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# **Bulletin of the European Communities**

**Commission**

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## 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

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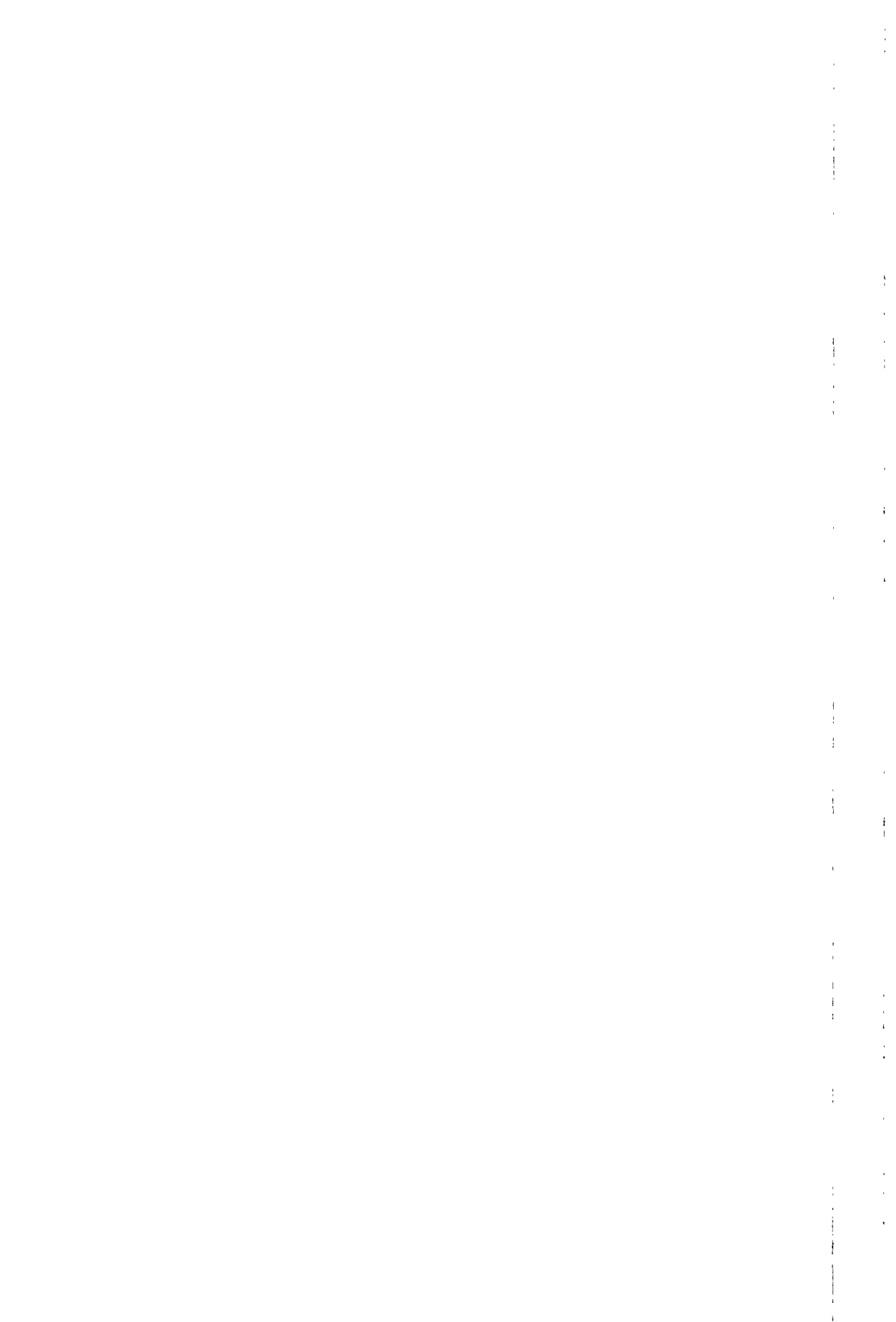
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\* In preparation.





# **PART ONE**

**ACTIVITIES  
IN JULY/AUGUST  
1993**

# News in brief

## **The single market and the Community economic and social area**

### *Internal market*

- The Commission adopts a proposal for a Regulation and a proposal for a Directive on legal protection for designs (→ point 1.2.21).
- The Commission adopts a communication on the protection of animals (→ point 1.2.8).
- The Council adopts a Regulation laying down Community procedures for the authorization and supervision of medicinal products (→ point 1.2.3).

### *Economic and monetary policy*

- The Commission adopts a communication and draft proposals for Regulations and for a Decision on the implementation of Stage II of economic and monetary union (→ point 1.2.28).

### *Statistical area*

- The Council adopts a Decision on a framework programme for priority actions in the field of statistical information (1993-97) (→ point 1.2.31).

### *Consumers*

- The Commission adopts a communication on the second three-year action plan (1993-95) (→ point 1.2.111).

### *Economic and social cohesion: structural measures*

- The Council adopts Regulations on the reform of the Structural Funds (→ points 1.2.114 to 1.2.120).

### *Social dimension*

- The Commission adopts a report on employment in Europe in 1993 (→ point 1.2.137).

### *Agriculture*

- The Commission adopts a communication on the development and future of wine sector policy (→ point 1.2.156).

## **The role of the Community in the world**

### *Central Europe and the independent States of the former Soviet Union*

- The Commission adopts a communication and proposals for Regulations and Decisions on trade concessions for the countries of Central Europe and the Council agrees these proposals (→ point 1.3.10).
- The Commission adopts general guidelines for assistance under the PHARE programme for 1993 to 1997 (→ point 1.3.6).
- The Council adopts a Regulation on a new TACIS programme (→ point 1.3.15).

### *United States of America, Japan and other industrialized countries*

- The Western Economic Summit is held in Japan (→ point 1.3.38).

### *Asia and Latin America*

- The Commission adopts a recommendation for a Decision on a proposed framework agreement with Viet Nam (→ point 1.3.47).

### *Commercial policy*

- The Commission adopts a proposal for a Regulation laying down measures to prohibit the release for free circulation, export or transit of counterfeit and pirated goods (→ point 1.3.64).

# European Union

## **Procedures for the ratification of the Maastricht Treaty**

### *United Kingdom*

#### *1.1.1. Deposit of instruments of ratification.*

The United Kingdom deposited its instruments of ratification of the Treaty on European Union on 2 August following the third reading in the House of Lords on 20 July and confirmation by the High Court that the ratification procedure was constitutional.

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

### Internal market

*Endorsed by Parliament (second reading) on 14 July.*

OJ C 255, 20.9.1993

### Free movement of goods

#### *Technical aspects*

*Adopted by the Council on 22 July.* The Directive and the Decision are designed to harmonize the rules on the CE conformity marking for industrial products covered by the 'new approach' directives.

OJ L 220, 30.8.1993

#### **Standardization and technical rules**

*1.2.1. Council Directive 93/68/EEC 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; Council Decision 93/465/EEC concerning the modules for the various phases of the conformity assessment procedures and the rules for the affixing and use of the CE conformity marking, which are intended to be used in the technical harmonization directives.*

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

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

**Parliament opinions (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):** OJ C 115, 26.4.1993; Bull. EC 3-1993, point 1.2.1

**Second Economic and Social Committee opinions:** OJ C 129, 10.5.1993; Bull. EC 3-1993, point 1.2.1

**New amended Commission proposals:** OJ C 113, 23.4.1993; COM(93) 114; Bull. EC 3-1993, point 1.2.1

**Agreement on common positions:** Bull. EC 4-1993, point 1.2.1

**Council common positions:** Bull. EC 6-1993, point 1.2.2

### **Industrial products**

*1.2.2. Proposal for a Council Directive on the approximation of the laws of the Member States concerning pressure equipment.*

#### **References:**

Council resolution on a new approach to technical harmonization and standards: OJ C 136, 4.6.1985; Bull. EC 5-1985, point 1.3.1

Directive 87/404/EEC on the harmonization of the laws of the Member States relating to simple pressure vessels: OJ L 220, 8.8.1987; Bull. EC 6-1987, point 2.1.14

*Adopted by the Commission on 14 July.* The aim of this proposal is to ensure freedom of movement for pressure equipment — a sector that is currently harmonized to only a minor extent by Directive 87/404/EEC relating to simple pressure vessels. The proposal is consistent with the 'new approach' to technical harmonization and standardization.

OJ C 246, 9.9.1993; COM(93) 319

### **Pharmaceutical products**

*1.2.3. Council Regulation (EEC) No 2309/93 laying down Community procedures for the authorization and supervision of medicinal products for human and veterinary use and*

establishing a European Agency for the Evaluation of Medicinal Products.

**References:**

Council Directive 93/39/EEC amending Directives 65/65/EEC, 75/318/EEC and 75/319/EEC in respect of medicinal products: OJ L 214, 24.8.1993; Bull. EC 6-1993, point 1.2.11

Council Directive 93/40/EEC amending Directives 81/851/EEC and 81/852/EEC on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to veterinary medicinal products: OJ L 214, 24.8.1993; Bull. EC 6-1993, point 1.2.11

Council Directive 93/41/EEC repealing Directive 87/22/EEC on the approximation of national measures relating to the placing on the market of high-technology medicinal products, particularly those derived from biotechnology: OJ L 214, 24.8.1993; Bull. EC 6-1993, point 1.2.11

**Commission proposal:** OJ C 330, 31.12.1990; COM(90) 283; Bull. EC 11-1990, point 1.3.1

**Parliament opinion:** OJ C 183, 15.7.1991; Bull. EC 6-1991, point 1.2.23

**Economic and Social Committee opinion:** OJ C 269, 14.10.1991; Bull. EC 7/8-1991, point 1.2.23

**Amended Commission proposal:** OJ C 310, 30.11.1991; COM(91) 382; Bull. EC 10-1991, point 1.2.16

**Council agreement:** Bull. EC 12-1992, point 1.3.17

**Second Parliament opinion:** OJ C 176, 28.6.1993; Bull. EC 5-1993, point 1.2.5

*Adopted by the Council on 22 July.* This Regulation, which was adopted on the basis of Article 235 of the Treaty instead of Article 100a as initially intended, supplements the three directives on the technical harmonization of the medicinal products', veterinary medicinal products' and high-technology medicinal products' sectors and thus constitutes the final element in the new system for the free movement of medicinal products within the single market. It establishes a new centralized procedure leading to a Community authorization directly valid in all the Member States for the most innovative medicinal products. The Community is responsible for monitoring medicinal products authorized under this procedure and for the technical updating of the authorizations. Application of this centralized procedure will be compulsory for biotechnological medicinal products and optional for other

new medicinal products, whether for human or veterinary use. The Regulation also sets up a European Agency for the Evaluation of Medicinal Products which will provide appropriate logistical support for the proper functioning of the procedures leading to Community or national authorization. This new agency will encompass in particular the present Committee for Proprietary Medicinal Products and the Committee for Veterinary Medicinal Products.

OJ L 214, 24.8.1993

*1.2.4. Proposal for a Council Regulation amending Annexes I, II, III and IV of Council Regulation (EEC) No 2377/90 laying down a Community procedure for the establishment of maximum residue limits of veterinary medicinal products in foodstuffs of animal origin.*

**Basic Regulation:** Council Regulation (EEC) No 2377/90: OJ L 224, 18.8.1990; Bull. EC 6-1990, point 1.3.26, as last amended by Commission Regulation (EEC) No 895/93: OJ L 93, 17.4.1993

*Adopted by the Commission on 2 July.* The aim of this proposal is to adapt Regulation (EEC) No 2377/90 to new scientific data and to technical progress.

COM(93) 287

*1.2.5. Proposal for a Directive concerning the placing of biocidal products on the market.*

**Reference:** Council Directive 91/414/EEC concerning the placing of plant protection products on the market: OJ L 230, 19.8.1991; Bull. EC 7/8-1991, point 1.2.203

*Adopted by the Commission on 27 July.* This proposal concerns the marketing of biocidal products (non-agricultural pesticides). It provides for a Community procedure for drawing up a list of active substances that may be included in such products. Provision is also made for a common approach by the Member States to the authorization of biocidal products, with the freedom of movement of such products being guaranteed through the principle of mutual recognition of authorizations. These provisions supplement Directive 91/414/

EEC concerning the placing of plant protection products on the market.

OJ C 239, 3.9.1993; COM(93) 351

## *Tax aspects*

1.2.6. Proposal for a Council Directive on the harmonization of the laws of the Member States relating to turnover taxes: abolition of certain derogations provided for in Article 28(3) of Directive 77/388/EEC and in the second subparagraph of Article 1(1) of Directive 89/465/EEC.

**Commission proposal:** OJ C 205, 13.8.1992; COM(92) 215; Bull. EC 7/8-1992, point 1.3.12  
**Economic and Social Committee opinion:** OJ C 332, 16.12.1992; Bull. EC 10-1992, point 1.3.46

**Parliament opinion:** OJ C 42, 15.2.1993; Bull. EC 1/2-1993, point 1.2.16

*Amended proposal adopted by the Commission on 2 August.*

OJ C 231, 27.8.1993; COM(93) 398

## *Animal and plant health*

### **Animal health**

1.2.7. Commission communication to the Council and Parliament concerning bovine somatotrophin (BST).

**Reference:** Council Decision 92/98/EEC amending Decision 90/218/EEC concerning the placing on the market and administration of bovine somatotrophin (BST): OJ L 39, 15.2.1992; Bull. EC 1/2-1992, point 1.3.179

*Approved by the Commission on 13 July.* With the ban on the use of BST in the Community expiring on 31 December 1993 (date of expiry provided for in Decision 92/98/EEC), this communication examines the socioeconomic consequences of a possible authorization of BST and its consistency with the reform of the common agricultural policy.

The Commission points out that the introduction of BST would be contrary to the thrust of the CAP reform in that it would exacerbate

commercial imbalances in the milk and beef sectors: the increase in productivity inherent in the use of BST would favour large holdings at the expense of small producers, with milk production then being concentrated in areas of intensive rearing to the detriment of extensive production in less-favoured regions; at the same time, the increased slaughtering of dairy cows would be likely to cause an imbalance in the meat market. At international level, export markets would also be affected since the majority of third countries prohibit the use of BST.

The Commission also fears that, as consumers are hostile to the use of BST, its authorization might lead to an appreciable fall in the consumption of milk products and beef, damage the favourable image that such products have and thus exacerbate the imbalance in the market; nor would labelling measures help to reassure consumers. It finally points to the many difficulties involved in checking the conditions under which BST would have to be used and the precautions that would have to be taken.

The Commission therefore recommends that the ban on the marketing and use of BST in the Community should be extended for a period of seven years, which would correspond to the period of validity of milk quotas.

COM(93) 331

1.2.8. Commission communication on the protection of animals.

#### **References:**

Council Directive 88/166/EEC complying with the judgment of the Court of Justice in Case 131/86 (minimum standards for the protection of laying hens kept in battery cages): OJ L 74, 19.3.1988; Bull. EC 3-1988, point 2.1.138

Council Directive 91/630/EEC laying down minimum standards for the protection of pigs reared in intensive farming systems: OJ L 340, 11.12.1991; Bull. EC 11-1991, point 1.2.115

Council Directive 91/629/EEC laying down minimum standards for the protection of calves reared in intensive farming systems: OJ L 340, 11.12.1991; Bull. EC 11-1991, point 1.2.116

*Adopted by the Commission on 22 July.* In this communication the Commission analyses the

Community legislation on the protection of animals on farms, during transport and at the time of slaughter and compares it with that adopted by the Council of Europe. Noting that these two sets of legislation differ in certain respects, it examines ways of overcoming the problems posed by the gaps and technical difficulties observed. It recommends to the Council and to Parliament that the Community should accede to the Council of Europe conventions drawn up in this field and proposes that those conventions be incorporated into Community legislation in a manner which is consistent with the needs of the common agricultural policy and which guarantees free movement for animals in the single market and equal treatment for producers. At the same time, a specific proposal is being put forward with a view to improving the protection of animals during transport (→ point 1.2.9). The Commission also argues in favour of maintaining in force the specific Directives adopted on the protection of laying hens, pigs and calves, which it considers to be necessary for the smooth functioning of the common agricultural policy.

COM(93) 384

*1.2.9. Commission communication to the Council, transmitted in accordance with Article 13(1) of Directive 91/628/EEC, accompanied by a proposal for a Council Directive amending the Directive on the protection of animals during transport.*

**Directive to be amended:** Council Directive 91/628/EEC on the protection of animals during transport and amending Directives 90/425/EEC and 91/496/EEC: OJ L 340, 11.12.1991; Bull. EC 11-1991, point 1.2.114

*Adopted by the Commission on 13 July.* In this communication, which is provided for in Directive 91/628/EEC, the Commission examines ways of reinforcing protection for animals during transport. It proposes that specific rules be laid down specifying resting periods, the conditions under which animals should be fed and watered, and space allowance standards.

OJ C 250, 14.9.1993; COM(93) 330

*1.2.10. Proposal for a Council Directive on the financing of veterinary checks and inspec-*

*tions on live animals and certain animal products and amending Directive 91/496/EEC.*

**Directive to be amended:** Council Directive 91/496/EEC laying down the principles governing the organization of veterinary checks on animals entering the Community from third countries and amending Directives 89/662/EEC and 90/425/EEC: OJ L 268, 24.9.1991; Bull. EC 7/8-1991, point 1.2.175, as last amended by Council Decision 92/438/EEC: OJ L 243, 25.8.1992; Bull. EC 7/8-1992, point 1.3.174

*Adopted by the Commission on 20 July.* The aim of this proposal is to harmonize the financing of Community checks and inspections on live animals and certain animal products.

OJ C 219, 13.8.1993; COM(93) 318

## Plant health

**Basic Directive:** Council Directive 77/93/EEC on protective measures against the introduction into the Community of organisms harmful to plants or plant products and against their spread within the Community: OJ L 26, 31.1.1977, as last amended by Directive 93/19/EEC: OJ L 96, 22.4.1993; Bull. EC 4-1993, point 1.2.16

*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.*

**Commission proposal:** OJ C 97, 6.4.1993; COM(93) 99; Bull. EC 3-1993, point 1.2.11  
**Economic and Social Committee opinion:** OJ C 201, 26.7.1993; Bull. EC 5-1993, point 1.2.12

*Endorsed by Parliament on 16 July,* subject to amendments concerning in particular the deadlines for the entry into force of the measures in question.

OJ C 255, 20.9.1993

*1.2.12. Commission Decision 93/392/EEC revoking Council Decision 93/358/EEC authorizing the Member States to provide for derogations from certain provisions of Directive 77/93/EEC in respect of wood of conifers (Coniferales) other than of *Thuja L.*, *Pinus**



*L.* and mixtures with *Pinus L.*, originating in Canada.

**Decision repealed:** Council Decision 93/358/EEC: OJ L 148, 19.6.1993; Bull. EC 5-1993, point 1.2.13

*Adopted by the Commission on 9 July.* This Decision revokes the authorization granted to Canada by Decision 93/538/EEC to export certain non-heat-treated conifer wood to the Community (by way of derogation from Directive 77/93/EEC).

OJ L 168, 10.7.1993

### Animal feedingstuffs

*1.2.13.* Proposal for a Council Decision laying down the groups of additives used in animal nutrition being the subject of an authorization linked to the person responsible for marketing them.

**Basic Directive:** Council Directive 70/524/EEC concerning additives in feedingstuffs: OJ L 170, 3.8.1970

**Reference:** proposal for a Council Directive amending Directive 70/524/EEC: OJ C 107, 17.4.1993; COM(93) 110; Bull. EC 3-1993, point 1.2.12

*Adopted by the Commission on 7 July.* The aim of this proposal is to identify the groups of additives which have to be authorized for marketing purposes under the proposal for a Directive amending Directive 70/524/EEC.

OJ C 211, 5.8.1993; COM(93) 250

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

**Directive to be amended:** Council Directive 70/524/EEC: OJ L 270, 14.12.1970, as last amended by Commission Directive 92/113/EEC: OJ L 16, 25.1.1993

*Adopted by the Commission on 9 July.* The aim of this proposal is to revise the procedure for authorizing additives by distinguishing in particular between 'generic' additives and those linked to a particular producer.

OJ C 218, 12.8.1993; COM(93) 251

*1.2.15.* Proposal for a Council Regulation on feedingstuffs intended for particular nutritional purposes.

**Commission proposal:** OJ C 231, 9.9.1992; COM(92) 324; Bull. EC 7/8-1992, point 1.3.181

**Parliament opinion:** OJ C 21, 25.1.1993; Bull. EC 12-1992, point 1.3.220

**Economic and Social Committee opinion:** OJ C 73, 15.3.1993; Bull. EC 1/2-1993, point 1.2.25

*Agreed by the Council (agriculture) on 19 July.* The aim of this proposal is to lay down specific rules governing the production, marketing and monitoring of dietetic feedingstuffs in order to make it possible to distinguish between them and other types of feedingstuffs. The Council agreement provides for the text to be adopted in the form of a directive.

### Free movement of persons

*1.2.16.* Parliament resolution on the free movement of persons pursuant to Article 8a of the EEC Treaty.

**Reference:** Parliament resolution on the free movement of persons pursuant to Article 8a of the EEC Treaty: OJ C 176, 28.6.1993; Bull. EC 5-1993, point 1.2.17

*Adopted by Parliament on 15 July.* Parliament regrets that the free movement of persons is still held up by barriers within the Community. It calls on the Commission to use every means at its disposal to put an end to this situation and decides, as announced in its previous resolution on this subject, to institute the proceedings provided for in Article 175 of the Treaty. It also reaffirms that the freedom of movement of persons and the abolition of internal borders are matters that must be dealt with at Community and not intergovernmental level.

OJ C 255, 20.9.1993

*1.2.17.* Parliament resolution on European immigration policy.

#### References:

Parliament resolutions on European immigration policy and the harmonization within the European Community of asylum law and

policies: OJ C 337, 21.12.1992; Bull. EC 11-1992, points 1.3.25 and 1.3.26

Half-yearly meeting of ministers responsible for immigration: Bull. EC 6-1993, point 1.4.18

*Adopted by Parliament on 15 July.* Parliament considers that a common policy on immigration must comply with the rules governing parliamentary democracy, calls for its role to be strengthened in this sphere and deplors the fact that the current organization of intergovernmental work is creating an institutional imbalance. It also regrets that the approach adopted by the ministers responsible for immigration takes no account of its previous resolutions and points out that immigration policy should not be considered solely from the viewpoint of internal security and public order but also from that of solidarity with immigrants' countries of origin and the need to comply with the Community's international obligations regarding human rights and fundamental freedoms. Parliament also calls on the Commission to draw up a framework directive on immigration, followed by specific directives.

OJ C 255, 20.9.1993

**1.2.18.** Proposal for a Council Directive on the right of residence for students.

**Commission proposal:** OJ C 166, 17.6.1993; COM(93) 209; Bull. EC 5-1993, point 1.2.18

*Endorsed by Parliament (first reading) on 14 July.*

OJ C 255, 20.9.1993

## Free movement of services

### *Financial services*

**1.2.19.** Proposal for a Council Directive amending Directives 77/780/EEC and 89/646/EEC in the field of credit institutions, Directives 73/239/EEC and 92/49/EEC in the field of non-life insurance, Directives 79/267/EEC and 92/96/EEC in the field of life assurance, and Directive 93/22/EEC in the field of invest-

ment firms in order to reinforce prudential supervision.

#### **Directives to be amended:**

Council Directive 77/780/EEC on the coordination of the laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to the taking-up and pursuit of the business of credit institutions; OJ L 322, 17.12.1977, as last amended by Council Directive 89/646/EEC: OJ L 386; 30.12.1989; Bull. EC 12-1989, point 2.1.15, as last amended by Council Directive 92/30/EEC; OJ L 110, 28.4.1992; Bull. EC 4-1992, point 1.3.7

Council Directive 73/239/EEC on the coordination of laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to the taking-up and pursuit of the business of direct insurance other than life assurance: OJ L 228, 16.8.1973, as last amended by Council Directive 92/49/EEC; OJ L 228, 11.8.1992; Bull. EC 6-1992, point 1.3.13

Council Directive 79/267/EEC on the coordination of laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to the taking-up and pursuit of the business of direct life assurance: OJ L 63, 13.3.1979, as last amended by Council Directive 92/96/EEC: OJ L 360, 9.12.1992; Bull. EC 11-1992, point 1.3.19

Council Directive 93/22/EEC on investment services in the securities field: OJ L 141, 11.6.1993; Bull. EC 5-1993, point 1.2.19

*Adopted by the Commission on 28 July.* This proposal is designed to amend the supervisory arrangements established by the framework directives in the banking, insurance and securities sectors in order to reinforce the supervisory authorities' ability to monitor the financial institutions coming within their remit. To that end, it is planned to supplement the initial prudential measures, based on licensing and ongoing prudential supervision, by additional provisions designed to prevent fraud and other irregularities. The new arrangements provide essentially for more information on the financial enterprises belonging to a group, for an obligation on financial institutions to locate their head office in the same Member State as their registered office, for an increase in the number of bodies with which the competent authorities may exchange confidential information on supervision, and for an obligation on auditors to report any irregularity to the competent authorities.

OJ C 229, 25.8.1993; COM(93) 363

1.2.20. Proposals for Council Directives amending Council Directive 90/434/EEC on the common system of taxation applicable to mergers, divisions, transfers of assets and exchanges of shares concerning companies of different Member States and Council Directive 90/435/EEC on the common system of taxation applicable in the case of parent companies and subsidiaries of different Member States.

**References:**

Commission communication indicating guidelines on company taxation linked to the further development of the internal market: Bull. EC 6-1992, point 1.3.6

Report of the high-level committee of independent experts on company taxation: Bull. EC 3-1992, point 1.2.33

**Directives to be amended:**

Council Directive 90/434/EEC on the common system of taxation applicable to mergers, divisions, transfers of assets and exchanges of shares concerning companies of different Member States: OJ L 225, 20.8.1990; Bull. EC 7/8-1990, point 1.3.155

Council Directive 90/435/EEC on the common system of taxation applicable in the case of parent companies and subsidiaries of different Member States: OJ L 225, 20.8.1990; Bull. EC 7/8-1990, point 1.3.156

*Adopted by the Commission on 26 July.* These two proposals, which were announced in the Commission communication indicating guidelines on company taxation linked to the further development of the internal market, are a follow-up to the conclusions of the high-level committee chaired by Mr Ruding. They are designed to extend the scope of the 'parent companies/subsidiaries' Directive and the mergers Directive to all enterprises subject to corporation tax and engaged in cross-frontier activities in the Community.

They are also designed to amend those Directives by providing, in the case of Directive 90/434/EEC, for the concept of a 'holding' to be aligned with that of a 'minimum holding' as defined in Directive 90/435/EEC and, in the case of Directive 90/435/EEC, for the elimination of any double taxation where a subsidiary distributes to a parent company profits made by sub-subsidiaries.

OJ C 225, 20.8.1993; COM(93) 293

## Intellectual property

1.2.21. Proposal for a Council Regulation on Community designs; proposal for a Council Directive on the approximation of the legislation of the Member States on the legal protection of designs.

*Adopted by the Commission on 28 July.* The aim of these proposals is to guarantee effective legal protection for industrial designs in the Community and to reduce the obstacles to the movement of products to which designs are applied. The proposal for a Regulation is intended to provide Community-wide protection for designs, while the proposal for a Directive seeks to harmonize the protection provided by national legislation on the basis of the principles adopted for defining Community protection.

The Commission is proposing that Community protection be afforded to designs of an individual character; designs dictated by a technical function which allows no freedom of choice as to appearance are excluded from protection, as are also certain designs relating to interconnections. In the case of designs meeting the required conditions, the Commission's proposal provides:

on their being made available to the public, for protection valid for three years — against unauthorized reproduction;

after registration at the Community Design Office, for a truly exclusive right — including the right to incorporate the design into a product — to be conferred. This right would last for five years and would be renewable for further five-year periods up to a maximum of 25 years. However, the Commission's proposal includes a repair clause limiting this right to three years in the case of designs incorporated in a part of a complex product.

COM(93) 342 and 344

1.2.22. Proposal for a Council Directive harmonizing the term of protection of copyright and certain related rights.

**Commission proposal:** OJ C 92, 11.4.1992; COM(92) 33; Bull. EC 1/2-1992, point 1.3.13

**Economic and Social Committee opinion:** OJ C 287, 4.11.1992; Bull. EC 7/8-1992, point 1.3.32

**Parliament opinion (first reading):** OJ C 337, 21.12.1992; Bull. EC 11-1992, point 1.3.39

**Amended Commission proposal:** OJ C 27, 30.1.1993; COM(92) 602; Bull. EC 1/2-1993, point 1.2.34

**Council agreement on a common position:** Bull. EC 6-1993, point 1.2.31

*Common position formally adopted by the Council on 22 July.*

1.2.23. Proposal for a Council Directive on the coordination of certain rules concerning copyright and rights related to copyright applicable to satellite broadcasting and cable retransmission.

**Commission proposal:** OJ C 255, 1.10.1991; COM(91) 276; Bull. EC 7/8-1991, point 1.2.76

**Economic and Social Committee opinion:** OJ C 98, 21.4.1992; Bull. EC 1/2-1992, point 1.3.52

**Parliament opinion (first reading):** OJ C 305, 23.11.1992; Bull. EC 10-1992, point 1.3.43

**Amended Commission proposal:** OJ C 25, 28.1.1993; COM(92) 526; Bull. EC 12-1992, point 1.3.48

**Council agreement on a common position:** Bull. EC 4-1993, point 1.2.24

**Council common position:** Bull. EC 5-1993, point 1.2.21

*Endorsed by Parliament (second reading) on 14 July, subject to amendments concerning the possible subsequent revision of the Directive.*

OJ C 255, 20.9.1993

## Economic and monetary policy

### Economic situation

#### *Multilateral surveillance*

1.2.24. Six-monthly multilateral surveillance exercise.

#### References:

Council Decision 90/41/EEC on the attainment of progressive convergence of economic policies and performances: OJ L 78, 24.3.1990; Bull. EC 3-1990, point 1.1.1

Previous exercise: Bull. EC 1/2-1993, point 1.2.39

Conclusions of the Edinburgh European Council: Bull. EC 12-1992, points I.8 and I.30

Conclusions of the Copenhagen European Council: Bull. EC 6-1993, points I.6 and I.25

*Undertaken by the Council on 12 July.* The exercise showed that the Community economy was going through a difficult period. GDP was expected to contract by about half a percentage point this year, with some signs of recovery in 1993 and a modest recovery expected to take place in 1994. The forecast decline in employment might lead to sharply rising rates of unemployment, which might well reach a rate of about 12% next year. Progress in the nominal convergence situation was uneven: the adverse economic environment wiped out efforts to reduce budget deficits, which were now reaching record levels, while inflation was coming down more slowly than would be warranted by the weakness of activity.

The Council noted with satisfaction the measures to support growth which the Member States and the Community had taken in close cooperation since the Edinburgh meeting of the European Council and the decisions taken at the recent Copenhagen meeting. It also welcomed the recent progress towards a conclusion of the GATT negotiations.

The Council considered that the best contribution budgetary policy could now make to recovery was to announce credible, medium-term measures to reduce fiscal imbalances.

It underlined the fact that an additional encouragement to the Community's short-term economic outlook would also undoubtedly emanate from the creation of the conditions necessary to ensure a further reduction in interest rates. In this regard, evidence of budgetary consolidation and of wage moderation would both have an important role to play.

The Council stressed that structural adjustment policies represented an essential instrument in returning the Community's economy

to a higher and more employment-intensive growth path. Efforts in this direction were indispensable since the current downturn had exposed two major underlying weaknesses in the economic capacity of the Community: its decline in overall competitiveness and its inability to create a sufficient number of new jobs. These issues will be addressed in the White Paper on a medium-term strategy for growth, competitiveness and employment which the Commission will transmit to the European Council to be held in Brussels in December. The Council will give particular attention to these issues, including the reduction of labour costs, within the framework of the broad guidelines for economic policy it prepares for deliberation by the European Council.

The Council reaffirmed the importance of the convergence programmes as valuable instruments of economic policy coordination in the Community as well as useful tools for re-establishing sound public finances in the medium term. Ministers called on all Member States facing structural imbalances in their economies to submit a convergence programme if they had not already done so.

To ensure effective monitoring and follow-up, the Council invited Member States to update the existing programmes as soon as their budgets had been approved, notably to take into account the deterioration in the economic situation. Without prejudice to each Member State's own responsibility with respect to their content, it was desirable that all programmes should extend to the 1996 horizon, be revised once a year and be based on realistic assumptions compatible with the Community's general economic outlook, specify clearly their objectives and give the necessary indications about the measures contemplated to achieve those objectives.

### *Convergence programme*

1.2.25. Conclusions of the Council on the United Kingdom convergence programme.

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

*Adopted on 12 July.*

'The Council examined the United Kingdom convergence programme covering the period up to the 1997/98 financial year. It welcomed the presentation of the programme, which, although ambitious, was based on realistic assumptions.

The Council noted the government's firm commitment to a low inflation target and encouraged the government vigorously to pursue whatever measures were necessary to ensure that the target was maintained. With respect to exchange-rate policy, it looked forward to the re-entry of sterling into the ERM as soon as conditions permitted.

Sound and stable growth would also require that the imbalances in the United Kingdom economy be tackled. The adoption of a budgetary consolidation strategy and the measures taken and announced in the budget were welcomed. The United Kingdom Government was encouraged to fulfil, within the period of the convergence programme, its commitment to meeting the Maastricht deficit criterion. In this context, the Council noted that a more vigorous budgetary adjustment might be necessary, especially in the first years, if the pace of economic recovery was slower than expected.

Finally, the Council noted the substantial progress already achieved in the area of structural reform and welcomed the programme of continuing efforts to strengthen the supply side. Such efforts would be an important aid over the medium term to the achievement of sound and stable growth.'

### *Activities of the Committee of Central Bank Governors*

1.2.26. Parliament resolution on the second annual report on the activities of the Committee of Governors and on the monetary and financial conditions in the Community.

*Adopted on 15 July.* Parliament welcomes the Committee's analysis of events in the currency markets during the second half of 1992 and calls for lessons to be drawn for the future operation of the European Monetary System (EMS), believing that the correct response should have been an orderly realignment of ERM parities at the beginning of September 1992. It makes observations on the monetary events that have taken place and analyses their causes. It considers that the situation will continue within the ERM as long as the

German mark is regarded as the 'anchor' currency of the system and as long as short-term interest rates are a primary instrument of exchange-rate policy. It would like greater attention to be given to the problems of ERM management and makes corresponding proposals. It asks for an examination of the extent to which the monetary instruments used by the different national central banks need to be harmonized and of the relative effectiveness of the instruments available.

Parliament calls on the Council rapidly to agree on the site of the European Monetary Institute (EMI) and to carry out a further analysis of private-sector debt in the different Member States and of its effect on sensitivity to short-term interest-rate changes. It is of the opinion that a greater proportion of Member States' public debt should be denominated in ecus and calls for more transparency in decision-making procedures, for the implementation of a common monetary policy by the Committee of Governors and for a constructive dialogue with the European Parliament as regards the three stages of economic and monetary union.

OJ C 255, 20.9.1993

### *Growth initiative*

1.2.27. Proposals for a Council decision on the provision of Community interest subsidies on loans for small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) extended by the European Investment Bank (EIB) under its temporary lending facility and for a Council decision empowering the Commission to contract borrowings for the purpose of extending loans to Member States under the bridging facility.

#### **References:**

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

Conclusions of the Copenhagen European Council: Bull. EC 6-1993, point I.4

*Adopted by the Commission on 9 July.* The purpose of these two proposals is to translate into operational terms the determination expressed by the European Council to boost the promotion of economic growth and com-

petitiveness and the fight against unemployment, notably by extending to small and medium-sized enterprises the temporary lending facility agreed by the European Council in Edinburgh and by establishing a facility providing the means to accelerate the implementation of investment projects under the Structural Funds.

Under the first proposal, small and medium-sized enterprises will qualify for interest-rate subsidies up to a maximum of three percentage points over five years on loans extended by the EIB under the temporary lending facility for investment projects linked to employment creation; the European Council in Copenhagen increased the temporary lending facility from ECU 5 billion to ECU 8 billion.

The second proposal is designed to accelerate implementation of investment projects under the Structural Funds by enabling Member States to draw on a Community bridging facility at market interest rates up to a maximum of ECU 5 billion available until the end of 1995 and repayable from the Structural Funds' appropriations in subsequent years.

OJ C 210, 4.8.1993; COM(93) 332

### **Economic and monetary union**

#### *Implementation of Stage II of economic and monetary union*

1.2.28. Communication on the secondary legislation for the second stage of economic and monetary union, accompanied by four draft proposals:

- a draft proposal for a Regulation aimed at specifying the prohibition of access of the public sector to central bank credit;
- a draft proposal for a Regulation specifying the prohibition of privileged access of the public sector to financial institutions;
- a draft proposal for a Regulation on the application of the excessive deficit procedure;
- a draft proposal for a decision on the establishment of the key for the contributions of

central banks to the financial resources of the European Monetary Institute.

**References:**

Conclusions of the Rome European Council: Bull. EC 10-1990, point I.5

Conclusions of the Presidency of the Copenhagen European Council: Bull. EC 6-1993, point I.6

*Adopted by the Commission on 22 July.* The purpose of the draft proposals is to start informally the necessary discussions with the Community bodies involved so that the formal procedures can be initiated immediately after the entry into force of the Treaty on European Union and completed in accordance with the objective set by the European Council.

The proposal concerning the prohibition of access of the public sector to central bank credit is designed to define more clearly terms used in Article 104 of the Treaty on European Union.

The proposal concerning the prohibition of privileged access of the public sector to financial institutions pursues a similar aim, this time in connection with Article 104a of the Treaty.

The proposal relating to application of the excessive deficit procedure in accordance with Article 104c(14) of the Treaty on European Union lays down detailed rules and definitions for the application of the Protocol on the excessive deficit procedure. It provides further details of the definitions to be applied, including the definition of public debt, and lays down rules for the reporting of data by Member States to the Commission.

The proposal for a decision on the establishment of the key for the contributions of central banks to the financial resources of the European Monetary Institute specifies the rules to be applied by the Commission when it provides the data on population and gross domestic product for the establishment of the key.

COM(93) 371

## European Monetary System

### *Exchange-rate mechanism of the European Monetary System*

1.2.29. Communiqué from the Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors of the Member States of the European Community.

The following communiqué was issued on 2 August:

'The Ministers and Central Bank Governors of the Member States of the European Community have decided to widen temporarily the obligatory marginal intervention thresholds of the participants in the exchange-rate mechanism of the European Monetary System to  $\pm 15\%$  around the bilateral central rates.

This measure of limited duration is in response to speculative movements, which are exceptional in amount as well as in nature. Indeed, having regard to the fundamental economic situation of the Member States participating in the system, the current parity grid is fully justified. The Ministers and Governors therefore reaffirm support for the current parities and are confident that the market rate will soon approach these parities once again.

The monetary authorities of the Member States will continue to direct their monetary policy towards the aim of price stability.

All the Member States reaffirm their determination to put the Treaty on European Union into operation as soon as its ratification is complete, including the evaluation procedure, which according to Article 109e must take place before 1 January 1994, the start of Stage II. Moreover, they reaffirm their support for the procedures and criteria laid down in the Treaty with respect to the attainment of a sufficient degree of convergence in order to allow the realization of economic and monetary union.'

The new compulsory intervention rates are the following (see Table 1).

#### 1.2.30. Communiqué from the Commission.

The following communiqué was adopted and issued on 6 August:

'... The Commission took note of the monetary decisions taken last weekend and undertook a first assessment of the new situation created by the decisions of 2 August. It hopes that, with good cooperation between the monetary authorities, these decisions will allow further speculative excesses to be avoided.

The Commission for its part is examining the past events without trying to apportion blame. However, one clear lesson is that, without closer coordination of economic policies, it will not be possible to progress towards economic and monetary union.

Table 1 — *New bilateral central rates and compulsory intervention points with effect from 2 August 1993*

	% margin	100 BFR/LFR	100 DKR	100 DM	100 ESC	100 FF	100 HFL	1 IRL	100 PTA
Brussels in BFR/LFR	16.1187	100	627.880	2 395.20	24.2120	714.030	2 125.60	57.7445	30.2715
	0	100	540.723	2 062.55	20.8512	614.977	1 830.54	49.7289	26.0696
	-13.8813	100	465.665	1 776.20	17.9570	529.660	1 576.45	42.8260	22.4510
Copenhagen in DKR	16.1187	21.4747	100	442.968	4.47770	132.066	393.105	10.6792	5.59850
	0	18.4938	100	381.443	3.85618	113.732	338.537	9.19676	4.82126
	-13.8813	15.9266	100	328.461	3.32090	97.9430	291.544	7.92014	4.15190
Frankfurt in DM	16.1187	5.63000	30.4450	100	1.17400	34.6250	103.058	2.80000	1.46800
	0	4.84837	26.2162	100	1.01094	29.8164	88.7526	2.41105	1.26395
	-13.8813	4.17500	22.5750	100	0.87100	25.6750	76.4326	2.07600	1.08800
Lisbon in ESC	16.1187	556.890	3 011.20	11 481.10	100	3 424.80	10 194.3	276.938	145.180
	0	479.590	2 593.24	9 891.77	100	2 949.37	8 779.18	238.495	125.027
	-13.8813	413.020	2 233.30	8 517.90	100	2 540.00	7 560.50	205.389	107.670
Paris in FF	16.1187	18.8800	102.100	389.480	3.93700	100	345.650	9.38950	4.92250
	0	16.2608	87.9257	335.386	3.39056	100	297.661	8.08631	4.23911
	-13.8813	14.0050	75.7200	288.810	2.91990	100	256.350	6.96400	3.65050
Amsterdam in HFL	16.1187	6.34340	34.3002	130.834	1.32266	39.0091	100	3.15450	1.65368
	0	5.46286	29.5389	112.673	1.13906	33.5953	100	2.71662	1.42413
	-13.8813	4.70454	25.4385	97.0325	0.98094	28.9381	100	2.33952	1.22644
Dublin in IRL	16.1187	2.33503	12.6261	48.1696	0.486881	14.3599	42.7439	1	0.608731
	0	2.01090	10.8734	41.4757	0.419295	12.3666	36.8105	1	0.524232
	-13.8813	1.73176	9.36403	35.7143	0.361092	10.6500	31.7007	1	0.451462
Madrid in PTA	16.1187	445.418	2 408.50	9 191.20	92.8760	2 739.30	8 153.70	221.503	100
	0	383.589	2 074.15	7 911.72	79.9828	2 538.98	7 021.83	190.755	100
	-13.8813	330.342	1 786.20	6 812.00	68.8800	2 031.50	6 047.10	164.276	100



In these circumstances and in view of the fact that Stage II of economic monetary and union is to start on 1 January 1994, the Commission considers that the reports to be prepared by the end of the year are all the more important. Under Article 109e(2)(b) of the Treaty on European Union (yet to be ratified by Germany), the Commission will prepare an assessment of the progress of economic and monetary convergence, of the realization of the internal market and of common policies that are associated with it in the framework of the Single European Act. Also by virtue of Article 103(2), the Commission will prepare for the Ecofin Council and then for the European Council recommendations for the broad guidelines of the economic policies of the Member States and of the Community.

These two exercises should not be confused with the White Paper requested by the European Council following President Delors' exposé at its Copenhagen meeting on the structural aspects of the European economies. The analysis of the White Paper will go to the heart of the Community's problems of competitiveness, growth and employment. It is the Commission's hope that the White Paper will provide elements of reflection and concrete proposals for structural changes to be realized according to the different situations in the Member States.

If these different exercises lead to positive decisions on the part of the Member States, and provided that they agree to respect the common disciplines without which there can be no smooth functioning of the internal market, of monetary cooperation or of the common agricultural policy, there is no reason why the Community should not return to a path of sustainable growth and employment creation as it did during the period 1985-90 under the impetus provided by the 1992 objective.

The Commission in no way underestimates the gravity of the events which have weakened the credibility of the European construction, and not only of economic and monetary union. And yet, to repeat it one more time, there is no alternative solution that will assure the prosperity and influence of the European nations. Thus its solemn appeal to the 12 governments to reinforce their cooperation in all fields and to take the decisions required at the two European Councils to be held under the Belgian Presidency.'

## Statistical area

### General

#### *Framework programme*

**1.2.31. Council Decision 93/464/EEC on a framework programme for priority actions in the field of statistical information (1993-97).**

**Commission proposal:** OJ C 277, 26.10.1992; COM(92) 395; Bull. EC 9-1992, point 1.2.4

**Economic and Social Committee opinion:** OJ C 19, 25.1.1993; Bull. EC 11-1992, point 1.3.5

**Parliament opinion:** OJ C 176, 28.6.1993; Bull. EC 5-1993, point 1.2.28

*Adopted by the Council on 22 July.* The main aims of the framework programme, which covers all Eurostat activities for the period 1993-97, are to improve the quality and reliability of the statistics produced, to promote their use as aids to policymaking, particularly for formulating and implementing joint policies, and to rationalize data-collection methods. It provides for priority action to be taken during the period concerned under sectoral programmes in the major fields covered by Community policies — the operation of the single market, social policy, cohesion, economic and monetary union and external relations — and on the development of statistical technologies and human resources in the field of statistics.

OJ L 219, 28.8.1993

#### *Business statistics*

**1.2.32. Council Regulation (EEC) No 2186/93 on Community coordination in drawing up business registers for statistical purposes.**

**Commission proposal:** COM(92) 352; Bull. EC 9-1992, point 1.2.5

**Economic and Social Committee opinion:** OJ C 19, 25.1.1993; Bull. EC 11-1992, point 1.3.8

**Council agreement:** Bull. EC 6-1993, point 1.2.42

*Formally adopted by the Council on 22 July.*

OJ L 196, 5.8.1993

### *Agricultural statistics*

1.2.33. Proposal for a Council Regulation amending Regulation (EEC) No 357/79 on statistical surveys of areas under vines.

**Council Regulation to be amended:** Regulation (EEC) No 357/79; OJ L 54, 5.3.1979

**Reference:** Council Regulation (EEC) No 2392/86 establishing a Community vineyard register; OJ L 208, 31.7.1986; Bull. EC 7/8-1986, point 2.1.148, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 3577/90; OJ L 353, 17.12.1990; Bull. EC 12-1990, point 1.2.1

*Adopted by the Commission on 20 July.* Purpose: to provide for the use of the vineyard register for statistical purposes.

OJ C 219, 13.8.1993; COM(93) 346

### *Fisheries statistics*

1.2.34. Council Regulation (EEC) No 2104/93 amending Regulation (EEC) No 1382/91 on the submission of data on landings of fishery products in Member States.

**Commission proposal:** OJ C 84, 25.3.1993; COM(93) 75; Bull. EC 3-1993, point 1.2.27

**Parliament opinion:** OJ C 150, 31.5.1993; Bull. EC 4-1993, point 1.2.33

*Adopted by the Council on 22 July.* Purpose: to provide for Member States to transmit to the Commission data on landings by EFTA vessels.

OJ L 191, 31.7.1993

## **Results**

### *Population by citizenship in the Community*

1.2.35. The Community population can be divided into three groups: citizens of a Member

State who also live there (referred to here as nationals), citizens of one Member State residing in another (other EC citizens) and non-Community citizens living in the Community (non-EC citizens). The last two groups are known as non-nationals.

At 1 January 1991, nationals accounted for 95.8% of the total, other EC citizens for 1.4% and non-EC citizens for 2.8%. This distribution is broken down by Member State in Table 2.

### **Where non-nationals come from**

Of the 12 main countries of origin, six are Member States (Italy, Portugal, Ireland, Spain, the United Kingdom and Greece), three are other European countries (Turkey, the former Yugoslavia and Poland) and two are African (Morocco and Algeria); the 12th is the United States of America. Turks form the largest group of non-nationals at over 2 million, most of whom are in Germany; Italians come second at over a million. The countries of origin of non-nationals are often former colonies such as Surinam (Netherlands), Cape Verde (Portugal), the Commonwealth countries (United Kingdom) and Algeria (France) or countries having special links with a Member State, such as Norway in the case of Denmark.

### **Where they are**

Population distribution by citizenship differs from country to country. France has the highest proportions of non-EC citizens and Luxembourg and Belgium have the highest percentages of other EC citizens. Greece, Spain, Ireland and Portugal have very small proportions of non-national residents. Most non-nationals in Spain and Ireland are EC citizens (chiefly British in Ireland). Germany, France and the United Kingdom between them accommodate three quarters of other EC citizens and non-EC citizens. Germany, the Member State with the highest population, accounts for 23% of EC nationals, 29% of other EC citizens (more than half of whom are Italian or Greek) and 43% of non-EC citizens (more than half originating from European countries outside the

Community). France accommodates a quarter of other EC citizens and a quarter of non-EC citizens. Belgium has a relatively high proportion of other EC citizens; Spain and Italy have more non-EC than other EC citizens. One of the factors affecting numbers of non-nationals in the Member States and possibly explaining in part their unequal distribution is the ease or otherwise of obtaining citizenship of a given country. The total Community population on 1 January 1991 was 328 million (not counting the new German *Länder*), 98.2% of whom were Europeans; 98.7% of the latter were EC nationals, 0.1% were from other EEA countries; 0.2% from Eastern Europe and 1.0% from other European countries. 0.8% of the total were from Africa, 0.2% from the Americas, 0.5% from Asia and 0.2% of unknown nationality.

#### **Uneven distribution of men and women**

The distribution of non-nationals by sex is less even than that of nationals. Most countries (Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, the Netherlands and Portugal) have more non-national men than women, but the United Kingdom has more non-national women than men. Luxembourg has more or less equal numbers. In Greece and Italy, women are over-represented in the other EC citizens group and under-represented amongst non-EC citizens.

#### **Higher proportion of non-nationals of working age**

Other EC citizens and non-EC citizens include a higher percentage of people of working age than do national populations. In Greece and Italy, where immigration is a recent phenomenon and family reunification is not yet widespread, both young people and elderly people are under-represented. In Ireland the structure is similar but less pronounced. In other countries with a longer history of immigration, the proportion of older people amongst non-nationals is lower but the proportion of young people is higher than in the national population. Among other EC citizens as a

whole there tend to be fewer young people and more elderly people.

#### **Increase in numbers of non-nationals between 1990 and 1991**

Total numbers of non-EC citizens and other EC citizens in the Community remained fairly stable throughout the 1980s at 8 to 9 million and roughly 5 million respectively. The percentages of each group in the total population did not change during this period, remaining at very low levels: less than 2% for other EC citizens and less than 3% for non-EC citizens. It is only in the last few years that numbers in both categories have increased (by 800 000 between 1 January 1990 and 1 January 1991). Two fifths of the influx are Europeans — a consequence of the recent political upheavals in Europe. Immigrants from Asia and Africa each account for only a quarter of the increase. Almost half of the new arrivals are in Germany, coming mostly from other countries in Europe. The steep rise in numbers of non-EC nationals in Italy is a result of the regularization law, which enabled illegal residents to acquire legal residence permits. In the other Member States, family reunification and the application of the right of asylum have been the main factors in the increase. A fall-off in numbers of other EC citizens in the United Kingdom is due largely to a drop in the number of Irish citizens living there. The increase in other EC citizens in Germany, on the other hand, is attributable to no single group.

#### **Two per cent of EC citizens living in another Member State on 1 January 1991**

In 1991, 13.5% of all Irish citizens in the Community were living not in Ireland but in another Member State (usually the United Kingdom). Some southern Member States have similar percentages living abroad: 8.1% of Portuguese (three quarters in France) and 3.8% of Greeks (four fifths in Germany); 4.9% of Luxembourgers live in Belgium, Germany or France. These figures are not high compared with those of 20 years ago, when there were large movements of labour from south to north. The conver-

Table 2 — Population of the European Community at 1 January 1991

	EUR 12	B	DK	D	GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK
Total population	343 881	9 987	5 146	79 753	10 120	38 993	56 652	3 524	57 746	384	15 010	9 858	56 705
of whom:													
nationals	333 731	9 082	4 985	74 235	9 091	38 510	53 055	3 436	56 965	269	14 318	9 751	54 276
other EC citizens	5 758	552	29	1 439	854	273	1 312	69	149	103	168	28	782
non-EC citizens	10 150	353	132	4 079	175	210	2 285	19	632	12	524	79	1 647

gence of living standards in the Community means that there is less incentive to leave and may help to explain this trend. Within the Community, the Germans, French and British are the least inclined to live abroad: only 0.4% of Germans, 0.6% of French and 0.8% of British live in other Member States. Because of the relative sizes of countries, of course, a move within one's home country is hardly the same prospect for a Luxembourger as for a German or a Spaniard. It is not yet clear whether the single market will bring an increase in movements within the Community.

## Information

### Publications

1.2.36. New publications available from sales offices:

- Digest of statistics on social protection in Europe, Volume 4: Family;*
- Demographic statistics 1993;*
- Rapid reports: Older people in the labour market during the 1980s;*
- Tourism 1991 — Annual statistics;*
- Sigma, Bulletin of European statistics;* this month's issue deals with agricultural statistics.

## Competition

### General rules applying to businesses

#### Merger control

1.2.37. Commission report to the Council on the application of 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

*Adopted on 28 July.* After three years of implementing the Regulation, which provides that the turnover thresholds and the criteria governing case referrals to the national authorities must be reviewed before the end of 1993, the Commission considers that further experience should be gained in applying the Regulation as it stands and that any formal revision proposal should be postponed until the end of 1996 at the latest. In the meantime, the Commission intends to make such improvements as it can to the existing procedures, in particular so as to improve transparency and provide greater legal certainty.

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## 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

#### *Toyota Motor Company/Walter Frey Holding AG/Toyota France*

*1.2.38. Adopted on 1 July.* The decision authorizes the acquisition of joint control of a motor vehicle importer and distributor in France. Under the agreement reached between the Toyota Motor Company (TMC) and Walter Frey Holding AG, TMC will purchase from the latter 35% of the share capital of the Société d'importation et de distribution des automobiles Toyota SA (Toyota France). As a result of the transaction and under the provisions of the shareholders' agreement, TMC will acquire joint control of Toyota France. This will not give rise to any increase in market

share or create any new difficulties in gaining access to distribution channels since TMC already had exclusive distribution rights before the transaction.

OJ C 187, 9.7.1993

#### *Pasteur Merieux/Merck*

*1.2.39. Adopted on 5 July.* The decision authorizes the setting-up of a joint venture. Pasteur Merieux and Merck notified the Commission, pursuant to Council Regulation (EEC) No 4064/89, of the setting-up of a joint venture to produce human vaccines. Although the joint venture will combine all of the parties' distribution assets, it will only partially assume research and development activities and will remain dependent on the production facilities of the parent companies. The joint venture was therefore not deemed to be an independent operator on the market but was considered to be cooperative.

#### *Costa Crociere/Chargeurs/Accor*

*1.2.40. Adopted on 16 July.* The decision authorizes an acquisition of joint control in the package holiday business, and in particular cruise-based holidays. Two French firms, Accor and Chargeurs, propose to acquire a stake in the Italian firm Costa Crociere that will enable them to control it jointly, together with Il Ponte, which is currently its main shareholder. They will also transfer to it their joint subsidiary, Croisières Paquet. The transaction will increase the resources available to the two cruise operators, enabling them to offer better service at a lower price and thus to become more competitive on the market for both individual and group package holidays.

#### *Société générale de Belgique/Générale de banque*

*1.2.41. Adopted on 3 August.* The decision approves an increased holding in the banking sector. Société générale de Belgique (SGB), which has minority and majority holdings in industry, banking and the service sector, is controlled by Compagnie de Suez. One of the

latter's subsidiaries is Banque Indosuez, an internationally operating credit institution. Générale de banque is a 'universal' commercial bank with its own branch network.

The transaction involved an increase from 20.94% to some 25.96% of SGB's direct and indirect holding in Générale de banque. The Commission approved it in view of the sectors in which the two companies operate.

This decision is without prejudice to an assessment of the transaction under the relevant national laws, particularly banking laws.

#### *Commerzbank/CCR*

1.2.42. *Adopted on 9 August.* The decision authorizes the acquisition of the Caisse centrale de réescompte (CCR) by the German bank Commerzbank. The Commission approved Commerzbank's acquisition of the French credit institution CCR, a small bank belonging to the Paribas group and specializing in the refinancing of credit institutions and the management of money-market funds for the account of third parties. The Commission decided not to oppose the transaction since the overlapping of activities was minimal and the relevant market share small.

#### *Kali + Salz/MdK/Treuhand*

1.2.43. *Adopted on 16 August.* The decision initiates proceedings under Article 6(1)(c) of Regulation (EEC) No 4064/89. The Commission decided to investigate further the effects which the merger of the potash and rock salt business of two German undertakings, Kali + Salz, a subsidiary of BASF, and Mitteldeutsche Kali (MdK), a public enterprise in the former German Democratic Republic, would have on the markets for potash products.

#### **Commission decisions under Article 66(2) of the ECSC Treaty**

#### *Lausitzer Braunkohle AG/ Energy Schwarze AG*

1.2.44. *Adopted on 23 July.* The decision authorizes the acquisition by Lausitzer Braun-

kohle Aktiengesellschaft of the entire capital of Energiewerke Schwarze Aktiengesellschaft. Lausitzer Braunkohle AG (Laubag) is a major producer of lignite and lignite briquettes, operating in south-eastern Brandenburg and north-eastern Saxony. Energiewerke Schwarze Pumpe AG (ESPAG) is a major distributor of lignite briquettes and buys from Laubag all the lignite it needs for processing into briquettes.

The Treuhand, which holds the capital of the two companies, will first transfer ESPAG's capital to Laubag and will then split Laubag into two separate companies, one responsible for liquidating the non-profitable divisions and the other for running the profitable divisions under the new name of 'Braunkohlenwerke Brandenburg-Sachsen AG'. As it will have only a minor impact on the energy-products market, the transaction was authorized by the Commission.

#### *Sollac/Barcelonesa de Metales*

1.2.45. *Adopted on 23 July.* The decision authorizes the steel producer Usinor-Sacilor, through its subsidiary Sollac, to acquire 30% of the capital of the Spanish steel distributors Barcelonesa de Metales, Aracré, Hierros de Levante, Siderúrgicos Industriales and Transformados Siderúrgicos and of the Portuguese distributor SLEM Lda, which together form the Barcelonesa de Metales or 'Bamesa' group.

Usinor-Sacilor is the Bamesa group's main supplier, and it is in the interests of its distributors to maintain several sources of supply. The transaction should not therefore have any significant effect on the market. There are other, competing distributor groups, and the barriers to market entry are low, so that effective competition will be safeguarded on the Iberian steel distribution market.

#### *ARBED/Usinor-Sacilor*

**Reference:** Commission Decision 91/515/ECSC authorizing ARBED and Usinor-Sacilor to implement a joint-selling agreement for all their production of beams: OJ L 281, 9.10.1991; Bull. EC 9-1991, point 1.2.16

*1.2.46. Adopted on 23 July.* The Commission authorized the reorganization of the long-products business of Usinor-Sacilor SA and ARBED SA. The two companies have decided that a number of products hitherto produced and marketed by both will now become specialities of one or other of them.

□ Usinor-Sacilor, through its subsidiary Unimetal, will specialize in rails (except rails for travelling cranes) and wire rod. Production will be located at Usinor's own works and at ARBED's Schifflange rod mill, in which Unimetal is to take a 75% stake. ARBED will withdraw from the manufacture and marketing of rails and wire rod.

□ ARBED, through Profilarbed, a new subsidiary which has still to be set up, will specialize in sheet-piling and beams, to be manufactured at its own works and at Usinor-Sacilor's Longwy universal mill, in which Profilarbed is to acquire a 75% stake. Usinor-Sacilor will withdraw from the manufacture and marketing of sheet-piling and beams.

The transaction is the culmination of a number of operations which ARBED and Usinor-Sacilor have carried out with Commission authorization. The most recent was a joint-selling agreement for beams which involved the setting-up of the joint venture Europrofil; this was authorized by the Commission on 9 September 1991 for the period up to 31 December 1993, during which time the two groups were to draw up an industrial integration plan for the rationalization of their beams business.

Each of the two groups is to withdraw completely from the production and marketing of the products allocated to the other. This constitutes a concentration requiring prior authorization under Article 66 of the ECSC Treaty. For each product line, one producer will disappear while the other will increase its market share.

Since there are other large producers actively competing on the relevant markets, the transaction will not give the undertakings concerned the power to hinder effective competition. The Commission accordingly decided that the transaction satisfied the tests of Article 66(2) of the ECSC Treaty.

## Application of the competition rules to government intervention

### State aid

#### Reference interest rates used for calculating aid

*1.2.47. Revision of the reference rates for the second half of 1993.*

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

*Adopted on 13 July.* The substantial fall in interest rates in the Member States since the beginning of the year has meant that the reference rates used by the Commission for calculating the aid element contained in interest-rate subsidies and for discounting future payments differ considerably from current market rates. The Commission therefore revised the reference rates applicable for the second half of the year on the basis of the March-May average and announced that it would look at other possible adjustments to make the system more flexible.

#### Decisions to raise no objection

### Steel

**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

### Germany

*1.2.48. Commission decision on investment aid for Sächsische Edelstahlwerke (SEW), Freital (Saxony).*

**Reference:** Previous decision: Bull. EC 4-1993, point 1.2.56

*1.2.49. Adopted on 28 July.* SEW, Freital, will receive aid totalling some ECU 40 million in the form of grants, tax reductions and guarantees in respect of investment amounting to ECU 128 million. The planned capacity reductions are in line with the requirements of

Article 5 of the code governing aid for activities covered by the ECSC Treaty and are also substantial in the case of non-ECSC activities. A decision will be taken later on the aid for the financial restructuring of the firm, for which the Commission on 6 April asked the Council to give its assent.

### Italy

1.2.50. Commission decisions on aid for environmental protection investment to be carried out by Cortenuova and Ilva.

*Adopted on 28 July.* Only part (ECU 94 000 out of a total of some ECU 350 000) of the aid which the Italian Government proposes to grant under Law No 10 on energy saving to the steel company Cortenuova (Santa Maria del Sasso) is, in the Commission's opinion, linked to environmental protection and can therefore be authorized under Article 3 of the steel aid code. The Commission initiated the examination procedure in respect of the aid proposed for the rest of the investment programme (→ point 1.2.69). The aid amounting to ECU 234 000 granted to Novi Ligure, which belongs to Ilva, relates only to environmental protection investment.

### Luxembourg

1.2.51. Commission decision on R&D aid for ARBED.

*Adopted on 13 July.* ARBED will receive some ECU 0.47 million for six research projects costing some ECU 2.5 million. The Commission ruled that national funding could not be granted to a number of other projects eligible for Community support.

### Shipbuilding

**Reference:** Seventh Council Directive 90/684/EEC on aid to shipbuilding: OJ L 380, 31.12.1990; Bull. EC 12-1990, point 1.3.64, as last amended by Directive 92/68/EEC: OJ L 219, 4.8.1992; Bull. EC 7/8-1992, point 1.3.56

### Belgium

1.2.52. Commission decision on an aid scheme for shipowners.

*Adopted on 28 July.* The 1948 Law on maritime credit provided for soft loans, interest-rate subsidies and guarantees for ship orders placed by shipowners. Except for the granting of guarantees, the scheme will be replaced by a new system that is currently being appraised by the Commission. Since the Belgian authorities gave an undertaking that aid for shipbuilders under the 1948 Law would be included in the calculation of production aid and that the relevant ceilings would be complied with, the Commission approved the scheme, while reserving its position on aid for three contracts involving the Boelwerf shipyard, which the authorities are currently attempting to rescue following its bankruptcy.

### Spain

1.2.53. Commission decision on the granting of mixed credit by way of development aid.

*Adopted on 28 July.* The Spanish Government granted Algeria a mixed credit linked to the purchase by the Entreprise nationale de transport maritime de voyageurs of a 2 900 dwt car ferry to be built by the Unión naval de Levante SA. The aid, which has a net grant equivalent of 37%, is in line with the seventh Directive because the contract was signed before the end of 1991, the date up to which Spain was allowed to derogate from most of the provisions of the Directive.

### Motor vehicles

#### Spain

1.2.54. Commission decision on aid for investment to be carried out by SEAT at Arazuri, Pamplona.

**Reference:** Framework on State aid to the motor vehicle industry: OJ C 123, 18.5.1989; Bull. EC 12-1988, point 2.1.137; OJ C 36, 10.2.1993

*Adopted on 28 July.* The investment, amounting to some ECU 370 million, will allow production of the Polo model to be centralized at this Spanish plant belonging to the Volkswagen group, creating 1 425 jobs there. The Commission took the view that the ECU 36 million in aid which the autonomous region



of Navarre proposes to grant for the project is justified by the structural handicaps from which the region suffers.

### *Synthetic fibres*

#### **Ireland**

1.2.55. Commission decision on aid for Wellman International Ltd, Cavan, Ireland.

**Reference:** Code on aid to the synthetic fibres industry: Bull. EC 7/8-1977, point 1.5.3, as amended: OJ C 346, 30.12.1992; Bull. EC 12-1992, points 1.3.73 and 1.3.74

*Adopted on 28 July.* The firm, which produces polyester and polyamide fibres, is carrying out investment to allow the use of natural gas. The aid, amounting to ECU 180 000, or 41% of the cost of the investment, is accompanied by a reduction in plant capacity.

### *Aid for other sectors*

#### **France**

1.2.56. Commission decision on the parafiscal charge going to the Comité de coordination des centres de recherche en mécanique (COREM).

*Adopted on 28 July.* The charge, which will be extended for the period from 1994 to 1998, generates revenue of some ECU 50 million a year which is allocated to research centres and to measures designed to increase productivity and improve product quality. Since it is levied at production level and does not benefit exports, the charge complies with the rules laid down by the Commission for such schemes.

#### **United Kingdom**

1.2.57. Commission decision on a statutory levy to promote the wool industry.

*Adopted on 28 July.* The National Wool Textile Export Corporation, which administers the proceeds of a statutory levy collected from wool-processing firms, does not aid exports by particular firms but finances general activities such as representing the wool industry at trade fairs. The beneficiaries of the scheme, which

has a very small budget, are predominantly small or medium-sized enterprises.

1.2.58. Commission decision on the extension of a levy on electricity bills to support renewable energy projects.

**Reference:** Previous decision: Bull. EC 3-1990, point 1.1.48

*Adopted on 28 July.* The levy charged on electricity bills in England and Wales (fossil fuel levy) may be extended beyond 1998 only in respect of electricity generated from renewable energy sources. At present, the levy is used mainly to support nuclear power generation. When the Commission approved the fossil fuel levy in 1990, it limited its authorization until the end of 1998 so as not to give undue support to the nuclear sector. As far as renewable energy sources are concerned, the levy will continue to be charged at least until 2015 and at its peak will provide around ECU 240 million a year to subsidize the production costs of the projects selected. The extension of the levy forms part of an overall programme designed to create an estimated 1 500 MW in new renewable energy capacity in the United Kingdom by the year 2000.

### *Aid for small and medium-sized enterprises*

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

#### **Germany**

1.2.59. Commission decision on aid for SME investment through the setting-up of tax-free reserves.

*Adopted on 13 July.* From 1995 Germany will extend its tax incentives for investment by small firms under which they are allowed to deduct an accelerated depreciation allowance from their taxable income when undertaking investment. An amendment to Article 7(g) of the Income Tax Law will in future allow small firms to set up tax-free reserves covering up to 45% of the projected investment costs over the two years before the investment is undertaken. The Commission noted that the aid intensity

of the extended scheme was still within the limits set in the SME aid guidelines. The new provision will involve an estimated additional tax revenue shortfall of some ECU 450 million a year.

#### Italy

**1.2.60.** Commission decision on measures to support SME financing and guarantee funds in Sardinia.

*Adopted on 28 July.* The region of Sardinia, which, as a disadvantaged area, is eligible for the exemption allowing regional aid to be granted, provides small amounts of aid to support the financing of SMEs, by granting interest subsidies and contributing to the guarantee funds set up by SMEs.

#### *Aid for research and development*

#### Germany

**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

**1.2.61.** Commission decision on aid to promote collaborative research by SMEs.

*Adopted on 28 July.* The new scheme aims to foster research and development activities by relatively small companies by making grants to such companies collaborating in R&D at national or transnational level. The scheme, which has a budget of ECU 150 million for the period from 1993 to 2000, complies with the aid intensity limits laid down in the Community framework.

**1.2.62.** Commission decision on the work and technology ('Arbeit und Technik') programme.

*Adopted on 28 July.* The programme, which has a budget of some ECU 163 million for the period 1993 to 1996, will finance fundamental research and basic industrial research carried out by research institutes and by firms into the protection of health at work.

#### *Regional aid*

#### Germany

**1.2.63.** Commission decision on a scheme to encourage the transfer of managers and skilled workers to firms in eastern Germany.

*Adopted on 13 July.* Under the scheme, which has been in operation since 1991, managers and skilled workers transferred from western Germany to industrial firms in eastern Germany to promote their rapid restructuring may have part of their salaries paid by the State. So as to increase the incentive effect of the scheme, the German Government has now raised to 50% the proportion of the salary it covers, with a maximum of DM 125 000 per year and per job contract.

**1.2.64.** Commission decision on the renewal of the accelerated depreciation allowances and tax-free reserves scheme in the former GDR.

*Adopted on 22 July.* In view of the unexpected sluggishness of the economic recovery in eastern Germany, the special depreciation allowances scheme for investment projects located there will be extended until the end of 1996, and the scheme allowing tax-free reserves to be set aside for future investment purposes will also be renewed for two years. The extension of the two schemes will inject an extra ECU 5 400 million into the economy of eastern Germany in the period from 1995 to 2000.

#### Italy

**1.2.65.** Commission decision on payments in advance of regional aid in Sicily.

**Reference:** Previous decision: Bull. EC 12-1992, point 1.3.99

*Adopted on 28 July.* The Commission authorized the regional government of Sicily to grant subsidized loans to firms in advance of the payments of regional aid granted under the Law on special assistance in the Mezzogiorno, which the Commission approved in December 1992, and under Law No 64 of 1986, which preceded it. Payments of such aid are regularly made two to three years behind schedule.

#### Portugal

**1.2.66.** Commission decision on the national aid contained in the RETEX programme.

*Adopted on 22 July.* As part of the Community's RETEX programme, which is aimed at converting the regions affected by the restructuring of the textile and clothing indus-

try, the Portuguese authorities have drawn up a package of measures which will receive national assistance amounting to ECU 48 million and ERDF assistance amounting to ECU 174 million during the period 1993-97. Most of the measures relate to the internationalization and modernization of the productive apparatus through market studies, training and business advisory services.

#### **United Kingdom**

1.2.67. Commission decision on the new assisted areas map in the United Kingdom.

*Adopted on 22 July.* The new map of assisted areas in the United Kingdom, which is based on the latest economic data, comprises 123 travel-to-work areas and covers 35.17% of the population. This figure is slightly lower than indicated by the previous map, which dates from 1984. The aid intensity is unchanged, at 30% net in development areas and 20% in intermediate areas, as is the main aid scheme, the regional selective assistance scheme. Northern Ireland, the whole of which enjoys special status under Article 92(3)(a) of the Treaty, is not affected by the decision, which was taken under Article 92(3)(c).

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

**Reference:** Commission Decision 3855/91/ECSC establishing Community rules for aid to the steel industry from 1 January 1992: OJ L 362, 31.12.1991; Bull. EC 11-1991, point 1.2.26

#### **Belgium**

1.2.68. Commission decision on a loan granted by the Walloon authorities to Forges de Clabecq.

*Adopted on 7 July.* In view of the present crisis in the steel industry, the Commission has doubts about the compatibility with the Treaty of the ECU 12.5 million loan granted by the Société wallonne de la sidérurgie, which is wholly owned by the Walloon regional executive, to Forges de Clabecq.

#### **Italy**

1.2.69. Commission decision on the proposed write-off of Ilva's debts.

##### **References:**

Previous decision: Bull. EC 7/8-1992, point 1.3.70

Judgment of the Court of Justice of 14 February 1990 in Case C-301/87 *France v Commission* (aid to Boussac): Bull. EC 1/2-1990, point 1.6.28

*Adopted on 7 July.* In April the Italian authorities announced that Ilva's indebtedness would be reduced by some ECU 4 billion as part of the formation of a new company, Nuova Siderurgica. The Commission is initiating the scrutiny procedure in respect of this proposal and in respect of the credit facility associated with the steady increase in the company's debts. It asked the Italian Government, on the basis of the judgment of the Court of Justice in the *Boussac* case, not to proceed with the debt write-off. On 23 July the Italian Government announced that it would heed the Commission's call. This fresh scrutiny procedure comes on top of the one initiated in July 1992 in respect of an ECU 365 million capital injection. In the Commission's opinion, any writing-off of Ilva's debts would constitute State aid which would require a corresponding reduction in production capacity.

1.2.70. Commission decisions on proposals to grant aid towards investments by Cortenuova, Leali Luigi and Lucchini Siderurgica.

*Adopted on 28 July.* The Commission does not consider that the aid which the Italian authorities propose to grant towards investments by Cortenuova, which is located at Santa Maria del Sasso, Leali Luigi, and the Casto Mura and Settimo Torinese plants of Lucchini Siderurgica can be authorized under Article 3 of the aid code. The investments concerned do not appear to be strictly related to environmental protection.

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

#### **Spain**

1.2.71. Commission decision on aid towards investment by Piezas y Rodajes SA (PYRSA), Teruel (Aragon).

**Reference:** Judgment of the Court of Justice of 19 May 1993 in Case C-198/91 *William Cook v Commission*: Bull. EC 6-1993, point 1.6.26

*Adopted on 28 July.* The Commission wishes to gather data to establish whether or not the foundry sector is suffering from overcapacity, following the Court's finding in *William Cook* that the Commission's analysis was deficient in this respect.

### *United Kingdom*

1.2.72. Commission decision on aid towards investment by Hualon Corporation in Northern Ireland.

**Reference:** Community system of control of 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 13 July.* Hualon, a Taiwanese company, proposes to invest ECU 190 million in a new synthetic-fibre-based fabric weaving and finishing plant to be set up near Belfast. The aid is not covered by the rigid guidelines on synthetic fibres since these apply only to fibre manufacture, whereas the new plant will be involved in the processing of fibres imported from South-East Asia. Nevertheless, the Commission has to weigh the investment's regional benefits (creation of 1 800 jobs) against its potential for increasing overcapacity in the sector, an aspect which has to be taken into account under the guidelines on aid to the textile and clothing industries.

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

#### *Spain*

1.2.73. Commission decision on aid granted to Asea-Brown Boveri (ABB) at the time of its takeover of Cenemesa and other heavy electrical equipment producers.

**References:**

Initiation of proceedings: Bull. EC 7/8-1990, point 1.3.59

Judgment of the Court of Justice of 30 June 1992 in Case C-312/90 *Spain v Commission*: Bull. EC 7-8/1992, point 1.7.12

*Adopted on 22 July.* In *Spain v Commission* the Court held that the Commission had not taken its decision to initiate proceedings within the time allowed and annulled it without examining the substance of the case. Following that judgment, the Commission has received, for the first time, detailed information on the restructuring of Cenemesa, Conelec and Cademesa subsequent to their being taken over by ABB. This restructuring, which is to lead to a reduction in capacity of more than 50% in all the product lines concerned, justifies, in the Commission's view, the aid granted to ABB, namely the writing-off of some ECU 235 million of debt and the covering of the costs of an early retirement scheme for 1 700 employees.

#### *Italy*

1.2.74. Commission decision on the indebtedness of EFIM and other companies whose debts are covered by a State guarantee.

**Reference:** Initiation of proceedings: Bull. EC 12-1992, point 1.3.93; Bull. EC 1/2-1993, point 1.2.75

*Adopted on 28 July.* The decision authorizes the reimbursement of an initial tranche of EFIM's debt on the basis of a comprehensive agreement with the Italian Government on the indebtedness of all undertakings wholly owned by the State and thus covered by the general guaranteeing of their debts under Article 2362 of the Civil Code, with the exception of public-service undertakings and undertakings operating in the military sphere. The Italian authorities have promised to calculate before the end of the year the indebtedness of all undertakings with the status of State holdings or subholdings and to reduce gradually, up to the end of 1996, that indebtedness to a level that would be acceptable to a private operator. They will then reduce the State shareholding to below 100%, thereby terminating their guarantee. The decision on EFIM's indebtedness does not concern the other aid measures

in respect of which proceedings have been initiated.

### *Portugal*

1.2.75. Commission decision on the privatization programme.

**Reference:** Initiation of proceedings: Bull. EC 12-1992, point 1.3.94

*Adopted on 28 July.* The Portuguese authorities have agreed in principle not to apply the discriminatory provision allowing them to limit the number of shares in a company undergoing privatization that could be purchased by a foreign company. They will notify the Commission of all cases in which they propose to sell a company without a public takeover bid being launched.

### **Negative or partly negative final decisions under Article 93(2) of the EEC Treaty**

#### *Italy*

1.2.76. Commission Decision 93/508/EEC concerning aid in favour of the ceramics industry in Lazio.

#### **References:**

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

Initiation of proceedings: Bull. EC 12-1992, point 1.3.91

*Adopted on 7 July.* The Lazio authorities are required to reduce the intensity of the aid to that provided for in the guidelines on State aid for SMEs and to grant no aid either for product advertising or for the purchase of raw materials or consumer goods as part of quality improvement programmes.

OJ L 238, 23.9.1993

1.2.77. Commission decision on a proposal to grant aid to Cartiera del Garda to help it relocate away from Riva del Garda, near Trento.

**Reference:** Initiation of proceedings: Bull. EC 2-1993, point 1.2.76

*Adopted on 22 July.* The decision prohibits the granting of ECU 103 million of aid to cover the extra cost to Cartiera del Garda of locating a new plant at Mori rather than at Riva. The aid would be contrary to Community regional policy. If local authorities want companies to relocate on environmental or planning grounds, they should attain that objective by withholding planning permission, leaving the choice of new location to the company without trying to influence it by promises of aid.

### **Decisions proposing appropriate measures under Article 93(1) of the EEC Treaty**

#### *Germany*

1.2.78. Commission decision on the increase in the rate of the investment allowance for companies established in East Germany before 1989.

*Adopted on 7 July.* In its decision the Commission asks the German Government to abolish the special rate of investment allowance reserved for taxpayers who, on 9 November 1989, had their habitual residence in East Germany. It considers this facility to be contrary to the Treaty's provisions on freedom of establishment.

### **Decision to reject a complaint**

#### *Ladbroke Racing*

1.2.79. *Adopted on 29 July.* The Commission has rejected a complaint lodged in 1989 by Ladbroke Racing Ltd, the leading British bookmaker, against French racetrack operators and the Pari Mutuel Urbain (PMU) for infringement of Articles 85 and 86 of the EEC Treaty.

A Law of 16 April 1930 and the Decree of 11 July 1930 implementing it authorized five Parisian and five provincial racetrack operators to act jointly for the taking of off-course totalizator bets. The 10 operators entrusted the organization of their betting to Société du PMU SARL. A Law of 23 December 1964 provided that the racetrack operators were

alone to be allowed to take bets on foreign races. A Decree of 14 November 1974 stipulated that they were to have recourse to the PMU alone for the purpose of taking off-course bets. A Decree of 13 September 1985 stated that bets on French races may be taken only by a racetrack operator on its own track or by the PMU.

The Commission has rejected Ladbroke's complaint against the racetrack operators in so far as it reproached them for having chosen between 1962 and 1974 a common operator, the PMU, for the organization of their off-course betting. The appointment of a single operator, responsible among other things for totalizing stakes, calculating payouts and distributing winnings, is a statutory obligation stemming from the 1930 Decree authorizing off-course totalizator betting. Moreover, prior to publication of the 1974 Decree making the PMU's involvement compulsory, Ladbroke did not once ask the racetrack operators if it could be appointed in their stead. Furthermore, under the 1930 Decree the racetrack operators were prohibited from choosing individual operators, contrary to what Ladbroke maintains.

The Commission also found that the adoption of the 1930 Decree did not constitute a retrospective legislative regularization of agreements or concerted practices caught by Article 85 of the EEC Treaty as the latter did not exist at the time.

Lastly, it considered that the agreements concluded by the racetrack operators with a view to organizing totalizator betting (fixing the racing calendar, etc.) were a logical consequence of the 1930 Decree. On the other aspects of the complaint, it referred Ladbroke to the other, separate proceedings currently under way.

### *Public undertakings*

#### **Transparency in Member States' financial relations with public undertakings**

*1.2.80.* Communication concerning the application of Articles 92 and 93 of the EEC Treaty

and the Commission Directive amending Directives 80/723/EEC and 85/413/EEC on public undertakings in the manufacturing sector.

**Directive to be amended:** Commission Directive 80/723/EEC on the transparency of financial relations between Member States and public undertakings: OJ L 195, 29.7.1980; Bull. EC 6-1980, point 2.1.34, as amended by Directive 85/413/EEC of 24 July 1985: OJ L 229, 28.8.1985; Bull. EC 7/8-1985, point 2.1.71

#### **References:**

Commission communication to the Member States concerning the application of Articles 92 and 93 of the EEC Treaty and of Article 5 of Commission Directive 80/723/EEC to public undertakings in the manufacturing sector: OJ C 273, 18.10.1991; Bull. EC 7/8-1991, point 1.2.75

Judgment of the Court of Justice of 16 June 1993 in Case C-325/91: Bull. EC 6-1993, point 1.6.25

*Adopted on 28 July.* The Court of Justice annulled the 1991 communication on procedural grounds: the new requirement that financial data on the largest public undertakings in the manufacturing sector be supplied each year could not be based on the Directive as it stood but called for an amendment. In the light of the Court's judgment, the Commission has amended the Directive so as to incorporate obligations in relation to annual reports and has reduced the scope of the communication, which now simply describes its policy on aid to public undertakings.

## Industrial policy

### **Sectoral strategies**

#### *Steel*

*1.2.81.* Forward programme for steel for the second half of 1993.

**Commission draft:** Bull. EC 6-1993, point 1.2.81

*Endorsed by the ECSC Consultative Committee on 2 July.* The Committee considered, however, that the fall in demand had accentuated in recent weeks.

*Formally adopted by the Commission on 27 July.* The programme adopted puts crude steel consumption at 53.25 million tonnes in the second half of 1993 and at 117.5 million tonnes for the year as a whole, i.e. 6.4% and 5.9% down on the figures for 1992. Production of crude steel is put at 57.75 million tonnes in the second half of 1993 and at 125 million tonnes for the year as a whole, i.e. down by 5.6% and 5.4% respectively on 1992.

## Enterprise policy

### Cooperative, mutual and non-profit sector

*1.2.82.* Proposals for Council Regulations on statutes for a European cooperative society, a European mutual society and a European association; proposals for Council Directives supplementing these statutes with regard to the involvement of employees.

**Commission proposals:** OJ C 99, 21.4.1992; COM(91) 273; Bull. EC 12-1991, point 1.2.73

**Economic and Social Committee opinion:** OJ C 223, 31.8.1992; Bull. EC 5-1992, point 1.1.59

**Parliament opinion (first reading):** OJ C 42, 15.2.1993; Bull. EC 1/2-1993, point 1.2.89

*Amended proposals adopted by the Commission on 6 July.*

OJ C 236, 31.8.1993; COM(93) 252

## Research and technology

### FLAIR programme

*1.2.83.* Commission communication to the Council and the European Parliament on

the interim review of the FLAIR programme (1989-93).

**Reference:** Council Decision 89/411/EEC adopting the FLAIR multiannual research and development programme in the field of food science and technology (1989-93): OJ L 200, 13.7.1989; Bull. EC 6-1989, point 2.1.58

*Adopted by the Commission on 15 July.* The Commission concludes that the objectives of the FLAIR programme, namely to contribute to the competitiveness of the food industry, to the improvement of food safety and quality for the consumer and to the strengthening of food science and technology in Europe, have been achieved. The programme will not be extended as food research is included in the specific technological development and demonstration programme in the field of agriculture and agro-industry under the third framework programme 1990-94.

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### Accompanying, promotion and support (APAS) measures and other activities

#### ECSC social research

*1.2.84.* Draft Commission Decision granting financial aid for research projects concerning the control of pollution at the workplace and in the environment of steelworks.

**Commission draft:** Bull. EC 6-1993, point 1.2.89

*Endorsed by the ECSC Consultative Committee on 1 July.*

*1.2.85.* Commission Decision granting financial aid to a research project under the sixth research programme on industrial hygiene in mines.

**Reference:** Memorandum on the sixth research programme on industrial hygiene in mines: OJ C 14, 22.1.1991; Bull. EC 12-1990, point 1.3.138

*Adopted on 28 July.* Purpose: to grant ECU 73 000 to a research project.

1.2.86. Commission Decision granting financial aid to 10 research projects under the first joint research programme on safety in the ECSC industries.

**Reference:** First joint research programme on safety in the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC) industries: OJ C 325, 29.12.1989; Bull. EC 12-1989, point 2.1.60

*Adopted on 28 July.* Purpose: to grant ECU 1.37 million to 10 research projects.

## International cooperation

1.2.87. Commission Decision on the establishment of an EC-Japan forum on science and technology.

**Reference:** EC-Japan ministerial meeting: Bull. EC 1/2-1993, point 1.3.33

*Adopted on 27 July.* The establishment of this forum follows on from the EC-Japan ministerial meeting in January. Its general objectives are to increase the mutual understanding of the respective science and technology policies and their implementation and to promote cooperation in all areas related to science and technology.

## Education, vocational training and youth

### Cooperation in the field of education

1.2.88. Commission report on the Matthaëus programme, 1992.

**Reference:** Council Decision 91/341/EEC on the adoption of a programme of Community action on the subject of the vocational training of customs officials (Matthaëus programme): OJ L 187, 13.7.1991; Bull. EC 6-1991, point 1.2.14

*Adopted by the Commission on 22 July.* 1992 was a year of consolidation for the increasingly

successful Matthaëus programme: 394 officials took part in exchanges between national administrations; 18 seminars were organized; three specific common further training and specialized programmes were set up for officials who already had professional experience, and Member States provided language training for officials who were likely to participate in exchanges.

The Commission also improved the management and appraisal of the programme with a view to adapting activities to the needs of participants.

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1.2.89. Commission report on the operation of the Eurotecnet programme (January 1990 to June 1992).

**Reference:** Council Decision 89/657/EEC establishing an action programme to promote innovation in the field of vocational training resulting from technological change in the European Community (Eurotecnet): OJ L 398, 30.12.1989; Bull. EC 12-1989, point 2.1.128

*Adopted by the Commission on 14 July.* In its report, which covers the organizational and operational structures for implementing the programme, the Commission points to four main areas of tasks and activities: national and transnational networks of innovatory projects, national animation and dissemination structures, research and analysis, and high-level exchanges and information activities. The programme has also been instrumental in shaping training policies so as to prepare the Community for technological training and the social dimension of the single market.

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### Higher education

1.2.90. Parliament resolution on the Commission memorandum on higher education in the European Community.

**Reference:** Commission memorandum on higher education in the European Community: COM(91) 349; Bull. EC 11-1991, point 1.2.82



*Adopted by Parliament on 15 July.* Endorsing the aims of the memorandum, Parliament called on the Commission to pursue its objectives, particularly as regards the ability to adapt to the changes of modern society. It also called on the Commission and Council to support expansion of existing exchange programmes, and encourage disadvantaged groups to engage in higher education.

A further point stressed by Parliament was the need to develop a system of mutual recognition of professional qualifications.

OJ C 255, 20.9.1993

## Open and distance learning

*1.2.91.* Parliament resolution on distance learning and its future in the European Community.

**Reference:** Commission memorandum on open distance learning in the European Community: COM(91) 388; Bull. EC 11-1991, point 1.2.83

*Adopted by Parliament on 15 July.* Recognizing the importance of distance learning, Parliament called on the Commission to submit a proposal as to how the quality of distance learning can be ensured, in particular by promoting the development, in all the languages of the Community, of educationally high-quality European software, to support the European dimension of distance learning, e.g. by encouraging existing distance learning networks to focus on Europe in all its aspects, and to introduce clear copyright rules. Parliament also stressed the need to incorporate distance learning into existing Community action programmes and to promote it in the fledgling democracies of Central and Eastern Europe.

Finally, Parliament called on the Member States to give distance learning the status it merits in their education systems and to promote the European aspect of distance learning.

OJ C 255, 20.9.1993

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

*1.2.92.* Commission Decision approving continuation of the programme for a trans-European mobility scheme for university studies (Tempus) for the academic year 1993/94.

### References:

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

Council Decision 93/246/EEC of 29 April 1993 adopting the second phase of the trans-European cooperation scheme for higher education (Tempus II) (1994-98): OJ L 112, 6.5.1993; Bull. EC 4-1993, point 1.2.73

*Adopted by the Commission on 28 July.* Purpose: to set Community aid at a maximum of ECU 134.65 million.

## Trans-European networks

### Data-communications and telecommunications networks

*1.2.93.* Commission communication to the Council and the European Parliament on preparatory actions in the field of trans-European networks: integrated broadband communications (TEN-IBC).

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

*Adopted by the Commission on 22 July.* The Commission describes the preparatory measures needed for the introduction of trans-European integrated broadband communications (IBC) in accordance with the objective set in the Council Decision on the RACE pro-

gramme of establishing such services by 1995. The networks in question will enable a new range of integrated services to be introduced in Europe, combining data-transmission and interactive-video services, which will become increasingly important to business competitiveness.

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## Energy

### Community energy strategy

#### *Promotion of energy technology*

1.2.94. Commission Decision granting financial support to projects to promote energy technologies (Thermie programme).

**Basic Regulation:** Council Regulation (EEC) No 2008/90 on the promotion of energy technologies for Europe (Thermie programme): OJ L 185, 17.7.1990; Bull. EC 6-1990, point 1.3.256

*Adopted on 19 July.* Purpose: to grant ECU 129 million to projects to promote energy technologies in the field of the rational use of energy, renewable energy sources, solid fuels and hydrocarbons.

#### *Promotion of energy efficiency*

1.2.95. Proposal for a Council Directive to limit carbon dioxide emissions by improving energy efficiency (SAVE programme).

**Commission proposal:** OJ C 179, 16.7.1992; COM(92) 182; Bull. EC 5-1992, point 1.1.79  
**Economic and Social Committee opinion:** OJ C 19, 25.1.1993; Bull. EC 11-1992, point 1.3.109  
**Parliament opinion:** OJ C 176, 28.6.1993; Bull. EC 5-1993, point 1.2.69  
**Council agreement:** Bull. EC 6-1993, point 1.2.103

*Amended proposal adopted by the Commission on 6 July.*

OJ C 204, 28.7.1993; COM(93) 279

#### *New and renewable energy sources*

1.2.96. Proposal for a Council Decision on the promotion of renewable energy sources in the Community (Altener programme).

**Commission proposal:** OJ C 179, 16.7.1992; COM(92) 180; Bull. EC 5-1992, point 1.1.78  
**Economic and Social Committee opinion:** OJ C 19, 25.1.1993; Bull. EC 11-1992, point 1.3.119  
**Council position:** Bull. EC 11-1992, point 1.3.119  
**Parliament opinion:** OJ C 176, 28.6.1993; Bull. EC 5-1993, point 1.2.70  
**Council agreement:** Bull. EC 6-1993, point 1.2.105

*Amended proposal adopted by the Commission on 6 July.*

OJ C 210, 4.8.1993; COM(93) 278

### Internal energy market

1.2.97. Second progress report on the internal energy market.

**Reference:** Commission working paper on the internal energy market: COM(88) 238; Bull. EC 4-1988, points 1.1.1 et seq.  
**Previous report:** COM(90) 124; Bull. EC 5-1990, point 1.2.224

*Adopted by the Commission on 2 July.* In this report the Commission indicates its main legislative proposals for completion of the internal market. These proposals provide for increased competition in several sectors, in particular gas and electricity, to be achieved following a gradual and pragmatic approach.

However, the Commission stresses that liberalization of the market also entails other measures, such as the control of aid, and that progress must also be made in connection with the flanking policies.

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## Individual sectors

### *Nuclear energy*

1.2.98. Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2130/93 amending Commission Regulation (Euratom) No 3227/76 concerning the application of the provisions on Euratom safeguards.

**Regulation amended:** Commission Regulation (Euratom) No 3227/76: OJ L 363, 31.12.1976, as last amended by Commission Regulation (Euratom) No 220/90: OJ L 22, 27.1.1990; Bull. EC 1/2-1990, point 1.1.266

**Draft Regulation:** Bull. EC 12-1992, point 1.3.143

**Draft Council Decision:** COM(93) 294; Bull. EC 6-1993, point 1.2.104

*Decision approving the amendment of the Regulation adopted by the Council on 22 July.*

*Adopted by the Commission on 27 July.* Purpose: to enable the Commission to transmit certain additional safeguard data to the International Atomic Energy Agency in order to assist the latter in the discharge of its safeguard responsibilities.

OJ L 191, 31.7.1993

1.2.99. Parliament resolution on regional energy planning in the Community.

**Reference:** Commission communication on energy planning in the Community at regional level: COM(91) 53; Bull. EC 5-1991, point 1.2.73

*Adopted on 16 July.* The Parliament takes the view that regional energy planning should become an integral part of the Community's flanking policies, so that all regions can be developed on the basis of their specific characteristics. It calls for the energy measures envisaged under the Community support frameworks, which orient action under the Structural Funds, to comply with the goals and criteria of regional energy planning. It takes the view that it is necessary to improve the collection of information and the exchange of experience relating to this area, and that regional energy planning agencies should be set up.

OJ C 255, 20.9.1993

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

### *European Energy Charter*

1.2.100. International Conference on the European Energy Charter.

**Reference:** Signature of the European Energy Charter: Bull. EC 12-1991, point 1.2.114

*Plenary meeting held in Brussels from 28 June to 2 July.* At this conference chaired by Mr Rutten, which was attended by the representatives of the countries which have signed the Charter, talks focused on transforming the Charter principles into legally binding commitments in the form of a treaty. In particular, the participants reaffirmed their intention of applying the principle of national treatment to investment, so that an operator from a country which has signed the Charter would be treated in the same way as a national operator on the territory of any country which has signed the Charter.

## Transport

### **Infrastructure**

#### *Financial support for projects of Community interest*

1.2.101. Commission Decisions on financial support for transport infrastructure projects under the 1993 budget.

**Basic Regulation:** Council Regulation (EEC) No 1738/93 for an action programme in the field of transport infrastructure with a view to the completion of an integrated transport market: OJ L 161, 2.7.1993; Bull. EC 6-1993, point 1.2.112

*Adopted by the Commission on 28 July.* Purpose: to provide ECU 169 million to finance 36 transport infrastructure projects in line with

the objectives and priorities of Regulation (EEC) No 1738/93.

## Inland transport

### Road transport

**1.2.102.** Proposal for a Council Decision on the creation of a Community database on road accidents.

#### References:

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

Commission communication to the Council for an action programme on road safety: COM(93) 246; Bull. EC 6-1993, point 1.2.114

*Adopted by the Commission on 23 July.* This proposal follows on from the White Paper and the Commission communication on road safety, and concerns the creation of a Community database on road accidents.

The database, to be known as 'CARE', will contain statistics on road accidents resulting in injury or death in the Community, the aim being to provide a greater number and a wider range of cases suitable for analysis. It should also promote international cooperation on road safety, notably through the pooling of experience in this field.

OJ C 225, 20.8.1993; COM(93) 348

## Sea transport

**1.2.103.** Proposal for a Council Directive concerning minimum requirements for vessels bound for or leaving Community ports and carrying dangerous or polluting goods.

**Commission proposal:** OJ C 147, 14.6.1989; COM(89) 7; Bull. EC 5-1989, point 2.1.217

**Economic and Social Committee opinion:** OJ C 329, 30.12.1989; Bull. EC 10-1989, point 2.1.189

**Initial Parliament opinion:** OJ C 175, 16.7.1990; Bull. EC 6-1990, point 1.3.248

**Amended Commission proposal:** OJ C 294, 24.11.1990; COM(90) 452; Bull. EC 10-1990, point 1.3.192

**Council agreement:** Bull. EC 12-1992, point 1.3.124

*Second Parliament opinion delivered on 13 July.* Favourable, subject to some amendments. Parliament emphasizes the need to develop a common policy on safety at sea and to give the Community wider powers to monitor compliance with requirements.

OJ C 255, 20.9.1993

**1.2.104.** Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2158/93 concerning the application of amendments to the 1974 International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea and to the 1973 International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, for the purpose of Council Regulation (EEC) No 613/91.

**Reference:** Council Regulation (EEC) No 613/91 on the transfer of ships from one register to another within the Community: OJ L 68, 15.3.1991; Bull. EC 3-1991, point 1.2.72

*Adopted by the Commission on 28 July.* The Commission declares the recent amendments to the 1974 International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea (SOLAS) and to the 1973 International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (Marpol) applicable to the Member States, in line with the objectives and priorities of Regulation (EEC) No 613/91, which provides for the mutual recognition of registration certificates issued by Member States. The amendments concern the global maritime distress and safety system, and lay down rules governing the prevention of oil pollution and the sealing of ships. The Commission feels that in the interests of safety at sea and pollution prevention it is essential that ships flying Member States' flags comply with these amendments.

OJ L 194, 3.8.1993

**1.2.105.** Commission Decision 93/396/EEC on Spain's request for adoption by the Commission of a prolongation of safeguard measures pursuant to Article 5 of Regulation (EEC) No 3577/92 applying the principle of freedom to provide services to maritime trans-

port within Member States (maritime cabotage).

**Reference:** Commission Decision on Spain's request to apply the safeguard clause in respect of mainland cabotage: Bull. EC 1/2-1993, point 1.2.107

**Basic Regulation:** Council Regulation (EEC) No 3577/92 applying the principle of freedom to provide services to maritime transport within Member States: OJ L 364, 12.12.1992; Bull. EC 12-1992, point 1.3.123

*Adopted by the Commission on 13 July.* The Commission authorizes Spain to prolong for a further six months (starting on 17 August 1993) certain safeguard measures in the field of maritime cabotage laid down in its Decision of 17 February 1993. This involves temporarily suspending the application of Regulation (EEC) No 3577/92 for three of Spain's mainland cabotage sectors.

OJ L 173, 16.7.1993

## Air transport

*1.2.106.* Council Directive 93/65/EEC on the definition and use of compatible technical specifications for the procurement of air-traffic management equipment and systems.

**Commission proposal:** OJ C 244, 23.9.1992; COM(92) 342; Bull. EC 7/8-1992, point 1.3.93  
**Economic and Social Committee opinion:** OJ C 19, 25.1.1993; Bull. EC 11-1992, point 1.3.101  
**Parliament opinion:** OJ C 194, 19.7.1993; Bull. EC 6-1993, point 1.2.117

*Adopted by the Council on 19 July.* This Directive is designed to achieve the gradual harmonization and integration of national air-traffic management equipment and systems and to remedy air-traffic congestion. It lays down compatible technical specifications for the acquisition and use of such equipment by the Member States, in particular in respect of systems for communications, surveillance, automated assistance to air-traffic control and navigation. In practical terms, the Directive makes

the technical specifications drawn up by Euro-control mandatory.

OJ L 187, 29.7.1993

## International cooperation

### *Norway and Sweden*

*1.2.107.* Agreement between the European Economic Community, the Kingdom of Norway and the Kingdom of Sweden on civil aviation.

**Recommendation for a Decision on the opening of negotiations and a proposal for a Decision concerning the amendment of the Agreement:** COM(93) 265; Bull. EC 6-1993, point 1.2.118

*Endorsed by Parliament on 16 July,* subject to an amendment concerning the legal basis for the Agreement (replacement of Article 113 of the EEC Treaty with Articles 84 and 228).

OJ C 255, 20.9.1993

*Decision 93/453/EEC amending the Agreement adopted by the Council on 22 July.* The Decision is based on Article 84(2) of the EEC Treaty.

OJ L 212, 23.8.1993

### *Slovenia*

*1.2.108.* 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:** Bull. EC 3-1993, point 1.2.71

**Signing of the Agreement:** Bull. EC 4-1993, point 1.2.77

**Economic and Social Committee opinion:** OJ C 201, 26.7.1993; Bull. EC 5-1993, point 1.2.76

**Parliament opinion:** OJ C 194, 19.7.1993; Bull. EC 6-1993, point 1.2.119

*Decision 93/409/EEC on the conclusion of the Agreement adopted by the Council (general affairs) on 19 July.* The Decision is based on Article 75 of the EEC Treaty.

OJ L 189, 29.7.1993

## Telecommunications, information services and industry

### Telecommunications

#### Legislation

#### Equipment

*1.2.109.* Proposal for a Council Directive on the approximation of the laws of the Member States concerning satellite earth station equipment, amending the scope of Council Directive 91/263/EEC.

**Commission proposal:** OJ C 4, 8.1.1993; COM(92) 451; Bull. EC 12-1992, point 1.3.116

**Economic and Social Committee opinion:** OJ C 161, 14.6.1993; Bull. EC 4-1993, point 1.2.86

**Parliament opinion (first reading):** OJ C 176, 28.6.1993; Bull. EC 5-1993, point 1.2.79

**Amended Commission proposal:** OJ C 177, 29.6.1993; COM(93) 280; Bull. EC 6-1993, point 1.2.125

**Council agreement on a common position:** Bull. EC 6-1993, point 1.2.125

*Common position formally adopted by the Council on 22 July.*

### Promotion of innovation and technology transfer

*1.2.110.* Proposal for a Council Decision modifying Council Decision 89/286/EEC on

the implementation at Community level of the main phase of the strategic programme for innovation and technology transfer (1989 to 1993) (Sprint programme).

**Council Decision to be amended:** Decision 89/286/EEC; OJ L 112, 25.4.1989; Bull. EC 4-1989, point 2.1.69

**Reference:** Proposals for Council Decisions concerning the fourth framework programme of the European Economic Community activities in the field of research, technological development and demonstration (1994 to 1998) and a framework programme of Community activities in the field of research and training for the European Atomic Energy Community (1994 to 1998): COM(93) 276; Bull. EC 6-1993, point 1.2.86

*Adopted by the Commission on 5 July.* Purpose: to extend the Sprint programme to 31 December 1994 in order to provide continuity and ensure that the programme is incorporated into the fourth framework programme for research and technological development.

OJ C 200, 24.7.1993; COM(93) 306

## Consumers

### Second three-year action plan

*1.2.111.* Communication from the Commission to the Council, Parliament and Economic and Social Committee concerning the second three-year action plan (1993-95) in respect of consumer policy.

#### References:

Three-year action plan (1990-92): COM(90) 98; Bull. EC 3-1990, point 1.1.93

Proposal for a Council Directive concerning the protection of purchasers in contracts relating to the utilization of immovable property on a time-share basis: OJ C 222, 29.8.1992; COM(92) 220; point 1.2.113 of this Bulletin

Proposal for a Council Decision on the introduction of a Community information system on home and leisure accidents: OJ C 59, 2.3.1993; COM(93) 18; point 1.2.112 of this Bulletin

Proposal for a Council Directive on the protection of consumers in respect of contracts negotiated at a distance (distance selling): OJ C 156, 23.6.1992; COM(92) 11; Bull. EC 5-1993, point 1.2.81

*Adopted by the Commission on 28 July.* The second action plan is designed to place the internal market at the service of European consumers and ensure that greater account is taken of their interests when Community policies are formulated. The plan focuses on two basic approaches: consolidation of Community legislation and adoption of a number of priority measures geared to raising the level of consumer protection, enhancing consumer information, broadening consultation with bodies representing consumers' interests, furthering access to justice and adapting financial services to consumers' needs.

As regards Community legislation, the Commission will take steps to ensure that the Member States effectively implement all of the existing Community rules in the field of consumer protection so that consumers derive tangible benefit from the rights conferred on them at national level. The Commission will also press for the speedy adoption of proposals currently being examined within the institutions, in particular those concerning time-share arrangements, distance selling and the introduction of a Community information system on home and leisure accidents.

For the purpose of enhancing consumer information, the Commission is to publish a guide for Europe's consumers on the single market, create more transfrontier consumer information centres, give greater support to training measures organized by consumer associations, and make use of media activities to raise consumers' awareness.

With a view to increasing and broadening consultation, the Commission will strengthen its links with the Consumers' Consultative Council, give greater support to national consumer organizations, particularly in countries where such organizations are relatively new and inexperienced, and seek to involve firms and their representatives in the consultation process so that they take consumers' interests into account when defining their strategies.

The Commission is to prepare a Green Paper on consumer access to justice, with the aim of finding effective ways to settle transfrontier disputes involving consumers; the Green Paper will consider possible forms of legal aid for Community consumers. The Commission will also develop new initiatives geared to simplifying the settlement of disputes arising from consumer transactions.

For the purpose of adapting financial services, the Commission will promote dialogue between consumer organizations and professional bodies in order to identify areas where tangible improvements can be made in respect of consumer protection, particularly as regards transfrontier payments. Attention will also focus on questions of liability in connection with the use of bank cards, transparency of offers in the mortgage credit market, and home banking.

COM(93) 378

## **Protection of consumers' health and safety**

*1.2.112.* Proposal for a Council Decision on the introduction of a Community information system on home and leisure accidents.

**Commission proposal:** OJ C 59, 2.3.1993; COM(93) 18; Bull. EC 1/2-1993, point 1.2.116

**Economic and Social Committee opinion:** OJ C 201, 26.7.1993; Bull. EC 5-1993, point 1.2.80

**Parliament opinion:** OJ C 194, 19.7.1993; Bull. EC 6-1993, point 1.2.127

*Amended proposal adopted by the Commission on 9 July.*

OJ C 215, 10.8.1993; COM(93) 325

## **Protection of consumers' economic and legal interests**

*1.2.113.* Proposal for a Council Directive concerning the protection of purchasers in contracts relating to the utilization of immovable property on a time-share basis.

**Commission proposal:** OJ C 222, 29.8.1992; COM(92) 220; Bull. EC 5-1992, point 1.1.189  
**Economic and Social Committee opinion:** OJ C 108, 19.4.1993; Bull. EC 1/2-1993, point 1.2.119

*Endorsed by Parliament (first reading) on 14 July, subject to various amendments relating, inter alia, to advance payment procedures.*

OJ C 255, 20.9.1993

## Economic and social cohesion: structural measures

### Development, coordination and implementation of policies and measures

**Reference:** Conclusions of Edinburgh European Council: Bull. EC 12-1992, points I.53 to I.55

1.2.114. On 19 July the Council, following the decisions taken at Edinburgh and after consultation with the other institutions, adopted six Structural Fund Regulations ( $\rightarrow$  points 1.2.115 to 1.2.120) establishing the legislative framework for operations during the financial period 1994 to 1999 and incorporating new Community priorities in regard to economic and social cohesion, as indicated in the Protocol to the Treaty on European Union, and improvements suggested by experience of operating the Funds.

The main changes are the recasting of Objective 3 to group the present Objective 3 (combating long-term unemployment) and Objective 4 (occupational integration of young people) and which also helps to integrate people of categories liable to exclusion from the labour market; a new Objective 4 designed to help workers adapt to industrial change and the introduction of new production systems; and provisions geared to the impact of the reform of the common agricultural policy and the need for restructuring in the fisheries sector, with a specific instrument (FIFG) set up for the latter.

Changes of a more general nature are designed to improve application of the partnership, programming and additionality principles and boost monitoring.

The regions eligible under Objective 1 (areas where development is lagging behind) will be Hainaut in Belgium, the five new *Länder* and East Berlin in Germany, the whole of Greece, Andalusia, Asturias, the Canary Islands, Cantabria, Castile-Leon, Castile-La Mancha, Ceuta-Melilla, Extremadura, Galicia, Murcia and Valencia in Spain, the overseas departments, Corsica and the districts of Avesnes, Douai and Valenciennes for France, the whole of Ireland, Abruzzi (1994 to 1996), Apulia, Basilicata, Calabria, Campania, Molise, Sardinia and Sicily in Italy, Flevoland in the Netherlands, the whole of Portugal and for the United Kingdom highlands and islands, Merseyside and Northern Ireland.

1.2.115. Council Regulation (EEC) No 2081/93 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.

**Regulation amended:** Council Regulation (EEC) No 2052/88, 24.6.1988; OJ L 185, 15.7.1988; Bull. EC 6-1988, point 2.1.159

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

**Commission proposal:** OJ C 118, 28.4.1993; COM(93) 67; Bull. EC 3-1993, point 1.2.80

**Economic and Social Committee opinion:** OJ C 201, 26.7.1993; Bull. EC 5-1993, point 1.2.88

**Amended Commission proposal:** OJ C 217, 11.8.1993; COM(93) 303; Bull. EC 6-1993, point 1.2.128

*Agreed by the Council on 3 July.*

*Endorsed by Parliament on 14 July, subject to amendments in particular aimed at improving consultation of the economic and social partners and boosting the importance of environmental considerations.*

OJ C 255, 20.9.1993

*Re-examined proposal adopted by the Commission on 15 July.*

COM(93) 379



*Formally adopted on 20 July.*

OJ L 193, 31.7.1993

**1.2.116.** Council Regulation (EEC) No 2082/93 amending Regulation (EEC) No 4253/88 laying down provisions for implementing Regulation (EEC) No 2052/88 as regards coordination of the activities of the different Structural Funds between themselves and with the operations of the European Investment Bank and the other existing financial instruments.

**Regulation amended:** Council Regulation (EEC) No 4253/88, 19.12.1988; OJ L 374, 31.12.1988; Bull. EC 12-1988, point 2.1.200

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

**Commission proposal:** OJ C 118, 28.4.1993; COM(93) 67; Bull. EC 3-1993, point 1.2.80

**Economic and Social Committee opinion:** OJ C 201, 26.7.1993; Bull. EC 5-1993, point 1.2.83

**Parliament opinion (first reading):** OJ C 194, 19.7.1993; Bull. EC 6-1993, point 1.2.129

**Amended Commission proposal:** OJ C 217, 11.8.1993; COM(93) 303; Bull. EC 6-1993, point 1.2.129

*Common position adopted by the Council on 3 July.*

*Endorsed by Parliament (second reading) on 14 July, subject to amendments in particular on closer involvement of the economic and social partners and communication to Parliament of projected Community initiatives transmitted to the management committee.*

OJ C 255, 20.9.1993

*Re-examined proposal adopted by the Commission on 15 July.*

COM(93) 379

*Formally adopted on 20 July.*

OJ L 193, 31.7.1993

**1.2.117.** Council Regulation (EEC) No 2083/93 amending Regulation (EEC) No 4254/88 laying down provisions for implementing Regulation (EEC) No 2052/88 as regards the European Regional Development Fund.

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

**Commission approval:** Bull. EC 3-1993, point 1.2.81

**Commission proposal:** OJ C 121, 1.5.1993; OJ C 131, 11.5.1993; COM(93) 124; Bull. EC 4-1993, point 1.2.90

**Economic and Social Committee opinion:** OJ C 201, 26.7.1993; Bull. EC 5-1993, point 1.2.83

**Parliament opinion (first reading):** OJ C 194, 19.7.1993; Bull. EC 6-1993, point 1.2.130

**Amended Commission proposal:** OJ C 217, 11.8.1993; COM(93) 303; Bull. EC 6-1993, point 1.2.130

*Common position adopted by the Council on 3 July.*

*Endorsed by Parliament (second reading) on 14 July, subject to amendments relating in particular to the need to improve the integration of women into the labour market and develop the cultural dynamism of the regions aided.*

OJ C 255, 20.9.1993

*Re-examined proposal adopted by the Commission on 15 July.*

COM(93) 379

*Formally adopted on 20 July.*

OJ L 193, 31.7.1993

**1.2.118.** Council Regulation (EEC) No 2084/93 amending Regulation (EEC) No 4255/88 laying down provisions for implementing Regulation (EEC) No 2052/88 as regards the European Social Fund.

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

**Commission approval:** Bull. EC 3-1993, point 1.2.81

**Commission proposal:** OJ C 121, 1.5.1993; OJ C 131, 11.5.1993; COM(93) 124; Bull. EC 4-1993, point 1.2.90

**Economic and Social Committee opinion:** OJ C 201, 26.7.1993; Bull. EC 5-1993, point 1.2.83

**Amended Commission proposal:** OJ C 217, 11.8.1993; COM(93) 303; Bull. EC 6-1993, point 1.2.131

*Agreed by the Council on 3 July.*

*Endorsed by Parliament on 14 July*, subject to amendments to clarify the text and affirm the dominance of Objective 3 for the Social Fund.

OJ C 255, 20.9.1993

*Re-examined proposal adopted by the Commission on 15 July.*

COM(93) 379

*Formally adopted on 20 July.*

OJ L 193, 31.7.1993

1.2.119. Council Regulation (EEC) No 2085/93 amending Regulation (EEC) No 4256/88 laying down provisions for implementing Regulation (EEC) No 2052/88 as regards the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund (EAGGF), Guidance Section.

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

**Commission approval:** Bull. EC 3-1993, point 1.2.81

**Commission proposal:** OJ C 121, 1.5.1993; OJ C 131, 11.5.1993; COM(93) 124; Bull. EC 4-1993, point 1.2.90

**Economic and Social Committee opinion:** OJ C 201, 26.7.1993; Bull. EC 5-1993, point 1.2.83

**Amended Commission proposal:** OJ C 217, 11.8.1993; COM(93) 303; Bull. EC 6-1993, point 1.2.132

*Agreed by the Council on 3 July.*

*Endorsed by Parliament on 14 July*, subject to amendments relating in particular to the need to boost the use of environment-friendly agricultural methods.

OJ C 255, 20.9.1993

*Re-examined proposal adopted by the Commission on 15 July.*

COM(93) 379

*Formally adopted on 20 July.*

OJ L 193, 31.7.1993

1.2.120. Council Regulation (EEC) No 2080/93 laying down provisions for implementing Regulation (EEC) No 2052/88 as regards the

Financial Instrument for Fisheries Guidance (FIFG).

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

**Commission approval:** Bull. EC 3-1993, point 1.2.81

**Commission proposal:** OJ C 121, 1.5.1993; OJ C 131, 11.5.1993; COM(93) 124; Bull. EC 4-1993, point 1.2.90

**Economic and Social Committee opinion:** OJ C 201, 26.7.1993; Bull. EC 5-1993, point 1.2.83

**Amended Commission proposal:** OJ C 217, 11.8.1993; COM(93) 303; Bull. EC 6-1993, point 1.2.132

*Agreed by the Council on 3 July.*

*Endorsed by Parliament on 14 July*, subject to amendments in particular providing for increased consultation of Parliament and specific aid for small-scale fisheries.

OJ C 255, 20.9.1993

*Re-examined proposal adopted by the Commission on 15 July.*

COM(93) 379

*Formally adopted on 20 July.*

OJ L 193, 31.7.1993

1.2.121. Parliament resolution on the Commission's annual report on implementation of Structural Fund reform, 1991.

**Reference:** Annual Commission report on implementation of Structural Fund reform, 1991: Bull. EC 10-1992, point 1.3.89

*Adopted on 15 July.* Parliament noted the financial information given in the report but wished for more information on the qualitative aspects of structural spending and called for reinforcement of monitoring mechanisms, elimination of delays in financial circuits and greater synergy of financing, in particular between European Investment Bank loans and Structural Fund grants.

OJ C 255, 20.9.1993

**Financial assistance***Less-developed regions*

1.2.122. Commission decisions: see Table 3.

Table 3 — *Financing under Objective 1*

<i>(million ECU)</i>		
Country/region	Fund	Total assistance
<i>Italy</i>		
— Campania	ERDF	18

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

1.2.123. Commission decisions: see Table 4.

Table 4 — *Financing under Objectives 3 and 4*

<i>(million ECU)</i>		
Country	Fund	Total assistance
<i>France</i>	ESF	28.57
<i>Italy</i>	ESF	2.44

*Adjustment of agricultural structures*

1.2.124. Commission decisions: see Table 5.

Table 5 — *Financing under Objective 5a*

<i>(million ECU)</i>		
Description/country	Fund	Total assistance
Processing and marketing of agricultural products		
— Germany	EAGGF	17

*Development of rural areas*

1.2.125. Commission decisions: see Table 6.

Table 6 — *Financing under Objective 5b*

<i>(million ECU)</i>		
Country/region	Fund	Total assistance
<i>France</i>		
— Aquitaine	ERDF/EAGGF/ESF	2.217

*Fisheries structures*

1.2.126. Commission decisions: see Table 7.

Table 7 — *Financing of fisheries structures*

<i>(million ECU)</i>		
Description/country	Fund	Total assistance
Exploratory fishing and joint ventures		
— Spain, France, Italy	EAGGF	3.8
Joint enterprises		
— Denmark, Greece, Spain, France, Italy, Portugal	EAGGF	47.2
Processing and marketing of fishery and aquaculture products		
— Spain, France, Italy, Ireland	EAGGF	4.1

*Community initiatives*

1.2.127. Commission decisions: see Table 8.

Table 8 — *Financing of Community initiatives*

<i>(million ECU)</i>			
Initiative	Country	Fund	Total assistance
Telematique	<i>Italy</i>	ERDF	12
RETEX	<i>Germany</i>	ERDF	1.6
	<i>Spain</i>	ERDF/ESF	90.4
	<i>Italy</i>	ERDF	61
	<i>Portugal</i>	ERDF	189
	<i>United Kingdom</i>	ERDF/ESF	5.6

1.2.128. Parliament resolution on the regional impact of the conversion of the arms industry and military sites in the Community.

**Reference:** Commission notice setting guidelines for the Konver programme for 1993: OJ C 150, 31.5.1993; Bull. EC 4-1993, point 1.2.100

*Adopted on 15 July.* Parliament found the Konver programme, covering the conversion of arms industry sites to civilian activities, to be in line with its proposals. It called for the conversion of military sites to be the subject of specific national and Community policies and insisted on the need to coordinate conversion projects with the other structural policies, with due account given to environmental considerations in particular.

OJ C 255, 20.9.1993

*Cohesion financial instrument*

1.2.129. Commission decision granting aid from the cohesion financial instrument.

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

*Adopted on 29 July.* This first decision granting aid from the cohesion financial instrument covers three of the four eligible Member States and commits ECU 153.8 million: ECU 77.6 million for Portugal, ECU 47.8 million for Spain and ECU 28.4 million for Ireland.

Of the 20 projects financed, 15 are transport infrastructure projects and five are environmental projects.

*Other financial assistance*

1.2.130. Commission decisions: see Table 9.

Table 9 — *Other financial assistance*

<i>(million ECU)</i>			
Operation	Country/description	Fund	Total assistance
Study	<i>Germany</i>		
	Demonstration project in North Rhine-Westphalia	ERDF	0.12
	<i>Spain</i>		
	Comunidad de Madrid	ERDF	0.016
	'Galicia in Europe' business forum	ERDF	0.070
	<i>Greece</i>		
	The Community and the Balkans	ERDF	0.045
	<i>Italy</i>		
	Cofinancing of television programmes	ERDF	0.015
	Technical assistance programme	ERDF	1.216
<i>Portugal</i>			
EC regional policy and SMEs	ERDF	0.089	
<i>United Kingdom</i>			
Europartenariat Scotland	ERDF	0.885	
Pilot project	<i>Spain</i>		
	Pobla de Lillet	ERDF	0.2
	<i>United Kingdom</i>		
	Openings in Scotland	ERDF	4.55

1.2.131. Commission decisions granting a Community contribution to projects under Regulation (EEC) No 3904/92 on measures to adapt the profession of customs agent to the internal market.

*Adopted on 27 July.* The decisions grant a total amount of ECU 9 million covering Belgium, France, Germany, Ireland, Portugal and Spain.

**Reference:** Council Regulation (EEC) No 3904/92: OJ L 394, 31.12.1992; Bull. EC 12-1992, point 1.3.23

### Measures for very remote regions

1.2.132. Commission decisions: see Table 10.

Table 10 — *Financing under Poseima programme*

Description	(million ECU)	
	Total amount	
Compensation for extra cost of oil supplies		
— <i>Azores</i>	5	
— <i>Madeira</i>	3.2	
Construction of an oceanographical research vessel		
— <i>Azores</i>	2.3	
Improvement and modernization of banana-marketing structures		
— <i>Madeira</i>	6	
New structural operations		
— <i>Azores</i>	3	

1.2.133. Commission decisions: see Table 11.

Table 11 — *Financing under Poseican programme*

Description	(million ECU)	
	Total amount	
Structural improvement of banana sector		
— <i>Canary Islands</i>	12	

## Other regional action

1.2.134. Council Regulation (EEC) No 2019/93 introducing specific measures for the smaller Aegean Islands concerning certain agricultural products.

**Commission proposal:** OJ C 56, 26.2.1993; COM(92) 569; Bull. EC 12-1992, point 1.3.165  
**Economic and Social Committee opinion:** OJ C 201, 26.7.1993; Bull. EC 5-1993, point 1.2.89

**Parliament opinion:** OJ C 194, 19.7.1993; Bull. EC 6-1993, point 1.2.142

*Adopted on 19 July.* The Regulation is intended to facilitate supply to these islands, support their local products and help improve agricultural structures.

OJ L 184, 27.7.1993

1.2.135. Parliament resolution on the Community response to the problem of restructuring in the former East Germany and the economic and social crisis.

*Adopted on 15 July.* Parliament, aware of the difficulties of transition for the former German Democratic Republic from a planned to a market economy, considered that the Community had to support Germany's efforts. So far this had taken the form of transitional measures, financial assistance and flexible application of normal Community rules. A balance had to be maintained in industrial and restructuring policy between manufacturing industry and services, and the Treuhand, the agency responsible for privatization, had to give priority to safeguarding the industrial fabric. Agriculture was also a matter of concern, and there was a need to develop the new *Länder's* infrastructure and integrate it into trans-European networks and also to strengthen accompanying labour policy measures, particularly in favour of women. It was vital to improve the quality of the environment in the former East Germany and strengthen links between the new *Länder* and the new democracies of Central and Eastern Europe. Lastly, Parliament called on the Community to help in the fight against burgeoning right-wing extremism and for re-establishment of a task force responsible for coordination of Community action and policy in the old East Germany.

OJ C 255, 20.9.1993

1.2.136. Parliament resolution on the Community support framework for the five new *Länder* of the Federal Republic of Germany.

**Reference:** Council Regulation (EEC) No 2081/93 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: OJ L 193, 31.7.1993; point 1.2.115 of this Bulletin

*Adopted on 15 July.* Parliament, noting that the regions of the former German Democratic Republic are becoming eligible for Community aid under Objective 1 (areas lagging behind in development) welcomed the substantial financial transfers made by Germany from west to east and called for priorities to be set for investment from the Structural Funds and for partnership and additionality to be applied.

OJ C 255, 20.9.1993

system of production. In this connection, the Commission draws attention to its recent initiatives to foster growth and employment, and examines various factors which may affect the employment situation: hours worked, labour costs, levels of education and training, cross-border migration, employment protection regulations and the international environment. It analyses closely the relative situation of the Member States in these different areas and assesses the progress made towards establishing a genuine European labour market.

COM(93) 314

## Social dimension

### Employment

*1.2.137.* Commission report on employment in Europe in 1993.

**Previous report:** COM(92) 354; Bull. EC 7/8-1992, point 1.3.108

**References:**

Commission communication on a Community-wide framework for employment: COM(93) 238; Bull. EC 5-1993, point 1.2.92

Conclusions of the Copenhagen European Council: Bull. EC 6-1993, point 1.5

*Approved by the Commission on 7 July.* In its report, the Commission describes the employment situation in the Community in 1993. Noting that the prospects for job creation over the short and medium term are gloomy, it forecasts an unemployment rate of 12% in the Community at the end of 1994. A further point which it makes is that unemployment is unevenly distributed between the regions of the Community, and is significantly higher among women and young people under the age of 25.

Against this background, the Commission points to the close relationship between employment and economic growth, and stresses the need not only to stimulate growth but also to promote a more labour-intensive

### Combating social exclusion

*1.2.138.* Parliament resolution on combating poverty and social exclusion in the European Community.

**Reference:** European conference on combating social exclusion: Bull. EC 6-1993, point 1.2.145

*Adopted by Parliament on 13 July.* Parliament noted that over 50 million citizens throughout the Community were living below the poverty line (50% of average per capita income) and were consequently marginalized and excluded, and that this figure was rising. While welcoming the efforts already made, Parliament called on the Community institutions to give a clear indication of their political will to combat poverty and social exclusion, in particular through the inclusion of a chapter on fundamental freedoms and rights in the Treaty on European Union, with specific reference to poverty and social exclusion as elements which contravene human rights, through the ratification by the Community of the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights, and through the extension of the scope of the Community Charter of Fundamental Social Rights so that it is not confined to workers. Parliament advocated harmonization of Member States' social policies and regarded the introduction of a Community-wide minimum income and minimum wage as an important element of a social action programme. It considered that a minimum of ECU 200 million would need to be

allocated to a new specific programme to combat poverty and social exclusion.

OJ C 255, 20.9.1993

## Working conditions

### *Measures for ECSC industry workers*

*1.2.139.* Commission financing decision concerning the granting of ECSC readaptation aid.

*Adopted by the Commission on 14 July.* Purpose: to grant a total of ECU 10.6 million to 5 450 workers in the steel industry in Germany, Belgium, France, Italy and the United Kingdom, and in the coal industry in Belgium.

## Health and safety at work

*1.2.140.* 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 Commission proposal:** OJ C 82, 23.3.1993; COM(93) 86; Bull. EC 3-1993, point 1.2.92

**Council agreement on a common position:** Bull. EC 4-1993, point 1.2.105

**Council common position:** Bull. EC 5-1993, point 1.2.93

*Endorsed by Parliament (second reading) on 14 July,* subject to two amendments relating to the vaccination of workers and the classification of the AIDS virus.

OJ C 255, 20.9.1993

*1.2.141.* Proposal for a Council Directive concerning the minimum safety and health requirements for transport activities and workplaces on means of transport.

**Commission proposal:** OJ C 25, 28.1.1993; COM(92) 234; Bull. EC 11-1992, point 1.3.129

**Economic and Social Committee opinion:** OJ C 161, 14.6.1993; Bull. EC 4-1993, point 1.2.106

*Endorsed by Parliament (first reading) on 14 July,* subject to amendments aimed at clarifying the scope of the proposal and various technical points.

OJ C 255, 20.9.1993

## Environment

### General

#### *International cooperation*

*1.2.142.* Visit by Mr Paleokrassas to Austria on 29 and 30 July.

Mr Paleokrassas met Mrs Rauch-Kallat, Environment Minister, and Mr Busek, Vice-Chancellor and Research Minister. The talks with Mrs Rauch-Kallat covered Community environment policy, and in particular its links with commercial policy, and the negotiations for the accession of Austria to the European Union. The free movement of products and environmental standards for waste and chemicals were also discussed.

### Environmental quality and natural resources

#### *Protection of water, coastal zones, environment and tourism*

*1.2.143.* Convention on the Protection of the Marine Environment of the Baltic Sea Area (Helsinki Convention, 1974).

**Reference:** Convention on the Protection of the Marine Environment of the Baltic Sea Area (Helsinki Convention as revised in 1992): point 1.2.144 of this Bulletin



*Proposal for a Decision on the accession of the Community to the Convention adopted by the Commission on 5 July.* The purpose of this proposal, following a lengthy period of negotiations, is to enable the Community to accede to the Helsinki Convention which has been ratified by seven Baltic countries, including Denmark and Germany, and which entered into force in 1980.

This Convention will expire on the entry into force of the Helsinki Convention as revised in 1992, the conclusion of which, on behalf of the Community, is the subject of a separate proposal from the Commission to the Council.

OJ C 222, 18.8.1993; COM(93) 284

**1.2.144.** Convention on the Protection of the Marine Environment of the Baltic Sea Area (Helsinki Convention as revised in 1992).

*Proposal for a Decision on the conclusion of the Convention adopted by the Commission on 5 July.* The essential aim of this revised Convention, which was signed by the Community in September 1992, is to organize the ecological rehabilitation of the Baltic Sea in close cooperation between the contracting parties, leading to the self-regeneration of its marine environment and the preservation of its ecological balance.

OJ C 226, 21.8.1993; COM(93) 285

### *Urban environment, air quality, transport and noise*

**1.2.145.** Proposal for a Council Directive amending Directive 86/662/EEC on the limitation of noise emitted by earthmoving machinery.

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

*Endorsed by Parliament on 14 July.*

OJ C 255, 20.9.1993

## **Nuclear safety**

### *Radiation protection*

**1.2.146.** Proposal for a Council Directive laying down the basic safety standards for the

protection of the health of workers and the general public against the dangers arising from ionizing radiation.

**Reference:** Judgment of 25 November 1992, Case C-376/90, *Commission v Belgium*: standards of protection against ionizing radiation: Bull. EC 12-1992, point 1.7.21

**Commission proposal:** Bull. EC 7/8-1992, point 1.3.159

**Economic and Social Committee opinion:** OJ C 108, 19.4.1993; Bull. 1/2-1993, point 1.2.163

*Amended proposal adopted by the Commission on 20 July.* This proposal takes account of the opinion of the Economic and Social Committee and the judgment of the Court of Justice of November 1992 recognizing that Member States have the right to adopt more stringent measures than those laid down by the Community radiation-protection Directives.

OJ C 245, 9.9.1993; COM(93) 349

### *Radioactive waste*

**1.2.147.** Parliament resolution on the environmental and public health aspects of the storage, transport and reprocessing of spent nuclear fuels.

*Adopted on 16 July.* Parliament formulates a series of recommendations relating to harmonization, safety, plutonium use and reprocessing, accident liability and radioactive waste.

With respect to harmonization, it recommends that the definition of nuclear waste should not be extended to include spent irradiated nuclear fuel, unless it is intended for direct disposal, and that no radioactive waste or nuclear fuel should be transported from one Member State to another if the end product is a net export/import of radioactive material.

With respect to safety, it recommends that harmonized regulations should be adopted for the safe carriage of radioactive materials, and plutonium in particular, that the transport of irradiated nuclear fuel and high-level waste on roll-on/roll-off vessels should be prohibited forthwith in Community waters, and that the Commission should take all necessary steps to

ensure that fully adequate emergency plans are adopted to deal with any accident involving the transport of such substances.

Parliament also considers that Euratom should collaborate with the International Atomic Energy Agency in order to improve the application of safeguards on plutonium and reprocessing facilities.

With respect to accident liability, Parliament calls upon the Commission to carry out consultations with a view to an international convention endorsing the principle of harmonized liability for damage to people, property and the environment caused by nuclear accidents.

Lastly, Parliament calls upon the Commission to submit proposals to minimize the production of radioactive waste and to examine the conditions regarding the storage of such waste in the various Member States.

OJ C 255, 20.9.1993

## Agriculture

### Agricultural structures and rural development

*1.2.148.* Parliament resolution on the difficult situation facing farms and military service obligations.

*Adopted on 16 July.* Parliament, noting the difficulties of recruiting skilled labour for farms and its high cost, proposed that farmers, their children and employees be permitted to discharge their military service requirements by working on the farm, should its financial situation not allow replacement labour to be taken on, or otherwise by working for non-profit-making establishments, e.g. natural parks, mountain communities, and that the latter possibility be extended to young holders of an agricultural diploma. It called on the

Commission to draw up a proposal for a recommendation to this effect.

OJ C 255, 20.9.1993

*1.2.149.* Council Directive 93/66/EEC amending Directive 81/645/EEC concerning the Community list of less-favoured farming areas within the meaning of Directive 75/268/EEC (Greece).

**Commission proposal:** OJ C 136, 15.5.1993; COM(93) 157; Bull. EC 4-1993, point 1.2.116

**Parliament opinion:** OJ C 194, 19.7.1993; Bull. EC 6-1993, point 1.2.184

*Adopted on 19 July.* The Directive increases the amount of farming land in Greece classified as less favoured.

OJ L 184, 27.7.1993

### Prices and related measures

*1.2.150.* Proposal for a Council Regulation on the grant of agri-monetary aid.

**Basic Regulation:** Council Regulation (EEC) No 3813/92 on the unit of account and the conversion rates to be applied for the purposes of the common agricultural policy; OJ L 387, 31.12.1992; Bull. EC 12-1992, point 1.3.209

*Adopted by the Commission on 9 July.* The proposal sets implementing rules for the granting of compensatory aid when farm incomes are reduced because of monetary realignment.

COM(93) 297

### Market organization

#### Cereals

*1.2.151.* Council Regulation (EEC) No 2054/93 amending Regulation (EEC) No 2731/75 fixing standard qualities for common wheat, rye, barley, maize, sorghum and durum wheat.

**Commission proposal:** OJ C 112, 22.4.1993; COM(93) 122; Bull. EC 3-1993, point 1.2.117

**Economic and Social Committee opinion:** OJ C 201, 26.7.1993; Bull. EC 5-1993, point 1.2.116  
**Parliament opinion:** OJ C 194, 19.7.1993; Bull. EC 6-1993, point 1.2.188

compensation rapidly and guarantee freedom of movement.

OJ C 255, 20.9.1993

*Adopted on 19 July.* The Regulation sets a single standard quality for each cereal.

OJ L 187, 29.7.1993

## *Oils and fats*

**1.2.152.** Proposal for a Council Regulation amending Regulation (EEC) No 1765/92 establishing a support system for producers of certain arable crops.

**Regulation to be amended:** Council Regulation (EEC) No 1765/92: OJ L 181, 1.7.1992; Bull. EC 6-1992, point 1.3.141, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1552/93: OJ L 154, 25.6.1993; Bull. EC 6-1993, point 1.2.186

**Reference:** Memorandum of Understanding between the Community and the United States on oilseeds within the framework of the GATT: OJ L 147, 18.6.1993; Bull. EC 6-1993, point 1.2.190

*Adopted by the Commission on 28 July.* The proposal would make the changes in the oilseed support arrangements needed to bring them into line with the Memorandum of Understanding concluded with the United States. This involves tightening the restrictions on the areas sown to oilseeds on which specific aid may be given.

OJ C 266, 1.10.1993; COM(93) 389

## *Fresh fruit and vegetables*

**1.2.153.** Parliament resolution on the serious incidents in southern France.

*Adopted by Parliament on 15 July.* In reaction to French farmers' attacks on Spanish lorries carrying fruit and vegetables and in particular to the setting on fire at the beginning of July of a Spanish fruit warehouse at Nîmes, Parliament called on the governments concerned to take effective action to dispel the impression that such acts go unpunished, pay adequate

## *Processed fruit and vegetables*

**1.2.154.** Proposal for a Council Regulation concerning specific measures for dried grapes.

**Basic Regulation:** Council Regulation (EEC) No 426/86 on the common organization of the market in products processed from fruit and vegetables: OJ L 49, 27.2.1986, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1569/92: OJ L 166, 20.6.1992; Bull. EC 6-1992, point 1.3.171

*Adopted by the Commission on 6 July.* The proposal would provide for action by producer groups, and possibly the Commission, to improve the quality and promotion of dried grapes.

OJ C 211, 5.8.1993; COM(93) 315

**1.2.155.** Council Regulation (EEC) No 1988/93 on the system of minimum import prices for certain soft fruits originating in Hungary, Poland, the Czech Republic, Slovakia, Romania or Bulgaria.

**Regulation repealed:** Council Regulation (EEC) No 1333/92 on the system of minimum import prices for certain soft fruits originating in Hungary, Poland or Czechoslovakia: OJ L 145, 27.5.1992; Bull. EC 5-1992, point 1.1.165

**Commission proposal:** COM(93) 230; Bull. EC 5-1993, point 1.2.119

*Adopted by the Council on 19 July.* The Regulation extends to Romania and Bulgaria the minimum price requirement established by Regulation (EEC) No 1333/92.

OJ L 182, 24.7.1993

## *Wine*

**1.2.156.** Commission communication to the Council on the development and future of wine sector policy.

**Reference:** Council Regulation (EEC) No 822/87 on the common organization of the market in wine: OJ L 84, 27.3.1987; Bull. EC 3-1987,

point 2.1.167, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1566/93: OJ L 154, 25.6.1993; Bull. EC 6-1993, point 1.2.186

*Adopted on 22 July.* The aim is to initiate discussion in the Community of future policy for the wine sector before the Commission makes formal proposals.

The Commission finds a growing structural imbalance between production and consumption in the Community that cannot be reversed by the present market organization mechanisms, now too complex and uncontrollable. Regional wine economies have weakened and regional disparities deepened.

The Commission advocates comprehensive market organization changes geared to a clear objective: overall market balance. It is particularly necessary to act on the area under vines, by boosting grubbing incentives and integrating them in local land management planning, and on yields, by targeted direct aid. Both approaches could be grouped in multiannual regional viticultural adjustment programmes and supplemented by action directed at oenological practices (higher minimum natural alcoholic strength, stricter rules on sugaring, no aid for concentrated must), aid for research, training and marketing and reform of the distillation arrangements. The volume of compulsory distillation and its allocation between Member States would be determined by objective automatic criteria using national reference quantities including quality wines (psr) and voluntary distillation limited and simplified. Monitoring by the Member States would have to be stepped up. The new policy approach would reduce intervention expenditure but increase that on the adjustment of production potential.

COM(93) 380

*1.2.157.* Council Regulation (EEC) No 1990/93 amending Regulation (EEC) No 1442/88 on the granting, for the 1988/89 to 1995/96 wine years, of permanent abandonment premiums in respect of wine-growing areas.

**Commission proposal:** OJ C 105, 16.4.1993; COM(93) 85; Bull. EC 3-1993, point 1.2.120

*Endorsed by Parliament on 16 July,* subject to amendments that would exempt premiums from any national tax and authorize parcel exchange only if they are located in homogeneous areas with the same wine-growing characteristics.

OJ C 255, 20.9.1993

*Adopted on 19 July.* The Regulation extends EAGGF-Guarantee financing of permanent abandonment premiums to 31 December 1996 and adjusts the arrangements in the light of experience.

OJ L 182, 24.7.1993

*1.2.158.* Draft Agreement between the Community and Australia on trade in wine.

**Commission recommendation:** Bull. EC 12-1992, point 1.3.232

**Negotiating directives:** Bull. EC 12-1992, point 1.3.232

*Adoption by the Commission on 28 July of a proposal for a Decision on conclusion and signature of the Agreement.*

COM(93) 304

*1.2.159.* Proposal for a Council Regulation amending Regulation (EEC) No 3677/89 in regard to the total alcoholic strength by volume of certain quality wines imported from Hungary.

**Regulation to be amended:** Council Regulation (EEC) No 3677/89: OJ L 360, 9.12.1989, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 2795/92: OJ L 282, 26.9.1992; Bull. EC 9-1992, point 1.2.122

*Adopted by the Commission on 22 July.* The proposal would extend to 31 August 1994 the waiver granted to Hungary to export to the Community wine with an alcoholic strength above the 15% maximum normally allowed under Community rules.

COM(93) 368

### *Flax and hemp*

*1.2.160.* Council Regulation (EEC) No 1989/93 amending Regulation (EEC) No 619/71 lay-

ing down general rules for granting aid for flax and hemp.

**Basic Regulation:** Council Regulation (EEC) No 1308/70 on the common organization of the market in flax and hemp: OJ L 146, 4.7.1970, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1557/93: OJ L 154, 25.6.1993; Bull. EC 6-1993, point 1.2.186

**Regulation amended:** Council Regulation (EEC) No 619/71: OJ L 72, 26.3.1971

*Proposal adopted by the Commission on 2 July.*  
COM(93) 309

*Adopted on 19 July.* The Regulation allocates the fibre flax aid as follows: 25% to the grower and 75% to the processor.

OJ L 182, 24.7.1993

## Hops

*1.2.161.* Council Regulation (EEC) No 1991/93 laying down, in respect of hops, the amount of aid to producers for the 1992 harvest.

**Commission proposal:** OJ C 158, 10.6.1993; COM(93) 223; Bull. EC 5-1993, point 1.2.121

*Endorsed by Parliament on 16 July.*

OJ C 255, 20.9.1993

*Adopted on 19 July.* The Regulation sets aid to producers for the 1992 harvest of ECU 365 per hectare for aromatic varieties, ECU 400 for bitter and ECU 280 for other varieties and experimental strains.

OJ L 182, 24.7.1993

*1.2.162.* Council Regulation (EEC) No 1987/93 amending Regulation (EEC) No 1784/77 concerning the certification of hops.

**Regulation amended:** Council Regulation (EEC) No 1784/77: OJ L 200, 8.8.1977, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1605/91: OJ L 149, 14.6.1991; Bull. EC 6-1991, point 1.2.172

**Commission proposal:** COM(93) 150; Bull. EC 4-1993, point 1.2.122

*Adopted on 19 July.* The Regulation excludes isomerized products from the scope of the Regulation and defers to 31 December 1995

the rule change for farms in the former German Democratic Republic.

OJ L 182, 24.7.1993

## Milk and milk products

*1.2.163.* Proposal for a Council Regulation amending Regulation (EEC) No 804/68 on the common organization of the market in milk and milk products.

### References:

Council Regulation (EEC) No 1029/93: OJ L 108, 1.5.1993; Bull. EC 4-1993, point 1.2.117, repealing Regulation (EEC) No 1079/77 on a co-responsibility levy and on measures for expanding the markets in milk and milk products: OJ L 131, 26.5.1977

Council Regulation (EEC) No 2073/92 on promoting consumption in the Community and expanding the markets for milk and milk products: OJ L 215, 30.7.1992; Bull. EC 6-1992, point 1.3.143

**Regulation to be amended:** Council Regulation (EEC) No 804/68: OJ L 148, 28.6.1968, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 2071/92: OJ L 215, 30.7.1992; Bull. EC 6-1993, point 1.3.143

*Adopted by the Commission on 12 July.* Following abolition of the co-responsibility levy, which financed programmes to promote milk consumption, the proposal would allow Member States so wishing to be authorized to apply a national levy on the milk price paid to producers in order to continue financing these programmes.

OJ C 210, 4.8.1993; COM(93) 323

*1.2.164.* Proposal for a Council Regulation amending Regulation (EEC) No 1842/83 laying down general rules for the supply of milk and certain milk products at reduced prices to schoolchildren.

**Reference:** Council Regulation (EEC) No 1029/93: OJ L 108, 1.5.1993; Bull. EC 4-1993, point 1.2.117, repealing Regulation (EEC) No 1079/77 on a co-responsibility levy and on measures for expanding the markets in milk and milk products: OJ L 131, 26.5.1977

**Regulation to be amended:** Council Regulation (EEC) No 1842/83: OJ L 183, 7.7.1983; Bull. EC 6-1983, point 2.1.143, as last amended by

Commission Regulation (EEC) No 222/88: OJ L 28, 1.2.1988

*Adopted by the Commission on 2 July.* The proposal would reduce the aid on milk and certain milk products supplied to school-children from 125 to 62.5% of the milk target price, following termination of the co-responsibility levy, from which a substantial proportion of the cost was met.

COM(93) 305

*1.2.165.* Council Regulation (EEC) No 2055/93 allocating a special reference quantity to certain producers of milk and milk products.

**Reference:** Council Regulation (EEC) No 1078/77 introducing a system of premiums for the non-marketing of milk and milk products and for the conversion of dairy herds: OJ L 131, 26.5.1977

**Commission proposal:** OJ C 107, 17.4.1993; COM(93) 89; Bull. EC 3-1993, point 1.2.123

**Parliament opinion:** OJ C 176, 28.6.1993; Bull. EC 5-1993, point 1.2.124

*Adopted on 19 July.* The Regulation grants quotas to producers who took over all or part of a farm the previous holder of which had entered into a non-marketing or conversion commitment.

OJ L 187, 29.7.1993

*1.2.166.* Council Regulation (EEC) No 2187/93 providing for an offer of compensation to certain producers of milk and milk products temporarily prevented from carrying on their trade.

**Reference:** Judgment of the Court of Justice of 19 May 1992 (Joined Cases C-104/89 and C-37/90): OJ C 152, 17.6.1992; Bull. EC 6-1992, point 1.7.31

**Commission proposal:** OJ C 157, 9.6.1993; COM(93) 161; Bull. EC 4-1993, point 1.2.124

**Economic and Social Committee opinion:** Bull. EC 6-1993, point 1.2.194

*Endorsed by Parliament on 16 July,* subject to amendments in particular compelling respect for the agricultural guideline.

OJ C 255, 20.9.1993

*Agreed by the Council on 19 July.*

*Formally adopted on 22 July.* Following the Court's judgment ordering the Community to make good the losses of milk producers who, as a result of an earlier non-marketing or conversion commitment, were not allocated milk quotas in 1984, the Regulation introduces compensation provisions.

OJ L 196, 5.8.1993

## EAGGF Guarantee Section

*1.2.167.* Proposal for a Council Regulation amending Regulation (EEC) No 386/90 on the monitoring carried out at the time of export of agricultural products receiving refunds or other amounts.

**Regulation to be amended:** Council Regulation (EEC) No 386/90: OJ L 42, 16.2.1990; Bull. EC 1/2-1990, point 1.4.18

*Adopted by the Commission on 19 July.* Regulation (EEC) No 386/90 requires each customs office to make a physical check on at least 5% per year of operations giving rise to refunds. The proposal is for this rate to be changed from applying to each agricultural product sector to applying to agricultural products as a whole so that offices will be able to concentrate their checks on sectors presenting the most risk.

OJ C 218, 12.8.1993; COM(93) 339

*1.2.168.* Council Regulation (EEC) No 1992/93 transferring the financing of certain aids provided for in Regulations (EEC) Nos 1096/88 and 2328/91 from the EAGGF Guidance Section to the EAGGF Guarantee Section and amending Regulation (EEC) No 2328/91 as regards part-financing of the system to encourage the set-aside of arable land.

**Commission proposal:** OJ C 148, 28.5.1993; COM(93) 176; Bull. EC 5-1993, point 1.2.126

*Endorsed by Parliament on 16 July,* subject to an amendment regarding the grounds of its approval.

OJ C 255, 20.9.1993

*Adopted on 19 July.* The Regulation transfers to EAGGF-Guarantee the financing of expenditure on set-aside and on the structural measures replaced by the CAP reform accompanying measures.

OJ L 182, 24.7.1993

## State aid

### *Decisions to raise no objection*

#### Belgium

*1.2.169.* Commission decision on an aid relating to cat and dog food production.

*Adopted on 14 July.* The aid is for investment to rationalize the production process.

#### Denmark

*1.2.170.* Commission decision on agricultural income aid.

**Reference:** Commission Decision 93/19/EEC approving the Danish programme of agricultural income aid: OJ L 16, 25.1.1993

*Adopted on 28 July.* The decision covers the amendment of an aid programme already approved by the Commission. The changes, relating to the number of recipients and the total budget, do not affect the terms on which aid is granted and have no impact on the Community budget.

#### Spain

*1.2.171.* Commission decision on aid for stockfarming.

*Adopted on 14 July.* The aid is for programmes to combat disease, provide training and improve native sheep and goat breeds.

#### Greece

*1.2.172.* Commission decision on aid for cattle, sheep and goat farmers.

*Adopted on 28 July.* The aid, to cover interest owed by farmers in difficulty, will not exceed 35% in areas other than less favoured and will be granted only to farmers making their capital repayments on the due dates.

#### Italy

*1.2.173.* Commission decision on aid to improve dairy industry cooperative structures in Friuli-Venezia Giulia.

*Adopted on 14 July.* The aid is aimed in particular at rationalizing cooperatives processing and marketing milk and milk products and at improving the quality and promotion of products with a registered designation of origin.

*1.2.174.* Commission decision on aid in the bovine sector.

*Adopted on 14 July.* The aim behind the national aid programme is to improve beef and veal quality. Aid will be granted for research, preventive parasite control and vaccination, and quality control.

#### Netherlands

*1.2.175.* Commission decision on aid to combat *Mycoplasma gallisepticum* and swine fever and for research on innovation in pig abattoirs.

*Adopted on 28 July.* The aid to fight disease falls within the programmes and Community rules covering these diseases and that for research is in the general interest of the sector. They are, however, financed by parafiscal charges on live animals, including animals not born and raised in the Netherlands, and the Commission reserves the right to review its position when it has adopted the relevant origin rule criteria, since State aid financed from charges on products imported from other Member States with no change of origin following importation is incompatible with the common market.

### *Decisions to initiate proceedings*

#### Germany

*1.2.176.* Commission decision on aid to modernize undertakings processing oilseeds.

*Adopted on 14 July.* One of the two aids is for a large processing plant and is liable to engender distortion of competition, and the other for a unit producing margarine, debarred from Community aid owing to its disturbing effect on the butter market. No objection was raised to a third aid, for a batter production unit, since there would be no market disturbance.

### **Ireland**

1.2.177. Commission decision on aid for mushroom exports.

*Adopted on 14 July.* The aid is financed from the Market Development Fund, to which the Commission raised no objection in November 1992, but does not appear to be in line with the provisions governing that Fund, which allow aid for training, product promotion, investment and management but not for exportation.

### **International cooperation**

#### *Norway*

1.2.178. Visit by Mr Steichen from 29 June to 1 July.

Mr Steichen's discussions with Mrs G. Øyangen, Minister for Agriculture, centred on the reforms in progress of Norway's and the Community's agricultural policies and on the specific characteristics of Norwegian agriculture in the context of accession. He visited farms in various parts of Norway.

#### *Sweden*

1.2.179. Visit by Mr Steichen on 9 and 10 July.

Mr Steichen discussed with Mr K. E. Olsson, Minister for Agriculture, the agricultural aspects of the accession negotiations, in particular the specific problems of the Arctic zones and certain veterinary matters, and recalled the importance of Swedish acceptance of the

Community's entire legislative corpus. He visited farms in various parts of Sweden.

## **Fisheries**

### **Review and future development of the common fisheries policy**

1.2.180. Parliament resolution on the application of the Act of Accession of Spain and Portugal in the fisheries sector.

**Reference:** Commission report on the application of the Act of Accession of Spain and Portugal in the fisheries sector: Bull. EC 12-1992, point 1.3.265

*Adopted on 16 July.* Parliament approved the gradual change to a general fishing licence system extended to cover the 12 Member States. It urged that the following principles be observed: non-discrimination on the basis of ships' flags; relative stability; safeguarding of marine ecosystems having regard to stress capacity and protection of the *acquis communautaire*. It approved the granting of sensitive zone status to the Shetland Box and the fishing grounds off the Azores, the Canary Islands and Madeira and called on the Commission to consider similar status for the Irish Box. It also drew attention to the question of access by Spanish vessels to certain areas of the Bay of Biscay and to Portuguese waters.

OJ C 255, 20.9.1993

### **Resources**

#### *Internal aspects*

1.2.181. Proposal for a Council Regulation on harmonizing various technical measures in Mediterranean fisheries.



**Commission proposal:** OJ C 5, 9.1.1993; COM(92) 533; Bull. EC 12-1992, point 1.3.272  
**Economic and Social Committee opinion:** OJ C 201, 26.7.1993; Bull. EC 5-1993, point 1.2.134

*Endorsed by Parliament on 16 July*, subject to various amendments concerning, in particular, extending the scope of the proposal to cover unloading and trans-shipment operations carried out by vessels of third countries in Community ports and to marketing operations and tightening up the technical measures proposed, particularly with regard to drift nets.

OJ C 255, 20.9.1993

## External aspects

### Gambia

*1.2.182.* Draft Protocol establishing, for the period from 1 July 1993 to 30 June 1996, the fishing rights and financial compensation provided for in the agreement between the European Community and the Government of the Republic of Gambia on fishing off Gambia; draft agreement in the form of an exchange of letters concerning the provisional application of the Protocol.

**Reference:** EEC-Gambia fisheries agreement: OJ L 146, 6.6.1987; Bull. EC 5-1987, point 2.1.190

*Proposal for a Council Regulation on the conclusion of the Protocol and proposal for a Council Decision on the conclusion of the agreement concerning the provisional application of the Protocol adopted by the Commission on 19 July.* They set out the technical and financial conditions governing the fishing activities of Community vessels in Gambian waters for the period 1 July 1993 to 30 June 1996.

COM(93) 338

### Guinea-Bissau

*1.2.183.* Draft Protocol establishing, for the period 16 June 1993 to 15 June 1995, the fishing rights and financial compensation provided for in the agreement between the European Com-

munity and the Government of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau on fishing off the coast of Guinea-Bissau; draft agreement in the form of an exchange of letters concerning the provisional application of the Protocol.

**Reference:** EEC-Guinea-Bissau fisheries agreement: OJ L 226, 29.8.1980

*Proposal for a Council Regulation on the conclusion of the Protocol and proposal for a Council Decision on the conclusion of the agreement concerning the provisional application of the Protocol adopted by the Commission on 1 July.* They set out the technical and financial conditions governing the fishing activities of Community vessels in waters off Guinea-Bissau for the period 16 June 1993 to 15 June 1995.

OJ C 198, 22.7.1993; COM(93) 292

### Mauritania

*1.2.184.* Draft Protocol setting out, for the period 1 August 1993 to 31 July 1996, the fishing opportunities and financial contribution provided for in the agreement between the European Community and the Islamic Republic of Mauritania on fishing off the coast of Mauritania; draft agreement in the form of an exchange of letters concerning the provisional application of the Protocol.

**Reference:** EEC-Mauritania fisheries agreement: OJ L 388, 31.12.1987; Bull. EC 12-1987, point 2.1.256

*Proposal for a Council Regulation on the conclusion of the Protocol and proposal for a Council Decision on the conclusion of the agreement concerning the provisional application of the Protocol adopted by the Commission on 23 July.* They set out the technical and financial conditions governing the fishing activities of Community vessels in Mauritanian waters for the period 1 August 1993 to 31 July 1996. In particular there is provision for a reduction in fishing opportunities and a consequent cut in the financial compensation chargeable to the Community budget.

COM(93) 370

**São Tomé and Príncipe**

1.2.185. Agreement in the form of an exchange of letters concerning the provisional application of the Protocol establishing, for the period 1 June 1993 to 31 May 1996, the fishing rights and financial compensation provided for in the agreement between the European Community and São Tomé and Príncipe on fishing off the coast of São Tomé and Príncipe.

**Commission proposal on the conclusion of the agreement:** OJ C 148, 28.5.1993; COM(93) 177; Bull. EC 5-1993, point 1.2.139

*Decision 93/394/EEC on the conclusion of the agreement adopted by the Council on 12 July.*  
OJ L 172, 15.7.1993

**Senegal**

1.2.186. Protocol defining, for the period 2 October 1992 to 1 October 1994, the fishing rights and financial compensation provided for in the agreement between the Community and Senegal on fishing off the coast of Senegal.

**Previous Protocol:** OJ L 53, 27.2.1991; Bull. EC 1/2-1991, point 1.2.217

**Initialled:** Bull. EC 10-1992, point 1.3.168

**Commission proposal on the conclusion of the agreement:** OJ C 335, 18.12.1992; COM(92) 449; Bull. EC 11-1992, point 1.3.227

*Endorsed by Parliament on 12 July, subject to textual amendments.*

OJ C 255, 20.9.1993

*Regulation (EEC) No 2296/93 on the conclusion of the Protocol adopted by the Council on 22 July.* The Protocol maintains the overall level of fishing possibilities for Community vessels in Senegalese waters but provides for change in the allocation of such possibilities between the various categories of vessel, to take better account of the real needs of the Community fleet. The financial compensation to be defrayed by the Community budget amounts to ECU 31.2 million, to which is added ECU 600 000 for financing Senegalese scientific programmes.

OJ L 212, 23.8.1993

**Market organization**

**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

1.2.187. Council Regulation (EEC) No 1917/93, amending Regulations (EEC) Nos 3724/92 and 3725/92, fixing the guide prices for the fishery products listed in Annex 1(A), (D) and (E) and Annex II, respectively, to Regulation (EEC) No 3687/91 for the 1993 fishing year.

**Regulations amended:** Council Regulations (EEC) Nos 3724/92 and 3725/92: OJ L 380, 24.12.1992; Bull. EC 12-1992, point 1.3.262

**Commission proposal:** COM(93) 245; Bull. EC 6-1993, point 1.2.221

*Adopted on 12 July.* The Regulation fixes the guide prices for the 1993 fishing year for the products included in the common market organization for fishery and aquaculture products by Regulation (EEC) No 3759/92. These prices are shown in Table 12.

OJ L 174, 17.7.1993

Table 12 — *Prices for fishery products for 1993*

Species	Price (ECU/tonne)
<i>Guide prices for fresh products</i>	
Dab (gutted fish with head)	760
Flounder (gutted fish with head)	450
Albacore or longfinned tuna (whole fish)	1 800
Albacore or longfinned tuna (gutted fish with head)	2 100
Cuttle fish (whole fish)	1 300
Sole (gutted fish with head)	5 000
<i>Guide prices for frozen products</i>	
Lesser or Greenland halibut	1 300
Whole hake of the genus <i>Merluccius spp.</i>	1 115
Fillets of hake of the genus <i>Merluccius spp.</i>	1 450
Prawns of the species <i>Parapenaeus longirostris</i>	5 000
Other species of the family Penaeidae	6 500

**1.2.188.** Council Regulation (EEC) No 1935/93 amending Regulation (EEC) No 103/76 laying down common marketing standards for certain fresh or chilled fish.

**Regulation amended:** Council Regulation (EEC) No 103/76: OJ L 20, 28.1.1976, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 33/89: OJ L 5, 7.1.1989; Bull. EC 1-1989, point 2.1.83

**Commission proposal:** COM(93) 215; Bull. EC 5-1993, point 1.2.143

*Adopted on 12 July.* The Regulation lays down common marketing standards, including sizing standards, for the new species included in the market organization by Regulation (EEC) No 3759/92.

OJ L 176, 20.7.1993

**1.2.189.** Council Regulation (EEC) No 1891/93 amending Regulation (EEC) No 3759/92 on the common organization of the market in fishery and aquaculture products and amending Regulation (EEC) No 2658/87 on the tariff and statistical nomenclature and on the Common Customs Tariff.

**Regulations amended:**

Council Regulation (EEC) No 3759/92: OJ L 388, 31.12.1992; Bull. EC 12-1992, point 1.3.284, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 697/93: OJ L 76, 30.3.1993; Bull. EC 3-1993, point 1.2.146

Council Regulation (EEC) No 2658/87: OJ L 256, 7.9.1987; Bull. EC 7/8-1987, point 2.1.80, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1001/93: OJ L 104, 29.4.1993

**Commission proposal:** OJ C 158, 25.6.1992; COM(92) 213; Bull. EC 5-1992, point 1.1.186

**Economic and Social Committee opinion:** OJ C 332, 16.12.1992; Bull. EC 10-1992, point 1.3.169

**Parliament opinion:** OJ C 72, 15.3.1993; Bull. EC 1/2-1993, point 1.2.204

*Adopted on 12 July.* The Regulation gives a separate tariff identification to surimi and surimi preparations as products subject to the rules of the common fisheries policy and enables the Community to monitor trade and any developments in the market prices for surimi, the demand for which has increased steadily in recent years, as have imports.

OJ L 172, 15.7.1993

**1.2.190.** Proposal for a Council Regulation setting the terms under which fishing vessels flying a third country flag may land and market their catches at Community ports.

**Reference:** 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: OJ L 73, 26.3.1993; Bull. EC 3-1993, point 1.2.148, extended by Commission Regulation (EEC) No 1672/93: OJ L 158, 30.6.1993; Bull. EC 6-1993, point 1.2.220

*Adopted by the Commission on 20 July.* The proposal would make permanent the system regulating direct landings by fishing vessels flying the flag of a third country. These arrangements were introduced on a temporary basis by Regulation (EEC) No 695/93 in response to the deterioration of the Community market in white fish. They provide in particular for measures to ensure that vessels from third countries observe the health rules, marketing standards and prices to which Community producers are subject.

OJ C 219, 13.8.1993; COM(93) 343

## A people's Europe

### Drugs

**1.2.191.** Proposal for a Council Regulation amending Regulation (EEC) No 302/93 on the establishment of the European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction.

**Regulation to be amended:** Regulation (EEC) No 302/93: OJ L 36, 12.2.1992; Bull. EC 1/2-1993, point 1.2.207

*Adopted by the Commission on 22 July.* The aim is to give the European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction a regulatory framework in keeping with its financial independence.

OJ C 225, 20.8.1993; COM(93) 299

## Solidarity

### *Measures to help the disabled*

1.2.192. Proposal for a Council Decision on a Community technology initiative for disabled and elderly people (TIDE) (1993-94).

**Commission proposal:** OJ C 166, 17.6.1993; COM(93) 175; Bull. EC 5-1993, point 1.2.150

**Economic and Social Committee opinion:** Bull. EC 6-1993, point 1.2.224

*Endorsed by Parliament on 16 July.*

OJ C 255, 20.9.1993

### *Measures to help disaster victims*

1.2.193. Commission decision to grant emergency aid to victims of the bomb blasts in Rome and Milan (Italy).

*Adopted on 30 July.* The Commission decided to grant ECU 50 000 in emergency aid to the victims of the bomb blasts in Rome and Milan during the night of 27 to 28 July.

1.2.194. Commission decision to grant emergency aid to victims of the earthquake in Patras and the forest fires on the islands of Samos and Ikaria (Greece).

*Adopted on 18 August.* The Commission decided to grant ECU 500 000 in emergency aid to provide basic necessities for the persons left homeless after the earthquake of 14 July, and ECU 150 000 in exceptional emergency aid to the families of the victims of the fires in late July.

## Audiovisual media, information, communication and culture

### Audiovisual policy and production

#### *Legal aspects*

1.2.195. Commission communication on evaluation of the action programme to pro-

mote the development of the European audiovisual industry (MEDIA) (1991-95).

**Reference:** Council Decision 90/685/EEC concerning the implementation of the MEDIA programme: OJ L 380, 31.12.1990; Bull. EC 12-1990, point 1.3.294

*Adopted on 23 July.* In its communication, the Commission reports on the evaluation carried out after two years of operation of the MEDIA programme, as required by Council Decision 90/685/EEC, on the basis of an audit, discussions with the industry and consultations with the Advisory Committee. The programme has been well received by all the Member States and has an excellent reputation in professional circles. The 19 projects covering some 50 areas of activity are generally seen as an adequate response to the needs of the industry.

However, the Commission notes a certain ambiguity regarding the programme's basic objectives, which are perceived as being both cultural and economic. All projects should adopt an active approach to preparing for the market what are in effect the cultural products of the audiovisual industry.

Significant changes to the market as a result of the MEDIA programme can be expected to take five to ten years. However, there have already been developments in some areas although the industry is feeling the effects of the worsening economic climate.

As far as the qualitative impact of the programme is concerned, the first visible effects can now be seen in relation to the promotion of small businesses and of countries that are relatively small in terms of geography and/or language. The programme has also had a 'mobilization effect', with MEDIA's contribution to the activities generated by the projects in terms of total financial volume now accounting for no more than 24%.

On the organizational front the Commission is planning to take action to frame activities and to improve structural transparency. It proposes to concentrate resources on training, pre-production, distribution and marketing and to step up the systematic monitoring of MEDIA activities.

COM(93) 364

## *Technological aspects*

1.2.196. Council Decision 93/424/EEC on an action plan for the introduction of advanced television services in Europe.

**Commission proposal:** OJ C 139, 2.6.1992; COM(92) 154; Bull. EC 4-1992, point 1.3.185

**Economic and Social Committee opinion:** OJ C 332, 16.12.1992; Bull. EC 10-1992, point 1.3.185

**Parliament opinion:** OJ C 337, 21.12.1992; Bull. EC 11-1992, point 1.3.246

**Council agreement:** Bull. EC 6-1993, point 1.2.230

*Adopted on 22 July.*

OJ L 196, 5.8.1993

1.2.197. Council resolution on the development of technology and standards in the field of advanced television services.

**Council agreement:** Bull. EC 6-1993, point 1.2.230

*Adopted on 22 July.*

OJ C 209, 3.8.1993

## *International cooperation*

1.2.198. Parliament resolution on the cultural aspects of GATT.

### **References:**

Parliament resolution on the stage reached in the multilateral trade negotiations within the Uruguay Round of GATT: OJ C 284, 12.11.1990; Bull. EC 10-1990, point 1.4.62

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

*Adopted on 15 July.* Referring back to its resolution on the stage reached in the Uruguay Round, Parliament stressed that the liberalization of trade must be considered in the light of safeguarding European culture. Pointing out that culture is not just another commodity, it observed that the weakness of the audiovisual sector is unacceptable in view of the cultural dimension involved. It supported the Commission in its call for exemptions to the most-

favoured nation clause with a view to ensuring the effectiveness of the 'cultural specificity clause'.

Parliament also restated its support for the television without frontiers Directive (92/38/EEC) and called on the Commission to reject any concession which might jeopardize either the preservation or the future development of the cultures of Europe.

OJ C 255, 20.9.1993

## **Public awareness**

### *Journalism*

1.2.199. Commission decision to organize a 'Lorenzo Natali Prize for Journalism'.

*Announced on 10 July.* The Commission is organizing the Lorenzo Natali Prize for Journalism in memory of the late Lorenzo Natali, who was Vice-President of the Commission with special responsibility for development cooperation. Articles on development cooperation published in 1992 in a newspaper or magazine anywhere in the world in one of the official Community languages may be entered for the prize. The jury will be looking in particular for articles which stand out for their defence of human rights and democracy as vital aspects of economic and social development. The prize is worth ECU 5 000 and the deadline for submission is 15 October 1993.

OJ C 188, 10.7.1993

## **Culture**

### *International cooperation*

1.2.200. Community financial support for cultural cooperation with third countries.

*Projects selected by the Commission on 14 July.* Of 128 projects presented, 50 have been selected to receive financial aid amounting to ECU 900 000. Priority has been given to cultural

projects in Central and Eastern Europe involving restoration of the architectural heritage as well as events aiming to promote mutual understanding and intercultural dialogue.

*1.2.201.* Parliament resolution on the development of EC-US cultural cooperation.

**References:**

Joint declaration by the United States and by the European Community and its Member States on EC-US relations: Bull. EC 11-1990, point 1.5.3

Parliament resolution on EC-US economic and trade relations: OJ C 284, 2.11.1992; Bull. EC 9-1992, point 1.3.29

Commission communication on the development of EC-US cooperation in the field of education and training: Bull. EC 5-1992, point 1.1.100

*Adopted on 13 July.* Referring to the Commission communication on the development of EC-US cooperation in the field of education

and training, which it noted was the first of its kind on cooperation with a third country in this sector, as well as to the joint declaration of 22 November 1990 on EC-US relations and to its resolution on EC-US economic and trade relations, Parliament expressed its conviction that Community cooperation with the United States on this front should give priority to the drawing-up of joint study programmes with the final goal of achieving the mutual recognition of diplomas. It formulated a number of recommendations aimed at stepping up cultural cooperation with the United States, mainly with regard to study programmes, student exchanges, libraries, archives, twinning between cities, universities and cultural institutions, visits and cultural tourism. It also called on the Commission to include an item in its draft budget for 1994 to cover cooperation in the field of education and training between the Community and non-member countries.

OJ C 255, 20.9.1993

# 3. The role of the Community in the world

## Enlargement

### General matters

#### 1.3.1. Parliament resolution on enlargement.

##### References:

Ministerial conferences on the accession of Austria, Finland, Norway and Sweden to the European Union: Bull. EC 6-1993, points 1.3.2 to 1.3.5

Commission opinion on Malta's application for membership: COM(93) 312; Bull. EC 6-1993, point 1.3.7

Commission opinion on Cyprus's application for membership: COM(93) 313; Bull. EC 6-1993, point 1.3.6

Conclusions of the Copenhagen European Council: Bull. EC 6-1993, point I.11

*Adopted by Parliament on 15 July.* In its resolution Parliament calls for the negotiations on the accession of Austria, Finland, Norway and Sweden to be rounded off in time for the four countries to join the Community by 1 January 1995. Their membership would be conducive to stability in Europe, would promote growth and employment inside and outside the Community and would open the way for further enlargement.

However, Parliament stresses that all the applicant countries must accept the *acquis communautaire* in its entirety, including the Treaty on European Union, and that there should be no opt-outs. The *acquis* would still allow the applicant countries to maintain their high social and environmental standards and the Community could benefit from their experience in those fields.

Parliament feels that enlargement would require institutional reforms and that the Accession Treaty should therefore provide for the necessary changes to the organization of the Commission and to the operation of the Council, an extension of the co-decision pro-

cedure and changes to the procedure for revising the Treaties. It proposes that Norway be given 15 parliamentary seats.

In addition, Parliament welcomes the adoption by the Commission of its opinions on the Cypriot and Maltese applications for membership.

OJ C 255, 20.9.1993

### Mediterranean countries

1.3.2. Council conclusions on the Commission opinions on the applications for membership by Cyprus and Malta.

##### References:

Commission opinion on Cyprus's application for membership: COM(93) 313; Bull. EC 6-1993, point 1.3.6

Commission opinion on Malta's application for membership: COM(93) 312; Bull. EC 6-1993, point 1.3.7

*Adopted by the Council (general affairs) on 19 July.*

'The Council heard the presentation of the Commission's opinions on the two applications.

It welcomed the positive message contained in these opinions regarding the two countries' eligibility and suitability for membership of the European Union.

The Council instructed the Permanent Representatives Committee to examine the opinions — in the light of its generally positive assessment — to enable it to adopt a position at its next meeting on the conclusions proposed by the Commission.'

### Cyprus

1.3.3. Visit to the Commission by the country's President, Mr Clerides, and Mr Michaelides, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, on 16 July.

Mr Clerides and Mr Michaelides saw Mr Delors and Mr van den Broek. They discussed the Commission opinion on Cyprus's application for membership, which, in the Cypriot President's view, confirmed the country's destiny as part of Europe. Mr Clerides went on to say that his government was seeking membership for the whole island and asked for a Community observer to be sent to Cyprus to monitor developments.

## European Free Trade Association

### Bilateral relations

#### *Austria*

1.3.4. Visit to the Commission by Chancellor Vranitzky on 15 July.

#### **References:**

Agreement between the European Community and the Republic of Austria: OJ L 300, 31.12.1972

Ministerial conference on Austria's accession to the European Union: Bull. EC 6-1993, point 1.3.2

Mr Vranitzky discussed the negotiations on his country's membership of the Community with Mr Delors. The Chancellor hoped they would be concluded as soon as possible. Talks also covered Austrian State aid to two vehicle manufacturers and an electronic consumer goods firm (television sets). The aid is currently the subject of consultations with the Commission under the EC-Austria free trade agreement.

#### *Finland*

1.3.5. Visit by Mr Christophersen on 26 and 27 July.

#### **References:**

Ministerial conference on Finland's accession to the European Union: Bull. EC 6-1993, point 1.3.3

Western Economic Summit in Tokyo: point 1.3.38 of this Bulletin

Mr Christophersen saw the Finnish President, Mr Koivisto, Mr Haavisto, the Foreign Minister, and Mr Salolainen, the Minister for External Trade. Discussions focused on the Western Economic Summit, the currency situation, the timetable for membership negotiations and Finnish wood and paper imports.

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

### Central Europe

#### *Assistance for Central Europe*

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

1.3.6. The Commission's general guidelines for assistance under the PHARE programme for 1993 to 1997.

#### **References:**

The Commission's general guidelines for assistance under the PHARE programme for 1991 and 1992: Bull. EC 7/8-1992, point 1.4.9

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



*Approved by the Commission on 9 July.* The guidelines set out an overall framework for the PHARE programme for the years 1993 to 1997.

The central aim of PHARE continues to be to provide assistance for economic reform, structural adjustment and sustainable development in Central Europe, and more particularly to help to convert centralized economies into economies based on market-oriented mechanisms. Assistance under PHARE will remain focused on four priority areas: the restructuring and/or privatization of State-owned firms, in industry as in agriculture; assistance for the private sector (notably SMEs) and the promotion of private investment and tourism; modernization of the financial system; and the establishment of a social security system including pro-active employment policies and suitable methods of fighting poverty.

The new guidelines also provide for PHARE to deal with nuclear safety in association with TACIS.

PHARE assistance for national programmes of humanitarian aid will continue as a back-up but will be gradually replaced, where economic assistance is concerned, by schemes to reform and modernize social services, with the aim of giving local welfare groups and NGOs a greater role.

PHARE financial planning for 1993 to 1997 will remain largely as in 1992, with 75% of appropriations set aside for national programming and 25% for other expenditure. The Commission plans to devote 15% of the budget to regional cooperation and 10% to humanitarian aid, small-scale technical assistance operations and other projects which fall outside the programming procedure.

*1.3.7. Proposal for a Council Regulation amending Regulation (EEC) No 3906/89 with a view to extending economic assistance to the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (→ point 1.3.23).*

*1.3.8. Commission Decision approving a global authorization for a multidisciplinary technical assistance fund for certain countries of Central and Eastern Europe.*

*Adopted by the Commission on 6 July.* This Decision allocates ECU 10 million under the PHARE programme for a multidisciplinary programme of technical assistance intended to fund technical cooperation, training and trade and investment promotion using an accelerated procedure and subject to a limit of ECU 1 million per operation. The aim of the fund is to ensure rapid and effective use of technical assistance appropriations by allowing the main aspects of preparing and implementing the PHARE programme and individual projects to be dealt with without delay, by making it possible to cope flexibly and rapidly with urgent demand from the recipient countries for training and trade and investment promotion, and by improving the Commission's ability to examine and tackle in an appropriate and rapid manner any pressing problems which might arise in those countries and enable it to take specific action to organize the aid efficiently.

*1.3.9. Commission Decision approving an overall commitment for a multidisciplinary technical assistance fund for countries of Central and Eastern Europe (cooperation with the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development).*

*Adopted by the Commission on 27 July.* This Decision allocates ECU 20 million under the PHARE programme for a multidisciplinary programme of technical assistance intended to fund technical cooperation, training and trade and investment promotion using an accelerated procedure and subject to a limit of ECU 1 million per operation. The aim of the programme is to strengthen cooperation between the Commission and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) in instances in which aid is likely to culminate in an investment project, and to pool the two organizations' capabilities in order to finance feasibility studies and other preparatory work, promote investment and ensure rapid and effective use of technical assistance appropriations by allowing the main aspects of preparing and implementing Commission-EBRD cooperation to be dealt with.

## *Relations with Central Europe*

### **New trade concessions**

#### **References:**

Interim Agreements on trade and trade-related matters between the European Economic Community and the European Coal and Steel Community and Poland, Hungary and the former Czech and Slovak Federal Republic: OJ L 114, 115 and 116, 3.4.1992; Bull. EC 1/2-1992, point 1.4.9

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

Europe (association) Agreement between the European Community and Romania: Bull. EC 1/2-1993, point 1.3.9

Europe (association) Agreement between the European Communities and their Member States, of the one part, and the Republic of Bulgaria, of the other part: Bull. EC 3-1993, point 1.3.8

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: OJ L 81, 2.4.1993; Bull. EC 3-1993, point 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 the Republic of Bulgaria, of the other part: Bull. EC 4-1993, point 1.3.9

Conclusions of the Copenhagen European Council: Bull. EC 6-1993, point 1.26

Draft Europe Agreements between the European Community, of the one part, and the Czech Republic and Slovakia, of the other part (→ point 1.3.13)

*1.3.10.* Commission communication to the Council on the follow-up to the European Council in Copenhagen: market-access measures to help the Central and East European countries, accompanied by:

□ a proposal for a Council Decision on the provisional application of the Additional Protocols to the Interim Agreements on trade and trade-related matters between the European Economic Community and the European Coal and Steel Community, of the one part, and certain third countries (Hungary, Poland and the former Czech and Slovak Federal Repub-

lic), of the other part, and to the Europe Agreements between the European Communities and their Member States and the same countries;

□ proposals for Council Decisions on the conclusion by the European Economic Community of the Additional Protocols to the Interim Agreements on trade and trade-related matters between the European Economic Community and the European Coal and Steel Community, of the one part, and Bulgaria and Romania, of the other part, and to the Europe Agreements between the European Communities and their Member States, of the one part, and Bulgaria and Romania, of the other part;

□ draft Commission Decisions on the conclusion on behalf of the European Coal and Steel Community of the Additional Protocols to the Interim Agreements on trade and trade-related matters between the European Economic Community and the European Coal and Steel Community, of the one part, and Bulgaria and Romania, of the other part, and to the Europe Agreements between the European Communities and their Member States, of the one part, and Bulgaria and Romania, of the other part;

□ proposals for Council Regulations amending Regulations (EEC) Nos 3918/92, 518/92, 519/92 and 520/92 opening and providing for the administration of Community tariff quotas and ceilings for certain agricultural and industrial products with regard to Hungary, Poland and the former Czech and Slovak Federal Republic;

□ proposals for Council Regulations concerning the necessary implementation provisions for agricultural products with regard to Bulgaria and Romania.

#### **Regulations amended:**

Council Regulations (EEC) Nos 518/92, 519/92 and 520/92: OJ L 56, 29.2.1992; Bull. EC 1/2-1992, point 1.4.11

Council Regulation (EEC) No 3918/92: OJ L 396, 31.12.1992

*Adopted by the Commission on 7 July.*

COM(93) 321

*Agreed by the Council on 19 July.* In line with the conclusions of the Copenhagen European Council, the Council gave its assent to the

improved trade concessions for the Visegrad countries (Hungary, Poland, Czech Republic and Slovakia) and for Bulgaria and Romania, in the context of the Interim Agreements between those countries and the European Community, as well as to speeding up their implementation. To those ends, the Council cleared the way for the signature and conclusion of Additional Protocols to the Interim Agreements and Europe Agreements with each of the countries in question. It also agreed that the Additional Protocols for the Visegrad countries should apply provisionally from 1 July 1993.

The first element of the additional trade concessions is the early abolition of customs duties on imports into the Community of certain industrial products. Increases in the levels of quotas and some tariff ceilings will also proceed faster than planned in the Interim Agreements. Levies or duties paid in connection with the quotas on agricultural products will be reduced by 60% six months earlier than planned. Additional trade concessions will improve access to the Community market for textiles and ECSC iron and steel products originating in the countries in question. Provision is made for the same steps to be taken with regard to outward processing arrangements.

*Council Decision 93/421/EEC on the provisional application of the Additional Protocols to the Interim Agreements on trade and trade-related matters between the European Economic Community and the European Coal and Steel Community, of the one part, and certain third countries (Hungary, Poland, and the former Czech and Slovak Federal Republic), of the other part, and to the Europe Agreements between the European Communities and their Member States and the same countries adopted by the Council on 19 July. The Additional Protocols would be provisionally applied from 1 July 1993.*

OJ L 195, 4.8.1993

*Council Regulations (EEC) Nos 2232/93 to 2235/93 amending Regulations (EEC) Nos 3918/92, 518/92, 519/92 and 520/92 opening and providing for the administration of Community tariff quotas and ceilings for certain agricultural*

*and industrial products for Hungary, Poland, the Czech Republic and Slovakia adopted on 5 August.*

OJ L 200, 10.8.1993

*1.3.11. Proposals for Council Decisions on the conclusion by the European Economic Community of the Additional Protocols to the Interim Agreements on trade and trade-related matters between the European Economic Community and the European Coal and Steel Community, of the one part, and the Republic of Hungary, the Republic of Poland and the former Czech and Slovak Federal Republic, of the other part, and to the Europe Agreements between the European Communities and their Member States, of the one part, and the Republic of Hungary, the Republic of Poland and the former Czech and Slovak Federal Republic, of the other part; Commission communication requesting the assent of the Council and consultation of the ECSC Committee pursuant to Article 95 of the ECSC Treaty regarding three draft Commission Decisions on the conclusion on behalf of the European Coal and Steel Community of the Additional Protocols to the Interim Agreements on trade and trade-related matters between the European Economic Community and the European Coal and Steel Community, of the one part, and the Republic of Hungary, the Republic of Poland and the former Czech and Slovak Federal Republic, of the other part, and to the Europe Agreements between the European Communities and their Member States, of the one part, and the Republic of Hungary, the Republic of Poland and the former Czech and Slovak Federal Republic, of the other part.*

*Adopted by the Commission on 3 August. The Commission proposed that the Council adopt Decisions on the conclusion of the Additional Protocols to the Interim Agreements and Europe Agreements with the Visegrad countries. The Additional Protocols had been in force provisionally since 1 July 1993. The proposals add to the body of measures already proposed by the Commission to ease market access for the countries of Central and Eastern Europe (→ point 1.3.10).*

COM(93) 404

## *Bilateral relations*

### **Baltic States**

1.3.12. Mr Christophersen visited Estonia on 26 and 27 July (→ point 1.3.5).

### **Visegrad countries (Poland, Hungary, Czech Republic and Slovakia)**

1.3.13. Draft Europe Agreements between the European Community and its Member States, of the one part, and the Czech Republic and Slovakia, of the other part.

**Commission recommendation:** Bull. EC 1/2-1993, point 1.3.2

**Negotiating directives:** Bull. EC 4-1993, point 1.3.16

**Initialling of Agreements:** Bull. EC 6-1993, point 1.3.17

*Proposals for Decisions on the conclusion of the Europe Agreements adopted by the Commission on 28 July.*

COM(93) 386

1.3.14. Visit to the Commission by Jan Krzysztof Bielecki, Poland's Foreign Minister, on 20 July.

**Reference:** Conclusions of the Copenhagen European Council: Bull. EC 6-1993, point 1.26

Mr Bielecki saw Sir Leon Brittan for talks which centred on the additional trade concessions for the countries of Central and Eastern Europe with associated status which had been agreed upon at the Copenhagen European Council. Although he welcomed this improvement in access to the Community market, Mr Bielecki stressed the Polish authorities' concern at the continued existence of minimum duties on imports into the Community of agricultural products originating in the countries in question. Mr Bielecki and Sir Leon also signed the PHARE indicative programme for Poland.

## **Independent States of the former Soviet Union**

### *Assistance for the independent States of the former Soviet Union*

**Reference:** Council Regulation (EEC, Euratom) No 2157/91 concerning the provision of technical assistance to economic reform and recovery in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics: OJ L 201, 24.7.1991; Bull. EC 7/8-1991, point 1.3.5

1.3.15. Council Regulation (Euratom, EEC) No 2053/93 concerning the provision of technical assistance to economic reform and recovery in the independent States of the former Soviet Union and Mongolia (TACIS programme).

**Reference:** 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 approval:** Bull. EC 11-1992, point 1.4.17

**Commission proposal:** OJ C 48, 19.2.1993; COM(92) 475; Bull. EC 1/2-1993, point 1.3.15

*Rejected by Parliament on 14 July.*

OJ C 255, 20.9.1993

*Adopted by the Council (general affairs) on 19 July.* The new TACIS Regulation, which carries a budget of ECU 510 million for 1993, will govern the Community's technical assistance to the former Soviet Union and Mongolia for the years 1993, 1994 and 1995.

The first change to the arrangements established by Regulation (EEC, Euratom) No 2157/91 was the extension of the TACIS programme to Mongolia, because its technical assistance needs are similar to those of the independent States of the former Soviet Union. This made Mongolia the 13th country eligible for assistance under this programme. It will be entitled to such assistance from 1 January 1994, and will until then continue to be covered by Regulation (EEC) No 443/92 on financial and technical assistance to, and economic cooperation with, the developing countries in Asia and Latin America.

The second change is the greater stringency of the conditions imposed: the level and intensity of assistance will depend on the extent and progress of reform in the recipient countries. It will, moreover, focus in terms of subject and geography on the areas where its effect is likely to be the greatest, and special emphasis will be laid on support for measures designed to achieve the transition to a market economy and strengthen democracy.

The third substantial change is decentralization of the implementation of technical cooperation. This means that the final recipients of assistance are closely involved in the evaluation and execution of the projects. A multiannual indicative programme will be drawn up for each recipient country in order to set out the main aims of and guidelines for the assistance. The indicative programme will provide the basis for an annual programme of action. Activities put forward for financing will be assessed as to their effectiveness.

The TACIS Committee, consisting of representatives of the Member States and chaired by a representative of the Commission, will be responsible for helping the Commission to manage the aid. The Commission and the Member States will ensure that the assistance provided by the Community and that provided by the Member States individually is properly coordinated.

The Regulation also makes provision for triangular operations, which enable firms in countries which are PHARE recipients and in Mediterranean countries to become involved in projects if the latter require a particular kind of input which those countries are in a position to supply. It will be open to the Commission to authorize such involvement on an *ad hoc* basis.

The new Regulation places a ceiling on humanitarian aid operations of 10% of the TACIS programme's annual budget.

OJ L 187, 29.7.1993

1.3.16. Annual report from the Commission on the implementation of cooperation under the TACIS programme (1991 and 1992).

*Adopted by the Commission on 28 July.* This report covers the period from July 1991 to December 1992. In it, the Commission emphasizes that TACIS is the central pillar of the Community's overall programme of assistance for the new independent States and their efforts to establish market economies and democracy.

For the 1991 programme year, with a budget of ECU 400 million, TACIS concentrated on five focal sectors: training in the public and private sectors, energy, transport, financial services and food distribution. Sectoral programmes were drawn up for each, but these later had to be adapted to the new geopolitical situation resulting from the break-up of the Soviet Union and the emergence of a Commonwealth of Independent States, and it was consequently only in March 1992 that preparation for the implementation of the 1991 programme was able to go ahead.

A new approach was adopted for the 1992 programme year, with priority being given to integrated programmes linking action in several sectors to achieve one or more clearly identified objectives common to all the sectors. Indicative programmes were accordingly drawn up for each of the States of the former Soviet Union. The indicative programmes were supplemented by action programmes setting out technical assistance activities and giving details of their budget allocations, with emphasis on the following areas: development of human resources, food production and distribution, networks, enterprise support and policy advice to governments on the issues listed. The programme for Tajikistan was suspended until political stability is restored.

Where implementation is concerned, the Commission points out that the bulk of the 1992 programme did not get under way until the first quarter of 1993, although a number of contracts, totalling ECU 40 million, had been concluded in 1992. It cites as the causes of this the often substantial cost of technical assistance, the need to use the services of experts and outside consultants, and the institutional constraints of TACIS itself. It also emphasizes the logistical problems presented by the geographical magnitude of the territory of the new

independent States and the linguistic difficulties caused by ethnic and cultural diversity.

COM(93) 362

1.3.17. Commission financing decisions under Council Regulation (EEC, Euratom) No 2157/91 concerning the provision of technical assistance to economic reform and recovery in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

*Adopted by the Commission on 8 July.* The Commission approved the financing of three TACIS projects, with a total value of ECU 7 million:

- Kazakhstan:* ECU 3 million for a government programme to privatize over 10 000 enterprises;
- Ukraine:*
- ECU 2 million for a project to select the most competitive enterprises in the clothing and personal healthcare industries as candidates for restructuring and subsequent privatization;
- ECU 2 million for a project to select the most competitive enterprises in the confectionery and industrial vehicle components' industries as candidates for restructuring and subsequent privatization.

### *Bilateral relations*

1.3.18. Draft Agreements in the form of exchanges 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.

**Reference:** Draft Agreements in the form of exchanges 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 1.3.101 of this Bulletin

**Commission proposals:** OJ C 110, 20.4.1993; COM(93) 101; Bull. EC 3-1993, point 1.3.21

*Decisions on signing the Agreements adopted by the Council on 19 July.*

1.3.19. Parliament resolution on relations between the European Community and the independent States of the former Soviet Union (excluding the Baltic States).

*Adopted by Parliament on 15 July.* Concerned at the lack of unity and the political and economic instability of the independent States of the former Soviet Union, Parliament urged the Community to pursue with those States an individually tailored policy of political, economic and security-related cooperation.

It stated that such cooperation should seek primarily to consolidate democracy and the rule of law, and particularly to bring about a peaceful resolution of ethnic disputes. In that connection, Parliament emphasized the useful part which could be played by the Council of Europe and the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE). It also considered that the Community's political and financial commitment towards the States in question should be proportional to the progress of democratic reform and make provision for suitable forms of verification. It called on the independent States to ensure that their minorities could exercise their collective rights and that they were able to enjoy all the civil rights existing in their territories.

On the economic front, cooperation between the Community and the independent States should make it possible to achieve the transition to a social market economy while taking due account of ecological imperatives. In this connection, Parliament expressed support for the establishment in the independent States of convertible national currencies which would enable them to improve their economic situation. It proposed that international financial aid from the G7 be provided to restore macro-economic stability, although it should be made conditional on the continuation of democratization and backed up by technical assistance under TACIS (→ point 1.3.15).

Concerned at the worsening internal situation in several of the independent States, Parliament

called for greater stability and security in the region, and emphasized the role in this regard of the North Atlantic Cooperation Council and the CSCE. In the case of the latter, it urged that arbitration arrangements be established to settle disputes.

Parliament considered that the Community should promote a system of collective security based on existing organizations, particularly the CSCE, develop political, economic and cultural cooperation links with each of the independent States, and contribute to the dismantling of the ex-Soviet armed forces' arsenals of nuclear, biological, chemical and conventional weapons. It called on the independent States to take steps to stem the exodus of experts on the manufacture of weapons of mass destruction, and urged Ukraine to accede to the Non-Proliferation Treaty.

Parliament called on the Community to conclude partnership and cooperation agreements with the independent States, and for the agreements to differ according to the country and be asymmetric in nature. Certain of them should provide for political dialogue. It wished to see the Community encourage triangular transactions between itself, the countries of Central Europe and the independent States when it allocated appropriations.

OJ C 255, 20.9.1993

## Mediterranean and Middle East

### Mediterranean countries

#### *Bilateral relations*

#### Cyprus

1.3.20. Visit to the Commission by Mr G. Clerides, President of the Republic of Cyprus,

and Mr M. Michaelides, Foreign Minister, on 16 July (→ point 1.3.3).

#### Egypt

1.3.21. Visit by Mr Marín from 7 to 9 July.

**Reference:** Financing decision: point 1.3.31 of this Bulletin

Mr Marín met Atif Sidqi, Prime Minister of Egypt, Amr Moussa, Foreign Minister, Yusri Mustafa, Minister for the Economy, Mahir Abazah, Minister for Electricity, and Atif Obeid, Minister for Administrative Development and the Environment. During their talks they discussed relations between the Community and Egypt, financial and regional cooperation, the Middle East peace process and the results of the Organization of African Unity Summit recently held in Cairo. Mr Marín also referred to the grant of ECU 43 million made by the Commission to help support the privatization process in Egypt, a sum which represented the largest amount ever awarded to a Mediterranean country by way of technical assistance.

During his visit Mr Marín also met Mr Abd Al-Meguid, Secretary-General of the League of Arab States, for discussions concerning the peace process and the state of the Euro-Arab Dialogue.

#### Jordan

1.3.22. Visit by Mr Marín from 4 to 7 July.

**Reference:** Decision 92/208/EEC on the conclusion of a Protocol on financial and technical cooperation between the European Economic Community and the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan: OJ L 94, 8.4.1992; Bull. EC 3-1992, point 1.3.20

M. Marín met King Hussein, Mr Abdul Salam Majali, Prime Minister, Mr Talal Al-Hassan, Foreign Minister, Mr Ziyad Fariz, Minister for Planning, and Mr Sami Gammo, Minister for Finance. Amongst the topics discussed were the programming of the fourth financial Protocol, progress on which was considered satisfactory, ways of developing relations between the Community and Jordan, the development of

the Middle East peace process at bilateral and multilateral level and the Community's role in the process. Mr Marín welcomed the efforts of the Jordanian Government in the field of human rights and its moves towards greater political freedom.

### Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

**1.3.23.** Proposal for a Regulation amending Council Regulation (EEC) No 3906/89 by including the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia among the countries eligible for assistance.

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

*Adopted by the Commission on 28 July.* The aim of the proposed Regulation is to include the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia in the list of countries eligible to receive assistance under the PHARE programme. By this means the Commission hopes to show the Community's support for political stabilization, measures to strengthen the democratic system and the introduction of economic reforms in Macedonia. The Commission stressed that adoption of the Regulation did not prejudice the issue of the Republic's name or its recognition by the Community.

OJ C 231, 27.8.1993; COM(93) 402

### Slovenia

**1.3.24.** Agreement between the Member States of the European Coal and Steel Community and the ECSC of the one part, and the Republic of Slovenia of the other part.

**Commission recommendation:** Bull. EC 6-1992, point 1.4.14

**Negotiating directives:** Bull. EC 7/8-1992, point 1.4.26

**Agreement initialled:** COM(92) 487; Bull. EC 11-1992, point 1.4.31

**Commission proposal on the conclusion of the Agreement:** COM(92) 487; Bull. EC 11-1992, point 1.4.31

**Council decision on the signing of the Agreement:** Bull. EC 4-1993, point 1.3.22

**Agreement signed:** Bull. EC 4-1993, point 1.3.22

*Commission decision approving the Agreement adopted on 9 July.*

*Assent No 5/93 of the Council to the conclusion of the Agreement by the Commission given on 19 and 20 July.*

OJ C 210, 4.8.1993

**1.3.25.** Economic and trade cooperation Agreement between the European Economic Community and the Republic of Slovenia.

**Commission recommendation:** Bull. EC 6-1992, point 1.4.14

**Negotiating directives:** Bull. EC 7/8-1992, point 1.4.26

**Agreement initialled:** COM(92) 487; Bull. EC 11-1992, point 1.4.31

**Proposal for a Council Decision on the conclusion of the Agreement:** COM(92) 487; Bull. EC 11-1992, point 1.4.31

**Council Decision on the signing of the Agreement:** Bull. EC 4-1993, point 1.3.22

**Agreement signed:** Bull. EC 4-1993, point 1.3.22

**Parliament opinion:** OJ C 194, 19.7.1993; Bull. EC 6-1993, point 1.3.27

*Decision 93/407/EEC on the conclusion of the Agreement adopted by the Council on 19 July.*

OJ L 189, 29.7.1993

**1.3.26.** Protocol on financial cooperation between the European Economic Community and the Republic of Slovenia.

**Commission proposal on the conclusion of the Protocol:** OJ C 74, 16.3.1993; COM(93) 56; Bull. EC 1/2-1993, point 1.3.21

**Protocol signed:** Bull. EC 4-1993, point 1.3.23

**Parliament opinion:** OJ C 194, 19.7.1993; Bull. EC 6-1993, point 1.3.28

*Decision 93/408/EEC on the conclusion of the Protocol adopted by the Council on 19 July.*

OJ L 189, 29.7.1993

### Occupied Territories

**1.3.27.** Parliament resolution on the situation in the Occupied Territories and the recent terrorist attack by Palestinian extremists.



**Reference:** Commission decision to grant humanitarian aid: point 1.3.61 of this Bulletin

*Adopted by Parliament on 15 July.* Parliament condemned terrorist attacks such as the recent attempt to hijack a bus in Jerusalem which caused several deaths amongst the civilian population. Noting that the perpetrators reportedly belonged to Hamas, it condemned this organization and all others that resorted to extremist terrorist action.

It reiterated that the best means of fighting terrorism was dialogue and reasserted the need for the peace negotiations to be continued and for recognition of the PLO. It expressed its deep concern at the atmosphere prevailing in the Occupied Territories. Whilst welcoming the Commission's decision to grant aid to the Palestinian people in the Gaza Strip, it asked for this aid to be increased and diversified.

OJ C 255, 20.9.1993

## Tunisia

### 1.3.28. EEC-Tunisia Cooperation Council.

#### References:

Cooperation Agreement between the European Economic Community and the Republic of Tunisia: OJ L 265, 27.9.1978

Council Decision 92/44/EEC on the conclusion of the fourth financial Protocol with the Republic of Tunisia: OJ L 18, 25.1.1992; Bull. EC 12-1991, point 1.3.25

Council Regulation (EEC) No 1762/92 on the implementation of the Protocols on financial and technical cooperation concluded by the Community with Mediterranean non-member countries: OJ L 181, 1.7.1992; Bull. EC 6-1992, point 1.4.16

Council Regulation (EEC) No 1763/92 concerning financial cooperation in respect of all Mediterranean non-member countries: OJ L 181, 1.7.1992; Bull. EC 6-1992, point 1.4.17

Conclusions of the Copenhagen European Council: Bull. EC 6-1993, point 1.19

**Previous meeting:** Bull. EC 3-1992, point 1.3.23

*Sixth meeting, held in Brussels on 19 July.* The meeting was chaired by Mr H. Ben Yahia, Tunisia's Foreign Minister. The Community delegation was led by Mr W. Claes, Deputy Prime Minister, Foreign Minister of Belgium

and President of the Council, while the Commission was represented by Mr Marin.

The participants reviewed measures taken in the context of the Cooperation Agreement and discussed the outlook for the future. The discussions served to highlight the initial results of Tunisia's efforts to carry out its eighth development plan, for which it has received support from the Community, notably through the financial Protocol and horizontal instruments such as those contained in the new Mediterranean policy. The Cooperation Council also expressed its satisfaction at Tunisia's remarkable economic performance in recent years and at the continuation of the economic reform process.

The Cooperation Council took note of Tunisian concern at its structural trade deficit with the Community and acknowledged the importance of certain products, such as olive oil, to Tunisia and of agricultural issues both to the Community and Tunisia. The Cooperation Council also welcomed the fact that cooperation between Tunisia and the Community was growing in scale and variety and extending its influence into modern and innovative sectors of the economy. A widely shared willingness and a common interest in basing these relations on political dialogue, economic, technical and cultural cooperation, the progressive establishment of a system of free trade and financial cooperation emerged from the talks. The Cooperation Council therefore asked for negotiations with a view to drawing up a future agreement to be started as soon as possible and observed that the development of relations should come within the framework of an upgraded partnership between the Community and the individual Maghreb countries.

## Turkey

1.3.29. Parliament resolution on the PKK terrorist campaign.

*Adopted by Parliament on 15 July.* Parliament condemned the PKK terrorist campaign and recognized the duty of the Turkish authorities to oppose it, but stressed that indiscriminate and massive repression affecting the guilty and innocent alike would only strengthen support

for the PKK in Turkey and elsewhere. It therefore called on the Turkish Government to insist that the army and police respect human rights and stressed that no solution to the Kurdish problem in Turkey could be achieved by military means.

It therefore called on the Turkish Government to continue its dialogue with the elected representatives of the Kurdish people, who refused to support the PKK, with a view to speeding up the review of the constitution, in particular as regards the recognition of the existence of a Kurdish minority, and to respect this minority's right to autonomy and to the use of its own language.

OJ C 255, 20.9.1993

#### Former Yugoslavia

*1.3.30.* Commission Regulation (ECSC, EEC) No 2068/93 repealing Commission Regulation (EEC, ECSC) No 2725/92 concerning the prohibition of trade between the European Economic Community and the European Coal and Steel Community on the one hand, and the Republics of Serbia and Montenegro on the other.

#### References:

Council Regulation (EEC) No 990/93 repealing Council Regulation (EEC) No 2656/92 of 8 September 1992 concerning certain technical modalities in connection with the application of Regulation (EEC) No 1432/92 prohibiting trade between the European Economic Community and the Republics of Serbia and Montenegro: OJ L 102, 28.4.1993; Bull. EC 4-1993, point 1.3.27

Council Decision 93/235/ECSC repealing Council Decision 92/470/ECSC of 8 September 1992 concerning certain technical modalities in connection with the application of Decision 92/285/ECSC prohibiting trade between the European Coal and Steel Community and the Republics of Serbia and Montenegro: OJ L 102, 28.4.1993; Bull. EC 4-1993, point 1.3.27

**Regulation repealed:** Commission Regulation (EEC, ECSC) No 2725/92 concerning the implementation of Council Regulation (EEC) No 2656/92 and Decision 92/470/ECSC: OJ L 276, 19.9.1992; Bull. EC 9-1992, point 1.3.22, as last amended by Commission Regulation

(EEC, ECSC) No 3031/92: OJ L 306, 22.10.1992; Bull. EC 10-1992, point 1.4.24

*Adopted by the Commission on 28 July.* As a result of the repeal of Council Regulation (EEC) No 2656/92 and Council Decision 92/470/ECSC, Commission Regulation (EEC, ECSC) No 2725/92, which concerned their implementation, is also being repealed.

OJ L 187, 29.7.1993

### *Financial and technical cooperation*

#### Egypt

##### *1.3.31.* Financing decision.

**Reference:** Council Decision 92/207/EEC on the conclusion of the fourth financial Protocol with Egypt: OJ L 94, 8.4.1992; Bull. EC 3-1992, point 1.3.20

*Approved by the Commission on 22 July.* The decision concerns a grant of ECU 43 million to support the Egyptian Government's public enterprise reform and privatization programme. The programme is also supported by the World Bank and some Member States.

#### Malta

**Reference:** Council Decision 91/246/EEC concerning the conclusion of a Protocol between the EEC and Malta extending the first stage of the EEC-Malta Association Agreement: OJ L 116, 9.5.1991; Bull. EC 4-1991, point 1.3.23

##### *1.3.32.* Financing decision.

**Reference:** Council Regulation (EEC) No 1763/92 concerning financial cooperation in respect of all Mediterranean non-member countries: OJ L 181, 1.7.1992; Bull. EC 6-1992, point 1.4.17

*Approved by the Commission on 5 August.* The decision allocated ECU 860 000 to the development of a sewerage system.

##### *1.3.33.* Financing decision.

*Approved by the Commission on 27 August.* A sum of ECU 675 000 was granted in the form of an interest-rate subsidy for a project on air transport.

## Middle East

### *Iraq*

1.3.34. Parliament resolution on the need to respect the Security Council's resolutions on Iraq.

*Adopted by Parliament on 15 July.* Parliament condemned Saddam Hussein's refusal to cooperate with the United Nations and the murders of volunteers from Western NGOs, Unicef staff and French, British, American and Turkish allied military personnel.

OJ C 255, 20.9.1993

1.3.35. Parliament resolution on the attacks against personnel from Western NGOs in Iraqi Kurdistan.

*Adopted by Parliament on 15 July.* Parliament strongly condemned these attacks and murders and called for an immediate cessation of hostilities against Western citizens who supplied humanitarian aid to the Kurdish population in distress in Iraqi Kurdistan and against Kurdish families themselves. It urged the States of the region to take all useful measures to restore calm as soon as possible and to allow the NGO volunteers to continue their humanitarian action in acceptable conditions of safety.

OJ C 255, 20.9.1993

1.3.36. Parliament resolution on the US attack on Baghdad.

*Adopted by Parliament on 15 July.* While considering that every State has the right to defend itself against terrorist attack, Parliament condemned the US attacks on 26 and 27 June which cost several Iraqi citizens their lives. It also deplored the fact that this action was taken by the United States without first consulting the UN Security Council.

OJ C 255, 20.9.1993

## United States, Japan and other industrialized countries

### **Relations between the Community, the United States, Canada and Japan**

1.3.37. Quadripartite meeting.

**Previous meetings:** Bull. EC 6-1993, point 1.3.33

*Meeting held in Tokyo, on 6 July.* At this meeting Mr Mickey Kantor, US Trade Representative, Mr Kiichi Miyazawa, the Japanese Prime Minister, Mr Michael Wilson, Canadian Minister for Foreign Trade, and Sir Leon Brittan reached a compromise on market access for goods and services which will be put to the other participants in the Uruguay Round with a view to reaching a broad agreement. These proposals should pave the way for a significant lifting of tariff barriers and for arrangements on steel and textiles. In particular, the parties identified a number of sectors for which all tariff and non-tariff barriers could be eliminated without exception: pharmaceuticals, construction equipment, medical equipment, beer and steel. The dismantling of barriers in the steel sector will depend, however, on the adoption of a specific multilateral agreement. This implies that the current dispute between the Community and the United States will have to be settled. The negotiators also proposed to eliminate all tariff and non-tariff barriers on spirits and farm equipment subject to exceptions agreed upon by all parties. They also discussed peak tariffs with particular reference to the textile sector, and agreed on the objective of reducing them by at least 50%.

### **Relations with the Group of Seven leading industrialized countries (G7)**

1.3.38. Western Economic Summit.

**Previous Summit:** Bull. EC 7/8-1992, point 1.4.35

**References:**

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

Commission Decision on the establishment of a multilateral nuclear safety fund and on the contribution by the Community to this fund: Bull. EC 3-1993, point 1.2.107

Draft Convention on the Conservation of Biological Diversity: Bull. EC 6-1993, point 1.2.167

Draft Framework Convention on Climate Change: Bull. EC 6-1993, point 1.2.175

*Nineteenth meeting, held in Tokyo from 7 to 9 July.* This year's summit of the Heads of State or Government of the seven leading industrialized nations (United States, Germany, France, United Kingdom, Italy, Japan and Canada) was attended by Mr Jean-Luc Dehaene, the Belgian Prime Minister and President of the European Council, Mr Willy Claes, the Belgian Deputy Prime Minister, Foreign Minister and President of the Council, and by Mr Christophersen. Discussion focused mainly on ways to give new impetus to economic growth, aid to the Russian Federation and the conflict in the former Yugoslavia.

Reviewing the political situation, the Heads of State or Government reaffirmed their determination to strive for a more secure and humane world by widening the scope of partnership and cooperation with the rest of the world, as stated in the political declaration adopted following their discussions on the subject (→ point 2.2.3).

In particular, faced with the rapidly deteriorating situation in the former Yugoslavia, the Heads of State or Government reaffirmed their commitment to the territorial integrity of the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina and gave a very clear warning to Serbs and Croats, pointing out that no solution involving a territorial share-out would be accepted unless it had the agreement of the three parties concerned, and that Serbs and Croats would put themselves beyond the pale of the international community and could not expect any economic or commercial assistance if they persisted in dismembering the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina by force or ethnic cleansing. The Heads of State or Government also stressed their resolve to implement UN Security Council

Resolution 836 on safe areas, in particular by sending troops and providing air protection for the UN protection forces (Unprofor), and the need to increase the flow of humanitarian aid to Bosnia-Herzegovina.

The Heads of State or Government also agreed on the need to enhance international cooperation against the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and missiles. In particular, they urged the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to retract its decision to withdraw from the nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) and Ukraine to ratify the START Treaty and to accede, together with Kazakhstan, to the NPT as non-nuclear weapon States. In addition, they recalled the objective of universal adherence to the Treaty which should be indefinitely extended in 1995.

The Heads of State or Government also emphasized the need to strengthen the role of the United Nations to meet the new challenges, with particular reference to the prevention of conflicts, peacekeeping, peacemaking and reconstruction. In addition, they examined the problems posed by the growing number of refugees and displaced persons, and by uncontrolled migration and the difficulties confronting national minorities. Terrorism, and in particular State-sponsored terrorism, was also discussed.

They welcomed the more active role played by the countries of South-East Asia in promoting regional security.

As regards relations with the countries of Central and Eastern Europe, the Heads of State or Government reaffirmed their belief that strengthened partnership with those countries should further the process of economic and social reforms on which they have embarked.

They welcomed recent developments in Cambodia, Haiti and South Africa and, with reference to the peace process in the Middle East, called for an end to the Arab boycott of Israel and urged Israel to fulfil its obligations with regard to the Occupied Territories.

Examining the economic situation, the Heads of State or Government expressed their concern about insufficient growth and the level of unemployment, which they regarded as unac-

ceptable. The discussion, which produced a declaration entitled 'A strengthened commitment to jobs and growth' (→ point 2.2.2), was marked by the realization that the causes of the recession affecting all industrialized countries were essentially of a structural nature and as such required — in addition to prudent macro-economic policies — structural reforms to improve the efficiency of markets, especially labour markets. To implement this strategy, they were taking or would take appropriate measures to bring about a rapid reduction in interest rates in Europe so as to encourage investment, to ensure a substantial reduction in the US budget deficit in the medium term, and to achieve growth led by strong domestic demand in Japan.

As regards the Uruguay Round, the Seven welcomed the significant progress made at the last quadripartite meeting towards the conclusion of a general agreement on free access to markets in goods and services as a major step to the immediate resumption of multilateral negotiations in Geneva. Once more, they expressed their hope that the negotiations would be concluded before the end of the year.

On the subject of the environment, the Heads of State or Government welcomed the progress made in the ratification of the conventions on climatic change and on biodiversity and in the negotiation of a convention on desertification. They renewed their determination to secure environmentally sustainable development, in particular by following up the results of the United Nations Conference on the Environment and Development (UNCED).

The Heads of State or Government also welcomed the progress made towards political and economic reform in the countries of Central and Eastern Europe, in the Baltic States, in the new independent States of the former Soviet Union and in Mongolia.

As regards Russia in particular, they decided to grant USD 3 billion towards a special privatization and restructuring programme and to establish a USD 300 million special fund to promote the restructuring of small and medium-sized enterprises in close cooperation with the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD). The participants

also welcomed the progress made in the field of nuclear safety in Central Europe and in the former Soviet Union, particularly with the establishment of a multilateral programme and action fund for this purpose. However, they called for certain urgent safety measures to be adopted, notably the closure of high-risk reactors, and expressed their concern over the ocean dumping of radioactive waste by Russia.

The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed their support for the developing countries in their effort to lay the foundations of sustainable economic growth and to this end decided to pursue their differentiated approach tailored to each country's needs as regards development aid, investment and debt relief, with special consideration being given to the poorest countries. In this respect, they confirmed the decision taken by the Paris Club in 1992 aimed at stepping up debt relief efforts in favour of the poorest countries and called on the Club to review the situation of highly indebted countries.

Lastly, the Heads of State or Government decided to strengthen the coordination and efficiency of international cooperation, in particular within the UN; they also resolved to impart to future G7 summits a more informal style and to limit the scope of discussion to the most pressing subjects.

*1.3.39. Parliament resolution on the results of the G7 Summit in Tokyo.*

**References:**

- Draft partnership and cooperation Agreement with Russia: Bull. EC 4-1993, point 1.3.18
- Western Economic Summit in Tokyo: point 1.3.38 of this Bulletin

*Adopted by Parliament on 15 July.* Reviewing the economic situation, Parliament expressed satisfaction over the breakthrough achieved towards a resumption of the GATT negotiations and felt that the compromise reached at the quadripartite meeting in Tokyo (→ point 1.3.37) should contribute to ensuring that the Uruguay Round of negotiations are concluded before the end of the year. It called on all GATT partners to confirm their commitment to multilateral solutions to trade questions and refrain from any bilateral actions. As regards

economic recession and structural unemployment, Parliament was of the opinion that a GATT agreement should be accompanied by structural measures designed to achieve non-inflationary sustainable growth and a substantial reduction in chronic budgetary deficits, notably in the United States. Particular attention should be paid to labour-market structures, and government funds should be spent on education, training, research, development and infrastructure.

Examining international relations, Parliament requested that sanctions against Serbia and Montenegro be strictly enforced and even tightened. It also called for humanitarian aid to Bosnia-Herzegovina to be stepped up. Parliament also endorsed the Summit's decision to support the economy of the Russian Federation and the other independent States of the former Soviet Union and called for a speedy conclusion to the negotiations on a partnership agreement with the Russian Federation.

OJ C 255, 20.9.1993

## United States

1.3.40. Mr Willy Claes, the Belgian Deputy Prime Minister, Foreign Minister and President of the Council, and Mr van den Broek paid an official visit on 16 July.

**Reference:** International Conference on the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, held in London: Bull. EC 7/8-1992, point 1.4.17

Mr Claes and Mr van den Broek met Mr Warren Christopher, the US Secretary of State, with whom they discussed the conflict in former Yugoslavia. They welcomed the US Government's decision to send 300 US troops to the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. As regards Bosnia-Herzegovina, Mr Claes recalled the Community's concern over the difficulties encountered in implementing UN Security Council Resolution 836 on safe areas and in delivering humanitarian aid. He also pledged the Community's support for the implementation of an agreement on Bosnia-Herzegovina which met with the approval of the three parties to the conflict and was in line

with the principles laid down at the London conference. On this subject, the need for such an agreement to provide international guarantees for the Muslims living in the Republic was reaffirmed.

The peace process in the Middle East and cooperation with African countries were also discussed.

1.3.41. Parliament resolution on cultural relations between the European Community and the United States (→ point 1.2.201).

## Japan

1.3.42. Third EC-Japan Summit.

**Reference:** Previous Summit: Bull. EC 7/8-1992, point 1.4.36

*Meeting held in Tokyo, on 6 July.* At this third summit meeting between the Community and Japan, Mr Christophersen, Sir Leon Brittan, Mr van den Broek, Mr Jean-Luc Dehaene, the Belgian Prime Minister and President of the European Council, Mr Willy Claes, the Belgian Deputy Prime Minister, Foreign Minister and President of the Council, Mr Kiichi Miyazawa, the Japanese Prime Minister, and Mr Kabun Muto, Japan's Foreign Minister, took note of the closer and more extensive relations between the EC and Japan, particularly with regard to political dialogue, and reaffirmed their resolve to establish even closer partnership.

The talks, which took place during the general election campaign in Japan, were largely devoted to trade. They focused mainly on the Community's deficit in trade with Japan. The Community asked Japan to take appropriate steps to boost domestic demand so as to establish a better balance. While recognizing that the increase in Japan's trade surplus was embarrassing and that domestic demand had to be encouraged, Mr Miyazawa nevertheless pointed out that his government had to take into account, among other things, the reduced competitiveness of Japanese products on the world market due to the yen's rising value and the population's falling income. The two sides also reaffirmed their willingness to remove bar-

riers to trade between them and expressed their determination to conclude the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations before the end of the year.

On the subject of international relations, the participants discussed the conflict in former Yugoslavia, aid for Russia and the other independent States of the former Soviet Union, recent developments in Cambodia and relations between the Republic of Korea and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. They also exchanged views on the latter's decision to withdraw from the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT).

## Other industrialized countries

### *South Africa*

1.3.43. Parliament resolution on progress towards democracy in South Africa.

*Adopted by Parliament on 15 July.* Parliament welcomed the agreement to hold the first general elections by universal suffrage on 27 April 1994, based on the 'one person, one vote' principle, and expressed the hope that a consensus would soon emerge on the essential elements of the future constitutional system, including respect for the right to freedom of expression for the various ethnic and cultural groups. It called on the Commission and the Member States to adopt initiatives to support free and fair elections and on the Member States to assist in the launching of programmes to train the South African police to avoid violence and observe human rights.

Parliament called on the Commission and Council to draw up an economic and social development plan for a democratic South Africa and reaffirmed its desire for sanctions to be lifted, except those on the supply of arms, and for investments in the country to be encouraged. Lastly, it called for a dialogue to be initiated with the Transitional Executive Council of South Africa.

OJ C 255, 20.9.1993

1.3.44. Sir Leon Brittan paid an official visit from 15 to 28 August.

Sir Leon Brittan met President F. W. de Klerk, Mr Derek Keys, the Trade and Industry Minister, Mr Nelson Mandela, leader of the ANC, and Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, President of Inkatha. During the talks he confirmed that it would be premature at this stage, before a transitional government had been appointed, to commit the two parties to a particular type of trade and economic agreement, but took note of the mutual wish to restore relations, when the time was ripe. He also stressed the importance of Community aid to South Africa within the context of its special aid programme.

## Asia and Latin America

### Asia

#### ASEAN

1.3.45. Annual Post-Ministerial Conference.

**Reference:** Proposed framework trade and cooperation Agreement between the Community and the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam: point 1.3.47 of this Bulletin

**Previous meeting:** Bull. EC 7/8-1992, point 1.4.41

*Meeting held in Singapore from 26 to 28 July.* The conference, which followed on from the annual ASEAN ministerial meeting, was attended by the ASEAN foreign ministers and those of Japan, Korea, Australia, New Zealand and the United States. The Community troika, made up of Mr Claes, Belgian Deputy Prime Minister, Minister for Foreign Affairs and President of the Council and Ms Tsouderou, Greek Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs, attended together with Mr Marin and Mr van den Broek, representing the Commission.

The conference agenda was dominated by political issues. A new forum, for discussion of security matters in the Asian and Pacific

region, the ASEAN Regional Forum, was set up.

The Community representatives and ASEAN ministers briefly discussed bilateral matters. The Community delegation reaffirmed its willingness to work more closely with ASEAN to promote trade and investment in addition to continuing the programme of development cooperation. Mr Marin also floated the idea of technical and financial cooperation to help the poorest countries in the region, in particular Cambodia, Laos and Viet Nam.

Under its economic agenda the conference called for rapid conclusion of the Uruguay Round negotiations.

### *Bilateral relations*

#### **Bangladesh**

1.3.46. Mr Marin visited Bangladesh from 23 to 25 July.

He had talks with the Prime Minister, Mrs Zia, Mr H. Rahman, Minister for Foreign Affairs, and Mr S. Rahman, Minister for Finance. They discussed EEC-Bangladesh cooperation, food aid and development aid for Bangladesh and its democratization programmes.

#### **Viet Nam**

1.3.47. Proposed framework trade and cooperation Agreement between the Community and the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam.

*On 13 July the Commission adopted a recommendation for a Council decision authorizing it to undertake negotiations.* The Agreement, which will run for five years and will be automatically renewed each year, will provide a framework for closer cooperation between the Community and Viet Nam. The principles underlying this 'third generation' Agreement will be respect for human rights, the bedrock of the Agreement, and for democratic freedoms. It will focus on three main areas of cooperation — trade, economic and development, although it will also cover other areas such as environmental, regional, scientific and

technical cooperation, information, communications and drugs. It will also contain special provisions relating to the protection and strengthening of intellectual, industrial and commercial property rights.

Cooperation on trade will focus on developing bilateral trade and investment. The most-favoured nation arrangements will apply under the Agreement.

The main objective of economic cooperation will be to support Viet Nam in its efforts to achieve sustainable economic development and to improve the living conditions of the poorest sections of the population. Contacts will be established between economic operators to promote trade and investment and to familiarize both sides with their respective economic and cultural environments. The Community will also provide technical assistance by way of transfer of know-how to assist Viet Nam in its transition from a centralized to a free-market economy.

Development cooperation will focus on aid to the poorest sections of the population with priority being given to rural development.

A particular objective of the Agreement is to provide support for environmental protection and sound management of natural resources.

The Agreement will also contain a future developments clause to allow its scope to be extended by mutual consent.

1.3.48. The Prime Minister, Mr Vo Van Kiet, visited the Commission on 1 and 2 July.

**Reference:** Proposed framework trade and cooperation Agreement between the Community and the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam: point 1.3.47 of this Bulletin

Mr Vo Van Kiet, who was accompanied by Mr Nguyen Manh Cam, Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr Dau Ngoc Xuan, Minister for Cooperation, and Mr Ho Te, Minister for Finance, met Mr Marin. They discussed relations between the Community and Viet Nam in general, but also dwelt in more detail on the current reform process in Viet Nam and trade and investment links, in particular the technical assistance programme to help Viet Nam in its transition to a market economy. They also



reviewed cooperation programmes and projects undertaken since the normalization of bilateral relations in 1990, noting that the programme to reintegrate the Vietnamese boat people spearheaded by the Commission had already led to the reintegration of 39 000 persons. Mr Marín outlined the content of the planned framework Agreement on cooperation between the Community and Viet Nam proposed by the Commission.

## Latin America

### *Central America*

**1.3.49.** Proposed framework cooperation Agreement between the European Community and the countries party to the General Treaty on Central American Economic Integration (Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua) and Panama.

**Commission recommendation:** Bull. EC 7/8-1992, point 1.4.39

**Council negotiating directives:** Bull. EC 11-1992, point 1.4.36

**Initialling of the Agreement:** Bull. EC 1/2-1993, point 1.3.41

**Proposal for a Commission Decision on its conclusion:** OJ C 77, 18.3.1993; Bull. EC 1/2-1993, point 1.3.41

**Signing of the Agreement:** Bull. EC 1/2-1993, point 1.3.41

*Endorsed by Parliament on 15 July.*

OJ C 255, 20.9.1993

### *Andean Pact*

**1.3.50.** Proposed cooperation Agreement between the European Community and the Cartagena Agreement and its member countries, namely Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela.

**Commission recommendation:** Bull. EC 3-1992, point 1.3.33

**Negotiating directives:** Bull. EC 5-1992, point 1.2.31

**Initialling of the Agreement:** Bull. EC 6-1992, point 1.4.31

**Proposal for a Decision on its conclusion:** OJ C 25, 28.1.1993; COM(92) 463: Bull. EC 11-1992, point 1.4.42

**Signing of the Agreement:** Bull. EC 4-1993, point 1.3.39

*Endorsed by Parliament on 15 July.*

OJ C 255, 20.9.1993

## Cooperation with Asia and Latin America

### *1.3.51. 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 decisions adopted on 22 July and 18 August, to provide assistance for the following projects:*

*Bangladesh:* ECU 15 million for a project to improve coastal protection against floods and cyclones;

*Guatemala:* ECU 1.1 million to help refugees, displaced persons and Guatemalan returnees.

## ACP countries and OCTs

### **Stabex and Sysmin**

**Reference:** Fourth ACP-EEC Convention: Bull. EC 9-1991, point 1.3.38

**1.3.52.** Commission report pursuant to Article 194(4) of the fourth ACP-EEC Convention.

**Reference:** Eighteenth meeting of the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers: Bull. EC 5-1993, point 1.3.34

*Commission decision on 7 July to send the report to the Chairman of the ACP-EEC Committee of Ambassadors.* In this report, which, under Article 194(4) of the Lomé Convention, must be drawn up if Stabex resources are not sufficient to cover eligible transfers, the Commission noted that available resources for the 1992 application year stood at ECU 330 million while the payment of transfers under Article 192(2) called for ECU 764 million, leaving a gap of ECU 434 million. It therefore decided to ask the ACP-EEC Committee of Ambassadors, which is empowered to act for the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers in this matter, to reach a speedy decision so that transfer agreements for 1992 can be signed as soon as possible.

*1.3.53.* Proposal for a decision on Stabex transfers for the 1992 application year under the fourth ACP-EEC Convention.

*Adopted by the Commission on 22 July.* In the light of its report to the ACP-EEC Committee of Ambassadors pursuant to Article 194(4) of Lomé IV, the Commission proposes to add to Stabex resources by drawing on ECU 52 million from the unexpended balances of the Sysmin allocations under Lomé II and Lomé

III. This would bring the coverage of Stabex transfers up from 43.24 to 50.05%.

## Protocols

*1.3.54.* Council Decision on negotiating directives for the guaranteed prices for cane sugar from the ACP States referred to in Protocol 8 to the fourth ACP-EEC Convention and from India for the 1993/94 delivery period.

### References:

Fourth ACP-EEC Convention, signed in Lomé on 15 December 1989: Bull. EC 12-1989, points 1.2.1 to 1.2.3

Agreement between the European Economic Community and India on cane sugar: OJ L 190, 22.7.1975

*Adopted by the Council on 19 July.*

## Financial and technical cooperation

*1.3.55.* Financing of projects.

Commission decisions allocating a total of ECU 169 128 000 from the sixth and seventh EDFs (see Table 13).

Table 13 — *Financing of operations under the sixth and seventh EDFs*

Country	Purpose	Amount	
		Grant	Special loan
	<i>Economic infrastructure</i>		
Mali	Road resurfacing and erosion control	0.900	—
Comoros	Sea link with Mohéli Island	3.250	—
Saint Helena	Repair of dykes	0.610	—
Mauritania	Second road programme	7.350	—
	<i>Rural production</i>		
Uganda	Development of small-scale tea plantations	20.000	—

(million ECU)

Country	Purpose	Amount	
		Grant	Special loan
Zimbabwe	Agriculture	4.600	—
Ethiopia	Rural development	1.900	—
	<i>Industrialization</i>		
Sierra Leone	Energy project	0.525	—
	<i>Social development</i>		
New Caledonia	Education infrastructure	0.830	—
Papua New Guinea	Education and training	15.000	—
Pacific States <sup>1</sup>	Training for the energy sector	4.400	—
SADCC <sup>2</sup>	Training for the road sector	2.000	—
	<i>Other</i>		
Malawi	Aid for elections	1.200	—
Mali	General technical cooperation	1.910	—
Tanzania	General technical cooperation	3.280	—
Burkina Faso	Aid for the structural adjustment programme	38.000	—
Ghana	Aid for the structural adjustment programme	29.000	—
Comoros	Aid for the structural adjustment programme	5.500	—
Zambia	Aid for the social sector	12.000	—
West, Central and Southern Africa	General technical cooperation	1.273	—
	<i>Special programmes</i>		
Ivory Coast/ Ethiopia/Mali	Endemic cattle diseases	15.600	—
	<b>Total</b>	<b>169.128</b>	<b>—</b>

<sup>1</sup> Fiji, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Western Samoa and Papua New Guinea.<sup>2</sup> Southern African Development Coordination Conference (Angola, Mozambique, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe).

## General development cooperation

### General

#### *Human rights and development*

1.3.56. Parliament resolution on human rights, democracy and development.

#### References:

Sixteenth session of the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly: Bull. EC 4-1993, point 1.3.46

Declaration of the Council and the Representatives of the Governments of the Member States meeting in the Council on human rights, democracy and development: Bull. EC 5-1993, point 1.3.41

*Adopted by Parliament on 13 July.* Parliament welcomed progress towards democracy in various parts of the world and affirmed that,

although there were widely differing situations, progress towards democracy was conducive to economic development and vice versa.

While acknowledging that democracy was a universal concept, Parliament said that northern countries should not use it to evade their obligation to aid the south's development. It also urged that the Community adopt a uniform approach regardless of the relative political or economic influence of the countries concerned and, except in cases of humanitarian emergencies, make a careful evaluation of the situation in the recipient country before according aid.

Parliament believed that development policy should be shaped by consideration of a number of priorities, such as developments in the human rights situation, the democratic nature of institutions, the upholding of individual freedoms and freedom of expression. It therefore called on the Commission to focus its aid on support for newly created institutions and for initiatives designed to strengthen the fabric of civil society and bolster freedom of expression. To this end, exchanges of parliamentarians, experts and officials would be useful, noted Parliament.

Parliament also asked the Commission to carry out an investigation into Community imports of products made under inhumane conditions or by child labour, and to put a stop to such imports. Ideologies based on exclusion tended to hamper development and greater involvement of women in social, economic and political life was essential, concluded Parliament.

OJ C 255, 20.9.1993

## Commodities and world agreements

### Coffee

1.3.57. Proposal for a Council Decision concerning notification of the acceptance by the Community of the International Coffee Agreement of 1983, as extended to 30 September 1994.

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

*Adopted by the Commission on 8 July.*

COM(93) 316

## Cooperation via non-governmental organizations

1.3.58. Projects in developing countries.

*Commission cofinancing:* Commitment of ECU 18 377 240 for 80 operations.

1.3.59. Campaigns to raise public awareness.

*Commission contribution:* ECU 2 787 303 for 33 operations.

## Aid for the self-sufficiency of refugees

1.3.60. Commission decisions (see Table 14).

Table 14 — *Aid to increase the self-sufficiency of refugees and displaced persons*

(million ECU)		
Country	Number of programmes	Total amount
El Salvador	3	1.38
Mexico	1	0.1

## Humanitarian aid

### Emergency aid

1.3.61. Commission decisions (see Table 15).

Table 15 — *Emergency aid*

(million ECU)		
Country	Purpose	Amount

*Financing: EDF (ACP countries)*

Angola	Fighting	2
Burkina Faso	Tuareg refugees	0.5
Djibouti	Cholera epidemic	0.1
Guinea	Refugees from Liberia and Sierra Leone	1
Kenya	Displaced persons	0.4
Liberia	Fighting	5.49
Sierra Leone	Fighting	0.9
Somalia	Fighting	2.6
Sudan	Displaced persons and refugees	1
Togo	Displaced persons	0.5
Zaire	Domestic unrest	2

*Financing: 1993 budget*

Afghanistan	Persons displaced because of fighting	0.5
	Fighting	0.5
Angola	Drought	1
Azerbaijan	Displaced persons	0.5
	Fighting	0.5
Bosnia-Herzegovina	Fighting	0.5
Bosnia and Croatia	Aid for refugee children	0.2

(million ECU)		
Country	Purpose	Amount
Brazil	Cholera epidemic	0.1
Cambodia	Returnees from Thailand	0.25
Croatia	Aid for local population	0.03
	Displaced persons	0.26
Cuba	Treatment and control of neuropathy epidemic	5.5
Ecuador	Flooding	0.08
Gaza Strip	Medical aid	0.5
Georgia	Displaced persons	2.8
Lebanon	Fighting	0.5
	Displaced persons	0.5
Mongolia	Medical aid	1
Nepal	Flooding	0.5
	Bhutanese refugees	0.5
Peru	Flooding	0.25
Russia and the Caucasus	Vaccines	0.5
Somalia	Fighting	4.5
Sudan	Fighting and drought	0.7
Venezuela	Hurricane Bret	0.15
Former Yugoslavia	Fighting	57.35
	Contract to check quality/quantity of direct operation for Zagreb	0.18

**Food aid***Standard food aid*

1.3.62. Commission decision. Grant of food aid worth ECU 28 167 000 (see Table 16).

Table 16 — *Food aid*

Country/ organization	Cereal (tonnes)	Milk powder (tonnes)	Sugar (tonnes)	Vegetable oil (tonnes)	Other products (million ECU)
Bolivia	15 000	400	—	250	0.250
Cape Verde	5 000	—	—	400	—
Haiti	1 540	—	—	—	—
Nicaragua	10 000	2 500	—	2 500	—
Niger	5 000	—	—	—	—
IFRC	18 000	990	300	1 925	—
Euroaid	—	—	—	—	2.100
NGO/Lesotho	3 000	—	—	—	0.115
UNHCR/Nepal	—	—	—	—	0.262

### *Storage programmes and early warning systems*

1.3.63. Commission decisions. Grants of ECU 200 000 to Oxfam Belgium for Nicaragua and ECU 195 000 to HELP for Zimbabwe.

## Commercial policy

### General matters

#### *Operation of the Customs Union*

1.3.64. Proposal for a Council Regulation laying down measures to prohibit the release for free circulation, export or transit of counterfeit and pirated goods.

**Regulation to be repealed:** Council Regulation (EEC) No 3842/86 laying down measures to prohibit the release for free circulation of counterfeit goods: OJ L 357, 18.12.1986; Bull. EC 12-1986, point 2.1.82

*Adopted by the Commission on 13 July.* The proposal strengthens the Community provisions set out in Regulation (EEC) No 3842/86 for combating counterfeit goods from non-

Community countries: these provisions are now wider in scope and easier to implement and contain penalties more likely to act as a deterrent.

The Commission intends to broaden the definition of counterfeit goods to include not only goods which illegally bear a trade mark but also goods illegally showing trade mark symbols (logos), and packagings illegally bearing a trade mark, and tools and moulds intended for the manufacture of these goods. It also intends to include in the scope of the Regulation what are described as 'pirated' goods, defined as goods made without the consent of the holder of the copyright or related rights, or of the holder of a design right. Not only operations to release goods for free circulation in the Community, but also export and transit are to be covered.

The Commission also intends to simplify the implementation of the Regulation by enabling customs authorities themselves, and no longer solely a judicial authority, to decide whether an application from the holder of rights is admissible, although it will still be for the judicial authority to rule on its merits.

Member States would be allowed, where necessary, to adopt penalties which would prevent the operators concerned from obtaining any income from the operation and would effectively discourage any such further oper-

ations, since the penalties include destruction of the goods seized.

OJ C 238, 2.9.1993; COM(93) 329

**1.3.65.** Council Regulation (EEC) No 1969/93 amending Regulation (EEC) No 2658/87 on the tariff and statistical nomenclature and on the Common Customs Tariff.

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

**Commission proposal:** COM(92) 122; Bull. EC 4-1992, point 1.3.9

*Adopted by the Council on 19 July.* It is intended to rationalize the structure of the tariff nomenclature codes.

OJ L 180, 23.7.1993

**1.3.66.** Proposals for Council Decisions concerning the conclusion of Agreements in the form of an exchange of letters between the Community and Austria, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland on the amendment of the Convention of 28 April 1987 on the simplification of formalities in trade in goods and the Convention of 20 May 1987 on a common transit procedure.

**References:**

EEC-EFTA Convention on the simplification of formalities in trade in goods: Bull. EC 4-1987, point 2.1.47

EEC-EFTA Convention on a common transit procedure: Bull. EC 5-1987, point 2.1.54

*Adopted by the Commission on 16 July.* These Decisions authorize the accession of new contracting parties, which do not belong to the Community or to EFTA, to the EEC-EFTA Convention on the simplification of formalities in trade in goods and the EEC-EFTA Convention on common transit.

COM(93) 333 and 334

## Commercial policy instruments

### Illicit commercial practices

**1.3.67.** Notice of initiation of an examination procedure concerning an illicit commercial

practice within the meaning of Regulation (EEC) No 2641/84, consisting of the imposition by Turkey of a charge known as the 'fund levy' in addition to a higher level of customs duty on imports of polyester fibre originating in the Community.

*Published on 31 August.*

OJ C 235, 31.8.1993

### Council anti-dumping measures

**1.3.68.** Council Regulation (EEC) No 2206/93 extending the provisional anti-dumping duty on imports of certain magnetic disks (3.5" microdisks) originating in Japan, Taiwan and the People's Republic of China.

**Reference:** Provisional duty: OJ L 95, 21.4.1993; Bull. EC 4-1993, point 1.3.67

*Proposal adopted by the Commission on 9 July.*  
COM(93) 335

*Adopted by the Council on 4 August.*

OJ L 196, 5.8.1993

**1.3.69.** Council Regulation (EEC) No 2078/93 extending the 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:** Provisional duty: OJ L 80, 2.4.1993; Bull. EC 3-1993, point 1.3.63

*Proposal adopted by the Commission on 9 July.*  
COM(93) 336

*Adopted by the Council on 28 July.*

OJ L 187, 29.7.1993

**1.3.70.** Council Regulation (EEC) No 1967/93 extending the validity of the provisional anti-dumping duty on imports of certain electronic weighing scales originating in Singapore and the Republic of Korea.

**Commission proposal:** COM(93) 288; Bull. EC 6-1993, point 1.3.58

*Adopted by the Council on 19 July.*

OJ L 179, 22.7.1993

1.3.71. Proposal for a Council Regulation imposing a definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of artificial corundum originating in the People's Republic of China, Russia and Ukraine, with the exception of those imports sold for export to the Community by companies whose undertakings have been accepted.

**Reference:** Undertakings: OJ L 275, 2.10.1991

*Adopted by the Commission on 28 July.*

COM(93) 369

1.3.72. Proposal for a Council Regulation imposing a definitive anti-dumping duty on imports into the Community of bicycles originating in the People's Republic of China and collecting definitively the provisional anti-dumping duty.

**References:**

Provisional duty: OJ L 58, 11.3.1993; Bull. EC 3-1993, point 1.3.62

Extension of provisional duty: OJ L 155, 26.6.1993; Bull. EC 6-1993, point 1.3.59

*Adopted by the Commission on 10 August.*

COM(93) 411

1.3.73. Proposal for a Council Regulation imposing a definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of deadburned magnesite originating in the People's Republic of China.

**Reference:** Provisional duty: OJ L 282, 26.9.1992; Bull. EC 9-1992, point 1.3.59

*Adopted by the Commission on 13 August.*

COM(93) 413

1.3.74. Council Regulation (EEC) No 2346/93 amending Regulation (EEC) No 3308/90 and imposing an additional anti-dumping duty on imports of woven polyolefin sacks originating in the People's Republic of China.

**References:**

Definitive duty: OJ L 318, 17.11.1990; Bull. EC 11-1990, point 1.4.50

Opening of an investigation into the absorption of the duty: OJ C 157, 15.6.1991; Bull. EC 6-1991, point 1.3.68

*Proposal adopted by the Commission on 20 July.*

COM(93) 166

*Adopted by the Council on 23 August.*

OJ L 215, 25.8.1993

1.3.75. Proposal for a Council Regulation amending Regulation (EEC) No 2089/84 imposing a definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of certain ball-bearings originating in Japan and Singapore.

**References:**

Definitive duty: OJ L 193, 21.7.1984

Amendment of definitive duty (Japan): OJ L 256, 20.9.1990; Bull. EC 9-1990, point 1.3.51

Initiation of review (Singapore): OJ C 240, 20.9.1989; Bull. EC 9-1989, point 2.2.2

*Adopted by the Commission on 28 July.*

COM(93) 311

1.3.76. Proposal for a Council Regulation amending Regulation (EEC) No 729/92 imposing a definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of certain types of thermal paper originating in Japan.

**Reference:** Definitive duty: OJ L 81, 26.3.1992; Bull. EC 3-1992, point 1.3.55

*Adopted by the Commission on 29 July.*

COM(93) 397

1.3.77. Proposal for a Council Regulation repealing Article 1(4) of Regulation (EEC) No 2849/92 modifying the definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of ball-bearings with a greatest external diameter exceeding 30 mm originating in Japan imposed by Regulation (EEC) No 1739/85.

**References:**

Definitive duty: OJ L 167, 27.6.1985; Bull. EC 6-1985, point 2.3.2

Amendment of definitive duty: OJ L 286, 1.10.1992; Bull. EC 9-1992, point 1.3.53

*Adopted by the Commission on 4 August.*

COM(93) 401

1.3.78. Proposal for a Council Regulation amending Regulation (EEC) No 1798/90 in respect of the definitive anti-dumping duty on



imports of monosodium glutamate originating in Indonesia, the Republic of Korea, Taiwan and Thailand.

**References:**

Definitive duty: OJ L 167, 30.6.1990; Bull. EC 6-1990, point 1.4.53, as last amended by OJ L 299, 15.10.1992; Bull. EC 10-1992, point 1.4.60

Notice of initiation of review: OJ C 286, 4.11.1992; Bull. EC 10-1992, point 1.4.66

*Adopted by the Commission on 6 August.*

COM(93) 395

1.3.79. Council Regulation (EEC) No 2347/93 repealing Regulation (EEC) No 112/90 imposing anti-dumping measures concerning imports of certain compact-disc players originating in Japan and the Republic of Korea.

**References:**

Definitive duty: OJ L 13, 17.1.1990; Bull. EC 1/2-1990, point 1.2.71

Initiation of review: OJ C 173, 4.7.1991; Bull. EC 7/8-1991, point 1.3.74

*Proposal adopted by the Commission on 23 July.*

COM(93) 373

*Adopted by the Council on 24 August.*

OJ L 215, 25.8.1993

**Commission anti-dumping measures**

1.3.80. Notice of initiation of an anti-dumping proceeding concerning imports of certain watch movements originating in Malaysia and Thailand.

*Published on 6 July.*

OJ C 183, 6.7.1993

1.3.81. Notice of initiation of an anti-dumping proceeding concerning imports of furfural-dehyde originating in the People's Republic of China.

*Published on 31 July.*

OJ C 208, 31.7.1993

1.3.82. Notice of initiation of an anti-dumping proceeding concerning imports of certain synthetic hand-knitting yarn from Turkey.

*Published on 4 August.*

OJ C 210, 4.8.1993

1.3.83. Notice of initiation of an anti-dumping proceeding concerning imports of ferro-silico-manganese originating in Russia, Ukraine, Georgia, Brazil and South Africa.

*Published on 4 August.*

OJ C 210, 4.8.1993

1.3.84. Notice of initiation of an anti-dumping proceeding concerning imports of sodium carbonate originating in the United States.

*Published on 6 August.*

OJ C 213, 6.8.1993

1.3.85. Notice relating to the anti-dumping proceeding concerning imports of fluorspar originating in the People's Republic of China.

**Reference:** Notice of initiation: OJ C 105, 25.4.1992; Bull. EC 4-1992, point 1.4.38

*Published on 4 August.* The proceeding is to be extended to fluorspar in powder form.

OJ C 210, 4.8.1993

1.3.86. Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2172/93 imposing provisional anti-dumping duties on imports of ethanalamine originating in the United States.

**Reference:** Notice of initiation: OJ C 201, 8.8.1992; Bull. EC 7/8-1992, point 1.4.74

*Adopted by the Commission on 30 July.*

OJ L 195, 4.8.1993

1.3.87. Commission Decision 93/479/EEC accepting undertakings offered in connection with the review of anti-dumping measures applicable to certain imports of monosodium glutamate originating in Indonesia, the Republic of Korea, Taiwan and Thailand.

**References:**

Definitive duty: OJ L 167, 30.6.1990; Bull. EC 6-1990, point 1.4.53, as last amended by

OJ L 299, 15.10.1992; Bull. EC 10-1992, point 1.4.60

Notice of initiation of the review: OJ C 286, 4.11.1992; Bull. EC 10-1992, point 1.4.66

*Adopted by the Commission on 6 August.*

OJ L 225, 4.9.1993

1.3.88. Notice of the impending expiry of an anti-dumping measure concerning imports of serial-impact fully formed (SIFF) character printers (daisy wheel) originating in Japan.

**Reference:** Definitive duty: OJ L 5, 7.1.1989; Bull. EC 1-1989, point 2.2.2

*Published on 9 July.*

OJ C 187, 9.7.1993

1.3.89. Notice of impending expiry of anti-dumping measures concerning imports of copper sulphate originating in Bulgaria and the former Soviet Union.

**Reference:** Definitive duty: OJ L 23, 27.1.1989; Bull. EC 1-1989, point 2.2.2

*Published on 29 July.*

OJ C 205, 29.7.1993

1.3.90. Notice of the impending expiry of certain anti-dumping measures concerning imports of urea originating in the United States of America, Austria, Hungary, Kuwait, Malaysia, Romania and the former Yugoslavia.

**References:**

Definitive duty: OJ L 52, 24.2.1989; Bull. EC 2-1989, point 2.2.3

Undertakings: OJ L 52, 24.2.1989; Bull. EC 2-1989, point 2.2.3

*Published on 27 August.*

OJ C 231, 27.8.1993

1.3.91. Notice of the impending expiry of certain anti-dumping measures concerning imports of video cassette recorders originating in Japan and the Republic of Korea.

**References:**

Definitive duty: OJ L 57, 28.2.1989; Bull. EC 2-1989, point 2.2.3

Undertakings: OJ L 57, 28.2.1989; Bull. EC 2-1989, point 2.2.3

*Published on 31 August.*

OJ C 235, 31.8.1993

1.3.92. Notice of expiry of certain anti-dumping measures concerning imports of oxalic acid originating in Taiwan and the Republic of Korea.

**References:**

Definitive duty: OJ L 184, 15.7.1988; Bull. EC 7/8-1988, point 2.2.11

Undertakings: OJ L 160, 28.6.1988; Bull. EC 6-1988, point 2.2.7

*Published on 8 July.*

OJ C 186, 8.7.1993

1.3.93. Notice of expiry of an anti-dumping measure concerning imports of electronic typewriters originating in Japan.

**Reference:** Termination of review: OJ L 157, 29.6.1993; Bull. EC 6-1993, point 1.3.65

*Published on 15 July.*

OJ C 191, 15.7.1993

1.3.94. Commission Decision 93/413/EEC terminating the anti-dumping proceeding concerning imports of compact-disc players originating in Taiwan, Singapore and Malaysia.

**Reference:** Notice of initiation: OJ C 148, 12.6.1992; Bull. EC 6-1992, point 1.4.55

*Adopted by the Commission on 19 July.*

OJ L 185, 28.7.1993

**Commission anti-subsidy measures**

1.3.95. Commission Decision 93/381/EEC accepting a modified version of the undertaking offered by the Royal Thai Government in connection with the countervailing duty proceeding concerning imports of ball-bearings with a greatest external diameter not exceeding 30 mm, originating in Thailand.

**References:**

Undertaking: OJ L 152, 16.6.1990; Bull. EC 6-1990, point 1.4.60

Reopening of proceeding: OJ C 182, 18.7.1992; Bull. EC 7/8-1992, point 1.4.88

Definitive duty on imports of ball-bearings originating in Thailand but exported to the Community from another country: OJ L 163, 6.7.1993; Bull. EC 6-1993, point 1.3.67

*Adopted by the Commission on 1 July.* This Decision to accept the undertaking concerns only ball-bearings originating in Thailand and directly exported to the Community, while ball-bearings originating in Thailand but exported to the Community from another country will be subject to a definitive countervailing duty.

OJ L 163, 6.7.1993

### Import arrangements

1.3.96. Commission Regulation (EEC) No 227/93 imposing quantitative restrictions on imports of unwrought aluminium originating in Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Russia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan, Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania.

**Reference:** Notice of initiation of investigation: OJ C 94, 3.4.1993; Bull. EC 4-1993, point 1.3.70

*Adopted by the Commission on 6 August.*

OJ L 198, 7.8.1993

### Treaties and trade agreements

1.3.97. Proposal for a Council Decision authorizing the automatic renewal or maintenance in force of provisions governing matters covered by the common commercial policy contained in the friendship, trade and navigation treaties and in trade agreements concluded between Member States and third countries.

**Proposal withdrawn:** COM(93) 210; Bull. EC 5-1993, point 1.3.68

*Withdrawal of proposal COM(93) 210 and presentation of a new proposal by the Commission on 9 July.* The Commission has ascertained that the bilateral friendship, trade and navigation treaties concluded by a number of

Member States with the United States might be incompatible with certain common policies. Since these treaties are mentioned in COM(93) 210, this proposal is withdrawn, and the Commission is presenting a new proposal, which excludes these treaties.

COM(93) 326

### Individual sectors

#### Steel

1.3.98. Council Regulation (EEC) No 1968/93 opening and providing for the administration of tariff quotas in respect of certain steel products originating in the Czech Republic and Slovakia imported into the Community.

**Commission proposal:** COM(93) 249; Bull. EC 5-1993, point 1.3.71

*Adopted by the Council on 19 July.*

OJ L 180, 23.7.1993

1.3.99. Commission Decision 1970/93/ECSC opening and providing for the administration of tariff quotas in respect of certain steel products originating in the Czech Republic and Slovakia imported into the Community.

**Commission draft:** Bull. EC 5-1993, point 1.3.70  
**ECSC Consultative Committee opinion:** Bull. EC 5-1993, point 1.3.70

*Assent given by the Council on 19 July.*

OJ C 210, 4.8.1993

*Formally adopted by the Commission on 19 July.*

OJ L 180, 23.7.1993

#### Textiles

1.3.100. Proposal for a Council Regulation amending Regulation (EEC) No 636/82 establishing economic outward processing arrangements applicable to certain textile and clothing products reimported into the Community after

working or processing in certain third countries.

**Regulation to be amended:** Council Regulation (EEC) No 636/82: OJ L 76, 20.3.1982; Bull. EC 3-1982, point 2.1.20, as last amended by the Act of Accession of Spain and Portugal: OJ L 302, 15.11.1985; Bull. EC 6-1985, points 1.1.1 to 1.1.10

**Proposal replaced:** COM(93) 10; Bull. EC 1/2-1993, point 1.3.61

*Adopted by the Commission on 13 July.* The aim is to make the outward processing arrangements for textiles compatible with the single market. The outward processing arrangements determine the conditions under which products may be reimported into the Community after working or processing in a third country. The proposal provides for two series of changes to the arrangements established by Regulation (EEC) No 636/82:

□ national quotas are to be replaced by Community quotas: the Commission has adopted the measures contained in proposal COM(93) 10;

□ the harmonization of certain rules for implementing the arrangements, in order to ensure their uniform application. The proposal specifies in particular the criteria for determining which firms qualify for the arrangements, the concept of 'like products' and the link which must exist between imports under the arrangements and production in the Community. The latter must as a rule account for at least 50% of the total turnover of the firms concerned.

COM(93) 259

*1.3.101.* Draft Agreements in the form of an exchange of letters between the Community and Armenia, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Russia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Ukraine on trade in textile products.

**Commission recommendation:** Bull. EC 1/2-1993, point 1.3.75

**Negotiating directives:** Bull. EC 3-1993, point 1.3.68

**Commission proposal on the conclusion of the Agreements:** OJ C 110, 20.4.1993; COM(93) 101; Bull. EC 3-1993, point 1.3.68

*The Council adopted Decisions to sign the Agreements, subject to their conclusion, on 19 July.* These Agreements provide for the acceptance of the obligations deriving from the textile agreement between the Community and the Soviet Union for the period from the break-up of the Soviet Union to 31 December 1992.

*1.3.102.* Draft Agreements between the Community and Belarus, Bulgaria, Hungary, Moldova, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, Ukraine and Viet Nam on trade in textile products.

*The Commission adopted a proposal for a Decision on the conclusion of the Agreements on 28 July.* The aim is to conclude new textile agreements, valid from 1993.

*1.3.103.* Draft textiles Agreement between the Community and Slovenia.

**Commission recommendation:** Bull. EC 5-1993, point 1.3.75

*The Council adopted negotiating directives on 12 July.*

### *Other products and services*

*1.3.104.* Draft Agreement between the Community and Russia on space launch services.

**Reference:** Visit by Sir Leon Brittan to Russia: Bull. EC 6-1993, point 1.3.20

*The Commission adopted a proposal for a Decision on the conclusion of the Agreement on 22 July.* It lays down the conditions for access by Russia to the market in space launch services. The Agreement was negotiated in June when Sir Leon Brittan visited Moscow.

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## International organizations and conferences

### General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade

*1.3.105.* Council conclusions on the Uruguay Round.

**References:**

Conclusions of the Copenhagen European Council: Bull. EC 6-1993, point I.9

Quadripartite meetings: Bull. EC 6-1993, point 1.3.33, and point 1.3.37 of this Bulletin

*Adopted by the Council (general affairs) on 2 July.*

'The Council heard an extensive report by the Commission on the present state of play in the Uruguay Round negotiations, and in particular on the current quadrilateral talks.

The Council took note of the comments made by delegations as to the parameters to be observed by the Community's negotiator in the ongoing negotiations.

It invited the Commission to continue the negotiations actively in keeping with the conclusions of the Copenhagen European Council and welcomed the Commission's intention to multilateralize the process as quickly as possible in Geneva after the G7 Summit, in order to ensure concrete contributions and meaningful participation by all contracting parties with a view to bringing the Uruguay Round to a successful conclusion by the end of the year.

The Council stressed the need for all major participants in the international trading system to refrain from unilateral or protectionist action which might stand in the way of a satisfactory conclusion of the Round as a whole.

It strongly endorsed the Commission's repeated condemnation of the latest United States steel measures and urged the Commission to make clear to the Administration that these latest steps were ill-founded and unacceptable and could have adverse repercussions for the conclusion of a multilateral steel agreement and consequently of the Uruguay Round.'

## **European Bank for Reconstruction and Development**

### *General matters*

1.3.106. Following the resignation of Mr Attali on 25 June, arrangements were made to elect a new president. In August the Governors elected Mr de Larosière, the present Governor of the Banque de France and a former Direc-

tor-General of the International Monetary Fund. The President's functions were exercised in the interim by Mr Freeman, the Bank's first Vice-President.

### *Financing*

#### **Bulgaria**

##### *Transit roads*

1.3.107. The Bank granted the Bulgarian Government a loan of ECU 35 million to upgrade the main roads for transit through Bulgaria, and in particular the trans-European motorway. The authorities will introduce tolls to cover part of the investment. The operation is being cofinanced by the EIB.

#### **Hungary**

##### *MKB (External Trade Bank)*

1.3.108. A loan equivalent to ECU 7.6 million was granted to MKB, Hungary's external trade bank, to bolster its financing of medium- and long-term loans. This operation takes the form of the joint management, with the Bayerische Landesbank, of a DM 100 million bond issue by the MKB, DM 15 million of it underwritten by the EBRD, a share it will hold until the bonds mature in five years.

#### **Poland**

##### *Caresbac*

1.3.109. The Bank took a holding of USD 2.5 million in Caresbac, a Polish investment fund. The fund will centre its activities on investment in small and medium-sized firms, particularly in the food-processing sector. Caresbac's principal shareholder is Care, a non-governmental organization.

## Romania

### *Bank of Bucharest*

1.3.110. The Bank took a USD 1 million share (and a conditional subscription of USD 2.5 million) in a Greek-Romanian joint venture, the Bank of Bucharest. The recipient will receive support and advice from Credit Bank of Greece, the majority shareholder, and give priority to business customers. The new bank's first projects involve trade between Romania and Greece.

### *Leventis*

1.3.111. The Bank granted a loan of USD 11 million to Bihon and Iasi, two joint ventures holding Coca-Cola franchises, for the bottling and distribution of soft drinks. The principal shareholder, Leventis, is one of Greece's largest drinks groups. This loan is to fund the purchase of machinery for two bottling plants and help set up a distribution network.

## Russia

### *Rehabilitation of oil fields in Western Siberia*

1.3.112. The Bank made a loan equivalent to ECU 145.3 million to Russia. The recipient is Purneftegas, an oil-production group in Western Siberia. The loan will enable it to fund 300 new oil wells and repair 100 more. Cofinanced by the World Bank, this project will receive technical assistance funded by the Netherlands.

## Regional projects

### *Dun & Bradstreet*

1.3.113. The Bank took a USD 3 million (30%) share in the capital of a subsidiary of Dun & Bradstreet in order to develop financial information services in Central and Eastern Europe.

## Human rights in the world

## Albania

1.3.114. Parliament resolution on Albania.

*Adopted on 15 July.* Parliament called on the Albanian Government to confirm its commitment to full cultural and religious autonomy for the Greek-speaking minority in Albania and to protect those wishing to exercise these rights. It called on the Governments of Greece and Albania to cooperate in a climate of mutual trust in order to establish integrated and coordinated cooperation at political, economic and cultural level. It applauded the work of Anastasios Yanoulatos, the Metropolitan of Tirana, whose efforts had already done much to resolve the crisis between the two countries and condemned extremism on both sides of the frontier.

OJ C 255, 20.9.1993

## Saudi Arabia

1.3.115. Parliament resolution on capital punishment in Saudi Arabia.

*Adopted on 15 July.* Parliament called on the authorities in Saudi Arabia to respect human rights, to grant those accused of ordinary offences fair trials, with legal assistance and the right to defence, and to put an end to public beheadings and amputations. It called on the foreign ministers meeting within the framework of European political cooperation to condemn Saudi Arabia's penal policy and urged them to make clear that public opinion in the Community abhorred executions for religious offences.

OJ C 255, 20.9.1993

## United States

1.3.116. Parliament resolution on executions in the United States.

*Adopted on 15 July.* Parliament deplored the fact that some States of the United States continue to execute those who, in the great

majority of countries still using the death penalty, would not be subject to execution owing to possible miscarriages of justice or the fact that they were minors or of diminished responsibility at the time of the crime.

OJ C 255, 20.9.1993

## Iran

*1.3.117.* Parliament resolution on the denial of human rights to the Baha'i community by the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

*Adopted on 15 July.* Parliament condemned all measures taken by the Iranian Government to attack and destroy the cultural roots of the Baha'i faith outside Iran and called on the authorities to ensure that such actions ceased forthwith. It called on the Council to warn the Iranian authorities that such action would stand in the way of any improvement in relations between Iran and the Community. The Commission was urged to raise this issue directly in its contacts with the Iranian authorities to ensure that they were fully aware of the international support for the Baha'i community.

OJ C 255, 20.9.1993

## Former Yugoslavia

*1.3.118.* Parliament resolution on the human rights situation in the former Yugoslavia.

*Adopted on 15 July.* Parliament believed the conflict and atrocities in Bosnia-Herzegovina to be the worst violation of human rights in Europe since the Second World War. It called on Member States and the Commission to respond positively to the request from the UN High Commissioner for Refugees and continue providing humanitarian assistance, and urged Member States to admit more refugees from Bosnia-Herzegovina. It called on the Council to do whatever was necessary to ensure the security of the 'safe havens' and on Member States and the CSCE to keep their observers in the Kosovo region to prevent the situation

there from worsening. It also expressed its solidarity with the Sakharov prize winner, Mr Demaci, who had gone on hunger strike to obtain the restoration of press freedom in Kosovo.

OJ C 255, 20.9.1993

## The Kurds

*1.3.119.* Parliament resolution on the human rights of the Kurdish people.

*Adopted on 15 July.* Parliament called on the Council and the foreign ministers meeting within the framework of European political cooperation to review with some urgency the violation of the Kurdish people's human, democratic and cultural rights and urged that vigorous representations be made to all the governments concerned to recognize the democratic and cultural rights of the Kurds within their countries.

OJ C 255, 20.9.1993

## Diplomatic relations

*1.3.120.* The following ambassadors, whose appointments took effect on 29 July, presented their letters of credence to the President of the Council and the President of the Commission:

- HE Mr Alberto A. Pedrosa, Head of Mission of the Republic of the Philippines to the EEC;
- HE Mr Zourab Abachidze, Head of Mission of the Republic of Georgia to the European Communities;
- HE Mr Terêncio Gregorio Alves, Head of Mission of the Republic of Cape Verde to the European Communities.

*1.3.121.* The Head of Mission of the Republic of Georgia is the first ambassador from that country to be accredited to the European Communities. This brings the number of diplomatic missions to 155.

## 4. Intergovernmental cooperation

### European political cooperation

*1.4.1.* The joint statements adopted and published in July and August are reproduced below in chronological order.

#### Haiti

*1.4.2.* The following joint statement was published in Brussels on 6 July:

'The Community and its Member States welcome the agreement which was reached in New York on 3 July 1993 between President Aristide and the Commander-in-Chief of the Haitian army and which paves the way for the restoration of constitutional order and the return of President Aristide to Haiti.

They congratulate both the UN and the OAS on the success represented by this agreement, and also Mr Dante Caputo, the special representative of the Secretaries-General of these two organizations.

The European Community and its Member States express their full support for this agreement. They urge all Haitian parties concerned to ensure that it is fully respected and implemented, so that a return to constitutional order takes place peacefully which would make it possible to lay the foundations for lasting national reconciliation.

The European Community and its Member States reaffirm their desire to resume cooperation relations with Haiti after the lifting of sanctions imposed by the Security Council.'

#### Estonia

*1.4.3.* The following joint statement was published in Brussels on 9 July:

'The Community and its Member States welcome the fact that the amendments made by the Estonian parliament to the law on aliens are in line with the recommendations of the Council of Europe, the

CSCE and the Community and its Member States and represent a substantial improvement of this law.

This political act is a clear indication of the attachment of Estonia to democratic principles and its commitment to political dialogue and compromise and non-confrontation with its communities and its neighbouring countries.

The Community and its Member States believe that this approach should be encouraged, the more so as it may serve as an example for other States faced with similar problems.

The Community and its Member States express the hope that the progress made in Estonia will result in a deepening of the dialogue, thereby allowing the other unresolved questions to be addressed.'

#### Burundi

*1.4.4.* The following joint statement on the investiture of the president elect was published in Brussels on 12 July:

'On the occasion of his investiture as President of the Republic of Burundi, the Community and its Member States address their congratulations to the President Elect, Mr Melchior Ndadaye, upon his election and their best wishes for every success in the high function he will henceforth be holding.

The Community and its Member States welcome with great satisfaction the exemplary process of democratization which has led to the recent presidential and general elections, and address a message of solidarity to the authorities and people of the Republic of Burundi.'

#### Belize

*1.4.5.* The following joint statement was published in Brussels on 12 July:

'The Community and its Member States are pleased that on 28 June Guatemala clearly and decisively reaffirmed its recognition of Belize and undertook to continue to tighten relations with that country. They consider that this reaffirmation will make an important contribution to regional stability and hope that relations between Guatemala and Belize



will continue to improve and result in a full and final solution to their territorial dispute.'

## Nigeria

1.4.6. The following joint statement was published in Brussels on 13 July:

'The Community and its Member States express their deep concern at the developments which have occurred in Nigeria since the government's decision to cancel the presidential elections of 12 June 1993. They are firmly convinced that a swift return to civil and democratic government is necessary.

After so many disappointing changes to the transitional programme, they would hope that the date of 27 August 1993 planned for the definitive handing-over of power to a civil regime will in fact be respected and that Nigeria will find the means of achieving this objective in a democratic and peaceful way.

In the mean time, the Community and its Member States have decided to adopt the following measures with regard to the present authorities of Nigeria:

- suspension of cooperation in the military sphere;
- restrictions on visas for members of the military or the security forces and their families;
- suspension of visits by members of the military;
- suspension of any further cooperation aid.

The position of the Community and its Member States will be regularly reviewed in the light of new developments in implementation of the transitional programme and in particular the respecting of the date of 27 August 1993 which has been fixed for transition to civil and democratic government.'

## Turkey

1.4.7. The following joint statement on the kidnapping of two British tourists was published in Brussels on 16 July:

'The Community and its Member States condemn the kidnapping of two British tourists in eastern Turkey on 6 July and demand their immediate and unconditional release.'

## Rwanda

1.4.8. The following joint statement was published in Brussels on 20 July:

'The Community and its Member States are concerned at the repeated delays in the signing of the Arusha Agreements.

In order to safeguard all that has been achieved in negotiations and keep up the impetus of the peace process, the Community and its Member States would urge the political leaders of both parties to finalize the Agreements as quickly as possible.

They are backing the continuing efforts of the Tanzanian Government to mediate in achieving the signing of the peace Agreements.'

## Myanmar (Burma)

1.4.9. The following joint statement was published in Brussels on 20 July:

'Pointing out that 20 July will mark the fourth anniversary of the detention of Mrs Aung San Suu Kyi in Rangoon, the Community and its Member States call upon the State Law and Order Restoration Council to lift the restrictions imposed on Mrs Aung San Suu Kyi immediately, and thus enable her to participate in the political process. We believe that this may open the way for national reconciliation in Burma and for the rapid formation of a democratically elected civilian government, reflecting the wishes of the Burmese people as expressed in the May 1990 elections.'

## Togo

1.4.10. The following joint statement was published in Brussels on 20 July:

'The Community and its Member States welcome the signing of the agreement of 11 July 1993 by the representative of the President of the Togolese Republic and COD II (Democratic Opposition Union), which prepares the way for reconciliation of the Togolese people and democracy. They would urge all the political forces in Togo to cooperate in the spirit of the agreement and to refrain from any act which might jeopardize implementation of the Ouagadougou agreement.

The Community and its Member States agree in principle to assist in the organization of the next elections.'

## Tajikistan

1.4.11. The following joint statement was published in Brussels on 23 July:

'The Community and its Member States condemn the current worsening of armed violence in Tajikistan, at its borders and in northern Afghanistan. They deplore the death of the numerous civil and military victims.

The Community and its Member States give great importance to stability in the region and express their attachment to the territorial integrity and sovereignty of Tajikistan. They call upon all the parties involved to show moderation in order to avoid internationalizing the conflict. They reiterate the importance of a strict compliance by all parties with CSCE principles.

As in their statement of 29 June 1993 condemning the banning of four opposition parties in Tajikistan, the Community and its Member States enjoin all the parties involved to initiate a dialogue, which is the sole means of achieving national reconciliation. They further call upon the authorities in Dushanbe to assist in the return and reintegration of Tajiks who have fled the civil war.

The Community and its Member States consider that a global, peaceful and definitive settlement to the civil war in Tajikistan can be achieved only through talks between the States directly concerned in the region, in conjunction with UN representatives on the spot and with the support of the CSCE. They encourage the UN Secretary-General and the Presidency-in-Office of the CSCE in their efforts to that end.'

## **Brazil**

1.4.12. The following joint statement on street children in Brazil was published in Brussels on 24 July:

'The Community and its Member States express their profound indignation about reports from Brazil according to which an undefined number of street children have been killed in tragic circumstances.

The Community and its Member States are confident that the Brazilian authorities will swiftly take all necessary measures to ensure that such events will not recur and that those guilty be punished.'

## **Lebanon**

1.4.13. The following joint statement was published in Brussels on 27 July:

'The European Community and its Member States are greatly concerned at the resurgence of violence

on the Lebanese-Israeli border, whether they concern operations by the Israeli army in Lebanon or attacks against Israel emanating from Lebanon. They firmly condemn once more all acts of violence whatever their origin.

They deeply regret the civilian casualties resulting from such violence and operations which have already caused the exodus of several thousand people. The civilian population throughout the region has a right to peace and security.

They call for an immediate stop to all such actions directed against the sovereignty of Lebanon, its territorial integrity and its independence and which threaten the peace process. They also call on all parties concerned to respect and cooperate with the UN forces in the region.

The European Community and its Member States recall that they have for many years called for the full implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 425.

The all-too-long years of violence and conflict have shown that the use of force and recourse to violence have brought neither a solution nor the prospect of peace for any of the parties involved.

They call on all parties to show restraint and to pursue intensively the peace process negotiations, which have reached a crucial phase. Only their successful conclusion will offer any hope of an untroubled future for this region and its sorely tried people.'

## **Turkey**

1.4.14. The following joint statement on the latest abduction by the PKK of European citizens in the east of Turkey was published in Brussels on 30 July:

'The European Community and its Member States, already outraged at the abduction of British tourists on 6 July 1993, condemn in the strongest terms the taking of four French nationals as hostages by the PKK on 24 July 1993 in the southern Lake Van region. They again demand the immediate and unconditional release of their citizens.'

## **Rwanda**

1.4.15. The following joint statement on the Arusha Agreements was published in Brussels on 5 August:

'The Community and its Member States warmly welcome the signing on 4 August 1993 of the Arusha Agreements.

These Agreements, signed by the President of the Rwandese Republic and the President of the Rwandese Patriotic Front, are the end result of long and laborious negotiations and constitute an appropriate basis on which to build a fair and lasting peace, to the benefit of all the countries of the subregion.

The Community and its Member States appreciate the work done by the parties in the interests of the Rwandese people. They pay tribute to the sustained diplomatic efforts of the Tanzanian mediator and to the actions of the Organization of African Unity, the United Nations Organization and the observers from Western and African governments.

They request all the parties concerned to ensure full compliance with and effective implementation of the Agreements concluded, in a climate of national reconciliation and of mutual confidence and tolerance. They stress that these Agreements must help to strengthen democracy and lead to free elections.

The Community and its Member States reaffirm their commitment to support the efforts of the Rwandese authorities and other partners and friends of Rwanda as part of the process of consolidating peace, restoring stability and security, and achieving economic and social development.'

## Congo

1.4.16. The following joint statement was published in Brussels on 24 August:

'The Community and its Member States welcome the agreement concluded on 4 August 1993 between the Congolese parties under the auspices of HE El Hadj Omar Bongo, President of the Gabonese Republic, and in the presence *inter alia* of Ambassador Mohamed Sahnoun, Special Envoy of the Organization of African Unity.

The European Community and its Member States would urge all parties to respect the agreement reached so that the political crisis can be resolved swiftly and it will then be possible to re-establish at the earliest opportunity the conditions needed to solve the serious economic and social problems together with the foundations for effective cooperation with external partners.

The European Community and its Member States have taken note of the requests concerning participation in the Arbitration Board and the committees responsible for the organization and monitoring of

elections, and several members are prepared to give a favourable response.'

## Turkey

1.4.17. The following joint statement on the kidnapping of tourists by the PKK was published in Brussels on 25 August:

'The Community and its Member States recall that they have strongly condemned the hostage taking by the PKK of four French citizens on 24 July, which followed the abduction of two British tourists on 6 July.

Although those nationals have been released, the PKK now claims responsibility for the kidnapping of two Italian nationals in eastern Turkey together with two Swiss citizens, while two German nationals and a New Zealander have been abducted and are still kept in captivity.

The Community and its Member States cannot but most strongly reiterate their condemnation of hostage taking as a repulsive and criminal practice which cannot be justified by any political motive or objective. The Community and its Member States demand the immediate and unconditional release of all hostages.'

## Nicaragua

1.4.18. The following joint statement was published in Brussels on 26 August:

'In the face of the dramatic events which have occurred in Nicaragua, the European Community and its Member States unreservedly condemn the use of violence for political ends, which jeopardizes the rule of law, and reiterate their support for the government of President Chamorro. They welcome the long-awaited freeing of the hostages.

The European Community and its Member States urge genuine national reconciliation and would impress upon all the political and social forces the need to combine their efforts in order to overcome their differences and work towards the strengthening of democracy and the necessary development of Nicaragua.'

## Middle East

1.4.19. The following joint statement on the Middle East peace process was published in Brussels on 31 August:

'The Israeli-Palestinian agreement in principle constitutes a historic step towards the establishment of peace in this sorely tried region.

The European Community and its Member States pay tribute to the vision and courage of the Israeli and Palestinian leaders who have managed to overcome numerous and thorny obstacles in order to lay the foundations for a better future for both their peoples. They are prepared to facilitate the implementation and success of this agreement.

The European Community and its Member States take this opportunity of reiterating their total support for the Middle East peace process, initiated in Madrid, with a view to it resulting, through full application of the relevant United Nations Security Council resolutions, in a global, just and lasting solution to the whole Israeli-Arab conflict.'

## Other intergovernmental cooperation

1.4.20. Parliament resolution on cooperation in the fields of justice and home affairs under

the Treaty on European Union (Title VI and other provisions).

*Adopted by Parliament on 15 July.* Parliament deplored the fact that consideration of matters in the fields of justice and home affairs had remained largely within the province of intergovernmental cooperation. It called for a policy to be developed in these areas that was more in line with the framework of the Treaty on European Union. Accordingly, Parliament proposed that the Commission departments responsible for the implementation and follow-up of Title VI of the Treaty be strengthened. It also called for an interinstitutional agreement to be established to enable Parliament to be represented in an observer capacity at certain intergovernmental meetings and for improvement of the procedures for providing information both to Parliament and to the public, in the interests of increased transparency in a sector of Community activity directly affecting citizens.

OJ C 255, 20.9.1993

# 5. Financing Community activities

## Budgets

### General budget

#### *Budgetary procedures*

#### 1994 financial year

##### 1.5.1. Draft budget for 1994.

**Approval of preliminary draft by Commission:**  
Bull. EC 4-1993, point 1.5.1

**Commission proposal:** COM(93) 400; Bull. EC 6-1993, point 1.5.3

*Adopted by the Council (budgets) on 22 July.* This draft provides for total expenditure of ECU 72 407 million in commitment appropriations, 4.8% more than in the 1993 budget, and of ECU 69 011 million in payment appropriations, a rise of 5.3%. The increase is divided unevenly between compulsory expenditure, which rises by 7.6% in commitment and payment appropriations, and non-compulsory expenditure, for which the increase is only 1.7% for commitment appropriations and 1.4% for payment appropriations, i.e. less than half the maximum rate of increase.

About half the expenditure is for agriculture (ECU 36 465 million), while structural operations are allocated ECU 23 176 million in commitment appropriations and ECU 21 304 million in payment appropriations.

The Council also made substantial cuts in the appropriations in the preliminary draft budget for internal policies (in particular research, consumer protection and education), reducing commitment appropriations to ECU 3 638 million and payment appropriations to ECU 3 350 million for this category of expenditure. External action is allocated ECU 4 020 million in commitment appropriations and ECU 2 884 million in payment appropriations; of this

total, the PHARE and TACIS programmes account for ECU 1 550 million in commitment appropriations and ECU 870 million in payment appropriations.

ECU 3 758 million is also provided for the administrative expenditure of the institutions, 5.2% more overall than in 1993. The increase is 5% for the Council, 5.7% for Parliament and 3% for the other institutions, including the Commission.

### Financial Regulation

1.5.2. Proposal for a Council Regulation amending the Financial Regulation of 21 December 1977 applicable to the general budget of the European Communities.

**Regulation to be amended:** Financial Regulation of 21 December 1977 applicable to the general budget of the European Communities: OJ L 356, 31.12.1977, as last amended by Regulation (Euratom, ECSC, EEC) No 610/90: OJ L 70, 16.3.1990; Bull. EC 3-1990, point 1.4.6

**Reference:** Proposals for Council Regulations amending the Financial Regulation of 21 December 1977 applicable to the general budget of the European Communities: OJ C 254, 1.10.1992; COM(92) 358; Bull. EC 9-1992, point 1.5.3; OJ C 68, 11.3.1993; COM(93) 20; Bull. EC 1/2-1993, point 1.5.4

*Adopted by the Commission on 16 July.* This proposal supplements two proposals which are currently pending before the Council and which incorporate the effects of the revision of the Treaties decided by the Maastricht European Council and the agreement on the European Economic Area (COM(92) 358) and adjust certain provisions of the Financial Regulation in the light of the decisions taken at the Edinburgh European Council (COM(93) 20).

It also makes a number of basically technical changes to improve the conditions in which the

budget is implemented, in particular as regards the requirements of control and accounting.

OJ C 221, 17.8.1993; COM(93) 328

## Financial operations

### General matters

*1.5.3. Commission report on the borrowing and lending activities of the Community in 1992. Commission report on the rate of utilization of the New Community Instrument (second half of 1992).*

**Reference:** Conclusions of the Edinburgh European Council: Bull. EC 12-1992, points I.45 to I.72

**Previous report:** Bull. EC 7/8-1992, point 1.6.6

*Adopted on 28 July.* These two reports, sent to the Council and Parliament, contained the following salient points.

Uncertainty over the economic situation and the high level of interest rates curbed demand for funding. Borrowing by the Community institutions totalled ECU 15.7 billion in 1992, a fall of 7% compared with 1991, and the Community's share of borrowing in the OECD area fell. However, it fell less sharply than ecu-denominated issues, which were hit harder by the troubles of the European Monetary System in the second half of the year. Taking account of redemptions and cancellations, the amount of borrowing outstanding at 31 December 1992 was ECU 83.8 billion, compared with ECU 74.9 billion in 1991.

As regards lending, the fall-off in economic activity in 1992, which worsened sharply in the second half of the year, curbed investment and demand for credit. Real investment fell in the Community as a whole (-0.3%); the most marked falls were recorded in France (-1.5%), Spain (-2.0%) and Denmark (-8.3%). Medium- and long-term international bank lending to Community countries accordingly declined by some 4% compared with 1991. In

view of this unfavourable economic situation and the threat to employment, the European Council decided to draw up a coordinated programme for economic recovery in Europe. Despite this, on the whole, difficult situation, EIB activity in support of the internal objectives of the Community increased. In 1992 loans signed for projects in the Community totalled ECU 16.1 billion, an increase of 12% compared with 1991. The bulk of the projects was financed through individual loans, which accounted for almost 80% of the total.

ECSC lending totalled ECU 1 486.2 million, an increase of 7.5% on 1991. This increase in the volume of lending was due to the scale of the funding provided for large-scale infrastructure projects that consume Community steel and a number of large-scale industrial investment projects.

As activities under the New Community Instrument could not be continued under EIB management, no new operations were undertaken in 1992.

Still at the internal level, Italy requested that the facility providing medium-term financial assistance for balances of payments be activated as a result of upheavals on the foreign-exchange market. It was granted an ECU 8 billion loan to be disbursed in four tranches from February 1993. Greece did not request payment of the remaining tranches of the ECU 2.2 billion loan it had been granted in 1991. Taking into account earlier loans and repayments made, the total amount of loans outstanding under this facility stood at ECU 1.88 billion at 31 December 1992.

As regards lending outside the Community, assistance to the countries of Central and Eastern Europe continued in the form of balance-of-payments and structural-adjustment support loans. In 1992 actual payments made in respect of the loans approved in 1991 totalled ECU 705 million and the second tranche of the second loan to Hungary (ECU 80 million) will probably be released in 1993. In 1992 the Commission also divided up the ECU 1 250 million granted to the former Soviet Union and released ECU 1 023 million for the new independent States.

The EIB also continued to participate actively in the cooperation policy pursued by the Community. In the African, Caribbean and Pacific countries and the overseas countries and territories (ACP-OCTs), the EIB provided assistance amounting to ECU 252 million: ECU 131 million of loans from its own resources and ECU 121 million of risk capital from budgetary resources under mandate from and on behalf of the Community. In the countries of the Mediterranean basin, lending totalled ECU 321 million. In the Central and East European countries, EIB lending activity, which was extended to Bulgaria and to the Czech Republic and Slovakia, amounted to ECU 320 million.

Finally, the EBRD, in which the Community operates in its own right together with the EIB and the Member States, provided a series of loans totalling ECU 781 million together with participating interests worth ECU 98 million in enterprises in the countries eligible. Disbursements based on the lending commitments amounted to ECU 125 million.

COM(93) 383

## Loans raised

1.5.4. In July the Commission contracted:

on behalf of the ECSC, a number of private placings in marks and sterling, for the equivalent of ECU 45.5 million;

on behalf of the EEC, an ECU 50 million seven-year bank loan at 6.75%.

1.5.5. The Commission did not contract any borrowings in August.

## Loans granted

1.5.6. Acting under Articles 54 and 56 of the ECSC Treaty, the Commission granted loans totalling ECU 6.5 million in July.

Industrial loans: no industrial loans (Article 54) were made.

Conversion loans: conversion loans (Article 56) totalling ECU 5.4 million were made to France, Belgium and Spain.

Workers' housing: loans totalling ECU 1.1 million were granted for steelworkers and mineworkers in Germany and Italy.

1.5.7. Acting under Articles 54 and 56 of the ECSC Treaty, the Commission granted loans totalling ECU 44.2 million in August.

Industrial loans: no industrial loans (Article 54) were made.

Conversion loans: conversion loans (Article 56) totalling ECU 44.2 million were made to the United Kingdom.

Workers' housing: loans totalling ECU 0.03 million were granted for steelworkers and mineworkers in Germany.

## 6. Community institutions

### Parliament

#### Strasbourg, 12 to 16 July

1.6.1. The July part-session was marked by two important debates, one on the programme of the Council Presidency and the other on free movement and immigration. On the legislative front, Parliament adopted its opinions on the reform of the Structural Funds.

The House heard a statement by Mr Claes, Belgian Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs and President of the Council. Mr Claes first reminded Members that the Treaty on European Union provided a reference framework and a range of new instruments to meet the challenge of what was a particularly difficult period, and then went on to present the broad thrust of the Belgian programme for the Council Presidency.

The Council will be concentrating on European citizenship, with particular reference to voting rights for Community nationals and the replacement of internal border controls by a uniform procedure at external borders. The prosperity and security of the European citizen will also be high on the agenda. Looking back to the analysis of the unemployment problem made at the Copenhagen European Council by Mr Delors, President of the Commission, and forward to the White Paper to be prepared by the Commission on a long-term strategy to promote growth and employment, the aim will be to pursue an active policy to create jobs based on training and to put forward new proposals relating to the organization of work and mobility. The key role to be given to the environment directives, the launching of the second stage of economic and monetary union (EMU), the revitalization of the Social Charter and the Social Protocol, the conclusion of the Uruguay Round, and the application of the

principle of reciprocity to trade with the Community's industrialized partners all form an integral part of this prosperity. And on the security and external relations front the aim will be to organize the joint action provided for by the Treaty on European Union as a new form of cooperation between the Member States, to conduct parallel negotiations with the countries applying for membership on the basis of the *acquis communautaire*, to intensify relations with Central and Eastern Europe, to draw up balanced Euro-Maghreb agreements and to make the principle of respect for human rights a vital component of development aid. The Belgian Presidency will also focus on institutional development, attempting to avoid interinstitutional conflict and using its initiative to implement the common foreign and security policy as well as cooperation in the field of justice and home affairs.

During the ensuing debates, Parliament stressed the positive nature of the programme, emphasizing the importance of the social aspects and the need to launch the second stage of EMU and making concrete proposals to that end. The possibility of convening a special summit was also raised.

Following the compromise reached at the conciliation meeting between Parliament, the Commission and the Council, the House delivered its opinion at second reading on the proposal for a coordination Regulation (→ point 1.2.116) and the proposal for an ERDF Regulation (→ point 1.2.117). Under the consultation procedure it also adopted four other proposals for Regulations which complete the reform of the Structural Funds package (→ points 1.2.115 and 1.2.118 to 1.2.120), on which the final vote had been deferred at the June part-session. During the debate the speakers commended the constructive attitude of the three institutions, which had enabled a generally positive compromise to be worked out. Mr Claes expressed his satisfaction at the outcome of what had been a difficult balancing



act which, he underlined, reflected the concerns of Parliament, notably with regard to its own role and to partnership, the taking into account of environmental aspects, transparency, monitoring, assessment and the eligibility of certain regions. Mr Millan, for the Commission, paid tribute to Parliament and to the Danish and Belgian Presidencies, thanks to which it had been possible to reach a satisfactory agreement within the given time. He underlined that, as part of a code of conduct on the provisions for implementing the Structural Funds, the Commission has undertaken to work more closely with Parliament, which will be fully associated with examination of the Green Paper on the Community initiatives.

The problems relating to immigration and the free movement of persons were the subject of a lively debate, during which Parliament expressed dissatisfaction at the delay in implementing a policy on immigration and at the failure to apply Article 8a of the Treaty on the free movement of persons. Emphasizing the progress made, Mr Claes reminded the House that immigration has hitherto been dealt with within the framework of intergovernmental cooperation. Mr Flynn and Mr Vanni d'Archirafi, Members of the Commission, also took the floor: Mr Flynn referred to the Commission communications on immigration and asylum and expressed support for a comprehensive policy on immigration; and Mr Vanni d'Archirafi stated that implementation of the practical aspects of the Schengen Agreement was well under way. At the end of the debates, Parliament adopted two resolutions, one on immigration (→ point 1.2.17) and the other on the free movement of persons (→ point 1.2.16), in which it instructed its President to initiate proceedings against the Commission for failure to act.

In the field of external relations Mr Claes, President of the Council, and Mr Christophersen and Sir Leon Brittan, Vice-Presidents of the Commission, briefed the House on the conclusions of the Tokyo Summit, informing Members that the results exceeded expectations. At the end of the debate Parliament adopted resolutions on the results of the Summit (→ point 1.3.39) and on the cultural aspects of GATT (→ point 1.2.198). It also

delivered opinions on a proposal for a Regulation relating to TACIS, which it rejected (→ point 1.3.15), and on two proposals for Decisions on framework cooperation Agreements with the Andean Pact and with other Latin American countries (→ points 1.3.50 and 1.3.49). It adopted resolutions on enlargement (→ point 1.3.1), on cultural cooperation with the United States (→ point 1.2.201) and on relations between the Community and the independent States of the former Soviet Union (→ point 1.3.19).

On the institutional front Parliament decided on the dates for its 1994 session. Ten part-sessions are to be held in Strasbourg and four additional part-sessions in Brussels.

In the field of human rights Parliament adopted resolutions on human rights, democracy and development (→ point 1.3.56) and, more specifically, on the human rights situation in Albania and in the former Yugoslavia, the Kurdish people, the Baha'i community, capital punishment in Saudi Arabia and executions in the United States (→ points 1.3.114 to 1.3.119). It also adopted a resolution on progress towards democracy in South Africa (→ point 1.3.43), two resolutions on the US attack on Baghdad and on the need to respect the Security Council resolutions on Iraq (→ points 1.3.36 and 1.3.34), and three resolutions on international terrorism, one on the PKK terrorist campaign (→ point 1.3.29), one on the attacks against personnel from Western NGOs in Iraqi Kurdistan (→ point 1.3.35) and one on the recent attack by Palestinian extremists (→ point 1.3.27).

Under the consultation procedure, on the agricultural front Parliament delivered its opinion on four proposals for Regulations on aid to hop producers (→ point 1.2.161), compensation for certain producers of milk or milk products (→ point 1.2.166), the granting of permanent abandonment premiums in respect of wine-growing areas (→ point 1.2.157) and part-financing of the system to encourage the set-aside of arable land (→ point 1.2.168), and on a proposal for a Directive on protective measures against the introduction into the Community of organisms harmful to plants or plant products (→ point 1.2.11). It also deliv-

ered opinions on a proposal for a Regulation harmonizing various technical measures in Mediterranean fisheries (→ point 1.2.181), on a proposal for a Directive on the technology initiative TIDE (→ point 1.2.192) and on two proposals for Decisions, one on vessels carrying dangerous goods (→ point 1.2.103) and the other amending the agreement between the European Economic Community, the Kingdom of Norway and the Kingdom of Sweden on civil aviation (→ point 1.2.107).

Under the cooperation procedure, Parliament delivered its opinion at first reading on four proposals for Directives on the safety of workers on means of transport (→ point 1.2.141), the right of residence for students (→ point 1.2.18), contracts relating to the utilization of immovable property on a time-share basis (→ point 1.2.113), and noise emitted by earthmoving machinery (→ point 1.2.145). It delivered its opinion at second reading on two proposals for Directives on the protection of workers against biological agents (→ point 1.2.140) and copyright (→ point 1.2.23), and on a proposal for a Directive and a proposal for a Decision on conformity marking (→ point 1.2.21). The report on the labelling of foodstuffs which should have been the subject of an opinion at first reading was referred back to committee.

Parliament adopted several resolutions on structural policy, with particular reference to implementation of the reform of the Structural Funds in 1991 (→ point 1.2.121), the Community support framework for the five new *Länder* of the Federal Republic of Germany and restructuring in East Germany (→ points 1.2.136 and 1.2.135), energy planning at regional level (→ point 1.2.99) and the Konver programme (→ point 1.2.128). In the field of education resolutions were passed on distance learning in the European Community (→ point 1.2.91) and on the Commission memorandum on higher education (→ point 1.2.90). Parliament delivered its opinions on combating poverty and social exclusion (→ point 1.2.138), cooperation in the fields of justice and home affairs (→ point 1.4.20), the second report of the Committee of Governors of the Central Banks (→ point 1.2.26), the storage, transport and reprocessing of spent nuclear fuels

(→ point 1.2.147), the difficult situation of farmers with military service obligations (→ point 1.2.148) and the serious incidents in the south of France (→ point 1.2.153). On the fisheries front it adopted a resolution on the application of the Act of Accession of Spain and Portugal (→ point 1.2.180) and delivered its opinion on the Protocol concluded with Senegal (→ point 1.2.186).

Report of proceedings:  
OJ Annex 3-432

Full text of opinions and resolutions:  
OJ C 255, 20.9.1993

## Council

### Extraordinary meeting

1.6.2. General affairs (Brussels, 2 and 3 July).

*President:* Mr Claes, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

*Commission:* Mr Delors, Sir Leon Brittan, Mr Flynn and Mr Millan.

### Main items

□ Uruguay Round: conclusions adopted (→ point 1.3.105).

□ Reform of the Structural Funds: common position on two proposals for Regulations adopted (→ points 1.2.116 and 1.2.117) and four proposals for Regulations agreed (→ points 1.2.115 and 1.2.118 to 1.2.120).

### 1678th meeting

1.6.3. Economic and financial affairs (Brussels, 12 July).

*Previous meeting:* Bull. EC 6-1993, point 1.6.4

*President:* Mr Maystadt, Belgian Minister for Finance.

*Commission:* Mr Delors, Mr Christophersen and Mrs Scrivener.

*Main items*

- Economic situation in the Community: examined (→ point 1.2.24).
- United Kingdom convergence programme: conclusions adopted (→ point 1.2.25).

*Other business*

- Western Economic Summit: Council briefed.
- Follow-up to Copenhagen European Council: exchange of views.
- Increase in travellers' duty-free allowances: discussed.

**1679th meeting**

*1.6.4. General affairs (Brussels, 19 and 20 July).*

**Previous meeting:** Bull. EC 6-1993, point 1.6.6

**President:** Mr Claes, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

**Commission:** Mr Delors, Sir Leon Brittan, Mr van den Broek, Mr Marín, Mr Pinheiro, Mr Flynn, Mr Millan and Mr Vanni d'Archirafi.

*Main items*

- Reform of Structural Funds: six Regulations adopted (→ points 1.2.114 to 1.2.120).
- Applications for membership by Cyprus and Malta: conclusions adopted (→ point 1.3.2).
- Relations with Slovenia: Decision concluding the economic and commercial cooperation Agreement (→ point 1.3.25), the Protocol concerning financial cooperation (→ point 1.3.26) and the transport agreement (→ point 1.2.108) adopted and assent given to the conclusion by the Commission of the ECSC Agreement (→ point 1.3.24).
- Relations with the former Soviet Union — TACIS: Regulation adopted (→ point 1.3.15).

*Other business*

- Relations with Parliament: exchange of views.
- Voting rights and eligibility for Parliament elections: general discussion.
- Former Yugoslavia: exchange of views.
- Somalia: exchange of views.
- Pact on stability in Europe: working party set up.
- Export controls on certain dual-use goods and technologies: progress report.
- Uruguay Round: progress report on negotiations.
- Relations with the ACP States: discussed.
- Western Economic Summit: reports presented.
- EC-Japan Summit: reports presented.
- Relations with Tunisia: discussed.

**1680th meeting**

*1.6.5. Agriculture (Brussels, 19 July).*

**Previous meeting:** Bull. EC 6-1993, point 1.6.9

**President:** Mr Bourgeois, Belgian Minister for Agriculture.

**Commission:** Mr Steichen.

*Main items*

- Special reference quantity for certain milk producers (SLOM III): Regulation adopted (→ point 1.2.165).
- Offer of compensation to certain milk producers: proposal for a Regulation agreed (→ point 1.2.166).
- Standard qualities for cereals: Regulation adopted (→ point 1.2.151).
- Feedingsuffs intended for particular nutritional purposes: proposal for a Directive agreed (→ point 1.2.15).

*Other business*

- Grant of agrimonetary aid: exchange of views.
- Uruguay Round — Agricultural aspects: progress report.
- Control of residues in meat: discussed in detail.
- Funding of programmes to combat certain diseases in the veterinary sector: wide-ranging debate and conclusions of the Presidency.
- Protection of animals during transport: exchange of views.
- Animal protection: discussed.

**1681st meeting**

1.6.6. Budget (Brussels, 22 July).

**Previous meeting:** Bull. EC 1-1992, point 1.7.8

**President:** Mrs Offeciers-Van de Wiele, Belgian Minister for the Budget.

**Commission:** Mr Schmidhuber.

*Main items*

- 1994 budgetary procedure: draft budget established (→ point 1.5.1).

*Other business*

- Preliminary draft supplementary and amending budget No 1/93: examined.
- Treatment of revenue shortfalls in relation to the own-resources ceiling: communication presented by the Commission.

## Commission

### Monitoring the application of Community law

1.6.7. Tenth annual report on Commission monitoring of the application of Community law (1992).

**Previous report:** COM(92) 136; Bull. EC 3-1992, point 1.6.9

**Reference:** White Paper on completing the internal market: COM(85) 310; Bull. EC 6-1985, points 1.3.1 to 1.3.9

*Published in the Official Journal on 30 August.* In its report, which was adopted on 28 April and contains a sector-by-sector analysis, lists of infringements of the Treaties and of regulations, and a survey on the implementation of directives, the Commission takes stock of the application of Community law by the Member States during 1992. The aggregate rate of implementation of directives for all areas combined was 91%. By 31 December most of the measures set out in the White Paper (except the abolition of checks on individuals at internal frontiers) had been implemented by the Member States.

The Commission also reviews the infringement procedures initiated in 1992. There was an increase in the total number of letters of formal notice, largely because of the number of directives falling due in the course of the year for which implementing measures were not notified in time. But the total number of reasoned opinions fell sharply, providing evidence of the determination of the Member States to rectify omissions before the end of the year. The number of cases referred to the Court of Justice remained very low, highlighting the fact that many cases are settled without the need for court proceedings, the final stage in infringement procedures.

OJ C 233, 30.8.1993; COM(93) 320

### Withdrawal of proposals

1.6.8. Commission decision on the withdrawal of obsolete proposals.

*Adopted on 28 July.* The decision withdrawing proposals on the grounds of obsolescence does not include the proposals which the Commission intends to withdraw in accordance with the principle of subsidiarity.

## Proposals adopted

1.6.9. The Commission adopted a proposal for a Regulation and a proposal for a Directive on legal protection for designs (→ point 1.2.21). It also adopted draft proposals for Regulations and for a Decision on the implementation of Stage II of economic and monetary union (→ point 1.2.28) and proposals for Decisions and Regulations relating to trade concessions for the countries of Central Europe (→ point 1.3.10). Finally, the Commission adopted a proposal for a Regulation laying down measures to prohibit the release for free circulation, export or transit of counterfeit and pirated goods (→ point 1.3.64).

## Communications, green papers and reports

1.6.10. The Commission adopted a communication on the protection of animals (→ point 1.2.8). It also adopted a communication on the implementation of Stage II of economic and monetary union (→ point 1.2.28). On the consumer front it adopted a communication on the second three-year action plan (1993-95) (→ point 1.2.111). It also adopted a report on employment in Europe in 1993 (→ point 1.2.137). With regard to the common agricultural policy it adopted a communication on the development and future of wine sector policy (→ point 1.2.156). Finally, it adopted a communication on trade concessions for the countries of Central Europe (→ point 1.3.10).

## Other decisions

1.6.11. The Commission adopted general guidelines for assistance under the PHARE programme for 1993 to 1997 (→ point 1.3.6) and a recommendation for a Council Decision on a proposed framework agreement with Viet Nam (→ point 1.3.47).

## Community lawcourts

### Court of Justice

1.6.12. Decisions given by the Courts are covered in the Bulletin for the month in which they are reported in the Official Journal. The operative part of the main decisions is reproduced; other decisions are simply listed by field and legal basis. Decisions in disputes between the Community and its staff are not reported.

### Main decisions

#### Agriculture

##### *Article 173 of the EEC Treaty*

□ 29.6.1993: Case C-280/93R *Germany v Council*

The application is dismissed.

(Application for interim measures enabling Germany to authorize, until the Court has given judgment in the main proceedings, the importation, free of customs duty and in the same annual quantities as in 1992, of bananas originating in third countries within the meaning of Council Regulation (EEC) No 404/93 of 13 February 1993 on the common organization of the market in bananas.)

OJ C 199, 23.7.1993

□ 7.7.1993: Case C-217/91 *Spain v Commission*

The application is dismissed.

(Application for annulment of the second subparagraph of Article 7a(3) of Commission Regulation (EEC) No 1014/90 of 24 April 1990 laying down detailed implementing rules on the definition, description and presentation of spirit drinks, as amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1781/91 of 19 June 1991.)

OJ C 211, 5.8.1993

## Free movement of persons, companies and services

### Article 177 of the EEC Treaty

□ 13.7.1993: Case C-330/91 *The Queen v Inland Revenue Commissioners, ex parte Commerzbank*

Articles 52 and 58 of the Treaty prevent the legislation of a Member State from granting repayment supplement on overpaid tax to companies which are resident for tax purposes in that State whilst refusing the supplement to companies resident for tax purposes in another Member State. The fact that the latter would not have been exempt from tax if they had been resident in that State is of no relevance in that regard.

OJ C 211, 5.8.1993

## Free movement of workers and social policy

### Article 177 of the EEC Treaty

□ 1.7.1993: Case C-154/92 *van Cant v Rijksdienst voor pensioenen*

Articles 4(1) and 7(1) of Council Directive 79/7/EEC of 19 December 1978 on the progressive implementation of the principle of equal treatment for men and women in matters of social security preclude national legislation which permits male and female workers to retire at identical ages from maintaining in the method for calculating the pension a difference depending on sex, such difference being linked to the difference in retirement age which existed under the previous legislation.

Article 4(1) of Directive 79/7/EEC may be relied on as from 23 December 1984 by individuals before national courts in order to preclude the application of any national provision inconsistent with that Article.

Where there has been an infringement of Article 4(1) of Directive 79/7/EEC, the disadvantaged group is entitled to have the same rules applied to it as are applied to the advantaged group in the same situation, since failing correct implementation of the Directive those rules remain the only valid point of reference.

OJ C 204, 28.7.1993

## Competition

### Article 173 of the EEC Treaty

□ 16.6.1993: Case C-325/91 *France v Commission*

The Commission communication to the Member States (application of Articles 92 and 93 of the EEC Treaty and of Article 5 of Commission Directive 80/723/EEC to public undertakings in the manufacturing sector) is annulled.

OJ C 189, 13.7.1993

## State aid

### Article 173 of the EEC Treaty

□ 15.6.1993: Case C-225/91 *Matra v Commission*

The application is dismissed.

(Application for annulment of the Commission's decision, notified on 16 July 1991 to the Portuguese authorities and on 30 July 1991 to Matra SA, not to raise any objection to the planned Portuguese aid for a joint venture between Ford of Europe and Volkswagen AG setting up a manufacturing unit for multipurpose vehicles at Setúbal (Portugal).)

OJ C 189, 13.7.1993

## External relations

### Article 177 of the EEC Treaty

□ 1.7.1993: Case C-207/91 *Eurim-Pharm v Bundesgesundheitsamt*

Articles 13 and 20 of the Agreement between the European Economic Community and the Republic of Austria, concluded and approved on behalf of the Community by Council Regulation (EEC) No 2836/72 of 19 December 1972, must be interpreted as precluding the health authority of a Member State from making the marketing authorization for a pharmaceutical product originating in Austria, identical in all respects to a pharmaceutical product already authorized by that health authority, subject to the condition that the parallel importer submit documents already made available to that authority

by the manufacturer of the pharmaceutical product at the time of the first request for a marketing authorization.

OJ C 204, 28.7.1993

□ 1.7.1993: Case C-312/91 *Criminal proceedings against Lo Presti*

The first paragraph of Article 18 of the Agreement between the European Economic Community and the Republic of Austria, signed in Brussels on 22 July 1972, concluded and approved, in the name of the Community, by Council Regulation (EEC) No 2836/72 of 19 December 1972 must be interpreted, unlike Article 95 of the EEC Treaty, as meaning that national rules punishing offences concerning VAT on importation more severely than those concerning VAT on domestic sales of goods are not incompatible with that provision of the Agreement, even if that difference is disproportionate to the dissimilarity between the two categories of offence.

OJ C 204, 28.7.1993

### Institutional matters

#### *Article 173 of the EEC Treaty*

□ 30.6.1993: Joined Cases C-181/91 *Parliament v Council* and C-248/91 *Parliament v Commission*

The applications are inadmissible.

(Application for annulment of the act adopted at the 1487th meeting of the Council on the grant of special aid for Bangladesh.)

(Application for annulment of the budgetary implementation measures taken by the Commission on the basis of the act adopted at the 1487th meeting of the Council on special aid for Bangladesh.)

OJ C 199, 23.7.1993

### Consumer protection

#### *Article 177 of the EEC Treaty*

□ 22.6.1993: Case C-11/92 *The Queen v Secretary of State for Health, ex parte Gallaher Limited and Others*

Articles 3(3) and 4(4) of Council Directive 89/622/EEC of 13 November 1989 on the approximation of the laws, regulations and administrative provisions of the Member States concerning the labelling of tobacco products are to be interpreted as allowing the Member States to require, so far as domestic production is concerned, that the indications of tar and nicotine yields provided for in Article 3 of that Directive and the general and specific warnings provided for in Article 4 be printed on cigarette packets so as to cover at least 6% of each of the relevant surface areas.

OJ C 196, 20.7.1993

### Infringements

#### *Article 169 of the EEC Treaty*

□ 22.6.1993: Case C-243/89 *Commission v Denmark*

Since Aktieselskabet Storebaeltsforbindelsen has invited to tender on the basis of a condition requiring the use to the greatest possible extent of Danish materials, consumer goods, labour and equipment, and the negotiations were conducted with the selected consortium on the basis of a tender which did not comply with the general conditions, the Kingdom of Denmark has failed to fulfil its obligations under Community law and in particular violated Articles 30, 48 and 59 of the EEC Treaty as well as Council Directive 71/305/EEC.

OJ C 189, 13.7.1993

□ 14.7.1993: Case C-56/90 *Commission v United Kingdom*

By failing to take all the necessary measures to ensure that the quality of the bathing waters in Blackpool and those adjacent to Southport conforms to the limit values set in accordance with Article 3 of Council Directive 76/160/EEC of 8 December 1975 concerning the quality of bathing water, the United Kingdom has failed to fulfil its obligations under the EEC Treaty.

OJ C 222, 18.8.1993

### Protocol on the privileges and immunities of the European Communities

#### *Article 177 of the EEC Treaty*

□ 17.6.1993: Case C-88/92 *van Rosendaal v Staatssecretaris van Financiën*

Article 14 of the Protocol on the privileges and immunities of the European Communities must be interpreted as meaning that it does not give an official of the Communities a choice as to the establishment of his domicile for tax purposes and that an official's intention, before his entry into the service of the Communities, to transfer his domicile to the Member State of the place of performance of his duties cannot be taken into account for the purpose of considering whether he has established his residence solely on account of the performance of his duties unless the official adduces evidence that he had already taken steps to carry out the transfer of his domicile independently of his entry into the service of the Communities.

OJ C 189, 13.7.1993

### Other decisions

#### Customs Union

##### Article 173 of the EEC Treaty

□ 6.7.1993: Joined Cases C-121/91 and C-122/91 *CT Control (Rotterdam) and JCT Benelux v Commission*

OJ C 209, 3.8.1993

##### Article 177 of the EEC Treaty

□ 1.7.1993: Case C-108/92 *Astro-Med v Oberfinanzdirektion Berlin*

OJ C 203, 27.7.1993

#### Agriculture

##### Article 173 of the EEC Treaty

□ 15.6.1993: Case C-213/91 *Abertal SAT v Commission*

OJ C 189, 13.7.1993

□ 15.6.1993: Case C-264/91 *Abertal SAT v Council*

OJ C 189, 13.7.1993

□ 21.6.1993: Case C-256/93 *Pacific Fruit Company v Council and Commission*

OJ C 215, 10.8.1993

□ 21.6.1993: Case C-257/93 *Van Parijs and Others v Council and Commission*

OJ C 215, 10.8.1993

□ 21.6.1993: Case C-262/93 *Anton Durbeck v Council and Commission*

OJ C 215, 10.8.1993

□ 21.6.1993: Case C-276/93 *Chiquita Banana Company and Others v Council*

OJ C 215, 10.8.1993

□ 21.6.1993: Case C-282/93 *Comafrika and Others v Council and Commission*

OJ C 215, 10.8.1993

□ 21.6.1993: Case C-283/93 *Pacific Fruit Company Italy v Council and Commission*

OJ C 215, 10.8.1993

□ 21.6.1993: Case C-286/93 *Atlanta and Others v Council and Commission*

OJ C 215, 10.8.1993

□ 21.6.1993: Case C-287/93 *Simba v Council*

OJ C 215, 10.8.1993

□ 21.6.1993: Case C-288/93 *Comaco v Council*

OJ C 215, 10.8.1993

□ 22.6.1993: Case C-54/91 *Germany v Commission*

OJ C 189, 13.7.1993

□ 22.6.1993: Case C-56/91 *Greece v Commission*

OJ C 192, 16.7.1993

□ 28.6.1993: Case C-64/93 *Donatab and Others v Commission*

OJ C 222, 18.8.1993



□ 16.7.1993: Case C-296/93R *France v Commission*

OJ C 235, 31.8.1993

□ 16.7.1993: Case C-307/93R *Ireland v Commission*

OJ C 235, 31.8.1993

*Article 177 of the EEC Treaty*

□ 15.7.1993: Case C-34/92 *GruSa Fleisch v HZA Hamburg-Jonas*

OJ C 215, 10.8.1993

**Fisheries**

*Article 173 of the EEC Treaty*

□ 24.5.1993: Case C-131/92 *Arnaud and Others v Council*

OJ C 198, 22.7.1993

**Free movement of persons, companies and services**

*Article 177 of the EEC Treaty*

□ 1.7.1993: Case C-20/92 *Hubbard v Hamburger*

OJ C 200, 24.7.1993

□ 13.7.1993: Case C-42/92 *Thijssen v Controledienst voor de verzekeringen*

OJ C 211, 5.8.1993

**Transport**

*Article 173 of the EEC Treaty*

□ 29.6.1993: Case C-298/89 *Government of Gibraltar v Council*

OJ C 200, 24.7.1993

**Competition**

*Article 177 of the EEC Treaty*

□ 27.4.1993: Case C-340/91 *Kerry Cooperative Creameries and O'Connell v An Bord Bainne and Registrar of Friendly Societies*

OJ C 184, 7.7.1993

□ 14.5.1993: Case C-54/93 *Bab Le Club 7*

OJ C 181, 3.7.1993

□ 8.6.1993: Case C-104/93 *Le Dryat*

OJ C 203, 27.7.1993

□ 22.6.1993: Case C-266/92 *Semini v Cassa de Risparmio di Alessandria*

OJ C 222, 18.8.1993

**State aid**

*Article 93(2) of the EEC Treaty*

□ 10.6.1993: Case C-183/91 *Commission v Greece*

OJ C 181, 3.7.1993

**Taxation**

*Article 177 of the EEC Treaty*

□ 25.5.1993: Case C-18/92 *Chaussures Bally v Belgium*

OJ C 180, 2.7.1993

□ 15.6.1993: Case C-265/91 *Pietro Boero*

OJ C 203, 27.7.1993

□ 15.6.1993: Case C-270/92 *Pietro Boero*

OJ C 203, 27.7.1993

□ 22.6.1993: Case C-333/91 *Satam (now Sofitam) v Ministre chargé du Budget*

OJ C 196, 20.7.1993

**Commercial policy and dumping**

*Article 177 of the EEC Treaty*

□ 24.6.1993: Case C-90/92 *Dr Tretter v HZA Stuttgart-Ost*

OJ C 196, 20.7.1993

□ 27.4.1993: Case C-14/93 *Commission v Belgium*

OJ C 181, 3.7.1993

□ 17.5.1993: Case C-363/92 *Commission v Italy*

OJ C 189, 13.7.1993

□ 17.5.1993: Case C-418/92 *Commission v Ireland*

OJ C 189, 13.7.1993

**Institutional matters**

*Third paragraph of Article 175 of the EEC Treaty*

□ 10.6.1993: Case C-41/92 *Liberal Democrats v Parliament*

OJ C 203, 27.7.1993

□ 17.5.1993: Case C-3/93 *Commission v Luxembourg*

OJ C 181, 3.7.1993

□ 18.5.1993: Case C-309/91 *Commission v Italy*

OJ C 189, 13.7.1993

**Industrial policy**

*Article 173 of the EEC Treaty*

□ 24.5.1993: Case C-256/92 *Germany v Commission*

OJ C 198, 22.7.1993

□ 8.6.1993: Case C-52/91 *Commission v Netherlands*

OJ C 181, 3.7.1993

□ 8.6.1993: Case C-373/92 *Commission v Belgium*

OJ C 198, 22.7.1993

**Consumer protection**

*Article 177 of the EEC Treaty*

□ 22.6.1993: Case C-222/91 *Ministero delle Finanze and Ministero della Sanità v Philip Morris Belgium and Others*

OJ C 196, 20.7.1993

□ 9.6.1993: Case C-95/92 *Commission v Italy*

OJ C 198, 22.7.1993

□ 10.6.1993: Case C-362/92 *Commission v Italy*

OJ C 204, 28.7.1993

□ 18.6.1993: Case C-329/91 *Commission v Italy*

OJ C 203, 27.7.1993

**Infringements**

*Article 169 of the EEC Treaty*

□ 20.4.1993: Case C-321/92 *Commission v Luxembourg*

OJ C 189, 13.7.1993

□ 28.6.1993: Case C-238/90 *Commission v Italy*

OJ C 222, 18.8.1993

□ 29.6.1993: Case C-316/92 *Commission v Germany*

OJ C 198, 22.7.1993

**Convention on Jurisdiction and the Enforcement of Judgments in Civil and Commercial Matters**

*Protocol of 3 June 1971 and Convention of 27 September 1968*

□ 13.7.1993: Case C-125/92 *Mulox IBC v Geels*

OJ C 211, 5.8.1993

**Court of First Instance**

*Other decisions*

**Competition**

*Article 173 of the EEC Treaty*

□ 22.6.1993: Case T-35/91 *Eurosport Consortium v Commission*

OJ C 215, 10.8.1993

□ 29.6.1993: Case T-7/92 *Asia Motor France and Others v Commission*

OJ C 204, 28.7.1993

□ 6.7.1993: Case T-12/93R *Comité central d'entreprise de la société anonyme Vittel and Others v Commission*

OJ C 210, 4.8.1993

**Court of Auditors**

1.6.13. Opinion No 6/93 of the Court of Auditors on the proposal for a Council Regulation (EEC) amending Council Regulation (EEC, Euratom) No 1553/89 concerning the definitive uniform arrangements for the collection of own resources accruing from value-added tax.

**Reference:** Proposal for a Council Regulation amending Regulation (EEC, Euratom) No 1553/89 concerning the definitive uniform arrangements for the collection of own resources accruing from value-added tax: OJ C 35, 9.2.1993; COM(92) 580

*Adopted on 8 July* at the Court's 449th meeting pursuant to Article 209 of the EEC Treaty and at the Council's request. Opinion No 6/93 has been transmitted to all the Community institutions and will be published in the *Official Journal of the European Communities*.

OJ C 227, 23.8.1993

1.6.14. Specific annual report on the financial statements of the Joint European Torus (JET) Joint Undertaking for 1992.

*Adopted on 8 July* at the Court's 449th meeting. This report is available in all the official Community languages. Requests should be made in writing to the Court of Auditors (Relations with Other Institutions and Public Relations).

1.6.15. Observations of the Court of Auditors.

*Adopted on 8 July* at the Court's 449th meeting with a view to inclusion in the Court's annual report for 1992. Pursuant to Article 88 of the Financial Regulation these observations were transmitted to the Commission on 15 July. The relevant parts were also sent to the other institutions.

1.6.16. The Court also adopted its report on the financial statements of the ECSC at 31 December 1992 and 31 December 1991. Pursuant to Article 78f(5) of the ECSC Treaty the report was transmitted to the Council and the Commission, which is responsible for forwarding it to Parliament and for having it published in the *Official Journal of the European Communities*.

OJ C 220, 14.8.1993

**European Investment Bank**

**Financing**

1.6.17. In July and August the European Investment Bank, the European Community's

financial institution, granted loans totalling ECU 2 833.3 million, of which ECU 274 million went outside the Community.

## *Community*

### **Links with Community policies**

1.6.18. In the period in question loans were made for the following measures:

- ECU 1 170.9 million for the economic development of disadvantaged regions;
- ECU 682 million for the improvement of transport and telecommunications infrastructures of benefit to the Community;
- ECU 571.6 million for the protection of the environment and the improvement of the quality of life;
- ECU 402.5 million for the pursuit of Community objectives in the field of energy;
- ECU 239.1 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 businesses (since the beginning of the year around ECU 982.9 million has been granted in global loans).

In many cases individual loans come under several Community policies; some are therefore counted more than once in the above amounts.

### **Geographical distribution**

#### *Belgium*

1.6.19. ECU 55 million (including ECU 38 million under the Edinburgh financial mechanism) was granted for the extension and modernization of Eurocontrol in Brussels.

#### *Denmark*

1.6.20. ECU 22.8 million was granted for the construction of drilling rigs and the exploitation of an oilfield in the Danish sector of the North Sea.

#### *Germany*

1.6.21. ECU 150 million (including ECU 25.5 million under the Edinburgh financial mechanism) was granted for telecommunications in eastern Germany and for Frankfurt and Hamburg airports. ECU 112.1 million was granted in the form of global loans to finance small and medium-scale projects. ECU 45.9 million was granted for the modernization of a refinery at Gelsenkirchen for the production of light petroleum products.

#### *Greece*

1.6.22. ECU 93.6 million (including ECU 56.2 million under the Edinburgh financial mechanism) was granted for the construction of a motorway between Corinth and Tripoli, with ECU 44.9 million in the form of global loans to finance small and medium-scale projects and ECU 37.4 million to expand the production capacity of an open-cast brown-coal mine in the north of the country.

#### *Spain*

1.6.23. ECU 186.9 million was granted for infrastructure improvement (roads, water supply, water treatment, etc.) in Galicia and Asturias. ECU 120.2 million was allocated for the construction and modernization of roads in the Basque country and for the extension of the urban rail network in Valencia. ECU 63.4 million was granted to improve the electricity supply network in Andalusia and ECU 60.1 million for the construction of five flood control barriers in the east of the country. Of the total loans to Spain, ECU 116.2 million was granted under the Edinburgh financial mechanism.

#### *France*

1.6.24. ECU 484 million was granted in the form of global loans for small and medium-scale projects. ECU 94.5 million was provided for environmental protection measures in four Rhône-Poulenc chemical plants and for the development of research activities and the reorganization of a number of production units at

the Pierre Fabre pharmaceutical laboratories. ECU 30.2 million was provided for the extension of the St Denis airport in Réunion and the construction of a new tramway in Strasbourg. Of the total loans to France, ECU 90.7 million was granted under the Edinburgh financial mechanism.

#### *Ireland*

1.6.25. ECU 49.7 million was granted under the Edinburgh financial mechanism to improve the transport and electricity distribution networks.

#### *Italy*

1.6.26. ECU 285.2 million in loans went to industry: new assembly lines for the manufacture of catalytic converters, expansion of a motor vehicle manufacturing research centre near Turin, construction of a new motor vehicle assembly plant in Melfi, modernization of the paint workshops in several factories in Cassino, Mirafiori, Rivalta and Termini, and modernization and construction of cement works in the centre and the south. ECU 225 million was granted in the form of global loans for small and medium-scale projects. ECU 26.4 million was provided for the collection and treatment of waste water in Calabria, Emilia-Romagna, Piedmont, Umbria and Apulia. ECU 140.3 million went towards the modernization and development of interurban telecommunications, ECU 40.6 million towards environmental protection at an oil-fired power-station in the north of the country, and ECU 2.8 million towards the conservation of historic sites in Campania and Sicily. Of the total loans to Italy, ECU 196.5 million was granted under the Edinburgh financial mechanism.

#### *Netherlands*

1.6.27. ECU 22.7 million was granted for the construction of a combined cycle power-station burning either natural gas or syngas in Limburg.

#### *Portugal*

1.6.28. ECU 9.7 million was granted for the modernization and extension of a car radio factory in Braga.

#### *United Kingdom*

1.6.29. ECU 155.9 million was granted for the construction of a power-station in the north of England and a combined cycle electricity/steam power-station in the Midlands.

#### *Community development cooperation policy*

#### **ACP countries**

##### *Botswana*

1.6.30. ECU 7 million was granted to finance new connections to the South African electricity network.

##### *Mozambique*

1.6.31. ECU 450 000 was granted from risk capital to open up a graphite flake deposit.

##### *Tuvalu*

1.6.32. ECU 500 000 was granted from risk capital in the form of a global loan to finance small and medium-scale projects.

#### **Mediterranean**

##### *Lebanon*

1.6.33. ECU 45 million was granted for repairing and renovating the electricity distribution network and ECU 16 million for rebuilding the drinking water supply network.

## *Central and Eastern Europe*

### *Bulgaria*

1.6.34. ECU 51 million was granted to increase the efficiency and capacity of the air-traffic control system and to improve sections of transit routes and motorways.

ECU 30 million was granted in the form of a global loan to finance small and medium-scale projects.

### *Romania*

1.6.35. ECU 24 million was provided to improve the air-traffic control system.

### *Czech Republic*

1.6.36. ECU 100 million was granted for the modernization and extension of motor vehicle production plants.

## ECSC Consultative Committee

### **306th meeting (opening meeting of new business year)**

1.6.37. Luxembourg, 1 July.

Mr Gonzalez Sanchez was elected Chairman of the Committee for 1993/94. Mr Cimenti and Mr Schulte were elected Vice-Chairmen.

### **307th meeting (ordinary)**

1.6.38. Luxembourg, 2 July.

*Chairman:* Mr Gonzalez.

#### *Items discussed*

- Forward programme for steel for the second half of 1993: consultation.
- Draft Commission Decision granting financial aid for research projects concerning the control of pollution at the workplace and in the environment of steelworks: favourable opinion (→ point 1.2.84).

**PART TWO**

**DOCUMENTATION**

# 1. The ecu

## Values in national currencies of ECU 1

		July 1993 <sup>1</sup>	August 1993 <sup>2</sup>
BFR/ LFR	Belgian franc and Luxembourg franc	40.2940	40.7313
DKR	Danish krone	7.55659	7.83353
DM	German mark	1.95094	1.92126
DR	Greek drachma	266.971	269.231
ESC	Portuguese escudo	190.384	196.343
FF	French franc	6.64476	6.72284
HFL	Dutch guilder	2.19395	2.16155
IRL	Irish pound	0.806562	0.814538
LIT	Italian lira	1 801.86	1 818.89
PTA	Spanish peseta	153.043	157.310
UKL	Pound sterling	0.760394	0.759606
AUD	Australian dollar	1.68023	1.67148
CAD	Canadian dollar	1.45980	1.48156
FMK	Finnish markka	6.57347	6.60961
ISK	Icelandic króna	81.7248	81.1775
NKR	Norwegian krone	8.31236	8.34079
NZD	New Zealand dollar	2.07548	2.05082
OS	Austrian schilling	13.7310	13.5188
SFR	Swiss franc	1.72410	1.69650
SKR	Swedish krona	9.06188	9.13697
USD	United States dollar	1.13847	1.13327
YEN	Japanese yen	122.498	117.641

<sup>1</sup> Average for the month; OJ C 209, 3.8.1993.

<sup>2</sup> Average for the month; OJ C 237, 1.9.1993.

*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

July/August 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	FF	French franc	7.89563
	— All products			— All products	
DKR	Danish krone	8.97989 9.14292 on 11.8 9.34812 on 17.8	HFL	Dutch guilder	2.65256
	— All products			— All products	
DM	German mark	2.35418	IRL	Irish pound	0.976426
	— All products			— All products	
DR	Greek drachma	319.060	LIT	Italian lira	2 166.58
	— All products			— All products	
ESC	Portuguese escudo	222.758 223.071 on 21.7 228.151 on 24.7 233.112 on 30.7 236.933 on 1.8	PTA	Spanish peseta	182.744 186.835 on 30.7 190.382 on 1.8
	— All products			— All products	
			UKL	Pound sterling	0.948645 on 1.7 0.937041 on 21.7 0.930787 on 24.7 0.920969 on 1.8

## 2. Nineteenth Western Economic Summit

2.2.1. The Heads of State or Government of seven major industrial nations and Commission Vice-President Henning Christophersen met in Tokyo from 7 to 9 July, where they issued the following declarations.

### Economic declaration

2.2.2. Economic declaration 'A strengthened commitment to jobs and growth'.

'1. We, the Heads of State or Government of seven major industrial democracies and the representatives of the European Community, met in Tokyo for our 19th annual Summit. Progress around the world towards democracy and open-market economies surpasses our most optimistic expectations of only some years ago. To reap the full benefits of recent historic transformations our societies must respond to a number of challenges: achieving economic recovery and job creation, successfully concluding the Uruguay Round this year, integrating countries in transition into the world economy, supporting the developing countries, and reconciling global growth and environmental objectives. We are determined to address these challenges on the basis of our shared values. We renew our commitment to extend international cooperation, in particular by strengthening multilateral institutions.

### World economy

2. We are concerned about insufficient growth and inadequate job creation in our economies. Recovery is continuing in North America, but remains modest. Europe is still in a marked recession, although there are some signs of recovery. Japan's economy is over the worst, and some recovery is now in sight. Many Asian and Latin American economies are growing, some rapidly, and playing more important roles in the world economy.

3. We are particularly concerned with the level of unemployment. More than 23 million people are unemployed in our countries: that is unacceptable. Much of the recent increase is attributable to the present economic slowdown, but a significant part of the current level of unemployment is structural

in nature. Reducing unemployment, therefore, requires a double strategy: prudent macroeconomic policies to promote non-inflationary sustainable growth, and structural reforms to improve the efficiency of markets, especially labour markets.

4. We are taking and will take appropriate measures to implement this agreed global growth strategy to promote a sustainable expansion designed to create substantial increases in employment. We will consult closely so that our national policies can be mutually reinforcing and compatible with our shared goal of a strengthened and recovering world economy. We welcome the improved cooperation of finance ministers towards this end.

Europe is carrying out vigorously the growth initiative agreed in Edinburgh and strengthened in Copenhagen. Europe is committed as a matter of overriding importance to implementing the firm budgetary and other measures needed in order to ensure that the conditions for rapid reductions in interest rates are created.

In North America, strong actions, which have been long overdue in the USA and which we welcome, are being taken to ensure substantial and steady reductions in fiscal deficits over the medium term, higher level of domestic savings and investment, and lower long-term interest rates.

Japan has taken a series of stimulative policies including the most recent comprehensive package. Japan will implement fiscal and monetary measures as necessary, to ensure sustained non-inflationary growth led by strong domestic demand, keeping in mind the need for long-term fiscal prudence. This will contribute to the important goal of significantly reducing external imbalances.

Successful and rapid conclusion of the Uruguay Round will also boost the confidence of investors and consumers, and thus will be an important contribution to recovery and growth.

5. To enhance opportunities for employment and growth, it is essential to address structural issues which constitute obstacles to strong economic recovery and to longer-term growth potential. In this context, we endorse the report of our finance ministers focusing on a broad range of structural reforms, *inter alia*:

- greater labour market efficiency,
- improvement in education and training,
- enhancement of savings and investment,
- maintaining and improving the multilateral trading system,
- reduction of subsidies,
- addressing the economic impact of ageing populations,
- controlling overall outlays on health care,
- enhancing efficiency in financial markets while ensuring their stability,
- developing international cooperation on the environment.

We commit ourselves to addressing these issues, together with issues of innovation and of improving the "quality" of budgets and of increasing the efficiency of the public sector, and we will review progress at the next Summit.

We welcome the OECD's interim report on employment and unemployment. We request the OECD to intensify its work, including that on the impact of structural changes, and to put forward its policy recommendations before our next Summit. We emphasize opportunities for job creation offered by environmental policies.

6. As a follow-up to our discussions, we agree to send our high-level representatives to a meeting in the United States in the autumn to explore the causes of excessive unemployment and to search for possible answers to this critical problem which saps the strength of our societies.

## Trade

7. Maintaining and expanding the multilateral trading system is essential for world growth. We are determined to curb protectionism in all its manifestations and agree that no recourse should be made to initiatives and arrangements that threaten to undermine the multilateral open trading system. We also confirm that any regional integration should be complementary to and supportive of the system.

Our highest priority is a successful conclusion to the Uruguay Round. We welcome the recent significant progress made towards a large market access package in goods and services as a major step to the immediate resumption of multilateral negotiations in Geneva. This progress must be matched by comparable market opening measures by other partici-

pants. We urge all our trading partners to negotiate constructively on all subjects, recognizing that nothing is agreed until everything is agreed. There remain important issues to be resolved. We renew our determination to resolve them and to achieve with all our partners a global and balanced agreement before the end of the year.

## Environment

8. Environmental issues remain a high priority on our policy agenda despite difficult economic times. We welcome the successful first meeting of the Commission on Sustainable Development and the progress made towards implementation and ratification of the Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Convention on Biological Diversity by the end of 1993, and on negotiation of a convention on desertification. We renew our determination to secure environmentally sustainable development through an effective follow-up of the fruits of the UNCED, including the commitment to publish national action plans by the end of this year. We will work to ensure that the global environmental facility, with necessary improvements, functions as the financial mechanism to provide funding for the incremental costs of implementing the global environment conventions signed at Rio. We encourage the multilateral development banks to focus more intensively on sustainable development, to incorporate environmental appraisals into project preparation and to make them publicly available.

We look forward to a successful outcome of the UN conference on straddling and highly migratory fish stocks. We shall continue to seek appropriate internationally agreed arrangements on the management, conservation and sustainable development of forests. We welcome the analysis being done by OECD/IEA on the contribution of environment and energy technologies in meeting global environmental concerns.

## Russia and the other countries in transition

9. We reaffirm our support for the reform efforts in the countries in transition including the Central and East European countries, the Baltic States, the new independent States and Mongolia, based on the principles of help for self-help and partnership. The success of their reform and their full integration in the world economy are essential to world peace and stability. We look for continuing constructive and responsible cooperation with these countries in international affairs. Encouraging first signs of economic recovery are visible in those countries in Central and Eastern Europe where reform is most

advanced. We welcome the development of economic cooperation and trade with us and urge stronger cooperation among the countries in transition themselves.

10. We welcome the further progress made by Russia since Munich in its courageous reform efforts under the leadership of President Yeltsin and supported by the Russian people in the recent referendum. We urge Russia to intensify its efforts to reduce inflation and the budget deficit, and to take all the necessary legal and administrative measures to build on the strong start in privatization and to promote further structural adjustment. The G7 Joint Ministerial Meeting held in Tokyo in April set out a framework of support for the Russian people's self-help efforts. We welcome the progress made in each area. Official creditors have provided tangible support for the reform process through generous debt rescheduling. We expect the Russian Government, banks and uninsured suppliers to negotiate comparable solutions. We welcome the creation of the IMF systemic transformation facility and its USD 1.5 billion first tranche disbursement to Russia. We urge Russia and the IMF to begin immediately negotiations toward a stand-by arrangement. We also welcome the recent approval of the World Bank's USD 610 million oil sector rehabilitation loan associated with the EBRD's USD 250 million cofinance. We have made commitments to provide funds to establish a USD 300 million small and medium-sized enterprise fund in close cooperation with the EBRD. We recognize the importance of improved market access for economic progress in Russia. We will work with Russia as it proceeds towards accession to the GATT. In this connection, we will intensify efforts to adapt export controls to the post-cold war era.

Recognizing that privatization and enterprise reform are at the heart of Russia's transformation into a market economy, we agree to create a special privatization and restructuring programme, in cooperation with international financial institutions, consisting of enterprise restructuring support, technical assistance and "oblast" support, focusing on an initial period to the end of 1994. In total, this programme is expected to mobilize USD 3 billion. In addition, we are ready to encourage our private sectors to assist in this process, sharing with their Russian counterparts methods and techniques to increase productivity. We agree to establish a support implementation group in Moscow to facilitate implementation of our support to Russia. In turn, we urge the strengthening of Russian implementation efforts.

11. We welcome the progress made in the nuclear safety programme agreed at the Munich Summit,

including the establishment of the multilateral fund, in which we encourage broader participation. Urgent safety measures, coordinated through the G24, need to be implemented rapidly to secure real improvements at the plants still causing great concern. The States concerned bear the primary responsibility for respecting the fundamental principles of nuclear safety. Independent regulatory authorities should be strengthened and nuclear safety must be given higher priority in all the countries concerned, including the early closure of high risk reactors such as Chernobyl. We invite the World Bank, together with the IEA, to continue the dialogue with each of the countries concerned, and working with other lending institutions including the EBRD and the EIB, to support them in developing longer-term energy strategies. Our aim is to agree as quickly as possible on a framework for coordinated action by all those involved following a country-by-country approach. We will review the progress made in 1994.

In the light of existing international obligations, we emphasize our concern over the ocean-dumping of radioactive wastes by Russia.

### **Developing countries**

12. While encouraging changes in policy reforms and performance are taking place in many developing countries, many are still confronted with major economic and social difficulties, particularly in Africa.

We recognize that their sustainable development and their integration into the world economy as well as their cooperation in addressing the global challenges to mankind are essential for peace and prosperity of the world. We will continue to strengthen our support for their self-help efforts based on the principles of good governance. We will also encourage them to follow sound and open economic policies to create a solid base for sustainable economic growth.

13. To this end, we will pursue a comprehensive approach, covering not only aid but also trade, investment and debt strategy, and a differentiated approach, tailored to the needs and performances of each country at its particular stage of development and taking environmental aspects into account.

Under such an approach, we will make all efforts to enhance development assistance in order to respond to ongoing needs as well as new requirements.

The poorest countries deserve special attention. Accordingly, we support the succession to or the renewal of the IMF's enhanced structural adjustment facility. We also look forward to a successful outcome of the International Conference on African Development in October this year. We confirm the validity of the international debt strategy and invite the Paris Club to continue reviewing the question of debt relief for the poorest highly indebted countries, especially with regard to earlier reductions in the stock of debt on a case-by-case basis. We welcome the US Administration's decision to join us in debt reduction for these countries.

14. We welcome the initiatives taken by developing countries to establish a more constructive partnership and dialogue on issues of our mutual interest. We will work for the success of the International Conference on Population and Development in Cairo next year which is important in addressing the linkages between rapid population growth and the goals of sustainable development.

### **International cooperation and future summits**

15. In order to meet the challenges we face, we are determined to strengthen international cooperation in the existing forums and seek better coordination and efficiency. We recognize and applaud the efforts of the Secretary-General to rationalize and improve the operations of the UN. We will support him in the pursuit of these objectives.

16. We have reflected on how summits could best focus our attention on the most significant issues of the time. We value summits for the opportunity they provide to exchange views, build consensus and deepen understanding among us. But we believe summits should be less ceremonial, with fewer people, documents and declarations, and with more time devoted to informal discussion among us, so that together we may better respond to major issues of common concern. We intend to conduct future summits in this spirit.

We have accepted the invitation of the President of the Council of Ministers of Italy to meet in Naples, Italy, in July 1994.'

### **Political declaration**

2.2.3. Political declaration 'Striving for a more secure and humane world'.

'1. We, the leaders of our seven countries and the representatives of the European Community,

reaffirm our commitment to the universal principles of freedom, democracy, human rights and the rule of law. Since we last met in Munich, the process of democratization and economic reform has further advanced. Nevertheless, instabilities and conflicts, many with their roots in the past, still arise. We are determined to work together to create a more secure and humane world by enhancing international cooperation with broader partnership and scope.

2. The international community is actively engaged in improving the instruments for prevention and resolution of conflicts. The UN, which is vital to maintaining international peace and security, must be further strengthened, adapting itself to the changing international circumstances. We, therefore, support the ongoing efforts in the UN to improve its efficiency, and in particular to develop more effective institutional capacity for preventive diplomacy, peacemaking, peacekeeping, and post-conflict peace-building in the context of the Secretary-General's "agenda for peace".

3. We strongly support regional cooperation in promoting peace, democracy and stability. We welcome the more active role played by the countries of the Asia-Pacific region in the promotion of regional security dialogues. Regional organizations in Europe, Africa, and the Americas are making significant contributions.

4. The protection of human rights is the obligation of all nations, as affirmed at the World Conference on Human Rights in Vienna.

The increased number of refugees and displaced persons as well as the problems of uncontrolled migration and difficulties confronted by national minorities require urgent attention by the international community, and should be tackled taking account of their root causes. Terrorism, particularly when sponsored by States, poses a grave danger which we will oppose energetically.

5. In promoting our partnership of cooperation, reforms in the former centralized economies should be further encouraged. We look forward to democratic, stable and economically strong societies in those countries. We firmly support the determined reform efforts by Russia under President Yeltsin and his government. We also look to Russia to promote its diplomacy based on the principle of law and justice and to continue to play constructive and responsible roles in the international community. We also support the reform process in Ukraine and hope that the recent meeting between Presidents Yeltsin and Kravchuk will provide a basis for further improvement of relations between the two countries.

6. Enhanced cooperation is necessary in combating the danger of proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and missiles. In particular, we:

urge North Korea to retract immediately its decision to withdraw from the NPT, and to fully comply with its non-proliferation obligations, including the implementation of the IAEA safeguards agreement and the Joint Declaration on Denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula;

encourage the countries concerned of the former Soviet Union to ensure rapid, safe and secure elimination of nuclear weapons in accordance with current agreements, providing effective assistance to this end;

urge Ukraine to ratify the START Treaty, and Ukraine and Kazakhstan to accede to the NPT as non-nuclear-weapon States.

We also continue our efforts to strengthen the non-proliferation regimes, including the missile technology control regime, and to establish effective export controls.

We reiterate the objectives of universal adherence to the NPT as well as the Treaty's indefinite extension in 1995 and nuclear arms reduction. We also call on those countries that have not done so to sign the Chemical Weapons Convention and to accede to the Biological Weapons Convention.

In the field of conventional arms, we will work to ensure the effectiveness of the UN Register of Conventional Arms as an important step toward improving transparency and restraint in their transfers.

7. Faced with the rapidly deteriorating situation in former Yugoslavia, we reaffirm our commitment to the territorial integrity of Bosnia-Herzegovina and to a negotiated settlement based on the principles of the London Conference. We cannot agree to a solution dictated by the Serbs and the Croats at the expense of the Bosnian Muslims. We will not accept any territorial solution unless it has the agreement of the three parties. If the Serbs and Croats persist in dismembering Bosnia through changes of border by force or ethnic cleansing, they will place themselves beyond the pale of the international community and cannot expect any economic or commercial assistance, especially reconstruction aid. The UN Security Council resolutions on safe areas must be implemented fully and immediately to protect the civilian population. We commit ourselves to

assist the Secretary-General of the United Nations to implement UN Security Council Resolution 836 by sending troops, by air protection of the Unprofor, by financial and logistical contributions or by appropriate diplomatic action. Sanctions should be upheld until the conditions in the relevant Security Council resolutions are met. Stronger measures are not excluded. The flow of humanitarian aid to Bosnia must be increased.

Deeply concerned about the situation in Kosovo, we call on the Serbian Government to reverse its decision to expel the CSCE monitors from Kosovo and elsewhere in Serbia and to agree to a significant increase in their numbers.

8. We welcome the successfully held election and the announcement of a provisional national government in Cambodia to be followed by the establishment of a government on the basis of a new constitution to be enacted in accordance with the Paris Agreements. We continue our support for its reconstruction and lasting peace based on national reconciliation.

9. We fully support the efforts to achieve a comprehensive, lasting peace settlement in the Middle East, and call on Israel and the Arab States to take further steps for confidence-building. We reiterate that the Arab boycott should end. We call on Israel to respect its obligations with regard to the Occupied Territories. We support the efforts of reconstruction in Lebanon.

We support the restoration of the legitimate authorities in Haiti and commend the UN and OAS for their efforts in this regard.

We are determined to keep up the pressure on Iraq and Libya to implement all relevant UN Security Council resolutions in full. Concerned about aspects of Iran's behaviour, we call upon its government to participate constructively in international efforts for peace and stability and to cease actions contrary to these objectives.

We welcome the recent progress toward non-racial democracy in South Africa, paving the way for its full reintegration into the international political and economic community.

10. In an interdependent world, partnership is the key to building global peace and prosperity. We commit ourselves to a new effort to help shape a more secure and humane world, and urge others to join us.'

# 3. Infringement proceedings

## Letters of formal notice

### *Failure to communicate any measures incorporating Directives into national law*

2.3.1. In July and August the Commission sent letters of formal notice in the following cases.

#### *Industry*

Directive 92/109/EEC (OJ L 370, 19.12.1992)  
Illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances  
Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Greece, Spain, France, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, United Kingdom

Directive 92/4/EEC (OJ L 55, 29.2.1992)  
Purity criteria for agents for use in foodstuffs  
Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg

Directive 92/115/EEC (OJ L 409, 31.12.1992)  
Extraction solvents used in the production of foodstuffs  
Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Greece, Spain, France, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, United Kingdom

Directive 92/15/EEC (OJ L 102, 16.4.1992)  
Materials and articles made of regenerated cellulose film intended to come into contact with foodstuffs  
Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Greece, Spain, France, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Portugal, United Kingdom

Directive 92/97/EEC (OJ L 371, 19.12.1992)  
Permissible sound level and exhaust system of motor vehicles  
Belgium, Germany, Greece, Spain, France, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, United Kingdom

Directive 92/98/EEC (OJ L 352, 2.12.1992)  
Organisms harmful to plants  
Germany

Directive 93/5/EEC (OJ L 52, 4.3.1993)  
Scientific examination of questions relating to foodstuffs  
Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Greece, Spain, France, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, United Kingdom

Directive 92/114/EEC (OJ L 409, 31.12.1992)  
Cabins of category N motor vehicles  
Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Greece, Spain, France, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, United Kingdom

#### *Employment, industrial relations and social affairs*

Directive 91/533/EEC (OJ L 288, 18.10.1991)  
Employer's obligation to inform employees of the conditions applicable to the employment relationship  
Belgium, Germany, Greece, France, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, United Kingdom

#### *Agriculture*

Directive 91/683/EEC (OJ L 376, 31.12.1991)  
Organisms harmful to plants  
Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Greece, Spain, France, Ireland, Portugal, United Kingdom

Directive 92/76/EEC (OJ L 305, 21.10.1992)  
Organisms harmful to plants — Protected zones  
Denmark, Germany, Greece, Spain, France, Ireland, Portugal

Directive 92/90/EEC (OJ L 344, 26.11.1992)  
Producers and importers of plants  
Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Greece, France, Ireland, Portugal

Directive 92/98/EEC (OJ L 352, 2.12.1992)  
Organisms harmful to plants  
Belgium, Denmark, Greece, France, Ireland, Italy, Portugal, United Kingdom

Directive 92/103/EEC (OJ L 363, 11.12.1992)  
Organisms harmful to plants  
Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Greece, France, Ireland, Italy, Portugal, United Kingdom

Directive 92/105/EEC (OJ L 4, 8.1.1993)  
Plant passports  
Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Greece, France,  
Ireland, Portugal

Directive 92/113/EEC (OJ L 16, 25.1.1993)  
Additives in feedingstuffs  
Belgium, Denmark, Greece, Spain, France, Italy,  
Luxembourg, Portugal

Directive 93/2/EEC (OJ L 54, 5.3.1993)  
Marketing of cereal seed  
Belgium, Denmark, Greece, France, Italy, Nether-  
lands, Portugal, United Kingdom

Directive 93/17/EEC (OJ L 106, 30.4.1993)  
Seed potatoes — Community grades  
Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Greece, Spain,  
France, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands,  
Portugal, United Kingdom

### *Transport*

Directive 91/328/EEC (OJ L 178, 6.7.1991)  
Roadworthiness tests for motor vehicles and their  
trailers  
Denmark, Ireland

Directive 92/54/EEC (OJ L 225, 10.8.1992)  
Roadworthiness tests for motor vehicles and their  
trailers (brakes)  
Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands,  
Portugal, United Kingdom

Directive 92/55/EEC (OJ L 225, 10.8.1992)  
Roadworthiness tests for motor vehicles and their  
trailers (exhaust emissions)  
Greece, France, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg,  
Netherlands, Portugal, United Kingdom

Directive 92/106/EEC (OJ L 368, 17.12.1992)  
Combined transport  
Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Greece, Spain,  
France, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Portugal,  
United Kingdom

### *Environment, nuclear safety and civil protection*

Directive 91/156/EEC (OJ L 78, 26.3.1991)  
Waste  
Germany, Greece, Spain, France, Ireland, Italy,  
Luxembourg, Netherlands, United Kingdom

Directive 91/271/EEC (OJ L 135, 30.5.1991)  
Urban waste water treatment  
Denmark, Germany, Greece, Spain, France, Ire-  
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Directive 91/632/EEC (OJ L 338, 10.12.1991)  
Classification, packaging and labelling of dangerous  
substances  
Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Greece, Spain,  
France, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Portugal,  
United Kingdom

Directive 92/112/EEC (OJ L 409, 31.12.1992)  
Reduction of pollution caused by waste from the  
titanium dioxide industry  
Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Greece, Ireland,  
Italy, Netherlands, Portugal, United Kingdom

### *Telecommunications, information technology and innovation*

Directive 92/44/EEC (OJ L 165, 19.6.1992)  
Application of open network provision to leased  
lines  
Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Greece, Spain,  
France, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands,  
Portugal, United Kingdom

### *Internal market and financial services*

Directive 92/50/EEC (OJ L 209, 24.7.1992)  
Public service contracts  
Belgium, Germany, Greece, Spain, France, Italy,  
Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal

### *Energy*

Directive 92/75/EEC (OJ L 297, 13.10.1992)  
Indication of the energy consumption of domestic  
appliances  
Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Greece, Spain,  
France, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Portugal,  
United Kingdom

### *Consumers*

Directive 92/86/EEC (OJ L 325, 11.11.1992)  
Cosmetics  
Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Italy, Luxembourg,  
Netherlands, Portugal, United Kingdom

## **Reasoned opinions**

### *Failure to communicate any measures incorporating Directives into national law*

2.3.2. In July and August the Commission  
sent letters of formal notice in the following  
cases.



*Industry*

Directive 89/336/EEC (OJ L 139, 23.5.1989)  
Electromagnetic compatibility  
Belgium, Greece, Spain, Ireland

Directive 92/31/EEC (OJ L 126, 12.5.1992)  
Electromagnetic compatibility  
Belgium, Greece, Spain, Ireland, Portugal

Directive 90/384/EEC (OJ L 189, 20.7.1990)  
Weighing instruments  
Greece, Portugal

Directive 90/385/EEC (OJ L 189, 20.7.1990)  
Active implantable medical devices  
Belgium, Greece, France, Ireland

Directive 89/381/EEC (OJ L 181, 28.6.1989)  
Special provisions for medicinal products derived  
from human blood or human plasma  
Netherlands

Directive 91/356/EEC (OJ L 193, 17.7.1991)  
Good manufacturing practice for medicinal prod-  
ucts for human use  
Greece

Directive 91/507/EEC (OJ L 270, 26.9.1991)  
Standards and protocols in respect of the testing of  
medicinal products  
Germany

*Environment, nuclear safety and civil protection*

Directive 90/219/EEC (OJ L 117, 8.5.1990)  
Contained use of genetically modified micro-  
organisms  
Spain

Directive 90/220/EEC (OJ L 117, 8.5.1990)  
Deliberate release into the environment of geneti-  
cally modified organisms  
Spain

*Internal market and financial services*

Directive 90/364/EEC (OJ L 180, 13.7.1990)  
Right of residence  
United Kingdom

Directive 90/365/EEC (OJ L 180, 13.7.1990)  
Right of residence for employees and self-employed  
persons who have ceased their occupational activity  
United Kingdom

Directive 90/618/EEC (OJ L 330, 29.11.1990)  
Civil liability insurance for drivers of motor vehicles  
Germany, Greece, Luxembourg

Directive 85/611/EEC (OJ L 375, 31.12.1985)  
Undertakings for collective investment in transfer-  
able securities (UCITS)  
Greece, Portugal

Directive 90/211/EEC (OJ L 112, 3.5.1990)  
Mutual recognition of public-offer prospectuses  
Greece

*Failure properly to incorporate Directives into national law*

2.3.3. In July and August the Commission sent letters of formal notice in the following cases.

*Environment, nuclear safety and civil protection*

Directive 80/778/EEC (OJ L 229, 30.8.1980)  
Pesticides in water intended for human consumption  
Italy

Directive 85/337/EEC (OJ L 175, 5.7.1985)  
Environmental impact — Non-conformity of legis-  
lation  
Italy

*Infringements of the Treaties or of Regulations; failure properly to apply Directives in practice*

2.3.4. In July and August the Commission sent letters of formal notice in the following cases.

*Industry*

Directives 83/189/EEC (OJ L 109, 26.4.1983) and  
88/182/EEC (OJ L 81, 26.3.1988)  
Labelling of leather goods, travel goods and sad-  
dlery  
Spain

Directives 83/189/EEC (OJ L 109, 26.4.1983) and  
88/182/EEC (OJ L 81, 26.3.1988)  
Labelling of gloves  
Spain

Directives 83/189/EEC (OJ L 109, 26.4.1983) and  
88/182/EEC (OJ L 81, 26.3.1988)  
Issuing of certificates concerning the principal  
characteristics of coal  
Spain

Directives 83/189/EEC (OJ L 109, 26.4.1983) and 88/182/EEC (OJ L 81, 26.3.1988)  
Concrete with hydraulic binders  
Portugal

*Employment, industrial relations  
and social affairs*

Article 48 of the EEC Treaty and Regulation (EEC) No 1612/68 (OJ L 257, 19.10.1968)  
Equal treatment regarding access to employment  
— Discrimination against the children of migrant workers  
Belgium

Article 48 of the EEC Treaty and Regulation (EEC) No 1612/68 (OJ L 257, 19.10.1968)  
Discrimination on grounds of nationality  
Greece

*Agriculture*

Directives 83/189/EEC (OJ L 109, 26.4.1983) and 88/182/EEC (OJ L 81, 26.3.1988)  
Technical standards — Cultivation, harvesting and marketing of fresh truffles  
Italy

*Transport*

Articles 5, 7, 48, 52 and 221 of the EEC Treaty  
Registration of commercial vessels  
Greece

*Environment, nuclear safety and civil protection*

Directive 79/923/EEC (OJ L 181, 10.11.1979)  
Shellfish waters  
Italy

*Fisheries*

Articles 7, 48, 52, 58 and 221 of the EEC Treaty and Regulation (EEC) No 170/83 (OJ L 24, 27.1.1983)  
Registration of fishing vessels  
Greece

*Internal market and financial services*

Articles 5, 30 and 36 of the EEC Treaty  
Import of enzyme preparations  
Denmark

Directives 89/665/EEC (OJ L 395, 30.12.1989), 71/305/EEC (OJ L 185, 16.8.1971) and 89/440/EEC (OJ L 210, 21.7.1989)  
Public works contracts — Lyon urban area  
France

Articles 59 and 90 of the EEC Treaty and Directive 89/552/EEC (OJ L 298, 17.10.1989)  
Restrictions on the free movement of broadcast television services  
Belgium

*Customs and indirect taxation*

Directive 85/362/EEC (OJ L 192, 24.7.1985), Regulations (EEC) Nos 3599/82 (OJ L 376, 31.12.1982) and 1751/84 (OJ L 171, 29.6.1984)  
Temporary import into Greece of materials for a Russian gas pipeline  
Greece

**Cases referred to the Court of Justice**

*Failure to communicate any measures  
incorporating Directives into  
national law*

2.3.5. In July and August the Commission referred the following case to the Court of Justice.

*Internal market and financial services*

Directives 89/665/EEC (OJ L 395, 30.12.1989) and 77/62/EEC (OJ L 13, 15.1.1977)  
Meteorological workstation  
Netherlands

## 4. Additional references in the Official Journal

2.4.1. 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 1.3.68*

Proposal from the Commission to amend the proposal for a Council Decision on a consultation and authorization procedure for agreements concerning commercial aviation relations between Member States and third countries  
OJ C 216, 11.8.1993

### **Bull. EC 12-1992**

#### *Point 1.3.64*

Commission Decision 93/405/EEC of 23 December 1992 relating to a proceeding pursuant to Article 85 of the EEC Treaty against Schöller Lebensmittel GmbH & Co. KG

Commission Decision 93/406/EEC of 23 December 1992 relating to a proceeding pursuant to Article 85 of the EEC Treaty against Langnese-Iglo GmbH  
OJ L 183, 1.7.1993

#### *Point 1.3.194*

Proposal for a Council Decision concerning the conclusion of the Convention on Biological Diversity  
OJ C 237, 1.9.1993

### **Bull. EC 7/8-1993**

### **Bull. EC 1/2-1993**

#### *Point 1.2.189*

Commission Decision 93/468/EEC of 24 February 1993 concerning an AIMA national programme on aid for the benefit of olive oil producer organizations and associations thereof  
OJ L 218, 28.8.1993

### **Bull. EC 4-1993**

#### *Point 1.2.55*

Commission Decision 93/412/EEC of 6 April 1993 concerning aid awarded by the German Government to Hibeg and by Hibeg via Krupp GmbH to Bremer Vulkan AG, facilitating the sale of Krupp Atlas Elektronik GmbH from Krupp GmbH to Bremer Vulkan AG  
OJ L 185, 28.7.1993

### **Bull. EC 5-1993**

#### *Point 1.2.71*

Commission Decision 93/429/ECSC of 18 May 1993 ruling on the granting of aid by France to the coal industry in 1993  
OJ L 198, 7.8.1993

#### *Point 1.5.1*

Proposal for a Council Regulation amending Regulation (EEC, Euratom) No 1552/89 implementing Decision 88/376/EEC, Euratom on the system of the Communities' own resources  
OJ C 199, 23.7.1993

#### *Points 1.6.24 to 1.6.26*

Opinions adopted by the Economic and Social Committee at its 306th session on 26 and 27 May 1993  
OJ C 201, 26.7.1993

**Bull. EC 6-1993**

*Point 1.2.11*

Council Directive 93/39/EEC of 14 June 1993 amending Directives 65/65/EEC, 75/318/EEC and 75/319/EEC in respect of medicinal products

Council Directive 93/40/EEC of 14 June 1993 amending Directives 81/851/EEC and 81/852/EEC on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to veterinary medicinal products

Council Directive 93/41/EEC of 14 June 1993 repealing Directive 87/22/EEC on the approximation of national measures relating to the placing on the market of high-technology medicinal products, particularly those derived from biotechnology  
OJ L 214, 24.8.1993

*Point 1.2.25*

Council Directive 93/57/EEC of 29 June 1993 amending the Annexes to Directives 86/362/EEC and 86/363/EEC on the fixing of maximum levels for pesticide residues in and on cereals and foodstuffs of animal origin respectively

Council Directive 93/58/EEC of 29 June 1993 amending Annex II to Directive 76/895/EEC relating to the fixing of maximum levels for pesticide residues in and on fruit and vegetables and the Annex to Directive 90/642/EEC relating to the fixing of maximum levels for pesticide residues in and on certain products of plant origin, including fruit and vegetables, and providing for the establishment of a first list of maximum levels  
OJ L 211, 23.8.1993

*Point 1.2.86*

Proposal for a Council Decision concerning the fourth framework programme of the European Economic Community activities in the field of research, technological development and demonstration (1994 to 1998)

Proposal for a Council Decision concerning a framework programme of Community activities in the field of research and training for the European Atomic Energy Community (1994 to 1998)  
OJ C 230, 26.8.1993

*Point 1.2.122*

Council resolution of 22 July 1993 on the review of the situation in the telecommunications sector and the need for further development in that market  
OJ C 213, 6.8.1993

*Point 1.2.128*

Amended 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  
OJ C 217, 11.8.1993

*Point 1.2.129*

Amended proposal for a Council Regulation amending Regulation (EEC) No 4253/88 laying down provisions for implementing Regulation (EEC) No 2052/88 as regards coordination of the activities of the different Structural Funds between themselves and with the operations of the European Investment Bank and other existing financial instruments  
OJ C 217, 11.8.1993

*Point 1.2.130*

Amended 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  
OJ C 217, 11.8.1993

*Point 1.2.131*

Amended 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  
OJ C 217, 11.8.1993

*Point 1.2.132*

Amended 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  
OJ C 217, 11.8.1993

*Point 1.2.133*

Amended proposal for a Council Regulation laying down provisions for implementing Regulation (EEC) No 2052/88 as regards the Financial Instrument for Fisheries Guidance  
OJ C 217, 11.8.1993

*Point 1.2.134*

Green Paper on the future of the Community initiatives under the Structural Funds  
OJ C 209, 3.8.1993

*Point 1.2.135*

Proposal for a Council Regulation (EEC) amending Regulations (EEC) Nos 2328/91, 866/90, 1360/78, 1035/72 and 449/69 with a view to expediting the adjustment of production, processing and marketing structures as part of the reform of the common agricultural policy

OJ C 235, 31.8.1993

*Point 1.2.161*

Amended proposal for a Council Directive on the landfill of waste  
OJ C 212, 5.8.1993

*Point 1.2.163*

Proposal for a Council Decision on the conclusion, on behalf of the Community, of the Convention on the protection and use of transboundary water-courses and international lakes  
OJ C 212, 5.8.1993

*Point 1.2.173*

Proposal for a Council Regulation (EEC) on substances that deplete the ozone layer  
OJ C 232, 28.8.1993

*Points 1.6.54 and 1.6.55*

Opinions adopted by the Economic and Social Committee at its 307th session on 30 June 1993  
OJ C 249, 13.9.1993

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