States, particularly the other new independent republics apart from Russia, to join the Non-proliferation Treaty. Parliament called on the signatories of the Treaty to initiate multilateral negotiations towards a comprehensive nuclear weapons test ban. Finally, Parliament asked the Member States to take appropriate steps to strengthen international controls on transfers of nuclear materials.

OJ C 115, 26.4.1993

Agriculture

Development and future of the CAP

Transitional arrangements for Portugal

1.2.109. Council Regulation (EEC) No 738/93 amending the transitional measures governing the common organization of the market in cereals and rice in Portugal provided for by Regulation (EEC) No 3653/90; Council Regulation (EEC) No 739/93 on application of the common price for milk powder in Portugal; Council Regulation (EEC) No 740/93 setting Community compensation for definitive discontinuation of milk production in Portugal; Council Regulation (EEC) No 741/93 on application of the common intervention price for olive oil in Portugal; Council Regulation (EEC) No 742/93 providing for, in the fruit and vegetables sector, the abolition of the compensation mechanism in trade between Portugal and the other Member States; Council Regulation (EEC) No 743/93 on the list of products subject to the supplementary trade mechanism as regards consignment to Portugal; Council Regulation (EEC) No 744/93 laying down general rules for applying the supplementary trade mechanism to deliveries in Portugal of products other than fruit and vegetables; Council Regulation (EEC) No 745/93 amending Regulation (EEC) No 3651/90 laying down general rules for applying the supplementary trade mechanism to the movement of fresh fruit and vegetables between Portugal and the other Member States; Council Regulation (EEC) No 746/93 on the granting of aid to encourage the formation and facilitate the operation of producer organizations as provided for in Regulations (EEC) Nos 1035/72 and 1360/78 in Portugal; Council Regulation (EEC) No 747/93 derogating, with regard to the granting to Portugal of the suckler cow premium, from Regulation (EEC) No 805/68 on the common organization of the market in beef and veal.

Reference: Council Regulations (EEC) Nos 3814/92 to 3818/92; OJ L 387, 31.12.1992; Bull. EC 12-1992, point 1.3.210

Commission proposals: OJ C 335, 18.12.1992; COM(92) 253; Bull. EC 11-1992, point 1.3.161
Parliament opinion: OJ C 21, 25.1.1993; Bull. EC 12-1992, point 1.3.210

Adopted on 17 March. These Regulations eliminate all border controls in connection with the transitional arrangements provided for by the Act of Accession of Portugal and bring Portuguese agriculture into the single market. They stem from a set of proposals covering both Spain and Portugal, the Spanish side of which was adopted by the Council in December (Regulations (EEC) Nos 3814/92 to 3818/92). There are a number of counterbalancing support provisions for Portuguese agriculture, in particular an increase in the premium for suckler cows and in the Portuguese reserve for that premium, and in the aid for producer organizations.

OJ L 77, 31.3.1993

Temporary compensation for German farmers

1.2.110. Proposal for a Council Decision on further temporary national compensation for farmers in Germany.

Reference: Council Decision 92/392/EEC on temporary national compensation for farmers in Germany: OJ L 215, 30.7.1992; Bull. EC 6-1992, point 1.3.147

Adopted by the Commission on 9 March. The proposal would authorize Germany to continue granting aid but in decreasing maximum amounts (DM 2 200 million in 1993, DM 1 500 million in 1994 and DM 750 million in 1995) leading to total abolition at the end of 1995.

OJ C 97, 6.4.1993; COM(93) 94

Agricultural structures and rural development

1.2.111. Council Regulation (EEC) No 698/93 amending Regulation (EEC) No 1360/78 on producer groups and associations thereof.

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

Economic and Social Committee opinion: OJ C 79, 30.3.1992; Bull. EC 1/2-1992, point 1.3.174

Parliament opinion: OJ C 125, 18.5.1992; Bull. EC 4-1992, point 1.3.124

Adopted on 23 March. The Regulation continues the aid scheme for the launching of producer groups and organizations thereof.

OJ L 74, 27.3.1993

1.2.112. Proposal for a Council Decision fixing the maximum amount eligible for expenditure on the employment of trained agricultural advisers pursuant to Regulation (EEC) No 270/79.

Basic Regulation: Council Regulation (EEC) No 270/79 on the development of agricultural advisory services in Italy (OJ L 38, 14.2.1979), as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1094/88: OJ L 106, 27.4.1988; Bull. EC 4-1988, point 2.1.148

Adopted by the Commission on 3 March. The proposal would raise to ECU 25 000 the maximum eligible amount of the cost of employing advisers trained in Italy under Regulation (EEC) No 270/79, in line with the trend of wage costs since the Regulation was adopted.

OJ C 79, 20.3.1993; COM(93) 74

1.2.113. Proposal for a Council Regulation on measures adjusting certain sectors of the Portuguese food industry.

Reference: Regulations (EEC) Nos 738/93 to 747/93 adjusting or discontinuing transitional measures applicable for Portugal: OJ L 77, 31.3.1993; point 1.2.109 above

Adopted by the Commission on 9 March. The proposal would accompany elimination of the accession mechanisms and entry of Portuguese agriculture into the single market by providing structural adjustment aid over three years of up to ECU 60 million, to be granted on terms to be set by the national authorities, for modernization of the Portuguese food industry.

OJ C 87, 27.3.1993; COM(93) 79

Legislation

1.2.114. Proposal for a Council Regulation on Community plant variety rights.

Commission proposal: OJ C 244, 28.9.1990; COM(90) 347; Bull. EC 7/8-1990, point 1.3.166
Economic and Social Committee opinion: OJ C 60, 8.3.1991; Bull. EC 12-1990, point 1.3.183
Parliament opinion: OJ C 305, 23.11.1992; Bull. EC 10-1992, point 1.3.111

Amended proposal adopted by the Commission on 29 March.

OJ C 113, 23.4.1993; COM(93) 104

1.2.115. Parliament resolution on organic production of agricultural products and foodstuffs.

Reference: Council Regulation (EEC) No 2092/91 on organic production of agricultural products and indications referring thereto on agricultural products and foodstuffs: OJ L 198, 22.7.1991; Bull. EC 6-1991, point 1.2.153

Adopted on 12 March. Parliament asked the Commission not to authorize, through the implementing provisions for Regulation (EEC) No 2092/91, granting of the organic label for preparations or products containing genetically modified micro-organisms.

OJ C 115, 26.4.1993

Prices and related measures

1.2.116. Proposals for Council Regulations on agricultural prices and related measures (1993/94).

Commission proposals: OJ C 80, 20.3.1993; COM(93) 36; Bull. EC 1/2-1993, point 1.2.167

Economic and Social Committee opinion on 24 March. The Committee considered that while implementation of CAP reform remained desirable any further fall in farm incomes had to be avoided. It called accordingly for no reduction in the monthly increases for cereals, withdrawal of the co-responsibility levy from 1 April 1993, changes in the staggering of premiums for bovine animals, price adjustments for Mediterranean products, maintenance of the intervention price for japonica rice at the same level as for indica rice and higher aid for boxes of silkworm eggs.

Market organization

Cereals

1.2.117. Proposal for a Council Regulation amending Regulation (EEC) No 2731/75 fixing standard qualities for common wheat, rye, barley, maize, sorghum and durum wheat.

Regulation to be amended: Council Regulation (EEC) No 2731/75 (OJ L 281, 1.11.1975), as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 2094/87: OJ L 196, 17.7.1987; Bull. EC 7/8-1987, point 2.1.187

Adopted by the Commission on 25 March. The proposal would establish for each cereal a single standard quality for which the intervention, target and threshold prices will be set.

OJ C 112, 22.4.1993; COM(93) 122

Fresh fruit and vegetables

1.2.118. Council Regulation (EEC) No 638/93 amending Regulation (EEC) No 1035/72 on the common organization of the market in fruit and vegetables.

Commission proposal: OJ C 307, 25.11.1992; COM(92) 442; Bull. EC 10-1992, point 1.3.133
Economic and Social Committee opinion: OJ C 73, 15.3.1993; Bull. EC 1/2-1993, point 1.2.173

Endorsed by Parliament on 12 March subject to inclusion of sugar apples and passion fruit in the common organization.

OJ C 115, 26.4.1993

Adopted on 17 March. The Regulation replaces national quantitative restrictions by import licensing and adds new products to the market organization.

OJ L 69, 20.3.1993

1.2.119. Council Regulation (EEC) No 668/93 on the introduction of a limit to the granting of production aid for processed tomato products.

Commission proposal: COM(92) 474; Bull. EC 11-1992, point 1.3.195

Economic and Social Committee opinion: OJ C 108, 19.4.1993; Bull EC 1/2-1993, point 1.2.176

Endorsed by Parliament on 12 March subject to the involvement of a joint trade organization in quota allocation, changes in the possibilities for transfer between the different types of processed tomatoes and provision for adjustment of quantities in line with demand. Parliament also drew attention to the United States' import duties on processed tomatoes.

OJ C 115, 26.4.1993

Adopted on 17 March. The Regulation reintroduces volume limits on production aid quotas on the same lines as applied up to 1991/92. Member States' individual quantities are further divided by product category (concentrate, tinned whole peeled, other).

OJ L 72, 25.3.1993

Wine

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

Regulation to be amended: Council Regulation (EEC) No 1442/88 (OJ L 132, 28.5.1988; Bull. EC 5-1988, point 2.1.117), as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1869/92: OJ L 189, 9.7.1992; Bull EC 6-1992, point 1.3.183

Adopted by the Commission on 22 March. The proposal would continue EAGGF-Guarantee financing of permanent abandonment premiums to 31 December 1996, make the scheme compatible with land consolidation and parcel exchange, help prevent fraud and exclude land in Greece used to grow grapes for drying.

OJ C 105, 16.4.1993; COM(93) 85

Milk and milk products

1.2.121. Commission reports to the Council on the market situation for milk and milk products and the progress made by Greece, Spain and Italy in applying the milk quota scheme, accompanied by:

□ an amended proposal for a Council Regulation establishing an additional levy in the milk and milk products sector;

□ a proposal for a Council Regulation amending Regulation (EEC) No 2072/92 fixing the target price for milk and the intervention prices for butter, skimmed milk powder and Grana padano and Parmigiano-Reggiano cheeses for two annual periods from 1 July 1993 to 30 June 1995;

□ an amended proposal for a Council Regulation fixing the threshold prices for certain milk products for the 1993/94 milk year.

References:

Proposal for a Council Regulation establishing an additional levy in the milk and milk products sector: OJ C 337, 31.12.1991; COM(91) 409; Bull. EC 10-1991, point 1.2.101

Council conclusions on the CAP reform proposals for the milk sector: Bull. EC 5-1992, point 1.1.141

Council conclusions on Italian milk quotas: Bull. EC 12-1992, point 1.3.240

Proposal for a Council Regulation fixing the threshold prices for certain milk products for the 1993/94 milk year: COM(93) 36; Bull. EC 1/2-1993, point 1.2.167 (1993/94 prices package)

Adopted by the Commission on 9 March. The purpose of these reports, prepared at the Council's request, is to provide the information it needs to take decisions on certain matters previously announced for examination: reductions in the intervention price for butter and in milk quotas in 1993 and 1994 and increases in the quotas assigned to Greece, Spain and Italy, with a view to rapid transition to full application of the quota system in these countries.

The Commission finds that while total consumption of milk products has been stable over the last few years, butter consumption has dropped markedly, and accordingly proposes a 5% reduction in the butter intervention price and deferral of the proposed milk quota reduction.

In view of the considerable progress made by Spain towards effective implementation of the quota system the Commission proposes that the Spanish quota be increased for 1993/94. For Greece and Italy it finds that despite the

progress made a number of requirements remain to be met and accordingly proposes that the situation be re-examined at a later date.

OJ C 112, 22.4.1993; COM(93) 109

1.2.122. Council Regulation (EEC) No 748/93 amending Regulation (EEC) No 3950/92 establishing an additional levy in the milk and milk products sector.

Regulation amended: Council Regulation (EEC) No 3950/92 establishing an additional levy in the milk and milk products sector: OJ L 405, 31.12.1992; Bull. EC 12-1992, point 1.3.239

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

Parliament opinion: OJ C 94, 13.4.1992; Bull. EC 3-1992, point 1.2.147

Adopted on 17 March. The purpose of this Regulation, stemming from the same proposal as Regulation (EEC) No 3950/92 and the proposal to increase the Spanish quota (→ point 1.2.121) is, pending a decision of a more permanent nature, to prevent a legal vacuum following expiry of the quotas on 31 March. These are renewed for one year and increased by the amounts of the Community reserve as allocated on that date.

OJ L 77, 31.3.1993

1.2.123. Proposal for a Council Regulation allocating a special reference quantity to certain producers of milk and milk products.

References:

Council Regulation (EEC) No 857/84 adopting general rules for application of the additional levy: OJ L 90, 1.4.1984; Bull. EC 3-1984, point 1.2.4

Communication from the Council and the Commission regarding milk and milk products ('SLOM' producers): SEC(92) 1480; Bull. EC 7/8-1992, point 1.3.206

Judgment of the Court of Justice, 3.12.1992 (Case C-264/90): OJ C 1, 5.1.1993

Adopted by the Commission on 22 March. With the repeal of Regulation (EEC) No 857/84 new provisions applying to producers who entered into a non-marketing or conversion commitment ('SLOM' producers) are required that take account of the latest judgment of the Court of Justice.

OJ C 107, 17.4.1993; COM(93) 89

Milk, beef and veal

1.2.124. Council Regulation (EEC) No 660/93 extending the 1992/93 marketing year in the milk and beef and veal sectors.

Commission proposal: OJ C 80, 20.3.1993; COM(93) 36; Bull. EC 1/2-1993, point 1.2.167 (1993/94 prices package)

Adopted on 16 March. The Regulation extends the 1992/93 marketing year to 30 June for milk and to 4 July for beef and veal.

OJ L 71, 24.3.1993

Poultrymeat and eggs

1.2.125. Proposal for a Council Regulation amending Regulation (EEC) No 2771/75 on the common organization of the market in eggs, Regulation (EEC) No 2777/75 on the common organization of the market in poultrymeat, Regulation (EEC) No 827/68 on the common organization of the market in certain products listed in Annex II to the Treaty and Regulation (EEC) No 2658/87 on the tariff and statistical nomenclature and on the Common Customs Tariff.

Commission proposal: OJ C 326, 11.12.1992; COM(92) 428; Bull. EC 11-1992, point 1.3.214

Endorsed by Parliament on 12 March.

OJ C 115, 26.4.1993

Endorsed by the Economic and Social Committee on 24 March.

State aid

Decisions to raise no objection

Germany

1.2.126. Commission decision on measures for preserving traditional landscapes in Saxony.

Adopted on 9 March. Most of the measures fall within the scope of the various Regulations on socio-structural action and will be the subject

of separate positions in regard to these. On communal grassland the Commission reserves the right under Article 93(1) of the Treaty to review its position.

1.2.127. Commission decision on aid for building a training and information centre at Barth (Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania).

Adopted on 9 March. The aid is for a project also involving construction of 105 hectares of glasshouses. Any aid in regard to these will be examined separately by the Commission.

Spain

1.2.128. Commission decision on aid for restructuring cooperatives and other agricultural groupings in Catalonia.

Adopted on 24 March. The aid is to be used mainly to set up new cooperatives and merge existing ones and for investment, commercial promotion, training and the launching of new activities.

France

1.2.129. Commission decision on aid granted by the Comité technique interprofessionnel des fruits et légumes.

Adopted on 9 March. The aid is financed by parafiscal charges not made on imports.

Decisions to initiate proceedings

Germany

1.2.130. Commission decision on aid to modernize a grain mill at Dresden.

Adopted on 24 March. Given the overcapacity of the milling industry the planned investment does not appear to meet the Commission's selection criteria for processing and marketing of agricultural products.

Italy

1.2.131. Commission decision on aid reducing irrigation water tariffs and for the distillation of wine.

Adopted on 24 March. These appear to be operational aids and the aid for the distillation of wine appears to infringe the provisions of the wine market organization.

Decision to propose appropriate measures

United Kingdom

1.2.132. Commission decision on aid for cattle breeding and investment aid for dairy production on Guernsey.

Reference: Council Regulation (EEC) No 706/73 concerning the Community arrangements applicable to the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man for trade in agricultural products: OJ L 68, 15.3.1973

Adopted on 9 March. Guernsey is not part of the Community and under Council Regulation (EEC) No 706/73 only Article 93(1) and the first sentence of Article 93(3) apply. The Commission is accordingly recommending appropriate action to the United Kingdom authorities, in particular reduction of the rate of certain aids.

International matters

EFTA countries

1.2.133. Council Decision 93/239/EEC on the conclusion of agreements in the form of an exchange of letters between the Community and Austria, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden on provisional application of certain arrangements in the field of agriculture.

References:

Bilateral agricultural agreements between the Community and the EFTA countries: Bull. EC 5-1992, point 1.2.1

Council conclusions on the European Economic Area and the consequences of the 'no' vote in the Swiss referendum: Bull. EC 12-1992, point 1.4.3

Proposals adopted by the Commission on 10 March.

COM(93) 100

Adopted on 15 March. Approves provisional application from 15 April of the agricultural agreements between the Community and each of the EFTA countries except Switzerland.

OJ L 109, 1.5.1993

1.2.134. Proposal for a Council Regulation laying down certain provisions for application of the bilateral agreements on agriculture between the Community and Austria, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden.

Basic Decision: Council Decision on conclusion of the agreements: point 1.2.133 above

Adopted on 31 March. The proposal sets procedures for adoption of implementing provisions for the Decision on provisional application of the bilateral agricultural agreements between the Community and the EFTA countries except Switzerland.

COM(93) 137

Fisheries

Review and future development of the common fisheries policy

1.2.135. Commission communication to the Council and Parliament on European fisheries research: current position and prospects.

Adopted on 16 March. The communication assesses the strengths and weaknesses of the research apparatus in the Member States as well as in the Community and international support and cooperation mechanisms. On this basis the Commission proposes guidelines for better concentrating Community action on the

areas and mechanisms where it will be most effective.

COM(93) 95

1.2.136. Proposal for a Council Regulation establishing a control system applicable to the common fisheries policy.

Commission proposal: OJ C 280, 29.10.1992; COM(92) 392; Bull. EC 9-1992, point 1.2.135

Parliament opinion: OJ C 21, 25.1.1993; Bull. EC 12-1992, point 1.3.268

Economic and Social Committee opinion: OJ C 108, 19.4.1993; Bull. EC 1/2-1993, point 1.2.195

Amended proposal adopted by the Commission on 17 March.

OJ C 98, 7.4.1993; COM(93) 107

Resources

Internal aspects

1.2.137. Proposal for a Council Regulation amending Regulation (EEC) No 3919/92 fixing, for certain fish stocks and groups of fish stocks, the total allowable catches for 1993 and certain conditions under which they may be fished.

Regulation to be amended: Council Regulation (EEC) No 3919/92: OJ L 397, 31.12.1992; Bull. EC 12-1992, point 1.3.261

Adopted by the Commission on 4 March. The proposal takes account of the outcome of the consultations between the Community and Norway and Sweden on reciprocal fishing arrangements for 1993 in the Skagerrak and Kattegat.

COM(93) 77

External aspects

Angola

1.2.138. Council Regulation (EEC) No 594/93 on the conclusion of the Protocol defining, for the period from 3 May 1992 to 2 May 1994, the fishing possibilities and financial compen-

sation provided in the Agreement between the Community and Angola on fishing off Angola.

Commission proposal: OJ C 188, 25.7.1992; COM(92) 289; Bull. EC 7/8-1992, point 1.3.231
Parliament opinion: OJ C 72, 15.3.1993; Bull. EC 1/2-1993, point 1.2.197

Adopted on 8 March.

OJ L 64, 16.3.1993

Baltic States

1.2.139. Council Regulations (EEC) Nos 519/93, 520/93 and 521/93 on the conclusion of fisheries agreements between the Community and Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania.

Commission proposal: OJ C 304, 21.11.1992; COM(92) 431; Bull. EC 10-1992, point 1.3.163
Parliament opinion: OJ C 72, 15.3.1993; Bull. EC 1/2-1993, point 1.2.199

Adopted on 2 March. These agreements, concluded for a period of 10 years, provide in particular for the exchange of quotas and reciprocal access to the contracting parties' fishing zones in the Baltic, geared to the conservation and rational management of stocks. They also aim to promote the establishment of joint ventures between enterprises in the contracting parties.

OJ L 56, 9.3.1993

Madagascar

1.2.140. Proposal for a Council Regulation on the conclusion of the Protocol defining, for the period 21 May 1992 to 20 May 1995, the fishing opportunities and the financial contribution provided for by the Agreement between the Community and Madagascar on fishing off Madagascar.

Commission proposal: OJ C 201, 8.8.1992; COM(92) 308; Bull. EC 7/8-1992, point 1.3.234

Endorsed by Parliament on 12 March, subject to an amendment calling on the Council to notify Parliament of any intended changes.

OJ C 115, 26.4.1993

Mozambique

1.2.141. Council Regulation (EEC) No 593/93 on the conclusion of the Protocol establishing, for the period 1 January 1992 to 30 September 1993, the fishing opportunities and the financial contribution provided for in the Agreement between the Community and Mozambique on fisheries relations.

Commission proposal: COM(92) 12; Bull. EC 1/2-1992, point 1.3.245

Parliament opinion: OJ C 72, 15.3.1993; Bull. EC 1/2-1993, point 1.2.200

Adopted on 8 March.

OJ L 64, 16.3.1993

Russia

1.2.142. Recommendation for a Council Decision authorizing the Commission to negotiate a fisheries agreement with the Russian Federation.

Adopted by the Commission on 17 March. The Commission would negotiate with the Russian Federation a fisheries agreement providing, in particular, for access for the Community fleet to the fishing zones of the Barents Sea and the Baltic.

Seychelles

1.2.143. Proposal for a Council Regulation on the conclusion of the Protocol defining, for the period from 18 January 1993 to 17 January 1996, the fishing opportunities and the financial contribution provided for by the Agreement between the Community and the Seychelles on fishing off the Seychelles; proposal for a Council Decision on the conclusion of the Agreement in the form of an exchange of letters concerning the provisional application of the Protocol.

Reference: EEC-Seychelles fishing Agreement; OJ L 119, 7.5.1987; Bull. EC 10-1987, point 2.1.186

Adopted by the Commission on 18 March.

OJ C 100, 8.4.1993; COM(93) 90

Sweden

1.2.144. Council Regulation (EEC) No 661/93 allocating additional catch quotas among Member States for vessels fishing in Swedish waters for 1993.

Commission proposal: COM(93) 59; Bull. EC 1/2-1993, point 1.2.202

Adopted on 18 March.

OJ L 71, 24.3.1993

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

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

Regulation to be amended: Council Regulation (EEC) No 2245/85 (OJ L 210, 7.8.1985), as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 2004/92: OJ L 203, 21.7.1992; Bull. EC 7/8-1992, point 1.3.232

Adopted by the Commission on 11 March. The proposal would integrate the latest CCAMLR recommendations into Community legislation.

COM(93) 65

Market organization

1.2.146. Council Regulation (EEC) No 697/93 amending Regulation (EEC) No 3687/91 on the common organization of the market in fishery products and Regulation (EEC) No 2658/87 on the tariff and statistical nomenclature and on the Common Customs Tariff.

Commission proposal: OJ C 28, 2.2.1993; COM(92) 529; Bull. EC 12-1992, point 1.3.285

Economic and Social Committee opinion: OJ C 108, 19.4.1993; Bull. EC 1/2-1993, point 1.2.205

Endorsed by Parliament on 12 March.

OJ C 115, 26.4.1993

Adopted on 17 March. The Regulations are designed to avoid any confusion between trout and Pacific salmon, which are classified separ-

ately in the Common Customs Tariff and subject to different rates of duty.

OJ L 76, 30.3.1993

1.2.147. Proposal for a Council Regulation setting up specific measures in favour of cephalopods producers permanently based in the Canary Islands.

Commission proposal: OJ C 17, 22.1.1993; COM(92) 567; Bull. EC 12-1992, point 1.3.286

Endorsed by the Economic and Social Committee on 24 March.

1.2.148. Commission Regulation (EEC) No 695/93 adopting safeguard measures applicable to the placing in free circulation of fishery products landed in the Community by fishing vessels from third countries.

Basic Regulation: Council Regulation (EEC) No 3759/92 on the common organization of the market in fishery and aquaculture products: OJ L 388, 31.12.1992; Bull. EC 12-1992, point 1.3.284

Adopted on 25 March. Having regard to the deterioration of the Community market in white fish, this Regulation, adopted pursuant to Regulation (EEC) No 3759/92, subjects direct landings by vessels of non-member countries, until 30 June 1993, to safeguard measures consisting of checks on compliance with health rules, marketing standards and the prices set for Community producers.

OJ L 73, 26.3.1993

State aid*Decisions to raise no objection***Spain**

1.2.149. Commission decision on aid for the modernization of the fishing fleet and training of personnel in fisheries enterprises in the province of La Coruña, Galicia.

Adopted on 24 March. The modernization aid is earmarked for vessels not exceeding 6.5 metres in length, with priority for investments

in the purchase of engines. The training aid involves subsidies for personnel of enterprises with up to 10 workers for participation in courses and training visits. These aids comply with Community legislation and the objectives of the multiannual guidance programme for the fishing fleet in Spain.

Netherlands

1.2.150. Commission decision on aid to the fund for research into the landing of fish.

Adopted on 24 March. The aid in question is granted in the form of subsidies or loans and financed by a parafiscal charge which is not levied on imported products.

A people's Europe

Public health

Cancer

1.2.151. Commission report on the evaluation of the effectiveness of Community action undertaken in the context of the 'Europe against cancer' programme (1987-92).

Reference: Decision 90/238/EEC of the Council and the representatives of the governments of the Member States meeting within the Council adopting a 1990-94 action plan in the context of the 'Europe against cancer' programme: OJ L 137, 30.5.1990; Bull. EC 5-1990, point 1.2.235

Previous report: Commission report on the implementation of the first plan of action 1987-89: COM(90) 185; Bull. EC 5-1990, point 1.2.234

Adopted on 15 March. The aim of the Commission is to reduce the number of deaths from cancer by 15% by the year 2000. To achieve this aim, it has chosen to place emphasis on prevention and information by developing a strategy of more extensive partnership. Given the positive results so far, the Commission

proposes to step up the programme and increase its funding.

COM(93) 93

AIDS

1.2.152. Commission report on the implementation of the plan of action in 1991 and 1992 in the framework of the 'Europe against AIDS' programme (1991-93).

Reference: Decision 91/317/EEC of the Council and the Ministers for Health of the Member States meeting within the Council adopting a plan of action in the framework of the 1991-93 'Europe against AIDS' programme: OJ L 175, 4.7.1991; Bull. EC 6-1991, point 1.2.215

Adopted on 10 March. The principal method of implementing the programme has been to provide support for projects submitted to the Commission by organizations involved in AIDS-related activities, but the Commission itself has also been the originator of a number of projects and initiatives. It considers that the 'Europe against AIDS' programme serves as a useful complement to the work carried out by the Member States and intends to make the programme more transparent and to publicize it more widely.

COM(93) 42

Solidarity

Measures to help disaster victims

Greece

1.2.153. Commission decision to grant emergency aid to earthquake victims in the Pyrgos region.

Approved on 31 March. The Commission decided in principle to grant up to ECU 400 000 in emergency aid to the victims of the earthquake which occurred in Greece on 26 and 27 March.

France

1.2.154. Parliament resolution on the oyster-farming crisis in the Marennes-Oléron basin.

Adopted on 11 March. Parliament called on the Commission to grant emergency aid to compensate oyster farmers for the losses they have sustained owing to the sales ban on and subsequent poor sales of oysters contaminated by toxins.

OJ C 115, 26.4.1993

Human rights

1.2.155. Parliament resolution on respect for human rights in the European Community.

References:

Commission communication on Community accession to the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms: Bull. EC 11-1990, point 1.3.203

Parliament resolution on human rights: OJ C 240, 16.9.1991; Bull. EC 7/8-1991, point 1.3.92

Adopted on 11 March. Given that there is no provision under Community law for specific checks on respect for human rights, Parliament urged the Commission to draw up an action programme with a view to the establishment of a consistent and coordinated human rights policy and to produce a White Paper to this end. It also called for the Community to enter rapidly into negotiations with a view to its accession to the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms.

Parliament drew the attention of the Community institutions and the Member States to a wide range of issues including the need to combat racism, xenophobia and all forms of discrimination, including political and trade union discrimination, the abolition of the death penalty, emergency criminal laws, conditions of detention, conscientious objection, the fight against organized crime, legal guarantees for foreigners, and the acquisition and/or retention of nationality. It feels strongly that each and every individual should be able to enjoy economic, social and cultural rights, which — given the indivisibility of human rights — should be afforded the same measure of protection as civil and political rights.

Lastly, Parliament expressed concern at the increase in the volume of data exchanged since completion of the internal market and called for the harmonization of national legislation to prevent infringement of the right to privacy.

OJ C 115, 26.4.1993

1.2.156. Parliament resolution on the abduction of children.

Adopted on 9 March. Parliament drew attention to the scale of international child abduction in the Community. Stressing that the right of the child to both parents is a basic provision of family law and that the right of custody must not preclude rights of access, it advocated the establishment of family conciliation networks to resolve disputes between parents, especially those of different nationalities. It then called on the Commission to submit a communication to it on all aspects of the international abduction of children in a European area without frontiers, including the possibility of promoting a specific Community instrument.

OJ C 115, 26.4.1993

3. The role of the Community in the world

Enlargement

Norway

1.3.1. Commission opinion on Norway's application for membership.

References:

Conclusions of the Maastricht European Council: Bull. EC 12-1991, point I.4

Conclusions of the Lisbon European Council: Bull. EC 6-1992, point I.4

Commission report on 'Europe and the challenge of enlargement': Supplement 3/92 — Bull. EC

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

Agreement establishing the European Economic Area: Bull. EC 5-1992, point 1.2.1

Conclusions of the Edinburgh European Council: Bull. EC 12-1992, point I.6

Application for membership: Bull. EC 11-1992, point 1.4.3

Adopted by the Commission on 24 March. Norway's application for membership of the European Community is viewed favourably. Negotiations will be conducted under Article 0 of the Treaty on European Union subsequent to its entry into force; they cannot be concluded until the Treaty has been ratified by all Member States.

In its opinion the Commission underlines that accession by Norway, which will have to accept the *acquis communautaire* including the provisions of the Treaty on European Union, does not pose any political problems. In addition, Norway is a founding member of NATO and an associate member of the WEU.

Nor should it create any serious economic difficulties; free trade in industrial products between Norway and the Community is already well established by virtue of the 1973

Free Trade Agreements and ratification of the Agreement on the European Economic Area is evidence of Norway's readiness to adopt a substantial part of the *acquis communautaire*.

After analysing the impact of Norway's accession in various areas, the Commission does, however, point out that problems could arise in certain of them, notably the common agricultural policy, fisheries, regional policy, energy and State monopolies (alcoholic beverages, in particular). Nevertheless, in the Commission's view, it should be possible to find satisfactory solutions to these problems in the course of the accession negotiations.

COM(93) 142

European Free Trade Association

Relations with EFTA

European Economic Area

1.3.2. Agreement establishing the European Economic Area (EEA).

Signing of the Agreement: Bull. EC 5-1992, point 1.2.1

Assent given by Parliament: OJ C 305, 23.11.1992; Bull. EC 10-1992, point 1.4.1

Council conclusions on the European Economic Area and the consequences of the 'no' vote in the Swiss referendum of 6 December: Bull. EC 12-1992, point 1.4.3

Commission recommendation and Council Decision on the conclusion of a Protocol adjusting the Agreement: Bull. EC 1/2-1993, point 1.3.3

Initialling of adjustment Protocol: Bull. EC 1/2-1993, point 1.3.3

The Commission adopted a proposal for a Council Decision on the conclusion of the Agreement on the EEA as adjusted by the above Protocol on 9 March.

COM(93) 98

The Council (Economic and Financial Affairs) adopted the decision to sign the adjustment Protocol on 15 March.

Signing of Protocol adjusting the Agreement on the European Economic Area on 17 March. The Protocol will enable the Agreement on the EEA to be implemented without Switzerland, which may nevertheless participate in the EEA at a later date if it so wishes.

The Protocol also reflects the outcome of the renegotiation of the financial mechanism, in particular the fact that the EFTA States are to assume responsibility for what was initially intended to be Switzerland's contribution.

It has also been agreed that if Liechtenstein wishes to play a full part in the EEA, it will have to redefine its relations with Switzerland, given that the existence of close administrative and legal links, and more especially a customs union, between those two countries is incompatible with Liechtenstein's participation in the EEA independently of Switzerland.

1.3.3. Council Decision on the conclusion of the agreements in the form of an exchange of letters between the Community, on the one hand, and Austria, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden, on the other, concerning the provisional application of the agreements concerning certain arrangements for agriculture (→ point 1.2.133).

Bilateral relations

Finland

1.3.4. Visit to Helsinki by Mr van den Broek on 16 and 17 March.

Mr van den Broek met the President, Dr Koivisto, the Prime Minister, Mr Aho, the Foreign Minister, Mr Väyrynen, and the Minister for Foreign Trade, Mr Salolainen. The discussions

focused mainly on the ratification of the Treaty on the EEA and the negotiations on Finland's membership of the Community.

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

Central Europe

Assistance for Central Europe

1.3.5. Proposal for a Council Regulation amending Regulation (EEC) No 3906/89 on economic aid to certain countries of Central and Eastern Europe.

Regulation to be amended: Council Regulation (EEC) No 3906/89 (OJ L 375, 23.12.1989; Bull. EC 12-1989, point 2.2.25), as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 2334/92: OJ L 227, 11.8.1992; Bull. EC 7/8-1992, point 1.4.27

Adopted by the Commission on 23 March. The Commission proposes that Regulation (EEC) No 3906/89 be amended to include the Czech Republic and Slovakia, which succeeded the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic on 1 January 1993, among the countries of Central and Eastern Europe eligible for the PHARE programme.

OJ C 110, 20.4.1993; COM(93) 113

Bilateral relations

Baltic States

1.3.6. Own-initiative opinion of the Economic and Social Committee on Community relations with the Baltic States.

Reference: Trade and cooperation Agreements with Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania: OJ L 403, 31.12.1992; Bull. EC 12-1992, point 1.4.9

Adopted by the Economic and Social Committee on 24 March. Noting that the process of introducing market economies in the Baltic States was beset with problems of all kinds, the Committee stressed the need to make this transition 'socially acceptable', chiefly by coordinating the economic, financial and social policies. The Committee also considered the establishment of relations of cooperation to be a matter of priority, in order to eliminate the economic and social imbalances between Eastern and Western Europe, and regarded the trade and cooperation Agreements between the Community and the Baltic States to be an important first step towards strengthening relations with them. It did, however, call for Europe Agreements to be concluded, and for their preambles to include a reference to the social dimension of the process of European integration. The Committee also emphasized the central role which should be given to political dialogue in these Agreements.

1.3.7. Council Decision 93/166/EEC granting a Community guarantee to the European Investment Bank against losses under loans for investment projects in Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania (→ point 1.6.27).

Bulgaria

1.3.8. Europe (association) Agreement between the European Communities and their Member States, of the one part, and Bulgaria, of the other part.

Agreed by the Council: Bull. EC 9-1991, point 1.3.17

Recommendation for a Decision: Bull. EC 1/2-1992, point 1.4.7

Negotiating directives: Bull. EC 5-1992, point 1.2.12

Initialling of the Agreement: Bull. EC 12-1992, point 1.4.11

Commission Decision and proposal for a Council Decision on the conclusion of the Agreement: COM(93) 45; Bull. EC 1/2-1993, point 1.3.7

Decision on the signature of the Agreement adopted by the Council and Agreement signed on 8 March. The Agreement was signed by Niels Helveg Petersen, the Danish Foreign Minister and President of the Council, Sir Leon

Brittan and Hans van den Broek of the Commission, the Member States' Foreign Ministers and Mr Berov, Bulgaria's Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs. The signing of this Agreement is a milestone in the development of relations between the Community and Member States and Bulgaria, and takes full account of the process of political and economic reform on which the country has embarked. Against this background, the Agreement enshrines as essential components of the relationship of association the values of democratic pluralism, the rule of law, observance of human rights and the market economy. It provides for the progressive establishment over 10 years of a Community-Bulgaria free trade area, with Bulgaria initially receiving preferential treatment (the Community will eliminate all quantitative restrictions from the outset, and phase out customs duties over four years, while Bulgaria will have 10 years for this process). Provision has been made for special protocols for ECSC products and textiles, and special concessions will apply to agriculture. Special emphasis is laid on political dialogue, which is to be regular and conducted at the highest political level, notably in the setting of the Association Council. A special section deals with implementation of the principle of non-discrimination for Bulgarians in employment in a Member State, reciprocal national treatment in relation to the right of establishment and the gradual introduction of the principles of freedom to provide services and free movement of capital. The section dealing with competition, aid and intellectual property provides for the phasing-in of Community rules in Bulgaria. Cooperation will cover economic, cultural and financial matters.

1.3.9. Interim Agreement on trade and trade-related matters between the European Economic Community and the European Coal and Steel Community, of the one part, and Bulgaria, of the other part.

Initialling of the Agreement: Bull. EC 12-1992, point 1.4.12

Proposal for a Council Decision and draft Commission Decision on the conclusion of the Agreement: COM(93) 46; Bull. EC 1/2-1993, point 1.3.8

Decision on the signature of the Agreement adopted by the Council and Agreement signed on 8 March. The Interim Agreement is intended to enable the trade provisions of the Europe Agreement to be implemented pending the latter's entry into force.

Romania

1.3.10. Interim Agreement on trade and trade-related matters between the European Economic Community and the European Coal and Steel Community, of the one part, and Romania, of the other part.

Proposal for a Council Decision and draft Commission Decision on the conclusion of the Agreement: COM(92) 510; Bull. EC 12-1992, point 1.4.15

Parliament opinion: OJ C 72, 15.3.1993; Bull. EC 1/2-1993, point 1.3.10

Signature of the Agreement: Bull. EC 1/2-1993, point 1.3.10

Decision 93/186/EEC on the conclusion of the Agreement on behalf of the European Economic Community adopted by the Council on 8 March.

OJ L 81, 2.4.1993

Decision 93/187/ECSC on the conclusion of the Agreement on behalf of the European Coal and Steel Community adopted by the Commission on 8 March.

OJ L 81, 2.4.1993

1.3.11. Commission Decision allocating food aid to Romania.

Adopted by the Commission on 31 March. The Decision made an allocation of 150 000 tonnes of wheat as food aid. This Community food aid will be accompanied by measures to improve agricultural productivity and enable Romania eventually to return to being self-sufficient in food.

Visegrad countries (Poland, Hungary, the Czech Republic and Slovakia)

1.3.12. Meeting of the Visegrad and EC Foreign Ministers.

References:

Europe (association) Agreements with Hungary, Poland and the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic: Bull. EC 12-1991, point 1.3.2; Bull. EC 9-1992, point 1.3.11

Previous meeting: Bull. EC 10-1992, point 1.4.6

'Towards a closer association with the countries of Central and Eastern Europe' (Commission report): Bull. EC 12-1992, point 1.4.5

Meeting held in Brussels on 8 March. The meeting brought together the Foreign Ministers of Hungary, Poland, the Czech Republic and Slovakia, the Community troika (the current President of the Council and Danish Foreign Minister Niels Helveg Petersen, his predecessor, Douglas Hurd, the UK Foreign Minister, and his successor, Willy Claes, the Belgian Foreign Minister), Hans van den Broek and Sir Leon Brittan.

Mr Helveg Petersen, who chaired the meeting, stated that the Community and Member States were encouraging cooperation among the Visegrad countries, as the grouping was contributing, rather than providing an alternative, to European integration. He also mentioned the work under way in the context of the Commission report entitled 'Towards a closer association with the countries of Central and Eastern Europe', to prepare for the Copenhagen European Council. The ministers of the Visegrad countries called for greater cooperation with the Community, and for political dialogue at ministerial level to be institutionalized.

Finally, the ministers discussed various international issues, such as the situations in Russia, Ukraine and the former Yugoslavia.

1.3.13. Recommendation for a Council Decision authorizing the Commission to negotiate two exchanges of letters, one between the Community and the Czech Republic, and the other between the Community and Slovakia, on the subject of the Republics' readiness to assume the body of obligations stemming from all the agreements concluded between the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic and the European Communities.

References:

Europe (association) Agreement with the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic: Bull. EC 12-1991, point 1.3.2

Recommendation for a Council Decision authorizing the Commission to negotiate two separate Europe Agreements, between the Community and the Czech Republic, and between the Community and Slovakia: Bull. EC 1/2-1993, point 1.3.12

Adopted by the Commission on 15 March. The aim is to negotiate with the Czech Republic and Slovakia exchanges of letters which confirm their readiness to assume the body of obligations stemming from all the agreements concluded between the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic and the European Communities, pending the completion of negotiations for the two separate Europe Agreements.

1.3.14. Parliament resolution on the building of a hydroelectric power station at Gabčíkovo.

Reference: Parliament resolution on the Gabčíkovo-Nagyymaros hydroelectric dam: OJ C 305, 23.11.1992; Bull. EC 10-1992, point 1.4.17

Adopted by Parliament on 12 March. In the light of the effects on nature and the environment of the Gabčíkovo project, and the fact that no progress seems to have been made in providing a temporary solution to the problem of water supplies, a situation which has blocked the start of proceedings in the International Court of Justice in The Hague, Parliament has asked the Commission to provide additional information, as befits its mediating role, and to ensure that a temporary answer to this supply problem is rapidly found. It has also requested the Commission to consider providing financial assistance to Slovakia to compensate for any reduction in its energy output and to propose the establishment of an international nature reserve along the Danube in the area of the Hungarian-Slovak border.

OJ C 115, 26.4.1993

1.3.15. Visit made by Mr van den Broek from 15 to 19 March.

Reference: 'Towards a closer association with the countries of Central and Eastern Europe' (Commission report): Bull. EC 12-1992, point 1.4.5

In Poland, Mr van den Broek saw Lech Walesa, the country's President, Hanna Suchocka, Prime Minister, Krzysztof Skubiszewski, Foreign Minister, Jan Krzysztof Bielecki, Minister for European Community Affairs and Andrzej Arendarski, Minister for Foreign Economic Relations. In Hungary, he saw Mr Goncz, the country's President, and József Antall, Prime Minister. He also saw Michal Kovac, Slovakia's President, Vladimír Mečiar, Prime Minister, and Vaclav Havel, President of the Czech Republic, and Vaclav Klaus, Prime Minister. The essential aim of these talks was to prepare for the discussion at the Copenhagen European Council of future relations between the Community and the Visegrad countries. Also discussed was the process of ratification and implementation of the Europe Agreements between the Community and the countries in question.

1.3.16. Visits made by Sir Leon Brittan from 11 to 15 March and 24 to 26 March.

Sir Leon Brittan visited the Czech Republic, where he saw Vaclav Havel, the country's President, and Vaclav Klaus, Prime Minister, for talks which covered trade relations between the Community and the new Republic, and the possibility of its joining the Community. Sir Leon also visited Slovakia, where he saw Michal Kovac, the country's President, and Vladimír Mečiar, Prime Minister. In Poland he saw Lech Walesa, President, Hanna Suchocka, Prime Minister, and other members of the government. In Hungary he met József Antall, Prime Minister, Béla Kádár, Minister for International Economic Relations, and György Schamschula, Minister for Transport, Telecommunications and Water Management, with whom he signed a memorandum allocating Hungary ECU 5 million of assistance for transport infrastructure under the PHARE programme.

1.3.17. Mrs Scrivener visited Poland on 22 and 23 March.

Mrs Scrivener saw Hanna Suchocka, Poland's Prime Minister, Mr Goryszewski, Deputy Prime Minister, Jan Krzysztof Bielecki, Minister for European Community Affairs, and other members of the government. The dis-

cussions which took place examined the results of cooperation between the Community and Poland. Mrs Scrivener welcomed the progress made with legislation on customs and taxation. The plans made include (with regard to customs) speeding up the development of transit arrangements and strengthening cooperation and mutual assistance in combating fraud, and (with regard to taxation) the introduction of value-added tax on 5 July.

Independent States of the former Soviet Union

Assistance to the independent States of the former Soviet Union

1.3.18. Commission Decision granting further loans to Armenia and Georgia under Council Decision 91/658/EEC.

Reference: Council Decision 91/658/EEC granting a medium-term loan to the Soviet Union and its constituent republics: OJ L 362, 31.12.1991; Bull. EC 12-1991, point 1.3.6

Adopted by the Commission on 31 March. The Commission altered the division of the ECU 1 250 million loan granted to the former Soviet Union and its republics by Decision 91/658/EEC, reallocating an unused sum of ECU 30 million originally for Kazakhstan to Armenia (ECU 20 million) and Georgia (ECU 10 million). These extra loans are intended to help Armenia and Georgia cope with serious difficulties, which include food-supply problems.

Bilateral relations

Partnership and cooperation Agreements with the independent States of the former Soviet Union

1.3.19. Proposal for a Council Decision amending the negotiating directives for the partnership and cooperation Agreements with the independent States of the former Soviet Union.

Recommendation for a Decision: Bull. EC 7/8-1992, point 1.4.3

Negotiating directives: Bull. EC 10-1992, point 1.4.19

Adopted by the Commission on 24 March. The amendments proposed by the Commission at the Council's request are intended to provide for the incorporation of a future developments clause into the Agreement with Russia, when the political and economic circumstances are right, for the eventual establishment of free trade arrangements covering a substantial portion of the partners' trade.

This initiative is set against the overall background of support for Russia, and is intended to contribute to bringing stability to the country.

The Commission is also contemplating the possibility of taking the same step with the other independent States of the former Soviet Union.

1.3.20. Parliament resolution on future Agreements between the Community and the new independent States of the former Soviet Union.

References:

Proposal for a Council Regulation concerning the provision of technical assistance to economic reform and recovery in the independent States of the former Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Mongolia: OJ C 48, 19.2.1993; COM(92) 475; Bull. EC 1/2-1993, point 1.3.15

Proposal for a Council Decision amending the negotiating directives for the partnership and cooperation Agreements with the independent States of the former Soviet Union: point 1.3.19 of this Bulletin

Adopted by Parliament on 12 March. Parliament welcomed the negotiation with the new independent States of the former Soviet Union of partnership and cooperation Agreements intended to contribute to establishing a stable democratic political order, protecting human and minority rights and putting in place a sound market economy. It emphasized the importance it attached to the establishment of a free trade area.

Parliament examined the various components of the draft Agreements. With regard to trade in goods and services, it observed that some sectors would be excluded from the liberalization provided for, and requested the Commission to draw up a report on the possible impact on production and employment if the Community were to liberalize trade in the restricted sectors, and in particular steel and textiles. It noted that the Agreements provided for progressive liberalization of trade in services.

Parliament approved the general principles of economic cooperation set out in the draft Agreements, but considered that there should be greater promotion and support of environmental protection and that the technical assistance programme operated by the Community and the new independent States should be made more efficient. It advocated giving the States access to European Investment Bank resources to finance projects which were in line with the aims of the partnership Agreements. It welcomed the establishment of cultural cooperation and political dialogue between the Community and the independent States.

OJ C 115, 26.4.1993

1.3.21. Proposal for a Council Decision on the conclusion of the Agreements in the form of an exchange of letters with Armenia, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Ukraine, relating to the Agreement on trade and commercial and economic cooperation signed on 18 December 1989 between the European Economic Community, the European Atomic Energy Community and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; proposal for a Council Decision approving the Agreements in the form of an exchange of letters with Armenia, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Ukraine, relating to the Agreement on trade and commercial and economic cooperation signed on 18 December 1989 between the European Economic Community, the European Atomic Energy Community and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; draft Commission Decision on the conclusion by

the European Atomic Energy Community of the Agreements in the form of an exchange of letters with Armenia, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Ukraine.

References:

Council Decision 90/116/EEC and Commission Decision 90/117/Euratom on the conclusion of the Agreement on trade and commercial and economic cooperation between the European Economic Community, the European Atomic Energy Community and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics: OJ L 68, 15.3.1990; Bull. EC 1/2-1990, points 1.2.23 and 1.2.24

Proposal for a Council Decision amending the negotiating directives for the partnership and cooperation Agreements with the independent States of the former Soviet Union: point 1.3.19 of this Bulletin

Proposal for a Council Decision on the conclusion of the Agreements in the form of an exchange of letters with Armenia, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Ukraine, relating to the Agreement on trade in textile products initialled on 11 December 1989 between the European Economic Community and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics: point 1.3.68 of this Bulletin

Adopted by the Commission on 18 March. As a result of the dissolution of the Soviet Union and the negotiations under way for partnership and cooperation Agreements with the new independent States, the Commission is proposing to the parties concerned that they confirm their readiness, until the new Agreements are signed, to fulfil the obligations stemming from the Agreements concluded with the former Soviet Union.

OJ C 110, 20.4.1993; COM(93) 101

Russian Federation

1.3.22. The troika of Community Foreign Ministers and Mr van den Broek visited Moscow on 26 and 27 March.

References:

Proposal for a Council Regulation concerning the provision of technical assistance to economic reform and recovery in the indepen-

dent States of the former Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Mongolia: OJ C 48, 19.2.1993; COM(92) 475; Bull. EC 1/2-1993, point 1.3.15

Proposal for a Council Decision amending the negotiating directives for the partnership and cooperation Agreements with the independent States of the former Soviet Union: point 1.3.19 of this Bulletin

Niels Helveg Petersen, Danish Foreign Minister and President of the Council, Willy Claes, Belgian Foreign Minister, Douglas Hogg, UK Minister of State at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, and Mr van den Broek met Viktor Chernomyrdin, Prime Minister, Alexander Shokhin, Deputy Prime Minister and Andrei Kozyrev, Foreign Minister, for talks which centred on Russia's political situation. With regard to relations between the two sides, Mr Helveg Petersen emphasized the Community's wish to conclude rapidly and within the context of a broader negotiating mandate the partnership and cooperation Agreement with Russia. Also discussed were Community support for economic and political reform in Russia, the implementation of the TACIS programme, nuclear safety in a civilian context, G7 initiatives and efforts for Russia, and the Yugoslav crisis and the Middle East peace process.

1.3.23. Parliament resolution on the situation in the Russian Federation.

Adopted by Parliament on 11 March. Concerned at the growing tension between the Government and parliament of the Russian Federation, the increasingly unsafe situation in the main centres of population, the emergence of terrorism and the worsening of problems between Russia and Ukraine, Parliament called on the institutions of the Russian Federation to reach an agreement on the sharing of power. It asked the Community Member States to develop a common foreign and security policy towards the Russian Federation and to assist in the dismantling of weapons of mass destruction on the territory of the former Soviet Union and in the conversion of armaments factories to civilian use.

OJ C 115, 26.4.1993

Mediterranean and Middle East

Mediterranean countries

Bilateral relations

Cyprus

1.3.24. Visit to the Commission by Mr Michaelidis, Minister for Foreign Affairs, on 12 March.

Mr Michaelidis saw Mr van den Broek with whom he discussed future relations between the Community and Cyprus. He stressed the importance of a favourable Commission opinion on his country's membership of the Community.

Syria

1.3.25. Financing decision under the third financial Protocol.

Reference: Third financial Protocol: OJ L 352, 2.12.1992; Bull. EC 11-1992, point 1.4.20

Adopted by the Commission on 15 March. The decision will allocate ECU 9 665 000 to the Tartous-Lattakia Sewage Project, with a 3% interest-rate subsidy independent of the Protocol.

1.3.26. Fourth financial Protocol.

Initialed: Bull. EC 5-1991, point 1.3.39

Commission recommendation: OJ C 162, 21.6.1991; COM(91) 203; Bull. EC 5-1991, point 1.3.39

Council decision on signature: Bull. EC 6-1991, point 1.3.33

Signed: Bull. EC 7/8-1991, point 1.3.29

First refusal of assent by Parliament: OJ C 39, 17.2.1992; Bull. EC 1/2-1992, point 1.4.32

Second refusal of assent by Parliament: OJ C 305, 23.11.1992; Bull. EC 10-1992, point 1.4.31

Assent refused by Parliament on 10 March.

OJ C 115, 26.4.1993

Turkey

1.3.27. Visit to the Commission by Mr Inönü, Deputy Prime Minister, on 12 March.

Reference: Thirty-third meeting of the EEC-Turkey Association Council: Bull. EC 11-1992, point 1.4.26

During the visit, which took place as part of the drive to strengthen relations between the Community and Turkey, Mr Inönü saw Sir Leon Brittan and Mr van den Broek. Talks centred on various aspects of trade relations between the Community and Turkey and on international issues such as the situation in Bosnia-Herzegovina, relations with Iran, Iraq and the new Caucasian and Central Asian republics, and the Cyprus question.

Trade discussions dealt more specifically with progress towards the customs union, the new import arrangements, the conditions for textile trading between the Community and Turkey, anti-dumping rules and intellectual property law.

Former Yugoslavia

1.3.28. Commission decision to grant aid amounting to ECU 60 million for the victims of the conflict in the former Yugoslavia (→ point 1.3.51).

1.3.29. Parliament resolution on the rape of women in the former Yugoslavia (→ point 1.3.82).

Middle East

Bilateral relations

Iran

1.3.30. Parliament resolution on the militarization of Iran.

Adopted by Parliament on 12 March. Concerned by news of the transfer of nuclear warheads from the former Soviet Union to Iran, which would enable the country to develop

nuclear weapons, and by the Iranian Government's attitude to terrorism, Parliament called on the Member States meeting in the framework of European political cooperation to ban the sale to Iran of all types of weapons and equipment, particularly if designed for use in the production of weapons of mass destruction. It pointed out that the prosecuting authorities of the Member States have a duty to bring to justice any person or organization involved in illegal trade with Iran. Parliament also condemned the constant violation of human rights in the country.

Pointing to Iran's occupation of the islands of Tumb and Abou Moussa, which belong to the United Arab Emirates, the Member States meeting in the framework of European political cooperation were urged to address the problem immediately and take the necessary action.

OJ C 115, 26.4.1993

United States, Japan and other industrialized countries

United States

1.3.31. Mr Delors' visit to Washington on 18 March.

Mr Delors saw President Bill Clinton, Mr Al Gore, Vice-President, Mr Lloyd Bentsen, Treasury Secretary, and Mr Warren Christopher, Secretary of State. The primary purpose of the visit was to get to know the new administration and establish a constructive working relationship with President Clinton. Mr Delors' talks with the President covered three key issues: reviving the US and European economies, trade and the Uruguay Round, and aid for Russia. On economic policy, Mr Delors welcomed Mr Clinton's plans to boost the US economy. The two men agreed on the need to act swiftly and to coordinate action inter-

nationally, notably within the G7. Mr Clinton took the opportunity of the discussions on trade to reaffirm his intention to ask Congress to extend the 'fast track' procedure for approving the Uruguay Round conclusions until the end of 1993, signalling his desire to reach an agreement. Mr Delors stressed the danger that trade problems between the Community and the USA could hold up the Uruguay Round talks. The two agreed on the need for speedy and effective aid for Russia, whose economic situation was still deteriorating.

In talks with Mr Gore and other members of the administration, Mr Delors touched on environmental and demographic issues as well as the situation in the former Yugoslavia.

Mr Delors also held discussions with the US Trade Representative, Mr Mickey Kantor, culminating in a joint statement on the Uruguay Round negotiations in which the two agreed on the need to work out a significant market access package in both goods and services with a view to negotiating a balanced and comprehensive agreement. They also agreed to reciprocate efforts on the dispute over government procurement, pending Mr Kantor's forthcoming visit to Brussels (→ point 1.3.32). Following Mr Delors' visit, the US authorities announced that they would postpone planned sanctions over access to public procurement contracts.

The visit demonstrated the great degree of openness in US-Community relations and the need for close cooperation to find joint solutions to global problems. The two sides were conscious of the need to pool their political and economic resources with a view to solving global political problems, boosting the world economy and preventing bilateral problems from escalating.

1.3.32. Visit to Brussels by Mr Mickey Kantor, US Trade Representative, on 29 March.

Reference: Council Directive 90/531/EEC on the procurement procedures of entities operating in the water, energy, transport and telecommunications sectors: OJ L 297, 29.10.1990; Bull. EC 9-1990, point 1.2.6

Mr Kantor saw Mr Delors and Sir Leon Brittan, Mrs Scrivener, Mr Vanni d'Archirafi, Mr

Steichen and Mr de Deus Pinheiro. His talks with Sir Leon mainly concerned the public procurement dispute. The two men agreed on the need to find a balanced solution which would allow comparable and effective access to Community and US public procurement contracts.

Mr Kantor pointed out that, as President Clinton had told Mr Delors (→ point 1.3.31), US sanctions would be suspended until 20 April, the next date for negotiations. Sir Leon put forward a compromise proposal including a joint study of the statistics. In addition, he announced that the Commission was ready to begin work on suspending Article 29 of the Directive on public procurement, which provides for a Community preference of 3%.

On the Uruguay Round, Mr Kantor reaffirmed that the US administration aimed to conclude a balanced and comprehensive agreement as soon as possible and intended to ask Congress to extend the administration's 'fast track' authority, with a view to concluding the negotiations by the end of the year.

The Commission, for its part, stressed the importance it attached to achieving a comprehensive result, including a substantial market access package.

The two sides also agreed on the need to negotiate a multilateral agreement on steel, although no specific measures were agreed at the meeting. In discussions on the agreement on civil aircraft, they agreed to speed up multilateral negotiations under GATT. The talks also touched upon the problem of implementing the oilseeds agreement.

Other industrialized countries

New Zealand

1.3.33. Visit to the Commission by Mr Bolger, Prime Minister, on 15 March.

Mr Bolger met Mr Steichen for talks on the Uruguay Round negotiations, access to the Community market for New Zealand butter

and lamb and protection for designations of origin in the wine trade. The two also discussed prospects for growth in the Community and in the Asia-Pacific region.

Negotiating directives: Bull. EC 10-1992, point 1.4.34

Initialling of the Agreement: Bull. EC 12-1992, point 1.4.37

The Commission adopted a proposal for a Council Decision on the conclusion of the Agreement on 10 March.

OJ C 103, 14.4.1993; COM(93) 82

Asia and Latin America

Asia

Cambodia

1.3.34. Parliament resolution on the situation in Cambodia.

Adopted by Parliament on 12 March. In view of the Khmer Rouge's obstruction of the peace process mapped out by the Paris Agreements, Parliament called on the United Nations to take all the technical, financial and human measures needed to enable the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) to enforce the Agreements, which provide for the disarmament, the assignment to camps and the demobilization of the rival forces. It called on the United Nations to leave a security force in place in Cambodia, even after the elections, and to start preparing a policy for the country's economic development. Parliament also welcomed the considerable quantities of aid granted by the Community to Cambodia for humanitarian purposes and for national rehabilitation.

OJ C 115, 26.4.1993

India

1.3.35. Cooperation Agreement between the European Community and India.

Commission recommendation: Bull. EC 9-1992, point 1.3.33

Latin America

1.3.36. Mr Delors visited Chile (→ point 1.3.38), Argentina (→ point 1.3.37) and Mexico (→ point 1.3.39) on a series of official visits which aimed to affirm Latin America's role on the international scene.

Argentina

1.3.37. Visit by Mr Delors from 14 to 16 March.

Mr Delors saw Mr Carlos Menem, the country's President, Mr Di Tella, Foreign Minister, and Mr Cavallo, Minister for Economic Affairs. During their talks they reviewed EEC-Argentina cooperation, relations with Mercosur, the political, economic and social situation in Argentina, CAP reform and progress with the Uruguay Round trade negotiations. Mr Delors underlined the Community's wish to establish an active partnership with Argentina.

Chile

1.3.38. Visit by Mr Delors from 11 to 13 March.

Mr Delors met Mr Patricio Aylwin, the country's President, and leading members of the government for talks in which they stressed the importance of developing political, economic, cultural and scientific relations between the Community and Chile, and the need to establish a relationship based on

partnership and to enhance cooperation with Chile.

Mexico

1.3.39. Visit by Mr Delors on 16 and 17 March.

Mr Delors saw Mr Carlos Salinas, the country's President, Mr Solana, Foreign Minister and other members of the government. The main subject of discussion was the repercussions of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) on trade with the Community. Talks were also held on the importance of CAP reform, the Uruguay Round negotiations and relations with the United States, Latin America and Cuba.

Uruguay

1.3.40. Visit by Mr Marín on 8 and 9 March.

Mr Marín saw Mr Luis Lacalle, the country's President, and Mr Abreu, Foreign Minister, for talks on EEC-Uruguay cooperation and Uruguay's membership of Mercosur.

Cooperation with Asia and Latin America

1.3.41. Project financing.

Basic Regulation: Council Regulation (EEC) No 443/92 on financial and technical assistance to, and economic cooperation with, the developing countries in Asia and Latin America: OJ L 52, 27.2.1992; Bull. EC 1/2-1992, point 1.4.40

Commission decision adopted on 10 March to grant ECU 12.5 million to Bolivia for a flood protection programme for the town of Montero and the surrounding agro-industrial villages.

ACP countries and OCTs

Implementation of the Fourth ACP-EEC Convention

Assistance for traditional ACP banana suppliers

1.3.42. Proposal for a Council Regulation establishing a special system of assistance to traditional ACP suppliers of bananas.

References:

Fourth ACP-EEC Convention: Bull. EC 9-1991, point 1.3.38

Council Regulation (EEC) No 404/93 on the common organization of the market in bananas: OJ L 47, 25.2.1993; Bull. EC 1/2-1993, point 1.2.174

Economic and Social Committee own-initiative opinion on bananas originating in non-member countries: OJ C 108, 19.4.1993; Bull. EC 1/2-1993, point 1.3.39

Commission proposal: OJ C 344, 29.12.1992; COM(92) 465; Bull. EC 11-1992, point 1.4.44

Economic and Social Committee opinion: OJ C 108, 19.4.1993; Bull. EC 1/2-1993, point 1.3.44

Endorsed by Parliament on 12 March.

OJ C 115, 26.4.1993

Financial and technical cooperation

1.3.43. Financing of projects.

Commission decisions allocating a total of ECU 111 875 000 from the fifth, sixth and seventh EDFs (see Table 8).

Table 8 — *Financing of operations under the fifth, sixth and seventh EDFs*

Country	Purpose	<i>(million ECU)</i> Amount	
		Grant	Special loan
New Caledonia	<i>Economic infrastructure</i>		
	Modernization of Magenta airport	—	0.700
Ivory Coast	<i>Rural production</i>		
	Aid for cooperative movement	1.275	—
Guinea	Integrated, predominantly agricultural projects	20.000	—
Kenya	Protection of elephants and Community programme to protect wildlife	4.000	—
Barbados	<i>Social development</i>		
	Health infrastructure	2.750	—
Dominican Republic	Integrated health programme	8.800	—
	Development programme for primary education	7.000	—
Mauritania	Rehabilitation of hospitals	7.350	—
Namibia	<i>Industrialization</i>		
	Aid for mining sector	40.000	—
Grenada	<i>Other</i>		
	Support for structural adjustment programme	2.000	—
Mauritania	Support for structural adjustment programme	18.000	—
	Total	111.175	0.700

Institutions

1.3.44. Parliament resolution on the outcome of the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly meetings in 1992 in Santo Domingo and Luxembourg.

References:

Resolution of the Council and representatives of the Member States meeting within the Council on human rights, democracy and development: Bull. EC 11-1991, points 1.3.67 and 2.3.1

Fourteenth meeting of the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly: Bull. EC 1/2-1992, point 1.4.51

Adopted by Parliament on 12 March. In view of the fact that the Assembly's recent meetings had taken place at a particularly propitious

stage in the development of many ACP States towards democratic, pluralist political systems based on respect for human rights, and that these advances were a positive response to the Council resolution on human rights, democracy and development cooperation policy, Parliament felt that the Joint Assembly had specific responsibilities in relation to cases of alleged human rights violations in ACP countries and that a constant and open dialogue focused on the principle that democracy requires a minimum of economic and social well-being should be opened. It recognized the limits of conventional structural adjustment policies and called on the Commission to draw up proposals to improve the chapter on structural adjustment support in the Fourth Lomé

Convention with a view to the Convention's forthcoming renegotiation.

Parliament also reaffirmed the political character of the Assembly and recalled that it should be made up of Members of the European Parliament and democratically elected members of the parliaments of the ACP States. It thought that the Assembly's role should be strengthened and asked the Commission to follow up the subjects raised by the Assembly with a view to the evaluation, restructuring or reinforcement of cooperation in the areas concerned through the promotion of programmes and projects with financial and technical back-up.

OJ C 115, 26.4.1993

Bilateral relations

Cape Verde

1.3.45. Visit to the Commission by the Prime Minister, Mr C. Veiga, on 22 March.

Mr Veiga had talks with Mr Marin on political and economic developments in Cape Verde since the 1991 elections. Mr Marin praised the political process under way in the country and thought that a technical assistance mission to support the macroeconomic recovery programme could be sent soon.

Kenya

1.3.46. Visit to the Commission by the Foreign Minister, Mr Musyoka, on 1 March.

Mr Musyoka saw Mr Marin and Mr van den Broek, with whom he discussed the political situation in Kenya following the presidential, parliamentary and municipal elections of 29 December 1992, which returned President Arap Moi to office. Mr Marin welcomed the move towards democracy. Economic matters such as balance-of-payments support, food aid and aid for refugees were also broached and Mr Marin referred to the microprojects programme under way and the fertilizer import programme financed with Stabex funds.

General development cooperation

General

1.3.47. Commission communication: 'The run-up to 2000: identifying priority areas for the coordination of development cooperation policies between the Community and the Member States'.

References:

Commission communication on development cooperation policy in the run-up to 2000: SEC(92) 915; Bull. EC 5-1992, point 1.2.41

Declaration of the Council and of the representatives of the governments of the Member States meeting within the Council on aspects of development cooperation policy in the run-up to 2000: Bull. EC 11-1992, point 1.4.47

Adopted by the Commission on 24 March. In a follow-up to its May 1992 communication, which highlighted the lack of coordination between national and Community development cooperation policies, the Commission has identified priority areas for such policy coordination. In accordance with the Council Declaration of November 1992, the Commission has based its analysis on a study of the Council's past resolutions and conclusions, which are currently the main source of development cooperation principles and objectives. The Commission emphasizes, however, that coordination is not an end in itself and entails costs. This is why a study was needed to determine which were the areas where stepped-up coordination would offer comparative advantages.

The Commission's paper therefore sets out for each of the policy areas mentioned by the Council a brief description of existing texts, an assessment of their contents and present relevance, and conclusions and recommendations for the future, especially as regards the degree of priority for policy coordination.

Priority is given to areas satisfying the following three criteria:

- (i) areas considered a priority in terms of the general development objectives provided

for in Article 130u of the Treaty on European Union (democratic consolidation, sustainable economic and social development, the smooth integration of the developing countries into the world economy, the campaign against poverty);

- (ii) areas where strengthened cooperation can achieve more effective results;
- (iii) areas dealt with inadequately by existing Council texts.

The Commission identifies five areas that meet these criteria: food security, health, education and training policies, the campaign against poverty, and external financing and debt issues. It notes, however, that there are also 'horizontal' areas that are important for the major development objectives, such as employment policy and the role of the private sector, which may be incorporated in a wider context.

COM(93) 123

Generalized preferences

1.3.48. Proposal for a Council Regulation supplementing Regulation (EEC) No 3917/92 extending into 1993 the application of Regulations (EEC) Nos 3831/90, 3832/90, 3833/90, 3834/90, 3835/90 and 3900/91 applying generalized tariff preferences for 1991 in respect of certain products originating in developing countries and adding to the list of beneficiaries of such preferences.

Council Regulation to be supplemented: Regulation (EEC) No 3917/92: OJ L 396, 31.12.1992; Bull. EC 12-1992, point 1.4.44

Adopted by the Commission on 1 March 1992. It is proposed that Vietnam be included among the beneficiaries of the generalized tariff preferences for textile products covered by the Multi-fibre Arrangement from 1 January 1993.

COM(93) 70

Cooperation via non-governmental organizations

1.3.49. Projects in developing countries.

Commission cofinancing: commitment of ECU 9 800 000 for 35 operations.

1.3.50. Campaigns to raise public awareness of development issues.

Commission contribution: ECU 611 335 for seven operations.

Humanitarian aid

Emergency aid

1.3.51. Commission decisions: see Table 9.

Table 9 — *Emergency aid*

<i>(million ECU)</i>		
Country	Purpose	Amount
<i>EDF grants (ACP countries)</i>		
Africa	Invasion of locusts	1
Angola	Fighting	1
Benin	Togolese refugees	1
Liberia	Fighting	0.5
Mozambique	Drought — returnees	3
Namibia	Drought	0.18
Rwanda	Displaced persons	1
Somalia	Fighting	0.65
<i>Grants from 1993 budget</i>		
Bolivia	Cholera epidemic	0.27
Cuba	Cyclone	0.5
Iran	Flooding	0,23
Yemen	Flooding	0.075
Former Yugoslavia	Fighting	60
Zimbabwe	Study on needs of refugees from Mozambique	0.012

Food aid*Standard food aid*

1.3.52. Commission decision. Grant of food worth ECU 161.131 million (see Table 10).

1.3.53. Contributions to the purchasing of food and seeds by NGOs. Grant of ECU 2.5 million to Euronaid.

Table 10 — *Food aid*

Country/Organization	Cereals (tonnes)	Milk powder (tonnes)	Sugar (tonnes)	Vegetable oil (tonnes)	Legumes (million ECU)
UNHCR	—	3 808	—	—	5.0
WFP-PRO	180 000	1 000	5 500	7 500	8.0
WFP-IEFR	50 000	1 000	1 000	5 000	2.0
WFP-Normal	110 000	10 000	—	5 500	3.0

Aid for refugees and displaced persons

1.3.54. Commission decisions: see Table 11.

Table 11 — *Aid to increase the self-sufficiency of refugees and displaced persons*

<i>(million ECU)</i>		
Country	Number of programmes	Total amount
Central America	2	0.33
Hong Kong	1	0.26
Nicaragua	1	4

Commercial policy**General matters***Operation of the customs union*

1.3.55. Council Decision concluding the Convention on Temporary Admission (Istanbul Convention) and accepting its annexes.

Commission proposal: COM(92) 537; Bull. EC 12-1992, point 1.3.25

Adopted by the Council on 15 March.

1.3.56. Proposal for a Council Regulation amending the autonomous import arrange-

ments for products originating in Bulgaria and Romania.

References:

Council Regulation (EEC) No 3420/83 on import arrangements for products originating in State-trading countries, not liberalized at Community level (OJ L 346, 8.12.1983), as last amended by Council Regulation (EEC) No 2456/92: OJ L 252, 31.8.1992; Bull. EC 7/8-1992, point 1.4.94

Council Regulation (EEC) No 1765/82 on common rules for imports from State-trading countries (OJ L 195, 5.7.1982), as last amended by Council Regulation (EEC) No 1434/90: OJ L 138, 31.5.1990; Bull. EC 5-1990, point 1.3.16

Adopted by the Commission on 8 March. The proposal aims at removing Bulgaria and Romania from the list of countries subject to the

rules governing imports of products originating in State-trading countries.

COM(93) 81

Commercial policy instruments

Anti-dumping and anti-subsidy proceedings

Council anti-dumping measures

1.3.57. Council Regulation (EEC) No 545/93 extending the provisional anti-dumping duty on imports of certain seamless pipes and tubes, of iron or non-alloy steel, originating in the former Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland and the Republic of Croatia.

Commission proposal: COM(93) 22; Bull. EC 1/2-1993, point 1.3.68

Adopted by the Council on 8 March.

OJ L 58, 11.3.1993

1.3.58. Council Regulation (EEC) No 611/93 imposing a definitive anti-dumping duty on certain imports of electronic microcircuits known as DRAMs (dynamic random access memories) originating in the Republic of Korea and exported by companies not exempted from this duty, and definitively collecting the provisional anti-dumping duty.

References:

Provisional duty: OJ L 272, 17.9.1992; Bull. EC 9-1992, point 1.3.58

Extension of provisional duty: OJ L 9, 15.1.1993; Bull. EC 1/2-1993, point 1.3.64

Acceptance of undertakings: OJ L 66, 18.3.1993 and point 1.3.64 of this Bulletin

Proposal adopted by the Commission on 4 March.

COM(93) 63

Adopted by the Council on 15 March.

OJ L 66, 18.3.1993

1.3.59. Proposal for a Council Regulation imposing a definitive anti-dumping duty concerning the importation of certain electronic weighing scales originating in Japan.

References:

Definitive duty: OJ L 97, 12.4.1986; Bull. EC 4-1986, point 2.2.3

Initiation of review: OJ C 50, 26.2.1991; Bull. EC 1/2-1991, point 1.3.83

Adopted by the Commission on 25 March.

COM(93) 87

Commission anti-dumping measures

1.3.60. Notice of initiation of an anti-dumping proceeding concerning imports of large aluminium electrolytic capacitors originating in the Republic of Korea and Taiwan.

Published on 10 March.

OJ C 67, 10.3.1993

1.3.61. Notice of initiation of an anti-dumping proceeding concerning imports of certain television camera systems originating in Japan.

Published on 10 March.

OJ C 67, 10.3.1993

1.3.62. Commission Regulation (EEC) No 550/93 imposing a provisional anti-dumping duty on imports of bicycles originating in the People's Republic of China.

Reference: Initiation of proceeding: OJ C 266, 12.10.1991; Bull. EC 10-1991, point 1.3.59

Adopted by the Commission on 5 March.

OJ L 58, 11.3.1992

1.3.63. Commission Regulation (EEC) No 797/93 imposing a provisional anti-dumping duty on imports of ferro-chrome with a carbon content by weight of maximum 0.5% (low-carbon ferro-chrome) originating in Kazakhstan, Russia and Ukraine.

Reference: Initiation of proceeding: OJ C 195, 1.8.1992; Bull. EC 7/8-1992, point 1.4.73

Adopted by the Commission on 30 March.

OJ L 80, 2.4.1993

1.3.64. Commission Decision 93/157/EEC accepting undertakings offered by three producers in connection with the anti-dumping proceeding concerning certain imports of electronic microcircuits known as DRAMs

(dynamic random access memories) originating in the Republic of Korea.

References:

Provisional duty: OJ L 272, 17.9.1992; Bull. EC 9-1992, point 1.3.58

Extension of provisional duty: OJ L 9, 15.1.1993; Bull. EC 1/2-1993, point 1.3.64

Adopted by the Commission on 4 March.

OJ L 66, 18.3.1993

1.3.65. Notice of initiation of a review of Regulation (EEC) No 3905/88 imposing a definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of textured polyester yarn (PTY) originating in Turkey.

Reference: Definitive duty: OJ L 347, 16.12.1988; Bull. EC 12-1988, point 2.2.6a

Published on 18 March. The review relates only to the situation of the Korteks company.

OJ C 76, 18.3.1993

1.3.66. Notice of initiation of an anti-dumping review proceeding concerning the decision accepting undertakings for imports of urea originating in Czechoslovakia and the USSR.

Reference: Acceptance of undertakings: OJ L 317, 7.11.1987; Bull. EC 11-1987, point 2.2.2

Published on 27 March.

OJ C 87, 27.3.1987

Commission anti-subsidy measures

1.3.67. Commission Regulation (EEC) No 527/93 imposing a provisional countervailing duty on imports of ball bearings with a greatest external diameter not exceeding 30 mm, originating in Thailand but exported to the Community from another third country.

References:

Initiation of proceedings: OJ C 142, 4.6.1988
Acceptance of undertakings: OJ L 152, 16.6.1990; Bull. EC 6-1990, point 1.4.60

Adopted by the Commission on 5 March.

OJ L 56, 9.3.1993

Individual sectors

Textiles

1.3.68. Agreements in the form of an exchange of letters between the Community

and Armenia, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Ukraine respectively on trade in textile products.

Recommendation for a Decision: Bull. EC 1/2-1993, point 1.3.75

Adoption of negotiating directives by the Council on 8 March.

The Commission adopted a proposal for a Decision on the conclusion of the Agreements on 18 March. The Agreements replace the Agreement between the Community and the former Soviet Union on trade in textile products. Although the negotiating directives also concerned Azerbaijan and Uzbekistan, negotiations with those countries were not successful.

OJ C 110, 20.4.1993; COM(93) 101

International organizations and conferences

General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade

1.3.69. Proposal for a Council Regulation (EEC) extending the measures taken under the Agreement between the European Economic Community and the United States of America for the conclusion of negotiations under GATT Article XXIV.6.

Reference: Agreement between the EEC and the United States under GATT Article XXIV.6: OJ L 98, 10.4.1987; Bull. EC 1-1987, points 1.2.1 and 1.2.2

Last extension: Council Regulation (EEC) No 3919/91: OJ L 372, 31.12.1991; Bull. EC 12-1991, point 1.3.95

Adopted by the Commission on 18 March. The Regulation was aimed at extending until 31 December and on an autonomous basis the reduction applied to certain autonomous combined nomenclature duties by virtue of the

Agreement for the conclusion of negotiations between the European Economic Community and the United States under GATT Article XXIV.6.

COM(93) 111

1.3.70. Commission report concerning the negotiations on access to non-member countries' markets in areas covered by Council Directive 90/531/EEC (the 'excluded sectors' Directive) (→ point 1.2.17).

European Bank for Reconstruction and Development

General

1.3.71. In March the Bank adopted priorities for action on Moldova, Albania, Azerbaijan, Lithuania and Kyrgyzstan. The Board of Directors approved the Bank's involvement in the new nuclear safety account set up on the initiative of the G7 countries: the Bank will provide the secretariat and keep the books for this new financial instrument aimed at helping improve safety at nuclear plants in Eastern Europe.

Financing

Russia

1.3.72. In conjunction with the World Bank, the EBRD granted Russia a loan of USD 43.8 million (ECU 36.8 million) to help finance privatization programmes. The purpose of the loan is to help consolidate and extend the Russian Government's mass privatization programme. The project includes a substantial amount of technical assistance.

Hungary

1.3.73. The Bank granted a loan of DM 10 million (ECU 5 million) to the Kner Nyomda packaging firm and took a 20% share in its equity. This investment will permit the Bank

to finance a modernization programme aimed at increasing production capacity. Kner Nyomda was one of the first Hungarian firms to be privatized. Its largest shareholder is at present Cofinec, a holding of the De Benedetti group.

Human rights in the world

Human rights in the world

1.3.74. Parliament resolution on human rights in the world and Community human rights policy for the years 1991-92.

Adopted by Parliament on 12 March. Parliament considered that the period under review, while characterized by major political change and a rapidly shifting world scene leading to the emergence of more governments committed to democracy and auguring well in some ways for the development of human rights, had also produced horrific excesses and abuses of human rights including, on the European continent, the dreadful example of the former Yugoslavia. It considered that the trend towards greater consideration of human rights, especially by countries that had always denied them, and the increase in information about violations were encouraging developments, which would, however, have to be sustained before they could be considered satisfactory.

With regard to the Community's human rights policy, Parliament noted that it was in the process of significantly adapting and reshaping its external policies to reinforce its effectiveness in this sphere, both in development and other sectors. It believed that such a policy must be implemented consistently and in a coordinated fashion and that the Commission and Parliament should be more closely involved in its implementation than in the past. It felt that the policy must be seen to be non-selective and that criteria, procedures and measures must, if they were to be effective, be based on a sound and objective assessment of developments in

the human rights situation in particular countries or regions.

Parliament also felt that the human and budgetary resources devoted to human rights and the democratic process should be increased to make them more credible.

OJ C 115, 26.4.1993

1.3.75. Parliament resolution on respect for human rights in the European Community (→ point 1.2.155).

South Africa

1.3.76. Parliament resolution on South Africa.

Adopted by Parliament on 11 March. Parliament welcomed the organization, planned for the near future, of South Africa's first elections to a Constituent Assembly by universal suffrage and believed it essential that the elections be free and fair and seen to be so by the international community. It called on the latter to monitor the elections and ensure strict observance of the arms embargo until a democratic government had been installed.

OJ C 115, 26.4.1993

Brazil

1.3.77. Parliament resolution on the escape of the murderers of Chico Mendes in Brazil.

Adopted by Parliament on 11 March. Parliament appealed to the Brazilian authorities to investigate the circumstances of the escape of Darci and Darli Alves da Silva, the landowners imprisoned for having ordered the murder of the agricultural trade unionist Chico Mendes, and the possible complicity of guards and law enforcement officers, and for those responsible to be brought to justice. It called for all reported cases of human rights violations arising from land conflicts to be brought before the courts and called on the Ministry of Labour to follow up allegations of illegal forced labour.

OJ C 115, 26.4.1993

Cuba

1.3.78. Parliament resolution on the human rights situation in Cuba.

Adopted by Parliament on 11 March. Parliament called on the Cuban authorities to engage in dialogue with the opposition at home and abroad with a view to paving the way for democratic, multi-party elections preceded by a free election campaign and monitored by international observers. It also demanded the immediate release of all political prisoners, authorization for international human rights organizations to visit the country and an end to the persecution of Cuban human rights organizations.

OJ C 115, 26.4.1993

Iraq

1.3.79. Parliament resolution on human rights in Iraq.

Adopted by Parliament on 11 March. Concerned by the content of the report submitted to the Human Rights Commission on 1 March by the UN special rapporteur on Iraq, Parliament called on the international community to exert pressure on the Iraqi authorities to bring an end to executions and transfers of prisoners. It also demanded that the Iraqi Government end the economic blockade of the Kurdish regions in the north of the country and the Shi'ite regions in the south.

OJ C 115, 26.4.1993

Rwanda

1.3.80. Parliament resolution on human rights in Rwanda.

Adopted by Parliament on 11 March. Parliament called on the government and all ruling and opposition parties to resume the Arusha talks and implement the agreements signed. It called for a lasting ceasefire, an end to the persecution of the Tutsi and the torture and killing of unarmed civilians and the immediate release of all Rwandese sentenced or awaiting trial for having called for respect for human

rights and the establishment of democratic institutions.

OJ C 115, 26.4.1993

East Timor

1.3.81. Parliament resolution on the trial of Xanana Gusmão and human rights in East Timor.

Reference: Parliament resolution on the trial of Xanana Gusmão: OJ C 42, 15.2.1993; Bull. EC 1/2-1993, point 1.3.84

Adopted by Parliament on 11 March. Parliament reaffirmed the right of the people of East Timor to unrestricted self-determination and supported the position of the Community and the Member States, as recently defended by the Danish Presidency before the UN Commission on Human Rights, with regard both to the defence of human rights and the fair, comprehensive and internationally acceptable settlement of the question of East Timor. Parliament also reaffirmed the unlawful nature of the trial of Xanana Gusmão and its refusal to accept any conviction resulting from the trial in view of the Indonesian court's complete lack of legitimacy or competence in the matter.

OJ C 115, 26.4.1993

Former Yugoslavia

1.3.82. Parliament resolution on the rape of women in the former Yugoslavia.

Adopted by Parliament on 11 March. Parliament condemned the detention and rape of women in the former Yugoslavia and called for the immediate dismantling of rape camps and the release of women held in them. It welcomed the UN Security Council's Resolution on the setting-up of an international tribunal to try cases of serious violations of human rights committed in the former Yugoslavia and to include the rape of women among the crimes to be judged by this tribunal. It called on the Commission to coordinate and sustain financially the efforts of governmental, non-governmental and private organizations working on behalf of women on a non-nationalistic basis and on the Community to send an outreach team of counsellors and social workers with experience of dealing with rape to train local staff and support self-help groups. Lastly it called on the United Nations to establish a convention to protect women in times of emergency and armed conflict.

OJ C 115, 26.4.1993

4. Intergovernmental cooperation

European political cooperation

1.4.1. The joint statements adopted and published in March are reproduced below in chronological order.

Narco-terrorism in Colombia

1.4.2. The following joint statement on combating narco-terrorism in Colombia was published in Copenhagen and Brussels on 2 March:

'The European Community and its Member States express their shock at and rejection of recent terrorist attacks in Colombia, and their sympathy for the families of the victims. They wish to record their solidarity with the Colombian Government and the Colombian people in their fight against narco-terrorism.

The European Community and its Member States condemn the illicit production, processing and trafficking of drugs, and the violence so often associated with it. The illicit drugs trade damages innocent individuals and undermines democracy and the rule of law.'

Myanmar (Burma)

1.4.3. The following joint statement was published in Copenhagen and Brussels on 12 March:

'The Community and its Member States welcome the adoption on 10 March 1993 by the United Nations Commission on Human Rights (UNCHR) of the consensus resolution on the human rights situation in Burma (Myanmar), which was co-sponsored by the Community and its Member States.

The Community and its Member States especially urge the Government of Burma (Myanmar) to release immediately and unconditionally the Nobel peace laureate Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, detained without trial for the last four years, as well as other detained political leaders and all political prisoners

excluded from the preparation of the new constitution.

They urge the Government of Burma (Myanmar) to accelerate the process towards democracy by allowing all citizens to participate freely in the political process, in particular through convening the parliament elected in May 1990, and restore full respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms.

The Community and its Member States attach strong importance to the international consensus shown by the adoption of the resolution and strongly urge the Government of Burma (Myanmar) as a member of the United Nations and signatory to the United Nations human rights instruments to fulfil its obligations under these instruments.'

Presidential election in Madagascar

1.4.4. The following joint statement was published in Copenhagen and Brussels on 15 March:

'The Community and its Member States warmly welcome the respect for democracy shown during the presidential election by the two candidates and the Malagasy people. They hope very much that the development of democracy in Madagascar will continue in the same spirit and would urge all parties concerned to achieve this objective by peaceful means.'

Nagorno-Karabakh

1.4.5. The following joint statement was published in Copenhagen and Brussels on 15 March:

'The Community and its Member States welcome the progress made at the recent negotiations on the conflict in Nagorno-Karabakh carried out in Rome within the framework of the Minsk process, as a first step towards the convening of the Minsk Conference. They urge the parties to take the necessary steps to advance the peace process, including an early ceasefire as an essential prerequisite for establishing a lasting peace in the region.

The Community and its Member States reconfirm their support for the efforts of the Chairman of the CSCE Minsk Conference, the Hon. Mario Raffaelli and consider that the CSCE peace process represents the appropriate framework to reach a peaceful settlement of the conflict. The Community and its Member States will work with its partners in the CSCE framework in Vienna to assist the efforts at mediation currently under way.'

North Korea

1.4.6. The following joint statement on the withdrawal of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea from the Non-Proliferation Treaty was published in Copenhagen and Brussels on 17 March:

'The European Community and its Member States express great concern at the decision by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to withdraw from the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT), of which prior notification was given to the United Nations Security Council on 12 March 1993.

The European Community and its Member States consider nuclear proliferation to be a major threat to global security and stability and they believe that the universal accession to the NPT and the full compliance with its obligations are the best ways to guarantee nuclear non-proliferation.

From a global perspective the safeguards inspections carried out by the IAEA under the NPT are of crucial importance for the efficient functioning of the Treaty and therefore need to be as effective as possible. The NPT has recently made considerable progress in universality and efficiency. Withdrawal from the NPT by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and her refusal to have her entire nuclear programme inspected by the IAEA can therefore only have a detrimental effect on the non-proliferation regime as a whole.

The European Community and its Member States therefore strongly urge the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to reverse her decision and to fulfil all her obligations under the NPT and the Safeguards Agreement. Furthermore it has to be noted that these obligations remain in force for three months after an official notification of withdrawal.'

Malawi

1.4.7. The following joint statement on the situation in Malawi was published in Copenhagen and Brussels on 24 March:

'The Community and its Member States welcome the recent encouraging signs of improvements in Malawi regarding political freedom and respect for human rights and urge the government to continue the democratization process. They note the decision of the President to reschedule the referendum on the maintenance or rejection of the single party system until 14 June 1993 in accordance with the recommendation of the United Nations. The Community and its Member States hold the firm view that whatever political framework emerges it should safeguard all rights enshrined in international conventions.

It is of fundamental importance that the referendum should be declared free and fair. To allow for this the referendum must be prepared and conducted properly in accordance with international standards. An important part of the preparations is the existence of conditions which allow all parties, including those advocating multi-party democracy, to conduct campaigns prior to the referendum. The presence of international observers during the registration phase as well as during the referendum itself will contribute to the general acceptability of the result.

The structure of the Referendum Commission and its independence will be of crucial importance. As soon as satisfactory agreement on this is reached the Community and its Member States will be prepared to send observers to monitor the registration process and subsequently to consider sending observers to monitor the referendum.

The European Community and its Member States reiterate their continued interest in economic and political progress in Malawi and earnestly hope that the referendum, together with the pursuit of appropriate human rights and economic policies, will lead to conditions for a resumption of a full aid partnership with donors.'

Report of the *ad hoc* Commission on the Truth in El Salvador

1.4.8. The following joint statement was published in Copenhagen and Brussels on 25 March:

'The European Community and its Member States welcome the submission and publication of the report of the Commission on the Truth in El Salvador.

They express their support for the statement on the report of the Commission on the Truth of 18 March 1993 by the President of the United Nations Security Council.

They believe that an early, full and integral implementation of all recommendations will be crucial for achieving national reconciliation and consolidation of peace in El Salvador.

In this context, the European Community and its Member States note with concern that the Salvadoran parliament, upon the government's initiative, has approved an "extensive, absolute and unconditional" amnesty before the full implementation of the *ad hoc* Commission's recommendations and before putting into effect the conclusions of the Commission on the Truth. They emphasize that this step, which can only contribute positively to national reconciliation if it receives broad support in Salvadoran society, should not prejudice the full implementation of the recommendations of the Commission on the Truth.'

Bosnia-Herzegovina

1.4.9. The following joint statement was published in Copenhagen and Brussels on 26 March:

'The Community and its Member States warmly commend the decision of the Bosnian Government to sign the Vance/Owen Peace Plan. They reiterate their unequivocal support for the plan and pay tribute to the valuable efforts of the two co-chairmen.

They also welcome the agreement between the Muslim and Croat parties on the interim arrangements which form an important part of the peace package.

They hope the Security Council of the United Nations will endorse the Vance/Owen Peace Plan, and they express their readiness to contribute substantially to its implementation.

The Community and its Member States demand that the Serb side now accept the plan in its entirety and cooperate fully in all aspects of its implementation. The Serbs must stop all aggressions at once, preparing the way for the cessation of hostilities by all sides.

If the Bosnian Serbs refuse to accept the plan now, full international pressure will be brought to bear on them. The Community and its Member States will continue strengthening sanctions and will consider further measures leading to the total isolation of Serbia-Montenegro.'

South Africa

1.4.10. The following statement was published in Copenhagen and Brussels on 30 March:

'In spite of the general downward trend of violence since the beginning of 1993 the wave of violence has continued in certain areas of Natal and Transvaal culminating in a recent series of senseless murders of children and other innocent victims.

The Community and its Member States express their abhorrence and condemnation of these crimes and appeal to all parties engaged in the effort to reach a negotiated settlement for a future political dispensation in South Africa to do their utmost to bring the violence to an end and to renounce violence in all its forms.

In this connection the Community and its Member States have taken due note *inter alia* of the Goldstone Commission's report of 15 March 1993 by the Committee conducting a preliminary investigation into the activities of the Azanian People's Liberation Army (APLA) as well as of the Commission's recommendations addressed to the international community.

The Community and its Member States have in many ways demonstrated their support for the peace process in South Africa, in particular through the deployment of the European Community Observer Mission in South Africa (Ecomsa). Together with the missions of the United Nations, the OAU and the Commonwealth, Ecomsa has the mandate to observe the situation on the ground in areas most affected by violence and to facilitate dialogue between the relevant parties in order to defuse potential situations of conflict when needed.

The Community and its Member States urge all parties to support the international observer missions in fulfilling their tasks and stress the importance of allowing the international observer missions free access to all parts of South Africa, including the so-called homelands.

They renew their call to all parties to sign the National Peace Accord and to participate in the peace structures. They welcome the forthcoming resumption of multi-party negotiations and urge all parties who have not yet done so to commit themselves to a speedy and peaceful transition to a democratic, non-racial and united South Africa.'

Iraq

1.4.11. The following joint statement on the detention of British citizens in Iraq was published in Copenhagen and Brussels on 31 March:

'The Community and its Member States deplore the continued and unjustified detention in Iraq of the

two British citizens Paul Ride and Michael Wainwright, sentenced to 7 and 10 years imprisonment for illegal entry into Iraq.

These sentences and similar ones, passed on citizens from non-European Community countries recently, are wholly out of proportion for such minor technical breaches of the law. The Community and its Member States understand that the Iraqi Government has asked the British Government to release frozen assets in exchange for the liberation of the two men.

The Community and its Member States note that it is not within the power of a UN member State to bypass United Nations resolutions on sanctions or the freezing of assets. These resolutions will remain in place until Iraq has complied with the terms of the ceasefire agreement.

The Community and its Member States call upon Iraq to implement UN Security Council Resolutions 706 and 712 which make provision for the Iraqi Government to sell USD 1.6 billion of oil to finance the purchase of medical supplies and food to meet the humanitarian requirements of the Iraqi people.

The Community and its Member States urge the Iraqi Government to authorize the early release of

the two men. This would be seen by the international community as a positive gesture.'

Lesotho

1.4.12. The following joint statement was published in Copenhagen and Brussels on 31 March:

'The Community and its Member States welcome the statements of the international electoral observer teams, including observers from EC Member States, that the general elections on 27 March were, despite some administrative shortcomings, free and fair. They congratulate the people of Lesotho for the admirable patience and determination with which they exercised their right to vote, and recognize the role the military government and all the political parties have played in bringing Lesotho peacefully to democratic elections. The elections represent a major step towards the restoration of democratic, accountable government in Lesotho.

The Community and its Member States urge all parties to work together to ensure a speedy and peaceful transfer of power, and call on the winning party to govern in a spirit of reconciliation and tolerance towards the people of Lesotho of all political persuasions.'

5. Financing Community activities

Budgets

General budget

Budgetary procedures

1992 financial year

1.5.1. Parliament resolution on the closure of Parliament's accounts for the 1992 financial year (administrative expenditure).

Adopted on 12 March.

OJ C 115, 26.4.1993

1993 financial year

1.5.2. Preliminary draft supplementary and amending budget No 1/93.

References:

General budget of the European Communities for the 1993 financial year: OJ L 31, 8.2.1993; Bull. EC 12-1992, point 1.6.3

Proposal for an addition to the Protocol on the Statute of the European Investment Bank empowering the Board of Governors of the EIB to establish the European Investment Fund; proposal for a Council Decision on Community membership of the European Investment Fund: point 1.2.20 of this Bulletin

Adopted by the Commission on 17 March. Preliminary draft supplementary and amending budget No 1/93 is intended to cover the increase in EAGGF-Guarantee expenditure and the Community's contribution to the capital of the European Investment Fund and to adjust the amount of own resources provided for in the 1993 budget.

The increase in EAGGF-Guarantee expenditure (ECU 1 884 million) reflects the budgetary impact of the monetary realignments of September 1992, November 1992 and January

1993 and the measures endorsed by the Council in December 1992, in particular measures to help drought-hit Portuguese agriculture, the market organization for bananas, the premium paid to goat and sheep farmers in less-favoured regions and measures to adjust the transitional arrangements for Spain's accession. Even after this increase, a margin of ECU 721 million remains available beneath the expenditure ceiling (agricultural guideline).

The Commission also intends to make arrangements for the budgetary consequences of the establishment of the European Investment Fund and therefore proposes that the Community contribution of ECU 30 million be entered in the general budget.

Finally, as regards own resources, the Commission proposes that the VAT base be reduced from ECU 2 898.41 billion to ECU 2 829.55 billion and the GNP base from ECU 5 841.08 billion to ECU 5 694.84 billion to take account of changes in exchange rates since these bases were fixed.

1994 financial year

References:

Conclusions of the Edinburgh European Council: Bull. EC 12-1992, points I.45 to I.72

Agreement establishing the European Economic Area: point 1.3.2 of this Bulletin

1.5.3. Parliament resolution on guidelines for the 1994 budget, Section III — Commission.

Adopted on 10 March. As 1994 will be the first year in which the Treaty on European Union and the Agreement establishing the European Economic Area are reflected in the budget, Parliament believes that it will be difficult to meet the Community's essential requirements with the funds agreed at the Edinburgh European Council, particularly in view of the low growth rate expected for Community GNP. It is prepared to establish the 1994 budget within the framework of an interinstitutional agree-

ment which is balanced and equitable and already proposes a number of guidelines for the main categories of expenditure. Parliament considers that the Commission must present measures which guarantee that agricultural expenditure will remain within the agricultural guideline and that the impact of the switch-over mechanism must also be limited. It also calls for proposals for reforms to stabilize agricultural expenditure in those sectors not yet covered by CAP reform. Parliament accepts the level of expenditure fixed by the Edinburgh European Council for economic and social cohesion but believes that at least 10% of total structural expenditure should be allocated to Community initiatives and that sufficient financial resources will have to be granted to regions affected by the process of adjustment and reduction in the Community fleet. As regards internal policies, Parliament considers that the importance of the Community contribution in the field of research and technology as the driving force of the economy should not be underestimated and calls for continued efforts by all the institutions to find an acceptable solution to the problem of funding without, however, any reduction in the allocations for other internal priorities such as the environment, consumer protection, social policy and education. Education should be given a specific priority in the 1994 budget in anticipation of ratification of the Treaty on European Union.

Parliament also calls for a broad equilibrium to be maintained between expenditure on internal policies and on external action, with priority here being given to economic assistance to the developing countries, in particular those affected by economic decline, famine and natural disasters. It also considers it important to improve the utilization of the appropriations for PHARE and TACIS. As regards administrative expenditure, Parliament considers that the funds proposed by the European Council are unrealistic, particularly in view of the new institutions set up by the Treaty on European Union and the added burdens arising from the decisions taken in Edinburgh.

OJ C 115, 26.4.1993

1.5.4. Parliament resolution on the budget guidelines for the 1994 budget: Section I — European Parliament; Section II — Council;

Annex — Economic and Social Committee; Section IV — Court of Justice; Section V — Court of Auditors.

Adopted on 10 March. Parliament considers that administrative expenditure in 1994 will be considerably affected by the provisions of the Treaty on European Union, which change the status and powers of the Court of Auditors and the Economic and Social Committee, set up new bodies such as the Committee of the Regions and the Ombudsman, provide for the use of new parliamentary instruments such as the right of inquiry and introduce cooperation in the fields of justice and home affairs and the common foreign and security policy. It also takes the view that the budgetary discipline for administrative expenditure agreed upon in Edinburgh must go hand in hand with the principle of transparency.

Parliament also repeated its wish for the multi-annual planning of administrative expenditure and more rational management of the expenditure of the various institutions, in particular through the Interinstitutional Office. It instructed its Secretary-General to present a detailed report on the subject, based on a cost-benefit analysis, before the first reading of the draft budget for 1994.

OJ C 115, 26.4.1993

Discharge procedure

1991 financial year

Discharge in respect of the general budget

1.5.5. Council recommendation concerning the discharge to be given to the Commission in respect of the implementation of the general budget of the European Communities for 1991.

Adopted on 15 March.

Discharge in respect of EDF operations

1.5.6. Council recommendation concerning the discharge to be given to the Commission in respect of the implementation of the operations of the European Development Fund

(fifth, sixth and seventh EDFs) for the 1991 financial year.

Adopted on 15 March.

OJ L 69, 20.3.1993

Financial operations

Loans raised

1.5.7. In March the Commission made on behalf of the ECSC:

- a number of private placings in German marks and Belgian francs for the equivalent of ECU 57.5 million;
- a USD 100 million 15-year public issue at $6\frac{5}{8}\%$ with an issue price of 99.606%; the proceeds were used for an interest-rate swap;
- a UKL 20 million 24-year private bond issue at $9\frac{7}{8}\%$ with an issue price of 109.484%.

1.5.8. In March the Commission made on behalf of the EEC an ECU 60 million seven-year private placing at Libor 6m + 0.075%.

Loans granted

1.5.9. Acting under Articles 54 and 56 of the ECSC Treaty, the Commission granted loans totalling ECU 254.2 million.

Industrial loans

1.5.10. Industrial loans (Article 54) totalling ECU 131.7 million were made to Italy and Greece.

Conversion loans

1.5.11. Conversion loans (Article 56) totalling ECU 119.7 million were made to Germany and Italy.

Workers' housing

1.5.12. Loans totalling ECU 2.8 million were granted for steelworkers and mineworkers in Germany, Belgium, France, Italy and Spain.

6. Community institutions

Interinstitutional relations

1.6.1. Parliament resolution on the conclusion and adaptation of interinstitutional agreements.

Adopted on 12 March. In view of the need to make substantial modifications to the existing interinstitutional agreements in readiness for entry into force of the Treaty on European Union and to conclude new ones to take account of the provisions it contains, Parliament called on the Council and the Commission to negotiate and conclude agreements in the following areas: economic and monetary union, the common foreign and security policy, international agreements and the Community legislative process.

In the case of economic and monetary union, Parliament proposed that the Council and the Commission undertake to work in agreement with Parliament when formulating the broad guidelines of economic policy at Member State and at Community level, assessing the convergence programmes of the Member States, putting forward recommendations concerning excessive deficits and the use of sanctions, and drafting secondary legislation regarding economic and monetary union.

In the case of the common foreign and security policy, Parliament called for its views to be taken into consideration on fundamental choices by means of a consultation and follow-up mechanism and for more information in respect of accession negotiations and the conclusion of association agreements.

In the case of international agreements, Parliament believes that it should participate in the framing of directives and the monitoring of negotiations on the same footing as the Council.

Lastly, as regards the legislative process, Parliament considers that its role in consultation

and cooperation procedures needs to be clearly spelled out.

OJ C 115, 26.4.1993

Parliament

Election procedure

1.6.2. Resolution on the draft uniform electoral procedure for the election of Members of the European Parliament.

Adopted on 10 March. Parliament reiterated its wish to see the introduction of a uniform electoral procedure based on proportional representation with at least a third of its Members elected on this basis, and called on Member States to set a minimum threshold for the distribution of seats at between 3 and 5% of the votes cast.

OJ C 115, 26.4.1993

Part-session, Strasbourg, 8 to 12 March

1.6.3. For the first time in its history, Parliament debated the annual legislative programme at a plenary sitting. Mr Pinheiro, for the Commission, pointed out that this year's programme had been drawn up in a climate of uncertainty, principally because of the delays in ratifying the Treaty on European Union, and emphasized the need for the Commission to take decisive action in five areas to satisfy public expectations: working for economic recovery and combating unemployment, strengthening the internal market, preparing for economic and monetary union, cooper-

ation with non-member countries, and transparency.

During the debate, Parliament devoted particular attention to environmental policy, the Structural Funds, employment, the social dimension and completion of the internal market. With regard to the environment, Parliament debated the need for an industrial policy based on sustainable development, the effects of certain structural operations on the environment, and civil liability for radioactive waste. Members also made statements on combating unemployment and social exclusion and on measures to implement the Social Charter and, in the field of energy, expressed support for renewable energy sources and the coal industry. Mr Vanni d'Archirafi, Mr Millan, Mr Ruberti, Mr Christophersen and Mr Paleokrassas, for the Commission, made statements. Parliament then adopted a resolution in which it instructed its enlarged Bureau to negotiate an interinstitutional legislative programme incorporating measures it would like to see adopted in 1993 (→ point 1.6.11).

Still on the institutional front, there was a long debate on the uniform electoral procedure for European elections, at the end of which a resolution was adopted calling for a procedure based on the principle of proportional representation (→ point 1.6.2). Parliament also gave its opinion on an addition to the Protocol on the Statute of the European Investment Bank (→ point 1.2.20). The House also adopted a resolution in which it called for the conclusion of interinstitutional agreements, in particular in the fields of economic and monetary union, the common foreign and security policy, international agreements and the legislative process (→ point 1.6.1), as well as two resolutions on European union (→ points 1.1.1 and 1.1.2).

On the external relations front, Parliament was unable to obtain the absolute majority required to give its assent to the conclusion of the fourth protocol on financial and technical cooperation between the Community and the Syrian Arab Republic (→ point 1.3.26). However, it adopted resolutions on the situation in the Russian Federation (→ point 1.3.23), on future agreements between the Community and the

Commonwealth of Independent States, with which it called for the setting-up of a free trade zone (→ point 1.3.20), and on the construction of a power station at Gabčikovo (→ point 1.3.14). It also gave its opinion on the outcome of the meetings of the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly in 1992 in Santa Domingo and Luxembourg, in which it stressed the importance and the political nature of this Assembly (→ point 1.3.44). Parliament also adopted resolutions on the situation in South Africa (→ point 1.3.76) and Cambodia (→ point 1.3.34) and on rearmament in Iran (→ point 1.3.30).

On the budgetary front, Parliament had no difficulty adopting the budgetary guidelines for 1994 (→ points 1.5.3 and 1.5.4); it emphasized the priority it gives to certain key areas such as social expenditure and compliance with the agricultural guideline. It also adopted a resolution on the closure of its accounts for 1992 (→ point 1.5.1).

After an animated debate, Parliament adopted two important resolutions on respect for human rights in the European Community (→ point 1.2.155) and in the world (→ point 1.3.74). In the first, which constitutes its annual report on human rights, Parliament emphasized the implications of the new control procedures for judicial processes in the Member States. It also made a series of proposals on economic and social rights, called for a Community policy on human rights, and called on the Commission to produce a White Paper to this end. In the second, Parliament confined itself to an analysis of Community policy in this area in 1991 and 1992 and called on the Commission to take action to increase coordination in this field. The House also adopted resolutions on the rape of women in the former Yugoslavia, on human rights in Rwanda, Cuba, Iraq and East Timor, and on the escape of the murderers of Chico Mendes in Brazil (→ points 1.3.77 to 1.3.82).

On the legislative front, under the cooperation procedure, Parliament gave its opinion at first reading on four proposals concerning the incineration of hazardous waste (→ point 1.2.99), deposit-guarantee schemes (→ point 1.2.16), the application of open network provision to voice telephony (→ point 1.2.75) and colour-

ants for use in foodstuffs (→ point 1.2.5), and on two proposals on conformity assessment (→ point 1.2.1). Parliament gave its opinion at second reading on a proposal for a Directive on investment services in the field of securities (→ point 1.2.15) and on a proposal on explosives for civil uses (→ point 1.2.3).

Under the consultation procedure, Parliament gave a favourable opinion on five proposals for Regulations in the field of agriculture relating respectively to a special import quota for beef, the common organization of the market in eggs and poultrymeat (→ point 1.2.125), the common organization of the market in fruit and vegetables (→ point 1.2.118), a special system of assistance to ACP suppliers of bananas (→ point 1.3.42) and the granting of production aid for processed tomato products (→ point 1.2.119). It also gave its opinion on a proposal for a Directive on protective measures against the introduction of organisms harmful to plants (→ point 1.2.10) and on a proposal for a Decision on reference laboratories for the monitoring of marine biotoxins (→ point 1.2.9). On the fisheries front, it approved a proposal for a Regulation amending the common organization of the market in fishery products (→ point 1.2.146) and a proposal for a Regulation on fishing off Madagascar (→ point 1.2.140). In the field of statistics, it gave an opinion on proposals for Directives on statistical surveys to be carried out on sheep, goat, pig and bovine animal production (→ point 1.2.26) and on a proposal for a Decision establishing a multiannual programme for the development of Community statistics on research, development and innovation (→ point 1.2.25). It also endorsed a proposal for a Regulation establishing a cohesion financial instrument, emphasizing the need for prompt implementation (→ point 1.2.83), a proposal for a Decision on the European Investment Fund (→ point 1.2.21) and a proposal for a Decision on the exchange of information in respect of products which may jeopardize consumers' health or safety (→ point 1.2.78). Finally, it gave a favourable opinion on proposals for a Regulation on transport infrastructure (→ point 1.2.67) and for a Decision on the Tempus programme (→ point 1.2.60). It also gave its opinion on a mechanism for monitoring greenhouse gas

emissions (→ point 1.2.104). Proposals on Community instruments of commercial defence and on shipments of radioactive substances were referred back to committee.

In the debates on topical and urgent issues, Parliament gave its opinion on nuclear tests (→ point 1.2.108) and on the oyster-farming crisis in the Marennes-Oléron basin (→ point 1.2.154).

Other resolutions were adopted on the abduction of children (→ point 1.2.156), the revision of the European Social Fund (→ point 1.2.82), the European steel industry (→ point 1.2.51), maritime transport in the Adriatic and Ionian seas (→ point 1.2.69), a Community programme for action on road safety (→ point 1.2.68) and the organic production of agricultural foodstuffs (→ point 1.2.115). Opinions were also delivered on the draft Commission opinion on an equitable wage (→ point 1.2.90) and on the Commission's Annual Economic Report for 1993 (→ point 1.2.18).

Report of proceedings:
OJ Annex 3-428

Full text of opinions and resolutions:
OJ C 115, 26.4.1993

Council

1644th meeting

1.6.4. Consumer protection and information (Brussels, 3 March).

Previous meeting: Bull. EC 11-1992, point 1.7.2

President: Mr Troejoborg, Danish Minister for Industry.

Commission: Mrs Scrivener.

Main items

- Unfair terms in consumer contracts: proposal for a Directive agreed (→ point 1.2.79).
- Labelling of products in the interest of the consumer: resolution agreed (→ point 1.2.77).

Other business

- Protection of purchasers of time-share properties: policy debate.
- Community system of information on home and leisure accidents: general discussion.
- Community system for the exchange of information in respect of certain products which may jeopardize consumers' health or safety: favourable reaction.
- Consumer policy action plan (1990-92): Commission statement.
- Comparative and misleading advertising: progress report.

1645th meeting

1.6.5. General affairs and political cooperation (Brussels, 8 March).

Previous meeting: Bull. EC 1/2-1993, point 1.6.8

President: Mr Helveg Petersen, Danish Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Commission: Mr Delors, Sir Leon Brittan, Mr Schmidhuber, Mr Steichen and Mr van den Broek.

Main items

- Cohesion financial instrument: proposal for a Regulation agreed (→ point 1.2.83).
- Europe (association) Agreement with Bulgaria and Interim Agreement on advance implementation of the trade section: Decision to sign adopted (→ points 1.3.8 and 1.3.9).
- Bilateral agreements with the republics of the former Soviet Union on trade in textiles: Decision to open negotiations adopted (→ point 1.3.68).

Other business

- Protocol to adapt the Agreement on the European Economic Area as a result of the 'no' vote in the Swiss referendum: agreement on the outcome of negotiations with the EFTA partners.

- Former Yugoslavia: exchange of views.
- Uruguay Round: discussed.
- Agreement with the United States on oil-seeds: discussed.
- Revision of decision-making procedures relating to commercial defence and common rules for imports from third countries with market economies and State-trading countries: discussed.
- Relations with the United States: exchange of views.
- Rice originating in the Netherlands Antilles: discussed.

1646th meeting

1.6.6. Economic and financial affairs (Brussels, 15 March).

Previous meeting: Bull. EC 12-1992, point 1.6.11

President: Ms Jelved, Danish Minister for Economic Affairs.

Commission: Mr Christophersen, Mr Schmidhuber and Mrs Scrivener.

Main items

- Greek convergence programme: conclusions adopted (→ point 1.2.19).
- Commission discharge in respect of implementation of the 1991 budget: recommendation adopted (→ point 1.5.5).

Other business

- 1993 Annual Economic Report: approved.
- Tax on CO₂ emissions and energy: progress report.
- Court of Auditors report for 1991: examined.
- Travellers' allowances: discussed.
- Company taxation: Commission statement.

1647th meeting

1.6.7. Transport (Brussels, 15 March).

Previous meeting: Bull. EC 12-1992, point 1.4.7

President: Mr Mortensen, Danish Minister for Transport.

Commission: Mr Matutes.

Main items

- Air transport relations with third countries: conclusions adopted (→ point 1.2.70).
- Action programme in the field of transport infrastructure: favourable reaction (→ point 1.2.67).
- EEC-Slovenia Agreement in the field of transport: Decision to sign adopted (→ point 1.2.71).

Other business

- White Paper on the future development of the common transport policy: exchange of views.
- Air traffic management equipment and systems: general discussion.
- Outline plans for networks: exchange of views.
- Taxation of road transport: discussed in detail.
- Goods cabotage by road: exchange of views.
- Relations with third countries in connection with the carriage of goods and passengers by road: Commission recommendation for a Decision presented.
- Transport of dangerous substances: exchange of views.
- Safety at sea: Commission communication presented.

1648th meeting

1.6.8. Agriculture (Brussels, 16 and 17 March).

Previous meeting: Bull. EC 1/2-1993, point 1.6.10

President: Mr Westh, Danish Minister for Agriculture and Fisheries.

Commission: Mr Steichen.

Main items

- Transitional measures for Portugal: Regulations adopted (→ point 1.2.109).
- Processed tomatoes: Regulation adopted (→ point 1.2.119).
- Milk quotas: Regulation adopted (→ point 1.2.122).
- Extension of milk and beef and veal marketing years: Regulation adopted (→ point 1.2.124).

Other business

- 1993/94 farm prices and related measures: general discussion.
- Common organization of the markets in the sugar sector: discussed.
- Uruguay Round — agricultural aspects: *tour de table*.
- Allocation of quotas for certain tobacco varieties in Greece: Commission report examined.
- Transitional national compensation for farmers in Germany: favourable reaction to proposal to extend.
- Protection of animals during transport: discussed.
- National aid to sheep-farming in France: discussed.

1649th meeting

1.6.9. Fisheries (Brussels, 18 March).

Previous meeting: Bull. EC 12-1992, point 1.7.12

President: Mr Westh, Danish Minister for Agriculture and Fisheries.

Commission: Mr Paleokrassas.

Main item

- Additional quotas in Swedish waters: Regulation adopted (→ point 1.2.144).

Other business

- Control system applicable to the common fisheries policy: discussed in detail.
- Application of the Act of Accession of Spain and Portugal in the fisheries sector: 1992 report presented by the Commission.
- Harmonization of various technical measures in Mediterranean fisheries: discussed.
- Fisheries market situation: conclusions adopted.
- European fisheries research: Commission communication presented.

1650th meeting

1.6.10. Environment (Brussels, 22 and 23 March).

Previous meeting: Bull. EC 12-1992, point 1.7.10

President: Mr Auken, Danish Minister for the Environment.

Commission: Mr Paleokrassas.

Main items

- CO₂ emissions: establishment of a monitoring system agreed (→ point 1.2.104).
- Conclusion of Framework Convention on Climate Change: agreed (→ point 1.2.106).
- Community eco-audit scheme: proposal for a Regulation agreed (→ point 1.2.95).
- Basle Convention: deadline for the deposit of instruments of ratification agreed (→ point 1.2.100).
- Exports of hazardous waste: conclusions adopted (→ point 1.2.101).

Other business

- Community strategy on climate change: discussed in detail.
- Possession of and trade in specimens of species of wild fauna and flora: discussed.
- Control of volatile organic compound emissions: general discussion.
- Incineration of hazardous waste: progress report.
- Follow-up to UNCED: progress report discussed.
- Conference of European Ministers for the Environment (28 to 30 April 1993): general discussion.
- Safety at sea: discussed.
- Implementation of the Montreal Protocol: progress report.
- New emission standards for cars: Commission proposal for a Directive presented.

Commission

1.6.11. Parliament resolution on the legislative programme for 1993.

References:

Commission legislative programme for 1993: COM(93) 43; Bull. EC 1/2-1993, point 1.6.16; Supplement 1/93 — Bull. EC

Parliament resolution on the presentation of the new Commission and the statement by its President on its work guidelines: OJ C 72, 15.3.1993; Bull. EC 1/2-1993, point 1.6.17

Adopted on 10 March. Convinced of the need for maximum effectiveness and maximum transparency in Community decision-making, Parliament welcomed the new approach adopted by the Commission in the presentation of its 1993 legislative programme and, in particular, the statement of its intention to hold consultations in advance of the adoption of legislative proposals and to conduct policy discussions in a number of areas. It also endorsed the measures which the Commission intends to

propose in respect of the common foreign and security policy and in respect of cooperation on justice and home affairs. It would like to see an interinstitutional legislative programme produced on the basis of the Commission's proposals.

Parliament pressed in particular for the adoption, as a matter of priority, of all measures connected with the European growth initiative and for additional proposals to combat unemployment; it also stressed the need for further action to supplement the legislative programme for completion of the internal market (in areas including the free movement of persons, the right of residence for students, environment policy, public health and consumer protection, energy, and the social aspects of the transport policy). It would also like to see adoption of the proposals relating to implementation of the Social Charter, implementation of a European industrial policy, company law, and issues relating to a people's Europe (including the right to vote and stand for election to the European Parliament in the Member State of residence, asylum, immigration and visa policy, and combating racism and xenophobia). It also drew the Commission's attention to the issue of the legal basis of the proposed instruments and asked the Commission to send it a full list of pending proposals for which the legal basis or procedure would have to be changed following entry into force of the Treaty on European Union, as soon as all the Member States had ratified it.

OJ C 115, 26.4.1993

Communications, Green Papers and reports

1.6.12. In the field of trans-European networks the Commission adopted a communication on data-communications networks between administrations incorporating two proposals for Decisions, one on a series of guidelines, the other on a multiannual Community programme on the interchange of data between administrations (→ point 1.2.61).

On the environment front it adopted a Green Paper on remedying environmental damage (→ point 1.2.93).

In relation to the common agricultural policy the Commission adopted two reports incorporating proposals for Regulations on the market situation for milk and milk products and on application of the milk quota scheme in Greece, Spain and Italy (→ point 1.2.121).

It also adopted a communication identifying priority areas for the coordination of development cooperation policies (→ point 1.3.47).

Other decisions

1.6.13. The Commission adopted an opinion on Norway's application for membership of the Community (→ point 1.3.1).

On the environment front the Commission adopted a Decision on the establishment of a multilateral nuclear safety fund (→ point 1.2.107). It decided to grant ECU 60 million in humanitarian aid to the victims of the conflict in the former Yugoslavia (→ point 1.3.51).

Community lawcourts

Court of Justice

1.6.14. Decisions given by the Courts are covered in the Bulletin for the month in which they are reported in the Official Journal. The operative part of the main decisions is reproduced; other decisions are simply listed by field and legal basis. Decisions in disputes between the Community and its staff are not reported.

*Main decisions***Free movement of persons, companies and services***Article 177 of the EEC Treaty*

□ 3.2.1993: Case C-148/91 *Vereniging Veronica Omroep Organisatie v Commissariat voor de Media*

The provisions of the EEC Treaty on the free movement of capital and the freedom to provide services must be interpreted as meaning that they do not prevent the legislation of a Member State from prohibiting a broadcasting organization established in that State from participating in the capital of a broadcasting company established or to be established in another Member State and supplying it with a bank guarantee or working out a business plan and giving legal advice to a television company to be set up in another Member State where those activities are directed towards the creation of a commercial television station intended, in particular, to reach the territory of the first Member State, and that the prohibitions are necessary to ensure the pluralist and non-commercial nature of the audiovisual system set up by its legislation.

OJ C 71, 13.3.1993

Competition*Article 177 of the EEC Treaty*

□ 17.2.1993: Joined Cases C-159/91 and C-160/91 *Poucet v AGF and Camulrac and Pistre v Cancava*

The concept of 'undertaking', within the meaning of Articles 85 and 86 of the EEC Treaty, does not cover the bodies entrusted with the management of social security schemes, such as those described in the orders for reference.

OJ C 70, 12.3.1993

*Other decisions***Euratom***Article 148 of the EAEC Treaty*

□ 16.2.1993: Case C-107/91 *ENU v Commission*

OJ C 70, 12.3.1993

Customs union*Article 177 of the EEC Treaty*

□ 11.2.1993: Case C-291/91 *Textilveredlungsunion v HZA Nürnberg-Fürth*

OJ C 70, 12.3.1993

Agriculture*Article 173 of the EEC Treaty*

□ 1.2.1993: Case C-335/91 *France v Commission*

OJ C 62, 4.3.1993

Article 177 of the EEC Treaty

□ 18.2.1993: Case C-285/91 *E. Merck v HZA Hamburg-Jonas*

OJ C 74, 16.3.1993

□ 3.3.1993: Case C-8/92 *General Milk Products v HZA Hamburg-Jonas*

OJ C 85, 26.3.1993

Fisheries*Article 173 of the EEC Treaty*

□ 3.2.1993: Case C-291/90 *Portugal v Council*

OJ C 70, 12.3.1993

□ 3.2.1993: Case C-99/91 *Portugal v Council*

OJ C 71, 13.3.1993

Free movement of workers and social policy*Article 177 of the EEC Treaty*

□ 18.2.1993: Case C-218/91 *Gobbis v Landesversicherungsanstalt Schwaben*

OJ C 70, 12.3.1993

- 18.2.1993: Case C-193/92 *Bogana v Union nationale des mutualités socialistes*
OJ C 71, 13.3.1993

Transport

Article 177 of the EEC Treaty

- 2.2.1993: Case C-257/92 *Criminal proceedings against Rasmussen and Frandsen*
OJ C 71, 13.3.1992

Institutional matters

Article 173 of the EEC Treaty

- 27.1.1993: Case C-25/92 *Miethke v Parliament*
OJ C 85, 26.3.1993

External relations

Article 181 of the EEC Treaty

- 11.2.1993: Case C-142/91 *Cebag v Commission*
OJ C 70, 12.3.1993

Infringements

Article 169 of the EEC Treaty

- 8.2.1993: Case C-325/90 *Commission v Belgium*
OJ C 88, 30.3.1993
- 9.2.1993: Case C-54/89 *Commission v Italy*
OJ C 88, 30.3.1993
- 17.2.1993: Case C-173/91 *Commission v Belgium*
OJ C 70, 12.3.1993

Court of First Instance

Other decisions

Competition

Article 185 of the EEC Treaty

- 19.2.1993: Joined Cases T-7/93R and T-9/93R *Langnese-Iglo and Schöller Lebensmittel v Commission*
OJ C 85, 26.3.1993

Analysis of judgments delivered between 1 January and 31 March 1993

Free movement of goods and customs union

1.6.15. Judgment of 19 January, Case C-361/90 *Commission v Portugal* — Progressive adjustment of monopolies — Conditions of Portugal's accession (see also judgment of same date in Case C-76/91 *Caves Neto Costa v Minister for Commerce and Tourism and Secretary of State for Foreign Trade*).

The Court dismissed the Commission's application for a declaration that Portugal had committed an infringement by failing to adjust progressively the monopoly in ethyl alcohol of agricultural and non-agricultural origin and the monopoly in the acquisition and supply of wine spirits for use in the making of port wine.

Although Article 208(1) of the Act of Accession required Portugal to adjust its State monopolies during the transitional period (expiring on 1 January 1993) so as to end all discrimination, it allowed Portugal considerable discretion in determining how this should be done.

The Court noted that, by the date set in the reasoned opinion, specific measures had been taken by the Portuguese Government and that the Commission had been unable to produce evidence to the contrary. The fact that the

Portuguese Government had not by that date opened import quotas for the products in question was not significant.

Free movement of persons and services

1.6.16. Judgment of 26 January, Case C-112/91 *Werner v Finanzamt Aachen-Innenstadt* — Taxation — Residence of taxpayer.

The Court was asked whether Articles 52 and 7 of the EEC Treaty precluded a Member State from imposing on its nationals who carry on their professional activities within its territory and who there earn all or almost all of their income or there possess all or almost all of their assets a heavier tax burden in the case where they do not reside in that State than in the case where they do.

The Court ruled that Member States were not precluded from doing so. The only aspect of the case in issue which was other than purely national was that Mr Werner did not reside in his country of origin, although he did work there. This fact was not in itself sufficient for Article 52 to be relied upon.

Having pointed out that Article 52 prohibits, in respect of the right of establishment, any discrimination on grounds of nationality as referred to in Article 7 of the EEC Treaty, the Court concluded that, since the national legislation in question was compatible with Article 52, it must also be compatible with Article 7.

1.6.17. Judgment of 3 February, Case C-148/91 *Vereniging Veronica Omroep Organisatie v Commissariaat voor de Media* — Freedom to provide services and free movement of capital — National legislation designed to preserve a pluralist and non-commercial broadcasting system.

The Court held that the legislation of a Member State (in this case the Netherlands) prohibiting a national broadcasting organization from helping to establish in another Member State commercial radio and television companies intending to broadcast to the territory of the first Member State was not contrary to the provisions of the EEC Treaty on the free

movement of capital and the freedom to provide services, since the prohibition in question was necessary 'to ensure the pluralist and non-commercial nature' of the audiovisual system set up by the legislation.

The Court held:

□ that such cultural objectives were in the public interest and a Member State might lawfully pursue them by framing the rules governing its broadcasting organizations appropriately (see also the *Mediawet* cases — C-288/89 [1991] ECR I-4007 and C-353/89 [1991] ECR I-4069); and

□ that a Member State might not be denied the right to take measures designed to prevent the freedom guaranteed by the EEC Treaty from being used by a supplier of services whose operations were entirely or principally directed towards his Member State in order to circumvent the rules which would apply to that supplier (cultural rules in this case) if he were established in the territory of that State (see also Case 33/74 *van Binsbergen* [1974] ECR 1299).

1.6.18. Judgment of 10 March, Case C-111/91 *Commission v Luxembourg* — Childbirth and maternity allowances — Validity of residence requirement.

References:

Council Regulation (EEC) No 1612/68: OJ L 257, 19.10.1968

Council Regulation (EEC) No 1408/71: OJ L 149, 5.7.1971

Luxembourg's legislation was held incompatible with Community law in that it made the payment of childbirth and maternity allowances subject to residence requirements, i.e. a minimum period of residence prior to the birth or prior to the event giving rise to entitlement.

These conditions discriminated between different categories of beneficiaries in Luxembourg, presenting an obstacle to the free movement of persons and constituting an infringement of various provisions of Community law, namely Article 7(2) of Regulation (EEC) No 1612/68 on the freedom of movement for workers within the Community, which provides for equal treatment in respect of welfare benefits,

Article 18(1) of Regulation (EEC) No 1408/71 concerning the totalization of insurance, employment or residence periods for the purposes of sickness and maternity benefits, and Article 52 of the EEC Treaty, which provides that nationals of one Member State wishing to work as self-employed persons in another Member State are to receive the same treatment as nationals of the latter.

1.6.19. Judgment of 30 March, Case C-168/91 *Konstantinidis v Stadt Altensteig and Others* — Discrimination — International agreement — Transliteration of Greek.

The Court was asked whether national rules concerning the transliteration into Latin characters of the name of a Greek national, for the purposes of the registers of civil status in his host country, were likely to place him at a disadvantage, *de jure* or *de facto*, as compared with a national of the host country in the same situation.

The Court ruled that, while such transliteration was not contrary to any provisions of the EEC Treaty, the application of the relevant national rules or international agreements could be found to be incompatible with Article 52 of the EEC Treaty if they caused a Greek national such inconvenience that they did in fact constitute an interference with the freedom of establishment guaranteed by Article 52.

This would be the case if the legislation of the host country obliged a Greek national to use, in the exercise of his trade or profession, the spelling of his name as transliterated for the registers of civil status, if this spelling distorted the pronunciation of his name and if such distortion could cause his potential customers to confuse him with other persons.

Competition — State aid

1.6.20. Judgment of 17 February, Joined Cases C-159/91 and C-160/91 *Poucet v AGF and Camulrac and Pistre v Cancava* — Concept of 'undertaking' within the meaning of Articles 85 and 86 of the EEC Treaty — Bodies responsible for the management of a special social security scheme.

The Court was asked whether the concept of 'undertaking' within the meaning of Articles 85 and 86 of the EEC Treaty included bodies responsible for the management of social security schemes.

In an important judgment the Court clearly ruled, for the first time, that social security bodies could not be described as 'undertakings' within the meaning of Articles 85 and 86 of the EEC Treaty and were not therefore subject to the EEC Treaty's competition rules (it had been contended before the national court that the insurance funds in question were in a dominant position, so that individuals were not free to approach any Community-based insurance company of their choice).

The Court noted that, in the context of competition law, the concept of 'undertaking' included any body which carried on a commercial activity, irrespective of its legal status or the way in which it is financed (see also Case C-41/90 *Höfner and Elser* [1991] ECR I-1979), and held that the activities of the body in question were non-commercial.

Sickness insurance schemes or bodies entrusted with the management of a social security scheme as a public service fulfilled an exclusively social function. That activity was based on the principle of national solidarity and was not profit-making. The benefits paid out were statutory benefits and were independent of the amount of the contributions.

The essential factor in the Court's analysis of the case would appear to be the principle of solidarity on which all social security schemes are based and which cannot operate without a system of compulsory membership, this being essential to the financial balance and, consequently, the survival of the scheme.

1.6.21. Judgment of 24 March, Case C-313/90 *CIRFS and Others v Commission* — State aid — Duty to give prior notice.

The Court declared void the decision whereby the Commission had stated that aid need not be notified in advance under Article 93(2) of the EEC Treaty if it was granted under a scheme already approved.

The aid in question was a grant made by France to help Allied Signal set up a plant

manufacturing synthetic fibres for industrial use. The aid was granted under a French regional planning grants scheme which the Commission had authorized in 1984, subject to the specific rules applicable to certain industries at that time or subsequently.

The Court noted that under the rules laid down for the synthetic fibres industry in 1977 Member States had agreed to refrain from granting any aid designed to expand production capacity, even under regional development programmes, and were in any case obliged to give prior notice of any aid to this industry, irrespective of whether industrial or textile fibres were involved.

The Court thus asserted the binding effect of rules or arrangements adopted by the Commission with the agreement of the Member States.

1.6.22. Judgment of 17 March, Joined Cases C-72/91 and C-73/91 Sloman Neptun — National shipping legislation — Employment of foreign seafarers without a permanent abode in Germany on less-favourable employment conditions and at lower rates of pay than German seafarers.

The Court was asked to examine, in the light of Articles 92 and 117 of the EEC Treaty, the system established by a Member State whereby contracts of employment with seamen who were nationals of non-member countries and had no permanent abode in that Member State could provide for conditions of employment and rates of pay less favourable than those enjoyed by seamen who were nationals of that Member State.

The Court held that the system in question was neither a State aid within the meaning of Article 92 nor in breach of Article 117.

Only benefits granted directly or indirectly out of State resources were to be regarded as aid within the meaning of Article 92(1) (see Case 82/77 *van Tiggele* [1978] ECR 25).

In that respect, by virtue of its object and general structure, the system in question did not seek to create an advantage amounting to an additional burden for the State but only to alter for the benefit of shipping companies the

framework of contractual relations between them and their employees. The resulting consequences relating both to the different basis of calculation for social security contributions and any loss in tax revenue attributable to low rates of pay were inherent in the system and did not constitute a means of affording the businesses concerned a specific advantage.

Thus, disregarding the loss of State revenue since it could not be shown that the aim was to confer a specific advantage on the businesses concerned, the Court concluded that the system in question did not constitute State aid within the meaning of Article 92(1).

As regards Article 117, the Court reaffirmed an earlier ruling to the effect that the provisions of this article were essentially in the nature of a programme (Case 126/86 *Giménez Zaera* [1987] ECR 3697).

The Court stressed, however, that the social objectives referred to in Article 117 were important, particularly for the interpretation of other provisions of the EEC Treaty and secondary Community law in the social sphere.

Common agricultural policy and fisheries

1.6.23. Judgment of 20 January, Joined Cases C-106/90, C-317/90 and C-129/91 Emerald Meats v Commission — Community tariff quotas for frozen beef — Management by the Commission.

This judgment is interesting in that it defines the extent of the Commission's responsibilities in areas where Community management is decentralized (e.g. tariff quotas) and where duties and powers are shared between the Commission and the Member States.

The applicant complained that the Commission had not verified the lists and information provided by the Irish authorities and had used them as a basis for its own implementing measures.

The Court observed that Community management did not necessarily mean that the Commission was empowered, in specific cases, to correct any wrong decisions taken by national

authorities in the course of such management, since observance of the common rules and their uniform application in all Member States could be enforced either by means of the procedure laid down in Article 169 of the EEC Treaty or by bringing an action in the national courts, to which the procedure described in Article 177 was also available.

The Court's ruling confirmed the legitimacy of the Commission's approach in applying the subsidiarity principle to checks and inspections. Physical checks could be left to the Member States (decentralized management) since legal checks (to ensure that all transactions were handled in accordance with the same rules) remained a matter for the Commission and the Court.

External relations

1.6.24. Opinion 2/91 of 19 March — ILO Convention No 170 concerning safety in the use of chemicals at work.

In response to a request submitted by the Commission pursuant to Article 228(1) of the EEC Treaty, the Court delivered the following opinion: 'The conclusion of ILO Convention No 170 is a matter which falls within the joint competence of the Member States and the Community'.

While disagreeing with the Commission's view that the conclusion of the Convention was a matter solely for the Community, the Court provided significant clarification as to the scope of the Community's external powers and the approach which Member States and the Community should adopt in the exercise of any joint powers.

The Court made the following main points:

- the authority of its *AETR* judgment could not be restricted to instances where the Community had adopted Community rules within the framework of a common policy but was applicable in all areas corresponding to the objectives of the EEC Treaty;
- since the EEC Treaty, and in particular Article 118a(3), provides for the adoption of minimum requirements to apply within the Community, there is nothing to prevent Mem-

ber States from adopting more stringent measures either unilaterally or under international agreements; thus, joint competence in external matters would seem to result from the setting of minimum requirements within the Community;

- on the other hand, a number of barriers are erected by the Court against national measures in areas where powers are shared with the Community: measures must be 'common', must involve close cooperation 'both in the process of negotiation and conclusion and in the fulfilment of the obligations entered into', and must ensure 'unity in the international representation of the Community'.

Institutional and budgetary matters

1.6.25. Judgment of 21 January, Case C-188/91 *Deutsche Shell v HZA Hamburg-Harburg* — Transit — International Convention.

The Court held that it had jurisdiction to give a preliminary ruling on the interpretation of the Arrangements which had been adopted by the Joint Committee established by the EEC-EFTA Convention of 1987 on a common transit procedure; the Arrangements were to be regarded as recommendations with no binding effect.

Recalling its judgment in an earlier case (Case C-192/89 *Sevince* [1990] ECR I-3461), the Court found that the Arrangements in question formed part of Community law by virtue of their direct connection with the agreement which they were implementing. It accordingly went on to hold that its jurisdiction to review recommendations made by the institutions (see Case C-322/88 *Grimaldi* [1989] ECR 4407) also encompassed those made by external bodies. The Court held that, although the Joint Committee's recommendations could not confer rights enforceable in the national courts, those courts were none the less bound to take them into consideration in order to decide disputes submitted to them, in particular when they were, as in the main proceedings, useful for interpreting the provisions of the Convention.

1.6.26. Judgment of 17 March, Case C-155/91 *Commission v Council* — Directive on waste — Legal basis.

Reference: Council Directive 91/156/EEC of 18 March 1991: OJ L 78, 26.3.1991

This judgment clarified the criteria which should govern the choice of the legal basis for legislation.

The Court pointed out that, as it had consistently held, this choice must be based on objective factors which were amenable to judicial review and that those factors included in particular the purpose and content of the measure (Case C-295/90 *Parliament v Council* [1992] ECR I-4193).

Difficulties arose if the measure in question pursued several aims for which different legal bases could be selected. In that event, the principal aim of the measure should determine the choice of legal basis.

In this particular case, the Court found that the chief purpose of the harmonization provided for in Directive 91/156/EEC was to safeguard the environment by the efficient management of waste within the Community, whatever the origin of the waste, and that consequently Article 130s was the appropriate legal basis for this measure and not Article 100a as the Commission contended.

Although certain provisions of the Directive had an effect on conditions of competition and trade, this was not a determining factor.

European Investment Bank

General

1.6.27. Council Decision 93/166/EEC granting a Community guarantee to the European Investment Bank against losses under loans for investment projects carried out in Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania.

Commission proposal: OJ C 311, 27.11.1992; COM(92) 401; Bull. EC 10-1992, point 1.6.10

Parliament opinion: OJ C 72, 15.3.1993; Bull. EC 1/2-1993, point 1.6.25

Council endorsement: Bull. EC 1/2-1993, point 1.6.25

Adopted on 15 March.

OJ L 69, 20.3.1993

1.6.28. Intergovernmental Conference and signing of the addition to the Protocol on the Statute of the EIB (→ point 1.2.20).

Financing

1.6.29. In March the European Investment Bank, the European Community's financial institution, granted loans totalling ECU 1 534.2 million, of which ECU 49 million went outside the Community.

Community

Links with Community policies

1.6.30. Loans were made for the following measures:

- ECU 1 120.1 million for the economic development of disadvantaged regions;
- ECU 506.1 million for the improvement of transport and telecommunications infrastructures of benefit to the Community;
- ECU 111 million for the protection of the environment and the improvement of the quality of life;
- ECU 95.7 million for the pursuit of Community objectives in the field of energy;
- ECU 244.2 million for the enhancement of the international competitiveness of industry and its integration within the Community.

The Bank also continued its operations to support small and medium-sized businesses (since the beginning of the year, around ECU 293.6 million has been granted from current global loans).

Individual loans often come under several Community policies; some are therefore counted more than once in the above amounts.

Geographical breakdown

Germany

1.6.31. ECU 153.4 million was granted under the Edinburgh financial instrument for telecommunications in the east of the country. ECU 94.7 million was provided for the modernization and extension of a vehicle engine plant in Saxony and a cardboard packaging factory in Baden-Württemberg. ECU 138.1 million was granted in the form of global loans to finance small and medium-scale projects.

Spain

1.6.32. ECU 234.4 million was granted for the modernization and extension of a number of vehicle production plants. ECU 72.1 million was granted in the form of a global loan to finance small and medium-scale projects. ECU 72.1 million was provided for the high-speed train between Madrid and Seville and ECU 14.4 million for the modernization and extension of the electricity grid.

France

1.6.33. ECU 52.5 million was lent under the Edinburgh financial instrument in the form of a global loan to finance environmental protection infrastructures and ECU 9.7 million was lent to build a plastic sections production unit in Meurthe-et-Moselle.

Ireland

1.6.34. ECU 46 million was granted to improve electricity supply and distribution networks.

Italy

1.6.35. ECU 111.9 million was lent to improve telecommunications in the Mezzogiorno. ECU 38.6 million was provided for natural gas distribution in the north, district heating in Emilia-Romagna and a hydroelectric power plant in Abruzzi. ECU 16.8 million was granted for the construction of a cellulose

products plant in the Mezzogiorno and ECU 4.5 million for water supply and the treatment of waste water and solid waste in Lazio.

Portugal

1.6.36. ECU 111.3 million was granted for the construction of a car plant near Lisbon and for the manufacture of printing equipment in the north. ECU 120.4 million was provided for the improvement of telecommunications, a number of motorway sections in the centre and north, and a terminal in the port of Setubal.

United Kingdom

1.6.37. ECU 87.7 million was provided for the underwater cable link between mainland Europe and the United States, ECU 62.6 million for water supply and the collection and treatment of waste water, and ECU 43.8 million for various infrastructure projects in Scotland.

Community development cooperation policy

ACP countries

Jamaica

1.6.38. ECU 9 million was lent for the extension of electricity supply installations.

Mediterranean

Israel

1.6.39. ECU 40 million was granted in the form of a global loan to finance small and medium-scale projects.

Economic and Social Committee

304th plenary session

1.6.40. The Economic and Social Committee held its 304th plenary session on 24 and 25 March, chaired in turn by Mrs Tiemann and Mr Stecher Navarra and attended by Mr Paleokrassas, Member of the Commission.

1.6.41. Mr Paleokrassas briefed the Committee on the outcome of the recent Council meeting on the environment. The ensuing debate provided members with the opportunity to express concern on a number of issues, in particular the Community strategy to reduce CO₂ emissions. The Committee agreed with the Council on objectives but not on the way of achieving them. The debate focused on the impact of environment policy on industrial competitiveness, cost-sharing between rich and poor countries, possible financing from the new Cohesion Fund, and the application of subsidiarity. Subjects discussed included the need to increase cooperation with non-member countries, particularly in Eastern Europe, and the absence of coordination between Community policies for the environment and transport.

In reply, Mr Paleokrassas stressed that industrial competitiveness and environmental protection were not necessarily mutually exclusive, making it clear that the CO₂ tax would not be allowed to have a detrimental effect on industry and that there would be a gradual shift to investment in cleaner forms of energy. He

announced that the Cohesion Fund would be used to help finance major environmental projects and pointed out that the principle of subsidiarity required the Community to do no more than establish minimum standards.

1.6.42. The Committee debated and adopted:

- opinions on the following:
 - continuing vocational training (→ point 1.2.59);
 - the Green Paper on the market for postal services (→ point 1.2.74);
 - packaging and packaging waste (→ point 1.2.98);
 - 1993/94 farm prices (→ point 1.2.116);
- an own-initiative opinion on relations between the Community and the Baltic States.

1.6.43. The Committee adopted opinions on the following without debate:

- personal protective equipment (→ point 1.2.4);
- minimum reserves in the context of the internal market (own-initiative opinion) (→ point 1.2.22);
- the CE conformity marking (→ point 1.2.1);
- animal health conditions governing the placing on the market of aquaculture animals and products (→ point 1.2.8);
- reference laboratories for monitoring marine biotoxins (→ point 1.2.9);
- the common organization of the markets in eggs and poultrymeat (→ point 1.2.125);
- specific measures in favour of cephalopods producers permanently based in the Canary Islands (→ point 1.2.147).



PART TWO

DOCUMENTATION

1. The ecu

Values in national currencies of ECU 1

March 1993 ¹		
BFR/ LFR	Belgian franc and Luxembourg franc	39.9768
DKR	Danish krone	7.45371
DM	German mark	1.94079
DR	Greek drachma	263.171
ESC	Portuguese escudo	179.401
FF	French franc	6.59441
HFL	Dutch guilder	2.18167
IRL	Irish pound	0.798656
LIT	Italian lira	1 877.89
PTA	Spanish peseta	138.715
UKL	Pound sterling	0.806828
AUD	Australian dollar	1.66478
CAD	Canadian dollar	1.46978
FMK	Finnish markka	7.04214
ISK	Icelandic króna	76.6818
NKR	Norwegian krone	8.25293
NZD	New Zealand dollar	2.22406
OS	Austrian schilling	13.6559
SFR	Swiss franc	1.79103
SKR	Swedish krona	9.11856
USD	United States dollar	1.17874
YEN	Japanese yen	137.881

¹ Average for the month; OJ C 91, 1.4.1993.

NB: Explanatory notes on the ecu and 'green' rates can be found in Bull. EC 7/8-1982, points 3.1.1 to 3.1.3, and Bull. EC 9-1989, point 2.1.3.

Representative rates ('green' rates)

Conversion rates into national currencies for the ecu used in connection with the common agricultural policy

March 1993					
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	48.5563	HFL	Dutch guilder	2.65256
	— All products			— All products	
DKR	Danish krone	8.97989	IRL	Irish pound	0.957268
	— All products			— All products	
DM	German mark	2.35418	LIT	Italian lira	2 207.67 2 262.06 on 31.3.1993
	— All products			— All products	
DR	Greek drachma	310.351	PTA	Spanish peseta	166.075
ESC	Portuguese escudo	212.128		— All products	
FF	French franc	7.89563	UKL	Pound sterling	0.980715
	— All products			— All products	

2. Infringement proceedings

Reasoned opinions

Failure to communicate any measures incorporating Directives into national law

2.2.1. In March the Commission delivered reasoned opinions in the following cases:

Internal market and industrial affairs

Directive 89/677/EEC (OJ L 398, 30.12.1989)
Restrictions on the marketing and use of certain dangerous substances and preparations
Belgium, Portugal

Directive 89/686/EEC (OJ L 399, 30.12.1989)
Personal protective equipment
Belgium, Greece, Ireland, Portugal

Directive 91/155/EEC (OJ L 76, 22.3.1991)
System of specific information relating to dangerous preparations
Portugal

Transport

Directive 90/398/EEC (OJ L 202, 31.7.1990)
Vehicles hired without drivers
Portugal

Environment, nuclear safety and civil protection

Directives 90/517/EEC (OJ L 287, 19.10.1990) and 91/325/EEC (OJ L 180, 8.7.1991)
Classification, packaging and labelling of dangerous substances
Italy

Consumers

Directive 91/184/EEC (OJ L 91, 12.4.1991)
Cosmetic products
Portugal

Failure properly to incorporate Directives into national law

2.2.2. In March the Commission delivered reasoned opinions in the following cases:

Environment, nuclear safety and civil protection

Directive 76/160/EEC (OJ L 31, 5.2.1976)
Quality of bathing water
Italy

Directive 80/778/EEC (OJ L 229, 30.8.1980)
Quality of drinking water
Netherlands

Consumers

Directive 85/577/EEC (OJ L 372, 31.12.1985)
Contracts negotiated away from business premises
France

Directive 88/378/EEC (OJ L 187, 16.7.1988)
Toys
Belgium

Infringements of the Treaties or of Regulations; failure properly to apply Directives in practice

2.2.3. In March the Commission delivered reasoned opinions in the following cases:

Internal market and industrial affairs

Directive 71/305/EEC (OJ L 185, 16.8.1971)
Public works contracts: road at Hamilton (Scotland)
United Kingdom

Employment, industrial relations and social affairs

Regulation (EEC) No 1612/68 (OJ L 257, 19.10.1968) and Article 48 of the EEC Treaty
Protection of expatriate workers against dismissal
France

Regulation (EEC) No 1612/68 (OJ L 257, 19.10.1968) and Article 48 of the EEC Treaty
Discrimination on grounds of nationality in access to employment
Greece

Regulations (EEC) Nos 1612/68 (OJ L 257, 19.10.1968) and 1251/70 (OJ L 142, 30.6.1970)
Tax relief on the import of a vehicle by a disabled person
Greece

Environment, nuclear safety and civil protection

Regulation (EEC) No 3626/82 (OJ L 384, 31.12.1982)
Trade in endangered species
Germany

Fisheries

Regulations (EEC) Nos 3796/81 (OJ L 379, 31.12.1981) and 170/83 (OJ L 24, 27.1.1983) and Articles 7, 34, 48, 52 and 58 of the EEC Treaty
Registration of fishing vessels
Belgium

Regulations (EEC) Nos 3796/81 (OJ L 379, 31.12.1981) and 170/83 (OJ L 24, 27.1.1983) and Articles 7, 34, 48, 52, 58 and 221 of the EEC Treaty
Registration of fishing vessels
Netherlands

Regulation (EEC) No 170/83 (OJ L 24, 27.1.1983) and Articles 7, 48, 52, 58 and 221 of the EEC Treaty
Registration of fishing vessels
Germany, Italy

Cases referred to the Court of Justice

Infringements of the Treaties or of Regulations; failure properly to apply Directives in practice

2.2.4. In March the Commission referred the following case to the Court of Justice:

Regulation (EEC) No 3796/81 (OJ L 379, 31.12.1981) and Article 30 of the EEC Treaty
Imports of live freshwater crayfish
Germany

3. Additional references in the Official Journal

2.3.1. This section lists the titles of legal instruments, communications and notices of Community institutions which have appeared in the Official Journal since the last Bulletin was published but relate to items appearing in earlier issues; the references were not available when the Bulletin went to press.

The number of the Bulletin and the point to which this additional information refers are followed by the title shown on the cover of the Official Journal, the number of the issue and the date of publication.

Bull. EC 10-1992

Point 1.3.112

Council Decision 93/158/EEC of 26 October 1992 concerning the conclusion of an Agreement in the form of an exchange of letters between the European Economic Community and the United States of America concerning the application of the Community 'third country' Directive, Council Directive 72/462/EEC, and the corresponding United States of America regulatory requirements with respect to trade in fresh bovine and porcine meat
OJ L 68, 19.3.1993

Bull. EC 12-1992

Point 1.3.98

Commission Decision 93/193/EEC of 23 December 1992 on the aid granted for the creation of industrial enterprises in Modane, Savoy (France), considered in the light of Articles 92 and 94 of the EEC Treaty
OJ L 85, 6.4.1993

Point 1.3.158

Proposal for a Council Directive on the minimum health and safety requirements regarding the exposure of workers to the risks arising from physical agents
OJ C 77, 18.3.1993

Bull. EC 1/2-1993

Point 1.6.22

Special Report No 1/93 on the financing of transport infrastructure accompanied by the replies of the Commission
OJ C 69, 11.3.1993

Points 1.6.44 and 1.6.45

Opinions adopted by the Economic and Social Committee at its 303rd plenary session on 24 and 25 February 1993
OJ C 108, 19.4.1993

4. Index

A

Accession: 1.3.1; 1.3.4
ACP-EEC Joint Assembly meetings: 1.3.44
Adriatic: 1.2.69
Agreements in the field of transport: 1.2.71 to 1.2.73
Agricultural prices and related measures: 1.2.116
Agricultural structures: 1.2.111 to 1.2.113; 1.2.87
Agricultural surveys: 1.2.26
Aid for refugees: 1.3.54
AIDS: 1.2.152
Air transport: 1.2.70
Angola: 1.2.138; 1.3.51
Animal diseases: 1.2.7 to 1.2.9
Annual Economic Report: 1.2.18
Anti-dumping: 1.3.57 to 1.3.66
Anti-subsidy activities: 1.3.67
Argentina: 1.3.37
Armenia: 1.3.18; 1.3.21; 1.3.68
Association agreements: 1.3.8

B

Baltic States: 1.2.139; 1.3.6; 1.6.27
Banana trade: 1.3.42
Barbados: 1.3.43
Basle Convention: 1.2.100; 1.2.101
Beef/veal: 1.2.124; 1.6.23
Belarus: 1.3.21; 1.3.68
Belgium: 1.2.86; 1.5.12; see State aid
Benin: 1.3.51
Bolivia: 1.3.41; 1.3.51
Borrowing activities: 1.5.7; 1.5.8
Bosnia-Herzegovina: 1.4.9
Brazil: 1.3.77
Bulgaria: 1.3.8; 1.3.9; 1.3.56
Burma: see Myanmar

C

Cambodia: 1.3.34
Canary Islands: 1.2.89; 1.2.147
Cancer: 1.2.151
Cape Verde: 1.3.45
Carbon dioxide: 1.2.104
CE mark: 1.2.1
Central America: 1.3.54

Central and Eastern Europe: 1.3.5
Cereals: 1.2.117
CFSP: 1.6.1
Child rights: 1.2.156
Childbirth and maternity allowances: 1.6.18
Chile: 1.3.38
China: 1.3.62
Civil protection: 1.2.4
Climate: 1.2.104
Coal industry: 1.2.66
Cohesion Fund: 1.2.83
Colombia: 1.4.2
Commission legislative programme: 1.6.3; 1.6.11
Common foreign and security policy: see CFSP
Competence of the Community: 1.6.24; 1.6.25
Concentrations: 1.2.31 to 1.2.37
Consumer information: 1.2.77 to 1.2.79
Consumer protection: 1.2.78; 1.2.79
Continuing training: 1.2.59
Convention on Global Climate Change: 1.2.104; 1.2.106
Cooperation agreements: 1.3.19 to 1.3.21; 1.3.35
Credit institutions: 1.2.14; 1.2.22
Croatia: 1.3.57
Cuba: 1.3.51; 1.3.78
Customs union: 1.3.55
Cyprus: 1.3.24
Czech Republic: 1.3.5; 1.3.13; 1.3.15; 1.3.16
Czechoslovakia (former): 1.3.57; 1.3.66

D

Dangerous chemical products: 1.2.96
Data-transmission networks: 1.2.61; 1.2.62
Declining industrial areas: 1.2.85
Development assistance: 1.3.47
Diesel, sulphur content of: 1.2.103
Disasters (Community aid): 1.2.153; 1.2.154
Dominant positions: 1.6.20
Dominican Republic: 1.3.43
Drugs: 1.4.2

E

EAGGF
— Guidance Section: 1.2.81; 1.2.87
East Timor: 1.3.81
EBRD: 1.2.107; 1.3.71 to 1.3.73

Eco-audit scheme: 1.2.95
Economic and monetary union: 1.6.1
Economic convergence: 1.2.19
ECSC social measures: 1.5.9 to 1.5.12
EDF: 1.5.6
EEA: 1.3.2; 1.3.4
EFTA: 1.2.133; 1.2.134
Eggs: 1.2.125
EIB: 1.2.20; 1.6.27 to 1.6.39
El Salvador: 1.4.8
Emergency aid: 1.3.51
EMS: 1.2.22
Environment: 1.2.93 to 1.2.106
Environment (Green Paper): 1.2.93
Environment (international cooperation): 1.2.94
Environmental risks: 1.2.97
Equitable wage: 1.2.90
ERDF: 1.2.81; 1.2.84; 1.2.85; 1.2.88
ESF: 1.2.81; 1.2.82; 1.2.86; 1.2.88
Estonia: 1.2.139
European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund: see EAGGF
European Bank for Reconstruction and Development: see EBRD
European Development Fund: see EDF
European Economic Area: see EEA
European elections: 1.6.2
European Investment Bank: see EIB
European Investment Fund: 1.2.20; 1.2.21
European Monetary System: see EMS
European Regional Development Fund: see ERDF
European Social Fund: see ESF
European union: 1.1.1; 1.1.2
Existing chemicals: 1.2.97
Explosives for civil uses: 1.2.3

F

Feedingstuffs: 1.2.12; 1.2.13
FIFG: 1.2.81
Fight against drugs: 1.4.2
Financial and technical cooperation: 1.3.43
Financial Instrument for Fisheries Guidance: see FIFG
Finland: 1.3.4
Firms: 1.2.24
Fisheries (external aspects): 1.2.138 to 1.2.145
Fisheries (internal aspects): 1.2.137
Fisheries (products): 1.2.27; 1.2.28; 1.2.146 to 1.2.148
Fisheries research: 1.2.135
Food aid: 1.3.11; 1.3.52; 1.3.53
Food industry: 1.2.113
Foodstuffs: 1.2.5; 1.2.115
Forestry: 1.2.102
Framework programme for R&TD 1990-94: 1.2.55

France: 1.2.154; 1.5.12; 1.6.33; see State aid
Free movement of goods: 1.2.1 to 1.2.13
Free movement of persons: 1.6.16; 1.6.18; 1.6.19
Free movement of services: 1.2.14 to 1.2.16; 1.6.17
Fresh fruit and vegetables: 1.2.118; 1.2.119

G

GATT: 1.2.17; 1.3.69
General budget: 1.5.1 to 1.5.6
Generalized tariff preferences: 1.3.48
Georgia: 1.3.18; 1.3.21; 1.3.68
Germany: 1.2.109; 1.2.110; 1.5.11; 1.5.12; 1.6.22; 1.6.31; see State aid
Greece: 1.2.19; 1.2.83; 1.2.153; 1.5.10; see State aid
Greenhouse effect: 1.2.104
Grenada: 1.3.43
Guinea (Republic): 1.3.43

H

Hazardous waste: 1.2.99 to 1.2.101
Hong Kong: 1.3.54
Housing programme: 1.5.12
Human rights: 1.2.155; 1.3.74 to 1.3.82
Hungary: 1.3.15; 1.3.16; 1.3.57; 1.3.73

I

Import and export arrangements: 1.3.56
India: 1.3.35
Industrial hazards: 1.2.95
Industrial products: 1.2.2 to 1.2.4
Industry and environment: 1.2.95
Interinstitutional agreements: 1.6.1
Iran: 1.3.30; 1.3.51
Iraq: 1.3.79; 1.4.11
Ireland: 1.2.83; 1.2.88; 1.6.34; see State aid
Israel: 1.6.39
Italy: 1.2.87; 1.5.10 to 1.5.12; 1.6.35; see State aid
Ivory Coast: 1.3.43

J

Jamaica: 1.6.38
Japan: 1.3.59; 1.3.61

K

Kazakhstan: 1.3.21; 1.3.63; 1.3.68
Kenya: 1.3.43; 1.3.46
Korea: 1.3.58; 1.3.60; 1.3.64

Kyrgyzstan: 1.3.21; 1.3.68

L

Labelling: 1.2.77
 Labour market: 1.2.18
 Latvia: 1.2.139
 Legal basis: 1.6.26
 Lesotho: 1.4.12
 Less-developed regions: 1.2.84
 Liberia: 1.3.51
 Liquid or gaseous fuels: 1.2.103
 Lithuania: 1.2.139
 Loans: 1.5.9 to 1.5.12
 Long-term unemployment: 1.2.86
 Luxembourg: see State aid

M

Machinery: 1.2.2
 Madagascar: 1.2.140; 1.4.4
 Malawi: 1.4.7
 Maritime industry: 1.2.54
 Mauritania: 1.3.43
 Mexico: 1.3.39
 Milk: 1.2.124
 Milk and milk products: 1.2.121 to 1.2.123
 Moldova: 1.3.21; 1.3.68
 Montreal Protocol: 1.2.105
 Mozambique: 1.2.141; 1.3.51
 Multilateral nuclear safety fund: 1.2.107
 Myanmar: 1.4.3

N

Nagorno-Karabakh: 1.4.5
 Namibia: 1.3.43; 1.3.51
 Netherlands: see State aid
 New Caledonia: 1.3.43
 New plant varieties: 1.2.114
 New Zealand: 1.3.33
 NGOs: 1.3.49; 1.3.50
 Nicaragua: 1.3.54
 Non-governmental organizations: see NGOs
 North Korea: 1.4.6
 Norway: 1.2.137; 1.3.1
 Nuclear safety: 1.2.107; 1.2.108; 1.4.6
 Nuclear tests: 1.2.108
 Nuclear weapons (non-proliferation): 1.2.108; 1.4.6

O

Objects of cultural interest: 1.2.6
 Occupational integration of young people: 1.2.86

ONP (Open network provision): 1.2.75
 Organic farming: 1.2.115
 Ozone layer: 1.2.105

P

Packaging: 1.2.98
 PHARE: 1.3.5
 Plant health legislation: 1.2.10; 1.2.11
 Poland: 1.3.15; 1.3.17; 1.3.57
 'Polluter pays' principle: 1.2.93
 Portugal: 1.2.83; 1.2.84; 1.2.109; 1.2.113; 1.6.15; 1.6.36; see State aid
 Postal services: 1.2.74
 Poultrymeat: 1.2.125
 Public health: 1.2.78; 1.2.151; 1.2.152
 Public procurement: 1.2.17; 1.3.31; 1.3.32

R

RACE: 1.2.76
 Research: 1.2.25
 Research and development in advanced communications techniques for Europe: see RACE
 Retail trade: 1.2.29
 Right of establishment: 1.6.19
 Road safety: 1.2.68
 Road transport: 1.2.68
 Romania: 1.3.10; 1.3.11; 1.3.56
 Russia: 1.3.63; 1.3.68; 1.3.72
 Russian Federation: 1.2.142; 1.3.22; 1.3.23
 Rwanda: 1.3.51; 1.3.80

S

Securities: 1.2.15
 Seychelles: 1.2.143
 Shipbuilding: 1.2.54
 Shipping: 1.2.69
 Slovakia: 1.3.5; 1.3.13 to 1.3.16
 Slovenia: 1.2.71
 Social partners: 1.2.91
 Solid fuels: 1.2.63; 1.2.64
 Somalia: 1.3.51
 South Africa: 1.3.76; 1.4.10
 Spain: 1.2.83; 1.2.84; 1.2.86; 1.2.88; 1.5.12; 1.6.32; see State aid
 Standardization: 1.2.1
 State aid: 1.2.38 to 1.2.50; 1.2.66; 1.6.21; 1.6.22
 — Belgium: 1.2.41; 1.2.42
 — France: 1.2.129
 — Germany: 1.2.40; 1.2.46 to 1.2.48; 1.2.126; 1.2.127; 1.2.130
 — Greece: 1.2.44

— Italy: 1.2.131
— Luxembourg: 1.2.45
— Netherlands: 1.2.150
— Spain: 1.2.43; 1.2.49; 1.2.128; 1.2.149
— United Kingdom: 1.2.50; 1.2.132
Statistics: 1.2.23 to 1.2.29
Steel: 1.2.51 to 1.2.53
Steel industry: 1.2.51 to 1.2.53
Structural Funds: 1.2.80 to 1.2.88
Sweden: 1.2.72; 1.2.137; 1.2.144
Switzerland: 1.2.73
Syria: 1.3.25; 1.3.26

T

Taiwan: 1.3.60
Tajikistan: 1.3.21; 1.3.68
Technical coal research: 1.2.57; 1.2.58
Technical steel research: 1.2.56
Telecommunications: 1.2.75; 1.2.76
Temporary importation: 1.3.55
Tempus II: 1.2.60
Textile products: 1.3.68
Thailand: 1.3.67
Through traffic: 1.2.73
Trade agreements: 1.3.9; 1.3.10
Trading of goods: 1.2.23; 1.2.62
Trans-European mobility programme for university studies: see Tempus
Transport infrastructure: 1.2.67
Turkey: 1.3.27; 1.3.65
Turkmenistan: 1.3.21; 1.3.68

U

Ukraine: 1.3.21; 1.3.63; 1.3.68
Unemployment: 1.2.18

Unfair terms: 1.2.79
UNHCR: 1.3.52
United Kingdom: 1.2.85; 1.6.37; see State aid
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees: see UNHCR
United States: 1.3.31; 1.3.32
Uruguay: 1.3.40
Uruguay Round: 1.3.31; 1.3.32
USSR (former): 1.3.18 to 1.3.21; 1.3.66

V

Venezuela: 1.2.65
Very remote regions: 1.2.89
Veterinary legislation: 1.2.7 to 1.2.9
Visegrad countries: 1.3.12 to 1.3.17

W

Waste: 1.2.98; 1.6.26
WFP: 1.3.52
Wine: 1.2.120
Worker protection: 1.2.92
Workplace health and safety: 1.2.92; 1.6.24
World Food Programme: see WFP

Y

Yemen Arab Republic: 1.3.51
Yugoslavia (former): 1.3.51; 1.3.82

Z

Zimbabwe: 1.3.51

**Venta y suscripciones • Salg og abonnement • Verkauf und Abonnement • Πωλήσεις και συνδρομές
Sales and subscriptions • Vente et abonnements • Vendita e abbonamenti
Verkoop en abonnementen • Venda e assinaturas**

BELGIQUE / BELGIË

**Monteur belge /
Belgisch Staatsblad**
Rue de Louvain 42 / Leuvenseweg 42
B-1000 Bruxelles / B-1000 Brussel
Tél. (02) 512 00 26
Fax (02) 511 01 84

Autres distributeurs /
Overige verkooppunten

**Librairie européenne/
Europese boekhandel**

Rue de la Loi 244/Wetstraat 244
B-1040 Bruxelles / B-1040 Brussel
Tél. (02) 231 04 35
Fax (02) 735 08 60

Jean De Lannoy

Avenue du Roi 202 /Koningslaan 202
B-1080 Bruxelles / B-1080 Brussel
Tél (02) 538 51 69
Télex 63220 UNBOOK B
Fax (02) 538 08 41

Document delivery:

Credoc

Rue de la Montagne 34 / Bergstraat 34
Bte 11 / Bus 11
B-1000 Bruxelles / B-1000 Brussel
Fax (Sales) 43 63 19 89
Tél (02) 511 69 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 89
Fax (Management) 43 63 19 49

DEUTSCHLAND

Bundesanzeiger Verlag

Breite Straße 78-80
Postfach 10 80 06
D-W-5000 Köln 1
Tel. (02 21) 20 29-0
Telex ANZEIGER BONN 8 882 595
Fax 2 02 92 78

GREECE/ΕΛΛΑΔΑ

G.C. Eleftheroudakis SA

International Bookstore
Nikis Street 4
GR-10563 Athens
Tel. (01) 322 63 23
Telex 219410 ELEF
Fax 323 98 21

ESPAÑA

Boletín Oficial del Estado

Trafalgar, 29
E-28071 Madrid
Tel. (01) 538 22 95
Fax (01) 538 23 49

Mundi-Premsa Libros, SA

Castelló, 37
E-28001 Madrid
Tel (01) 431 33 99 (Libros)
431 32 22 (Suscripciones)
435 36 37 (Dirección)
Télex 49370-MPLI-E
Fax (01) 575 39 98

Librería Internacional AEDOS

Consejo de Ciento, 391
E-08009 Barcelona
Tel. (03) 488 34 92
Fax (03) 487 76 59

**Libreria de la Generalitat
de Catalunya**

Rambla dels Estudis, 118 (Palau Moya)
E-08002 Barcelona
Tel (03) 302 68 35
302 64 82
Fax (03) 302 12 99

FRANCE

**Journal officiel
Service des publications
des Communautés européennes**

26, rue Desaix
F-75277 Paris Cedex 15
Tél. (1) 40 58 75 00
Fax (1) 40 58 77 00

IRELAND

Government Supplies Agency

4-5 Harcourt Road
Dublin 2
Tel. (1) 61 31 11
Fax (1) 78 06 45

ITALIA

Licosa SpA

Via Duca di Calabria 1/1
Casella postale 552
I-50125 Firenze
Tel. (055) 84 54 15
Fax 64 12 57
Telex 570466 LICOSA I

GRAND-DUCHÉ DE LUXEMBOURG

Messageries du livre

5, rue Raffaeisen
L-2411 Luxembourg
Tél. 43 10 20
Fax 40 10 24 01

NEDERLAND

SDU Overheidsinformatie

Externe Fondsen
Postbus 20014
2500 EA 's-Gravenhage
Tel. (070) 37 89 911
Fax (070) 34 75 778

PORTUGAL

Imprensa Nacional

Casa da Moeda, EP
Rua D. Francisco Manuel de Melo, 5
P-1092 Lisboa Codex
Tel. (01) 69 34 14

**Distribuidora de Livros
Bertrand, Ld.º**

Grupo Bertrand, SA
Rua das Terras dos Vales, 4-A
Apartado 37
P-2700 Armadora Codex
Tel. (01) 49 59 050
Telex 15798 BERDIS
Fax 49 60 255

UNITED KINGDOM

HMSO Books (Agency section)

HMSO Publications Centre
51 Nime Elms Lane
London SW6 5DR
Tel. (071) 873 9090
Fax 873 8463
Telex 29 71 138

ÖSTERREICH

**Manz'sche Verlags-
und Universitätsbuchhandlung**

Kohlmarkt 16
A-1014 Wien
Tel (0222) 531 61-0
Telex 112 500 BOX A
Fax (0222) 531 61-39

SUOMI/FINLAND

Akateminen Kirjakauppa

Keskuskatu 1
PO Box 128
SF-00101 Helsinki
Tel (0) 121 41
Fax (0) 121 44 41

NORGE

Narvesen Info Center

Bertrand Narvesens vei 2
PO Box 6125 Etterstad
N-0602 Oslo 6
Tel. (22) 57 33 00
Telex 79868 NIC N
Fax (22) 68 19 01

SVERIGE

BTJ

Tryck Traktorvägen 13
S-222 60 Lund
Tel. (046) 18 00 00
Fax (046) 18 01 25
30 79 47

SCHWEIZ / SUISSE / SVIZZERA

OSEC

Stampfenbachstraße 85
CH-8035 Zurich
Tel. (01) 365 54 49
Fax (01) 365 54 11

ČESKÁ REPUBLIKA

NIS ČR

Havelskova 22
130 00 Praha 3
Tel. (2) 235 84 46
Fax (2) 235 97 88

MAQYARORSZÁG

Euro-Info-Service

Club Sziget
Margitsziget
1138 Budapest
Tel./Fax 1 111 60 61
1 111 62 16

POLSKA

Business Foundation

ul. Krucza 38/42
00-512 Warszawa
Tel. (22) 21 99 93, 628-28-82
International Fax&Phone
(0-39) 12-00-77

ROMÂNIA

Euromedia

65, Strada Dionisie Lupu
70184 Bucuresti
Tel./Fax 0 12 96 46

BÄLGARIJA

Europress Klasika BK Ltd

68, bd Vitosa
1463 Sofia
Tel./Fax 2 52 74 75

RUSSIA

Europe Press

20 Sadovaya-Spasskaja Street
107078 Moscow
Tel 095 208 28 60
975 30 09
Fax 095 200 22 04

CYPRUS

**Cyprus Chamber of Commerce and
Industry**

Chamber Building
38 Grivas Digenis Ave
3 Delligiorgis Street
PO Box 1455
Nicosia
Tel (2) 449500/482312
Fax (2) 458630

TÜRKIYE

**Prez Gazete Kitap Dergi
Pazarlama Dağıtım Ticaret ve Sanayi
AŞ**

Narilbahçe Sokak N 15
İstanbul-Çağaloğlu
Tel. (1) 520 92 96 - 528 55 66
Fax 520 64 57
Telex 23822 DSVO-TR

ISRAEL

ROY International

PO Box 13056
41 Mishmar Hayarden Street
Tel Aviv 61130
Tel 3 496 108
Fax 3 544 60 39

**UNITED STATES OF AMERICA /
CANADA**

UNIPUB

4611-F Assembly Drive
Lanham, MD 20706-4391
Tel Toll Free (800) 274 4888
Fax (301) 459 0056

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
Telex 0534783

AUSTRALIA

Hunter Publications

58A Gipps Street
Collingwood
Victoria 3066
Tel (03) 417 5361
Fax (3) 419 7154

JAPAN

Kinokuniya Company Ltd

17-7 Shinjuku 3-Chome
Shinjuku-ku
Tokyo 160-91
Tel. (03) 3439-0121

Journal Department

PO Box 55 Chitose
Tokyo 156
Tel (03) 3439-0124

SOUTH-EAST ASIA

Legal Library Services Ltd

STK Agency
Robinson Road
PO Box 1817
Singapore 9036

**AUTRES PAYS
OTHER COUNTRIES
ANDERE LÄNDER**

**Office des publications officielles
des Communautés européennes**

2, rue Mercier
L-2985 Luxembourg
Tél 499 28-1
Télex PUBOF LU 1324 b
Fax 48 85 73/48 68 17

Price (excluding VAT) in Luxembourg	ECU
Annual subscription (Complete subscription)	154
Bulletin of the European Communities (10 issues + Index + 1st Supplement)	124
Price per single copy	13
Supplements to the Bulletin (per single copy)	6

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.

Last published indexes: 1984, 1990, 1991 and 1992.



OFFICE FOR OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS
OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

