

ISSN 0378-3693

Bulletin of the European Communities

Commission



No 10 1993

Volume 26

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

The following reference system is used: the first digit indicates the part number, the second digit the chapter number and the subsequent digit or digits the point number. Citations should therefore read as follows: Bull. EC 1/2-1992, point 1.1.3 or 1.2.36.

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

Bulletin of the European Communities

Commission

ECSC — EEC — EAEC

Commission of the European Communities

Secretariat-General

Brussels

No 10 □ 1993

Volume 26

Sent to press in January 1994

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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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I — Brussels European Council

Brussels, 29 October

1.1. The meeting of Heads of State or Government held in Brussels on 29 October was chaired by Mr Jean-Luc Dehaene, President of the Council and Prime Minister of Belgium, and attended by Mr Delors, President of the Commission. It was preceded by an address by Mr Klepsch, President of Parliament.

On the eve of entry into force of the Treaty on European Union on 1 November the European Council adopted a solemn declaration in which it welcomed the important step forward towards greater economic prosperity, greater external ambition, greater effectiveness and greater democracy, and confirmed its commitment to a Europe close to the citizen with the Community intervening only where necessary in pursuit of the common interest (→ point 1.1.1).

The European Council also laid down a series of guidelines for implementation of the Treaty. It confirmed 1 January 1994 as the start date for the second stage of economic and monetary union, in the course of which the coordination of monetary policies is to be significantly improved and control of the process of convergence strengthened by the mechanisms for coordinating economic policies. It also decided that the European Monetary Institute (EMI) is to be headed by Baron Lamfalussy and located in Frankfurt.

With a view to the gradual and pragmatic development of the common foreign and security policy, the European Council asked the Council to define the conditions and procedures for joint action in the following five areas: promotion of stability and peace in Europe, accompanying of the Middle-East peace process, support for the transition

towards multiracial democracy in South Africa, contribution to the implementation of a peace plan and support for humanitarian action in former Yugoslavia, and support for the democratic process in Russia.

Turning to the field of justice and home affairs the European Council asked for an action plan to be produced in time for its December meeting, to cover Europol, which it would like to see set up quickly, measures to combat drugs, the right of asylum, visa policy and judicial cooperation. It would also like to see rapid implementation of the social provisions of the new Treaty and advocated a strengthening of democracy and transparency.

Looking ahead to the Commission White Paper on growth, competitiveness and employment, the European Council decided to strengthen the growth initiative decided on in Edinburgh by extending the Edinburgh financial mechanism to projects in the fields of transport, energy production and urban renewal.

On the external relations front the European Council stressed the need to speed up negotiations with the applicant countries with a view to completion by 1 March 1994 and agreed to examine the institutional changes required by accession at its December meeting.

The European Council also adopted a Decision on the location of the seats of various Community bodies.

Presidency conclusions

Implementation of the Treaty on European Union

1.2. With a view to the Treaty's entry into force on 1 November, we have today approved the Council's

conclusions adopted on 26 October 1993 on the legal and practical procedures for implementing the Treaty.

We call upon the Council, in its various compositions, to follow the guidelines set out below for the rapid implementation of the measures which we regard as priorities under the new Treaty.

Economic and monetary union (EMU)

I.3. We confirm the aim of establishing an economic and monetary union within the period laid down in the Treaty, while recalling the specific position of two Member States as to their participation in the final stage of EMU. Compliance with all the criteria set out in the Treaty on European Union will be a key element in the process.

The second stage of EMU will begin on 1 January 1994. It must be used to the full. We have decided that the seat of the European Monetary Institute will be at Frankfurt and we have nominated Baron Lamfalussy as its President. The European Parliament's opinion has been requested on this nomination in order to allow the President of the EMI to be appointed by 1 January 1994.

The activity of the European Monetary Institute should substantially strengthen the mechanisms for coordinating Member States' monetary policies. In parallel, the mechanisms for coordinating economic policies laid down in the Treaty should strengthen control of the process of convergence with the aim of returning to growth and reducing unemployment. The multilateral surveillance procedure must produce a more direct and more open debate under which the Member States are fully committed. It is the European Council's intention, in accordance with the Treaty, to play an active role in that process of strengthening economic policy.

Common foreign and security policy

I.4. Common foreign and security policy is the framework which must enable the Union to fulfil the hopes born at the end of the cold war and the new challenges generated by the upheavals on the international scene, with the resultant instability in areas bordering the Union. The aim of the common foreign and security policy is to enable the Union to speak with a single voice and to act effectively in the service of its interests and those of the international community in general.

Foreign and security policy covers all aspects of security. European security will, in particular, be directed at reducing risks and uncertainties which might endanger the territorial integrity and political independence of the Union and its Member States, their democratic character, their economic stability and the stability of neighbouring regions. In this context the Western European Union (WEU) will shortly implement the various provisions embodied in the Treaty and the statement on the WEU.

The CFSP will be developed gradually and pragmatically according to the importance of the interests common to all Member States; the European Council asks the Council, as a matter of priority, to define the conditions and procedures for joint action to be undertaken in the following areas:

Promotion of stability and peace in Europe

Stability, reinforcement of the democratic process and development of regional cooperation in Central and Eastern Europe. A stability pact to resolve the problem of minorities and to strengthen the inviolability of frontiers will be a staple component of these measures.

Middle East

Accompanying the Middle-East peace process by use of the political, economic and financial means provided by the Union in support of a comprehensive peace plan.

South Africa

Support for the transition towards multiracial democracy in South Africa through a coordinated programme of assistance in preparing for the elections and monitoring them, and through the creation of an appropriate cooperation framework to consolidate the economic and social foundations of this transition.

Former Yugoslavia

Search for a negotiated and durable solution to the conflict; contribution to the implementation of a peace plan and support for humanitarian action.

Russia

Support for the democratic process initiated in Russia; in accordance with the wishes of the Russian authorities, dispatch of a team of observers for the parliamentary elections on 12 December. This action will be coordinated with the European Parliament and the international organizations that will also be involved.

The European Council also adopted the Declaration on the situation in former Yugoslavia and on humanitarian aid for Bosnia-Herzegovina set out in Annex I.

Justice and home affairs

1.5. The Treaty on European Union has introduced the principle of greater cooperation in justice and home affairs. The aim of such cooperation is that the policy of the Union on such sensitive matters should provide citizens — who are directly concerned in their day-to-day life — not only with an assurance that the creation of an area without frontiers will not be achieved at the expense of their security, but that the latter will be guaranteed more effectively in future thanks to this systematic cooperation organized between the Member States.

The fact that all of these issues will be dealt with from now on within the new single institutional framework, with the Commission and the Secretariat playing a greater role, will ensure increased consistency between the various levels of action — Community or intergovernmental — and will thereby improve the overall effectiveness of action by the Union.

We ask the Council to prepare for our December meeting a precise action plan covering the following points, *inter alia* (the Council — justice and home affairs — will meet for this purpose):

- steps to ensure that Europol is set up quickly. The Europol Convention must be concluded and the Drugs Unit must be operational by October 1994;
- effective measures to combat drugs, including measures to counter the laundering of profits from illegal activities;
- common action in the field of asylum laws in accordance with the Declaration annexed to the Treaty;

the establishment, in accordance with the new provisions of the Treaty, of the list of third countries whose nationals require visas;

strengthening judicial cooperation, with particular reference to extradition;

guidelines for taking account of the objectives of the fight against drugs, asylum policy and immigration policy in the Union's external relations. In this connection, the question of the readmission of illegal immigrants is of particular importance.

We will examine the results of this work at our meeting in December, in order to lay down the necessary guidelines.

The social dimension

1.6. The Union Treaty offers new foundations for social policy, subject to the provisions of the Protocol annexed to the Treaty. We are aware of the importance of this aspect of the Community's activities, particularly in the present circumstances, and we have decided to implement — in all their forms — the possibilities afforded by the Treaty for a more mutually supportive Community.

The European Council confirmed the creation of an Agency for Health and Safety at Work, to be responsible for providing Community authorities with all the data relating to the assessment of situations and the expertise necessary for the improvement of working conditions.

Democracy and transparency

1.7. The new Treaty contains a number of provisions intended to reinforce the democratic legitimacy of the Union.

The European Parliament will be more closely involved in the preparation of Community legislation and its powers relating to the political and administrative control of the executive will be increased.

Democratic principles also require that decisions be taken as close as possible to the citizens. The Treaty makes provision for a regular dialogue between national parliaments and the European Parliament, and a new Committee will speak for the regions. The Committee will meet for the first time not later than 15 January 1994.

In accordance with the conclusions of the European Council held in Edinburgh we will, in December,

discuss the Commission's report on the results of the re-examination of certain Community rules and proposals with a view to adapting them to the principle of subsidiarity.

The citizen is and must remain the final beneficiary of efforts towards European integration and the Union Treaty has laid the foundations for a Union citizenship which will complement national citizenship without replacing it.

We ask all the institutions and political bodies to combine their efforts for the purpose of effectively promoting — in the letter and in the spirit — the democratic dimension of the Union. In this connection we welcome the important interinstitutional agreements initialled this very day by the President of the European Parliament, the President of the European Council and the President of the European Commission, which augur well for future cooperation between the institutions.

The forthcoming elections to the European Parliament to be held from 9 to 12 June 1994, which will allow everyone to vote in their country of residence, whatever their nationality, will be a particularly important moment for the democratic life of the Union. We hope that the debate which will take place in all the Member States in connection with these elections will help to advance the construction of Europe.

Growth and employment

1.8. Our meeting in December will be mainly devoted to developing a strategy for growth, competitiveness and employment. In this connection we consider it more necessary than ever to do our utmost to reach a global, durable and balanced agreement in the Uruguay Round negotiations in accordance with the conclusions and guidelines laid down by the Council on 20 September and 4 October 1993.

The European Council heard a statement from the President of the Commission on the European growth initiative and on progress with preparing the White Paper. The latter will include proposals on the implementation of the infrastructure networks as provided for in Articles 129b to 129d of the new Treaty as an essential contribution to greater competitiveness in our economies, growth and the creation of jobs. Those programmes will cover, *inter alia*, transport, energy and information and communications technologies.

We consider that a situation in which the Community has 17 million unemployed workers, and where

a major proportion of the population is cut off from the labour market on a long-term basis, is intolerable and every effort must be undertaken, as a matter of priority, to remedy that situation. We therefore call upon the Commission and the Council to enable us to draw a number of concrete conclusions at our December meeting. Our economies are now so closely dependent on each other that we can only remedy the situation together.

These conclusions must relate to a medium-term strategy based on the Commission's White Paper and on the broad economic-policy guidelines of the Member States and the Community. We regard the adoption of the fourth research programme as a major element in that strategy and we invite the Parliament and the Council to take a decision on that subject by the end of the year. In the same way we are convinced of the particularly important role to be played by the Structural Funds and trans-European networks in that connection.

We have decided today to strengthen the measures taken under the Edinburgh growth initiative and thus to support the signs of recovery now becoming apparent. In this connection we have decided that the criteria for selecting projects for financing by the Edinburgh facility should be extended to transport, energy production and urban renewal. We have also called upon the Council (economic and financial affairs) to ensure that an interest-rate subsidy mechanism is set up for SMEs in accordance with the guidelines adopted by the Copenhagen European Council and within the limits fixed in the 1994 budget. We have undertaken to do everything in our power to ensure that the national ratification procedures relating to the creation of the European Investment Fund are completed before the end of the year.

Enlargement

1.9. We consider that the negotiations with Austria, Finland, Norway and Sweden must be expedited so that these countries can accede on 1 January 1995. The objective is to complete the negotiations by 1 March 1994. It is our hope, among others, that the negotiations with the applicant countries will produce results before the end of the year in the fields of common foreign and security policy, home and judicial affairs and economic and monetary union.

Negotiations with the applicant countries on their place in the institutions must also be initiated by the end of the year. We therefore hope that the position

of the Member States will be defined at our December meeting at the latest after discussions in the Council (general affairs). We call upon the Presidency and the Secretariat to prepare a proposal on the requisite adjustments, on the basis of the Lisbon and Copenhagen conclusions.

Seats of the institutions

I.10. We have taken a decision concerning the seats of a number of bodies which supplements the decision adopted in Edinburgh, the provisions of which must be complied with in every particular. The formal decision is set out in Annex II to these conclusions. The establishment of those bodies will make it possible for the Union to develop its activities in several important areas such as EMU (the European Monetary Institute), the protection of the environment (the European Environment Agency), the internal market (the Agency for Medicinal Products, the Office for Veterinary Inspection and the Trade Marks Office), action to help the countries of Central and Eastern Europe (the European Training Foundation) and the fight against crime and drug addiction (Europol and the European Monitoring Centre for Drugs).

Annex I

Declaration on the situation in former Yugoslavia and on the conveying of humanitarian aid in Bosnia-Herzegovina

I.11. The European Council notes with concern the stagnation of the negotiating process in former Yugoslavia. It appeals once more to the parties to resume the negotiations without delay in order to reach a fair and durable agreement and asks them to refrain from any act of hostility and halt the violence. The European Council condemns the atrocities recently perpetrated by the Croatian forces in Stupni Do.

The European Council expresses its great anxiety at the deterioration of the humanitarian situation in Bosnia-Herzegovina. It condemns in the strongest possible terms the acts of deliberate aggression perpetrated on humanitarian-aid convoys in Bosnia-Herzegovina and in particular the most recent attack which left a number of casualties amongst humanitarian-aid personnel and led to the United Nations suspending humanitarian aid to central Bosnia.

The international community has deployed considerable efforts to reduce the misery and suffering of the civilian population. A number of people of remarkable courage and devotion have been killed or wounded in carrying out their international-solidarity mission. We must act to remove all obstacles to free access for humanitarian aid so that that aid can continue.

The European Council holds the parties to the conflict directly responsible for establishing the conditions essential for any continuation of humanitarian aid, particularly as winter approaches. In this connection it demands firm and credible guarantees, which must be given effect, and requests Lord Owen to communicate those demands with urgency and insistence to the leaders of the three parties, who are responsible for passing on the necessary orders to local leadership.

The European Council agrees to support the conveying of humanitarian aid in Bosnia-Herzegovina on the basis of the following guidelines:

- a greater financial effort to help the population under pressure combined with intervention with non-member countries to contribute;
- the identification and restoration of priority routes, in particular to Sarajevo;
- obtaining the agreement of all parties to the preservation of those humanitarian routes;
- the use of all appropriate means to support the conveying of humanitarian aid;
- reinforcing Unprofor so that more troops are available to protect the aid routes.

The European Council consequently invites the Council to adopt detailed provisions for joint action on the basis of the above, while maintaining close coordination with the United Nations.

Annex II

Decision taken by common agreement between the Representatives of the Governments of the Member States, meeting at Head of State or Government level, on the location of the seats of certain bodies and departments of the European Communities

I.12 The Representatives of the Member States, meeting at Head of State or Government level,

Having regard to Article 216 of the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community, Article 77 of the Treaty establishing the European Coal and Steel Community and Article 189 of the Treaty establishing the European Atomic Energy Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 1210/90 of 7 May 1990 on the establishment of the European Environment Agency and the European environment information and observation network, and in particular Article 21 thereof,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 1360/90 of 7 May 1990 establishing a European Training Foundation, and in particular Article 19 thereof,

Having regard to the Decision of 18 December 1991 under which the Commission approved the establishment of the Office for Veterinary and Plant-Health Inspection and Control,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 302/93 of 8 February 1993 on the establishment of a European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction, and in particular Article 19 thereof,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 2309/93 of 22 July 1993 establishing a European Agency for the Evaluation of Medicinal Products,

Whereas, further to the action programme adopted by the Commission on 20 November 1989 relating to the implementation of the Community Charter of the Fundamental Social Rights of Workers, the European Council made provision for creating the Agency for Health and Safety at Work;

Whereas the Treaty on European Union, which was signed on 7 February 1992 and will enter into force on 1 November 1993, provides for the establishment of the European Monetary Institute and the European Central Bank;

Whereas the institutions of the European Communities envisage the establishment of an Office for Harmonization in the Internal Market (trade marks, designs and models);

Whereas, further to the conclusions of the Maastricht European Council, the Member States envisage concluding a Convention on Europol (European Police Office), which will create Europol and also replace the ministerial agreement of 2 June 1993, which set up the Europol Drugs Unit;

Whereas the location of the seats of these different bodies and departments should be determined;

Recalling the Decisions of 8 April 1965 and 12 December 1992,

Have decided as follows:

Article 1

- (a) The European Environment Agency shall have its seat at Copenhagen;
- (b) The European Training Foundation shall have its seat at Turin;
- (c) The Office for Veterinary and Plant-Health Inspection and Control shall have its seat in a town in Ireland to be determined by the Irish Government;
- (d) The European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction shall have its seat at Lisbon;
- (e) The European Agency for the Evaluation of Medicinal Products shall have its seat at London;
- (f) The Agency for Health and Safety at Work shall have its seat in Spain, in a town to be determined by the Spanish Government;
- (g) The European Monetary Institute and the future European Central Bank shall have their seat at Frankfurt;
- (h) The Office for Harmonization in the Internal Market (trade marks, designs and models), including its Board of Appeal, shall have its seat in Spain, in a town to be determined by the Spanish Government;
- (i) Europol, and the Europol Drugs Unit, shall have their seat at The Hague.

Article 2

This Decision, which will be published in the *Official Journal of the European Communities*, shall enter into force on this day.

Declarations

I.13. When adopting the above Decision on 29 October 1993, the Representatives of the Governments of the Member States adopted the following declarations by common agreement:

- Under Council Regulation (EEC) No 337/75 of 10 February 1975, which was adopted unanimously by the Council on a proposal from the Commission and after consulting the European Parliament, the seat of the European Centre for the Development of Vocational Training was located in Berlin. The

Representatives of the Governments of the Member States call upon the institutions of the European Community to provide that that seat shall be determined, as soon as possible, in Thessaloniki.

The Commission stated that it was willing to submit a proposal to that effect in the very near future.

A Translation Centre for the bodies of the Union will be set up within the Commission's Translation Departments located in Luxembourg and will provide the necessary translation services for the operation of the bodies and departments whose seats have been determined by the above Decision of 29 October 1993, with the exception of the translators of the European Monetary Institute.

The Member States undertake to support the candidacy of Luxembourg as seat of the Common

Appeal Court for Community Patents as provided for in the Protocol on the Settlement of Litigation concerning the Infringement and Validity of Community Patents annexed to the Community Patent Agreement of 15 December 1989.

At the Conference of the Representatives of the Governments of the Member States the Commission confirmed that it intends to consolidate the establishment of those of its departments that are located in Luxembourg.

Finally, the Member States noted that budgetary resources are available to enable the European Foundation for the Improvement of Living and Working Conditions in Dublin to perform a number of new tasks.

PART ONE

ACTIVITIES IN OCTOBER 1993

News in brief

European Union

- The European Council adopts a declaration on the entry into force of the Treaty on European Union (→ point 1.1.1).

The single market and the Community economic and social area

Internal market

- The Council agrees a proposal for a Directive on the harmonization of provisions relating to exemption from turnover tax and excise duty on imports in international travel (→ point 1.2.15).
- The Council adopts a Directive harmonizing the term of protection of copyright and certain related rights (→ point 1.2.25).

Industrial policy

- The Commission adopts a Decision authorizing common financial arrangements in respect of individual programmes involving the closure of production capacity in the Community steel industry (→ point 1.2.64).

Trans-European networks

- The Council adopts Decisions on trans-European transport networks (→ points 1.2.75 to 1.2.77).

Transport

- The Council adopts a Directive on the application of taxes on certain vehicles used for the carriage of goods by road (→ point 1.2.81) and a Regulation laying down the conditions under which non-resident carriers may operate national road haulage services within a Member State (→ point 1.2.82).

Consumers

- The Commission approves a Green Paper on guarantees for consumer goods and after-sales services (→ point 1.2.93).

Economic and social cohesion: structural measures

- The Commission adopts a Decision on indicative allocations under Objective 1 (areas where development is lagging behind) (→ point 1.2.96).

Social dimension

- The Council agrees a common position on a proposal for a Directive on the protection of young people at work (→ point 1.2.111).

Agriculture

- The Commission adopts a proposal for a Regulation on the unit of account and the conversion rates to be applied for the purposes of the common agricultural policy (→ point 1.2.132).

Fisheries

- The Commission adopts a proposal for a Regulation on adjustments to the fisheries arrangements provided for in the Act of Accession of Spain and of Portugal (→ point 1.2.152).

A people's Europe

- The Commission adopts a proposal for a Directive laying down detailed arrangements for the exercise of the right to vote and to stand as a candidate in elections to the European Parliament (→ point 1.2.166).

The role of the Community in the world*Central and Eastern Europe and the independent States of the former Soviet Union*

- Europe Agreements are signed with the Czech Republic and the Slovak Republic (→ point 1.3.14).

Financing Community activities*Budgets*

- An Interinstitutional Agreement is signed on budgetary discipline and improvement of the budgetary procedure (→ point 1.5.1).

Community institutions*Institutional affairs*

- The Council, the Commission and the European Parliament adopt an interinstitutional declaration on democracy, transparency and subsidiarity (→ point 1.6.2) and agree an Interinstitutional Agreement on procedures for implementing the principle of subsidiarity (→ point 1.6.3).

The Council, the Commission and the European Parliament agree a draft Parliament Decision laying down the regulations and general conditions governing the performance of the ombudsman's duties (→ point 1.6.4) and arrangements for the proceedings of the Conciliation Committee provided for under the co-decision procedure (→ point 1.6.5).

1. European Union

1.1.1. To mark the entry into force of the Treaty on European Union on 1 November, the European Council adopted the following declaration:

'On 1 November 1993, the date of the entry into force of the Treaty on European Union, Europe takes an important step. That step is important because of the content of the Treaty itself, which sets out new ambitions for Europe, and because of the intense debate which its ratification occasioned.

The import of the Treaty consists of four simple ideas. Greater economic prosperity: the progressive implementation, in an extension of the single market, of an economic and monetary union in accordance with the provisions of the Treaty, which must provide a stable framework for healthy, durable economic growth that creates jobs. Greater external ambition: the implementation of a common foreign and security policy will enable the Union to assume its responsibilities in the service of peace and international cooperation. Greater effectiveness: a structured institutional framework, so that, in particular, greater control can be achieved over those of society's problems that run across frontiers, such as drugs, organized crime and illegal immigration. Finally, greater democracy, in every form and at every level, whether it involves the internal interplay of institutions or relations between the Union, the Member States and citizens.

Ratification has been the occasion for a true public debate on the construction of Europe, its aims and its methods. That debate has been salutary. It has revealed weaknesses. There are many to whom Europe seemed distant, anonymous and interfering. For that reason, we wish to introduce greater transparency, openness and decentralization in our procedures. We want a Europe close to the citizen and intervening only where necessary to pursue our common interests. The unity of our action can and must be reconciled with the diversity of our traditions. Effectiveness can and must be reconciled with democracy.

It is now important to bring the Union Treaty to life. It provides us with a new reference framework and new means of achieving our permanent objectives: security, prosperity and solidarity. It affords us new ways of serving our ambition: a strong, coherent and responsible European Union, a pole of stability and attraction for our continent and the world.

The citizens of Europe know that the Community has brought them an end of bloody wars, a higher level of prosperity and greater influence. They know that today, even more than yesterday, isolation and retrenchment are false solutions, always illusory and sometimes dangerous. They must also realize that the European Union will help them to cope with industrial and social transformation, external challenges and a number of the scourges of our society starting with unemployment. That presupposes that the peoples of Europe address them together with energy, determination and, above all, confidence.'

Procedures for the ratification of the Maastricht Treaty

Germany

1.1.2. On 12 October, following the judgment of the Constitutional Court in Karlsruhe confirming that the Treaty on European Union is compatible with the German Constitution, Mr Delors issued the following statement on behalf of the Commission:

'The go-ahead has been given for formal ratification of the Maastricht Treaty by the German Government. The Commission is pleased that in so doing Germany — a founder member of the Community — can continue to play its part in the construction of a democratic, united Europe rich in the diversity of its nations, regions, traditions and cultures.

The European Council on 29 October can now concentrate on implementation of the Maastricht Treaty, for which the institutions have been preparing the ground in recent months.

For the Community ratification will mark the end of a period of waiting, dispel pessimism and provide the impetus needed to revive the economy, fight unemployment and reinforce the security of our continent.'

1.1.3. On 12 October the Federal Republic of Germany deposited its instrument of ratification, bringing to an end the process set in motion by the European Council in Maastricht. (An overview of the ratification procedures of the Member States appears at point 2.3.1.)

Implementation of the Maastricht Treaty

1.1.4. Parliament resolution on the implementation of the Treaty on European Union.

Adopted on 28 October. Looking ahead to the entry into force of the Treaty on European Union, Parliament outlined its views on implementation. It believes that economic and

monetary union is a precondition for a more competitive Europe; and it reaffirmed its commitment to a common foreign and security policy, which it sees as essential given the general climate of instability. Parliament also reiterated the need for all legislative texts to be adopted on the basis of a public vote and for an agreement to put into practice all the institutional innovations provided for in the new Treaty, including those relating to committees of inquiry. It also called for the rapid incorporation into national law of the new rules on the number of MEPs and on the right of Union citizens to vote and stand for election in the Member State in which they reside. Finally, it urged the Member States to meet the deadlines for the free movement of persons.

OJ C 315, 22.11.1993

1.1.5. Economic and Social Committee resolution on the implementation of the Treaty on European Union.

Adopted on 21 October. The Committee welcomed the ratification of the Treaty on European Union by the Federal Republic of Germany and called on the Brussels European Council to give practical effect to all the Treaty provisions in order to restore public confidence in the future of the Community. In its view, a strategy for growth and employment is vital if the priority that must be accorded to the welfare of each and every citizen is to have any real, tangible meaning. It undertook to do its utmost to ensure that the Committee of the Regions is established and operational as soon as possible.

Democracy, transparency and subsidiarity

1.1.6. Draft Interinstitutional Agreement on procedures for implementing the principle of subsidiarity (→ point 1.6.3).

1.1.7. Interinstitutional declaration on democracy, transparency and subsidiarity (→ point 1.6.2).

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

Internal market

1.2.1. Further to the decisions taken at its meeting in Edinburgh, the European Council decided that the European Agency for the Evaluation of Medicinal Products would have its seat in London, that the Office for Veterinary and Plant Health Inspection and Control would have its seat in Ireland, in a town to be determined by the Irish Government, and that the future Office for Harmonization in the Internal Market would have its seat in Spain, in a town to be determined by the Spanish Government (→ point I.12).

Free movement of goods

Technical aspects

Standardization and technical rules

1.2.2. Proposal for a Council Directive amending for the second time Directive 83/189/EEC laying down a procedure for the provision of information in the field of technical standards and regulations.

Commission proposal: OJ C 340, 23.12.1992; COM(92) 491; Bull. EC 11-1992, point 1.3.27

Parliament opinion (first reading): OJ C 176, 28.6.1993; Bull. EC 5-1993, point 1.2.2

Economic and Social Committee opinion: OJ C 201, 26.7.1993; Bull. EC 5-1993, point 1.2.2

Amended proposal adopted by the Commission on 6 October.

OJ C 290, 27.10.1993; COM(93) 444

Motor vehicles

Basic Directive: Council Directive 92/61/EEC relating to the type-approval of two- or three-wheeled motor vehicles: OJ L 255, 10.8.1992; Bull. EC 6-1992, point 1.3.20

1.2.3. Council Regulation on the installation of lighting and light-signalling devices on two- or three-wheeled motor vehicles.

Commission proposal: OJ C 93, 13.4.1992; COM(91) 498; Bull. EC 1/2-1992, point 1.3.31

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

Parliament opinion (first reading): OJ C 305, 23.11.1992; Bull. EC 10-1992, point 1.3.28

Council common position: Bull. EC 6-1993, point 1.2.5

Endorsed by Parliament (second reading) on 27 October, subject to an amendment concerning the procedure for adapting the Directive to technical progress.

OJ C 315, 22.11.1993

Re-examined proposal adopted by the Commission on 28 October.

COM(93) 549

Adopted by the Council on 29 October. This Regulation, adopted in the context of the implementation of the framework Directive on the type-approval of two- or three-wheeled motor vehicles, lays down the technical requirements applicable to the installation of lighting and light-signalling devices on two- or three-wheeled motor vehicles.

1.2.4. Council Directives on the masses and dimensions of two- or three-wheeled motor vehicles and on the mounting of the rear registration plates of such vehicles.

Commission proposals: OJ C 293, 9.11.1992; COM(92) 330 and 335; Bull. EC 9-1992, point 1.2.16

Parliament opinion (first reading): OJ C 337, 21.12.1992; Bull. EC 11-1992, point 1.3.29

Economic and Social Committee opinion: OJ C 73, 15.3.1993; Bull. EC 1/2-1993, point 1.2.3
Council common positions: Bull. EC 6-1993, point 1.2.6

Endorsed by Parliament (second reading) on 27 October, subject to an amendment concerning the procedure for adapting the Directives to technical progress.

OJ C 315, 22.11.1993

Re-examined proposals adopted by the Commission on 28 October.

COM(93) 549

Adopted by the Council on 29 October. These two Directives, which were also adopted in the context of the implementation of the framework Directive on the type-approval of two- or three-wheeled motor vehicles, lay down the technical requirements applicable to the mounting of the rear registration plates and to the masses and dimensions of such vehicles.

1.2.5. Proposal for a Council Directive on the maximum design speed, maximum torque and maximum net engine power of two- or three-wheeled motor vehicles.

Commission proposal: OJ C 93, 13.4.1992; COM(91) 497; Bull. EC 1/2-1992, point 1.3.30
Economic and Social Committee opinion: OJ C 313, 30.11.1992; Bull. EC 9-1992, point 1.2.17
Parliament opinion (first reading): OJ C 72, 15.3.1993; Bull. EC 1/2-1993, point 1.2.2
Council common position: Bull. EC 6-1993, point 1.2.7

Common position rejected by Parliament (second reading) on 27 October.

OJ C 315, 22.11.1993

Industrial products

1.2.6. Council Directive 93/95/EEC amending Directive 89/686/EEC on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to personal protective equipment.

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

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

Economic and Social Committee opinion: OJ C 129, 10.5.1993; Bull. EC 3-1993, point 1.2.4

Parliament opinion (first reading): OJ C 194, 19.7.1993; Bull. EC 6-1993, point 1.2.10

Amended Commission proposal: OJ C 199, 23.7.1993; COM(93) 310; Bull. EC 6-1993, point 1.2.10

Council common position: Bull. EC 6-1993, point 1.2.10

Endorsed by Parliament (second reading) on 27 October.

OJ C 315, 22.11.1993

Adopted by the Council on 29 October. This Directive amends Directive 89/686/EEC by providing for Member States to allow, until 30 June 1995, the marketing and putting into service of personal protective equipment which complies with national regulations in force at 30 June 1992 and for helmets for users of two- and three-wheeled motor vehicles to be excluded from the scope of the Directive pending the application of specific requirements for such helmets.

OJ L 276, 9.11.1993

Precious metals

1.2.7. Proposal for a Council Directive on articles of precious metal.

Commission approval: Bull. EC 9-1993, point 1.2.2

Formally adopted by the Commission on 14 October.

OJ C 318, 25.11.1993; COM(93) 322

Dangerous substances

Directive to be amended: Council Directive 76/769/EEC: OJ L 262, 27.9.1976, as last amended by Council Directive 91/339/EEC: OJ L 186, 12.7.1991; Bull. EC 6-1991, point 1.2.21

1.2.8. Proposal for a Council Directive amending for the 14th time Directive 76/769/EEC on the approximation of the laws, regulations and administrative provisions of the Member States relating to restrictions on the marketing and use of certain dangerous substances and preparations.

Commission proposal: OJ C 116, 27.4.1993; COM(93) 134; Bull. EC 4-1993, point 1.2.6
Economic and Social Committee opinion: Bull. EC 9-1993, point 1.2.4

Endorsed by Parliament (first reading) on 27 October, subject to various amendments relating in particular to the scope of the proposal.

OJ C 315, 22.11.1993

1.2.9. Proposal for a Council Directive amending for the 15th time Directive 76/769/EEC on the approximation of the laws, regulations and administrative provisions of the Member States relating to restrictions on the marketing and use of certain dangerous substances and preparations.

Adopted by the Commission on 18 October.

The proposal extends the scope of Directive 76/769/EEC to cover certain flammable substances in order to limit their use in aerosol generators used domestically for entertainment and decorative purposes.

OJ C 306, 12.11.1993; COM(93) 499

Pharmaceutical products

1.2.10. Proposal for a Council Decision accepting, on behalf of the Community, the Convention on the Elaboration of a European Pharmacopoeia.

Commission proposal: COM(93) 68; Bull. EC 1/2-1993, point 1.2.7

Endorsed by the Economic and Social Committee on 20 October.

1.2.11. Council Regulation (EEC) No 2901/93 amending Annexes I, II, III and IV to Regulation (EEC) No 2377/90 laying down a Community procedure for the establishment of maximum residue limits of veterinary medicinal products in foodstuffs of animal origin.

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

Commission proposal: COM(93) 287; Bull. EC 7/8-1993, point 1.2.4

Adopted by the Council on 18 October. The Regulation adapts Regulation (EEC) No 2377/90 to technical progress.

OJ L 264, 23.10.1993

Foodstuffs

1.2.12. Council Directive 93/99/EEC on additional measures concerning the official control of foodstuffs.

Reference: Council Directive 89/397/EEC on the official control of foodstuffs; OJ L 186, 30.6.1989; Bull. EC 6-1989, point 2.1.20

Commission proposal: OJ C 51, 26.2.1992; COM(91) 526; Bull. EC 1/2-1992, point 1.3.42

Economic and Social Committee opinion: OJ C 332, 16.12.1992; Bull. EC 10-1992, point 1.3.32

Parliament opinion (first reading): OJ C 337, 21.12.1992; Bull. EC 11-1992, point 1.3.33

Amended Commission proposal: OJ C 1, 5.1.1993; COM(92) 574; Bull. EC 12-1992, point 1.3.40

Council common position: Bull. EC 6-1993, point 1.2.14

Endorsed by Parliament (second reading) on 27 October, subject to various amendments designed in particular to establish minimum levels of competence for food control officials.

OJ C 315, 22.11.1993

Re-examined proposal adopted by the Commission on 28 October.

COM(93) 550

Adopted by the Council on 29 October. This Directive, which supplements Directive 89/397/EEC laying down the general principles for the official control of foodstuffs, seeks to improve the control procedures already in force by providing for a system of quality standards to be introduced for laboratories responsible for checking compliance with the criteria governing methods of analysis, for closer cooperation between the monitoring authorities in the Member States, for the setting-up of a body of Community inspectors responsible for evaluating control systems in the Member States, for mutual administrative assistance between the Commission and national authorities, and for Member States to be required to ensure that the officials entrusted with the task of carrying

out checks possess adequate technical and administrative qualifications.

OJ L 290, 24.11.1993.

1.2.13. Proposal for a Council Regulation on novel food and novel food ingredients.

Commission proposal: OJ C 190, 29.7.1992; COM(92) 295; Bull. EC 7/8-1992, point 1.3.15

Economic and Social Committee opinion: OJ C 108, 19.4.1993; Bull. EC 1/2-1993, point 1.2.13

Endorsed by Parliament (first reading) on 27 October, subject to various amendments relating in particular to the definition of the scope of the Regulation, the procedure to be followed prior to the marketing of new foods, and the labelling of genetically modified foods.

OJ C 315, 22.11.1993

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

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

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

Endorsed by Parliament (first reading) on 27 October, subject to various amendments relating in particular to the measures applicable to alcoholic beverages and foodstuffs containing genetically modified organisms and to various technical matters.

OJ C 315, 22.11.1993

Tax aspects

1.2.15. Proposal for a Council Directive amending Directives 69/169/EEC and 84/231/EEC on the harmonization of provisions laid down by law, regulation or administrative action relating to exemption from turnover tax and excise duty on imports in international travel.

Directives to be amended:

Council Directive 69/169/EEC: OJ L 133, 4.6.1969, as last amended by Council Directive 91/679/EEC: OJ L 373, 31.12.1991

Council Directive 84/231/EEC: OJ L 117, 3.5.1984

Commission proposal: OJ C 102, 14.4.1984; COM(84) 182; Bull. EC 3-1984, point 2.1.59

Economic and Social Committee opinion: OJ C 248, 17.9.1984; Bull. EC 7/8-1984, point 2.1.88

Parliament opinion: OJ C 46, 18.2.1985; Bull. EC 1-1985, point 2.1.16

Amended Commission proposal: OJ C 78, 26.3.1985; COM(85) 82; Bull. EC 3-1985, point 2.1.45

Agreed by the Council on 25 October. The Directive would raise allowances for travellers arriving in the Community from third countries from ECU 45 to ECU 175; it would increase the limits on tax-free purchases in intra-Community travel from ECU 45 to ECU 90, this latter figure being subject to a possible review in 1995. The Council also plans to authorize Germany to maintain until 1997 a limit of ECU 45 for travellers arriving from Poland and the Czech Republic by land or coastal sea route. It also intends to authorize Spain to apply, until 31 December 2000, an allowance of ECU 600 for goods imported by travellers entering Spanish tax territory from the Canary Islands, Ceuta or Melilla.

Animal and plant health

Animal health

1.2.16. Proposal for a Council Directive on the financing of veterinary checks and inspections on live animals and certain animal products and amending Directive 91/496/EEC.

Commission proposal: OJ C 219, 13.8.1993; COM(93) 318; Bull. EC 7/8-1993, point 1.2.10

Endorsed by Parliament on 29 October.

OJ C 315, 22.11.1993

1.2.17. Proposal for a Council Directive laying down the principles relating to the zootechnical and genealogical conditions applicable to imports from third countries of animals, their semen, ovules and embryos.

References:

Council Directive 77/504/EEC on pure-bred breeding animals of the bovine species: OJ L 206, 12.8.1977

Council Directive 88/661/EEC on the zootechnical standards applicable to breeding animals of the porcine species: OJ L 382, 31.12.1988; Bull. EC 12-1988, point 2.1.281

Council Directive 89/361/EEC concerning pure-bred breeding sheep and goats: OJ L 153, 6.6.1989; Bull. EC 5-1989, point 2.1.194

Council Directive 90/427/EEC on the zootechnical and genealogical conditions governing intra-Community trade in *equidae*: OJ L 224, 18.8.1990; Bull. EC 6-1990, point 1.3.199

Council Directive 91/174/EEC laying down zootechnical and pedigree requirements for the marketing of pure-bred animals and amending Directives 77/504/EEC and 90/425/EEC: OJ L 85, 5.4.1991; Bull. EC 3-1991, point 1.2.96

Adopted by the Commission on 18 October. The proposal provides for imports of pure-bred animals and their semen, ovules and embryos from third countries to be subject to requirements similar to those already applicable to intra-Community trade in such animals and products.

OJ C 306, 12.11.1993; COM(93) 497

Plant health

1.2.18. Proposal for a Council Directive amending the Annexes to Council 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; proposal for a Council Directive amending Annex II 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 list of maximum levels.

Directives to be amended:

Council Directive 86/362/EEC: OJ L 221, 7.8.1986; Bull. EC 7/8-1986, point 2.1.169, as last amended by Council Directive 90/654/EEC: OJ L 353, 17.12.1990; Bull. EC 12-1990, point 1.2.1

Council Directive 86/363/EEC: OJ L 221, 7.8.1986; Bull. EC 7/8-1986, point 2.1.169

Council Directive 90/642/EEC: OJ L 350, 14.12.1990; Bull. EC 11-1990, point 1.3.161

Adopted by the Commission on 21 October. The proposals supplement Community legislation

on pesticide residues in foodstuffs by setting maximum limits for 12 pesticides.

COM(93) 505

1.2.19. Council Directive 93/85/EEC on the control of potato ring rot.

Directive repealed: Council Directive 80/665/EEC: OJ L 180, 14.7.1980

Commission proposal: OJ C 93, 2.4.1993; COM(93) 58; Bull. EC 1/2-1993, point 1.2.24

Economic and Social Committee opinion: OJ C 161, 14.6.1993; Bull. EC 4-1993, point 1.2.19

Parliament opinion: OJ C 176, 28.6.1993; Bull. EC 5-1993, point 1.2.14

Adopted by the Council on 4 October. The Directive revises the Community regime for combating potato ring rot so as to take account, firstly, of progress made in the understanding and detection of the harmful organism (*Clavibacter michiganensis*) responsible for the disease and, secondly, of the completion of the single market.

OJ L 259, 18.10.1993

Animal feedingstuffs

1.2.20. Proposal for a Council Directive fixing the principles governing the organization of inspections in the field of animal nutrition.

Adopted by the Commission on 21 October. The proposal seeks to lay down general principles (equivalence, regularity and proportionality of inspections) governing the organization of inspections in the field of animal nutrition and provides for inspections to be organized at the Community's external and internal frontiers for all products or substances used in animal feedingstuffs, for cooperation between Member States where infringements are detected and for the possibility of the Commission recommending coordinated inspection programmes.

OJ C 313, 19.11.1993; COM(93) 510

Free movement of persons

1.2.21. Parliament resolution on the crossing of the external borders of the European Community.

Adopted on 28 October. Parliament reaffirms its commitment to the establishment of free movement of persons within the Community. It takes the view that implementation of a Treaty commitment cannot be deferred indefinitely pending ratification of an intergovernmental convention and regrets the failure of the Commission and the Council to act in this field. It reiterates its keen interest in seeing the successful conclusion of the plan to extend the Community's powers to include the issue of external borders when the Treaty is reviewed in 1996. It also suggests that the status of Gibraltar be excluded temporarily from the issue of the free movement of persons.

OJ C 315, 22.11.1993

1.2.22. Council Directive on the right of residence for students.

References:

Council Directive 90/366/EEC on the right of residence for students: OJ L 180, 13.7.1990; Bull. EC 6-1990, point 1.3.262

Court of Justice judgment of 7 July 1992 (Case C-295/90): OJ C 189, 28.7.1992; Bull. EC 7/8-1992, point 1.7.12

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

Parliament opinion (first reading): OJ C 255, 20.9.1993; Bull. EC 7/8-1993, point 1.2.18

Economic and Social Committee opinion: Bull. EC 9-1993, point 1.2.15

Common position adopted by the Council on 11 October.

Endorsed by Parliament (second reading) on 27 October.

OJ C 315, 22.11.1993

Adopted by the Council on 29 October. The Directive, which in the main replicates the content of Council Directive 90/366/EEC, annulled by the Court of Justice judgment of 7 July 1992, requires Member States to grant the right of residence to any student who is a national of another Member State and to the student's spouse and their dependent children, provided that the student has sufficient resources not to be a burden on the host Member State, is enrolled in a recognized educational establishment for the principal purpose of following a vocational training course

there, and is covered by an appropriate sickness insurance scheme.

Free movement of services

Financial services

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

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

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

Parliament opinion (first reading): OJ C 115, 26.4.1993; Bull. EC 3-1993, point 1.2.16

Amended Commission proposal: OJ C 178, 30.6.1993; COM(93) 253; Bull. EC 6-1993, point 1.2.28

Council agreement on a common position: Bull. EC 9-1993, point 1.2.16

Common position formally adopted by the Council on 25 October.

1.2.24. Proposal for a Council Directive amending Directive 85/611/EEC on the coordination of laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to undertakings for collective investment in transferable securities (UCITS).

Commission proposal: OJ C 59, 2.3.1993; COM(93) 37; Bull. EC 1/2-1993, point 1.2.33

Economic and Social Committee opinion: OJ C 249, 13.9.1993; Bull. EC 6-1993, point 1.2.29

Endorsed by Parliament (first reading) on 27 October, subject to various amendments designed in particular to limit the extent to which the assets of UCITS may be invested in deposits with credit institutions but to make it easier for such assets to be invested with other UCITS.

OJ C 315, 22.11.1993

Intellectual property

1.2.25. Council Directive 93/98/EEC 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

Council common position: Bull. EC 7/8-1993, point 1.2.22

Endorsed by Parliament (second reading) on 27 October.

OJ C 315, 22.11.1993

Adopted by the Council on 29 October. The Directive provides for the term of copyright to be harmonized at 70 years after the death of the author in the case of literary, artistic, cinematographic or audiovisual works. For the last two categories, calculation of the term of protection begins after the death of the last of the following persons to survive: the principal director, the author of the screenplay, the author of the dialogue and the composer of the music. The Directive also provides for the term of protection of the main related rights (those of performers, producers of phonograms or of films, and broadcasting organizations) to be harmonized at 50 years. It also lays down specific arrangements for photographs and works published posthumously. These provisions will apply to works and items protected in a Member State by 1 July 1995 at the latest.

OJ L 290, 24.11.1993

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

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

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

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

Amended proposal adopted by the Commission on 4 October. The amendment, made in response to Parliament's opinion, provides for the term of protection against unauthorized removal to be extended from 10 to 15 years.

OJ C 308, 15.11.1993; COM(93) 464

Economic and monetary policy

1.2.27. The European Council confirmed the aim of establishing an economic and monetary union within the period laid down in the Treaty on European Union and decided that the European Monetary Institute, which has the task of substantially strengthening the mechanisms for coordinating Member States' monetary policies, will have its seat in Frankfurt with Baron A. Lamfalussy as its President. It also decided to strengthen the growth initiative by extending the scope of projects to be financed by the Edinburgh facility to the fields of transport, energy production and urban renewal (→ point I.8).

Economic situation

Annual Economic Report for 1993

1.2.28. Additional opinion of the Economic and Social Committee on the Annual Economic Report for 1993.

References:

Council Decision 93/258/EEC adopting the annual economic report for 1993 and determining the economic policy orientation for the Community in 1993: OJ L 119, 14.5.1993; COM(93) 44; Bull. EC 3-1993, point 1.2.18

Economic and Social Committee opinion: OJ C 108, 19.4.1993; Bull. EC 1/2-1993, point 1.2.38

Adopted on 20 October. The Committee observes that the economic situation in the Community has deteriorated significantly since the annual economic report for 1993 was published. Restating the conditions for economic recovery as outlined by the Commission, it makes some points concerning specific aspects of the present recession and lists the short-term measures which it considers need to be taken to promote economic recovery and to tackle unemployment. In the Committee's view, the first prerequisite is to restore public confidence

and the credibility of the EC integration process. It also mentions the need for concerted action by the Member States and their central banks to reduce short-term interest rates and for real wage rises to remain below increases in productivity, as well as for public investment, better use of human resources, an improvement in working conditions and increased international cooperation.

Growth initiatives

1.2.29. Economic and Social Committee own-initiative opinion on growth, competitiveness and employment.

Adopted on 20 October. With the intention of assisting in the drafting of the White Paper which the Commission will present to the European Council, the Committee proposes strategies for competitiveness and growth based on the cultural values of the Community and on product quality. In particular, it recommends that the moves towards completing the single market and economic and monetary union should continue, that the two sides of industry should together seek solutions to the problems posed by labour-market rigidity and that the efficiency of the system of production should be improved with regard to products, vocational training and research infrastructures as well as environmental and consumer protection. The Committee considers that action should be taken in the Member States and at Community level to identify laws needing amendment so as to permit more efficient organization of production processes without, however, impairing the legal position of workers and that Member States' education and training systems must be adapted.

1.2.30. Proposals for a Council Decision on the provision of Community interest subsidies on loans for SMEs extended by the 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.

Commission proposals: OJ C 210, 4.8.1993; COM(93) 332; Bull. EC 7/8-1993, point 1.2.27

Endorsed by the Economic and Social Committee on 20 October. The Committee suggests integrating the temporary provision of interest subsidies to SMEs with the Structural Funds in the form of a Community initiative. It makes some specific comments on the implementation of the mechanism empowering the Commission to contract borrowings. It also considers that financing should be provided by the Structural Funds and Member States' budgets.

Economic and monetary union

Implementation of Stage II of economic and monetary union

1.2.31. Draft proposals on the secondary legislation for Stage II of economic and monetary union:

- a draft proposal for a Council Regulation aimed at specifying the prohibition of access of the public sector to central bank credit;
- a draft proposal for a Council Regulation specifying the prohibition of privileged access of the public sector to financial institutions;
- a draft proposal for a Council Regulation on the application of the excessive deficit procedure;
- a draft proposal for a Council Decision on the establishment of the key for the contributions of central banks to the financial resources of the European Monetary Institute;
- a draft proposal for a Council Decision on the consultation of the European Monetary Institute by the authorities of the Member States on draft legislative provisions;
- a draft proposal for a Council Regulation amending Regulation (EEC, Euratom, ECSC) No 260/68 laying down the conditions and procedure for applying the tax for the benefit of the European Communities;
- a draft proposal for a Council Regulation amending Regulation (Euratom, ECSC, EEC) No 549/69 determining the categories of officials and other servants of the European Communities to whom the provisions of Article 12, the second paragraph of Article 13

and Article 14 of the Protocol on the Privileges and Immunities of the Communities apply.

Draft Commission proposals: COM(93) 371; Bull. EC 7/8-1993, point 1.2.28; COM(93) 436; Bull. EC 9-1993, point 1.2.23

Endorsement by the Economic and Social Committee of the first four draft proposals (COM(93) 371) on 20 October. The Committee considers, however, that certain interpretations contained in the explanatory memorandum and the recitals are not found in the articles themselves.

Council agreement on the seven draft proposals (COM(93) 371; COM(93) 436) on 25 October.

European Monetary System

1.2.32. Parliament resolution on EMS plus 1992 programme: Lessons to be drawn for the implementation of the EMU.

Reference: Communiqué from the Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors of the Member States on the temporary widening of the obligatory marginal intervention thresholds of the participants in the exchange-rate mechanism of the EMS: Bull EC 7/8-1993, point 1.2.29

Adopted on 27 October. Parliament recalls that relative currency stability was achieved during the 15 years' existence of the EMS as a result of the combination of semi-fixed exchange rates, the free movement of capital and independent national monetary policies, but it observes that the average daily turnover of currencies due to speculation within the OECD area is at present six times greater than the commercial demand for currency. It considers that the decision of 2 August to widen temporarily the obligatory marginal intervention thresholds of participants in the exchange-rate mechanism amounts to a system of managed floating that might have the consequence of reintroducing the practice of floating exchange rates and competitive devaluations, which could damage the single market and make monetary coordination impossible. Parliament expresses its anxiety in the face of this situation and sets out the measures it considers necessary

to remedy it. It is particularly in favour of the European Monetary Institute (EMI) being the authority fully responsible for issuing and managing the ecu. It points out that great efforts by the Member States will still be necessary in order to fulfil the convergence requirements of the Maastricht Treaty. Parliament requests the Commission to submit proposals laying down the content, procedure and monitoring of multilateral surveillance, thus reinforcing the credibility of the mandate given to the EMI.

OJ C 315, 22.11.1993

1.2.33. Parliament resolution on removing the legal obstacles to the use of the ecu.

Reference: Commission White Paper on removing the legal obstacles to the use of the ecu; Bull. EC 12-1992, point 1.3.3

Adopted on 27 October. Parliament notes that the Commission White Paper on removing the legal obstacles to the use of the ecu does not propose the appropriate institutional framework to enhance and support Stage II of EMU. It believes that removing obstacles in each Member State by means of legal acts conferring on the ecu the legal status of a 'foreign currency' is only a partial solution and will not be sufficient for establishing the ecu in official and private markets and will not secure the ecu's function as a means of payment. Stressing the difficulties which will have to be overcome, it considers that a general freedom to conclude contracts in ecus should be introduced and calls for customs valuation, customs duties, anti-dumping duties and other trade protection measures to be denominated and settled in ecus. Member States should also undertake to denominate a proportion of all new public debts in ecus. Parliament proposes four criteria which would gradually establish the ecu as the anchor currency of Stage II of EMU and requests the Commission, the Council and the Committee of Central Bank Governors to submit the proposals necessary for their adoption. It also sets out the measures required to prepare financial markets for the introduction of the new ERM and the hard ecu.

OJ C 315, 22.11.1993

Statistical area

Policy aspects

General

1.2.34. Final report of the 1989-92 statistical programme.

Reference: Council Resolution on the implementation of a plan of priority actions in the field of statistical information (Statistical Programme of the European Communities 1989-92) — OJ C 161, 28.6.1989; Bull. EC 6-1989, point 2.6.1

Adopted by the Commission on 22 October. In this report the Commission reviews the implementation of the plan of priority action in the field of statistics from 1989 to 1992, noting that the objectives have generally been met and that the infrastructure of Community statistics has been considerably expanded and rationalized. The Commission stresses the importance of consulting Member States on the implementation of Community statistical programmes and suggests that these be classified by order of priority so as to achieve optimum use of resources.

COM(93) 454

Statistical classification

1.2.35. Council Regulation on the statistical classification of products by activity in the European Economic Community.

Commission proposal: OJ C 12, 18.1.1993; COM(92) 325; Bull. EC 7/8-1992, point 1.3.4

Economic and Social Committee opinion: OJ C 19, 25.1.1993; Bull. EC 11-1992, point 1.3.6

Parliament opinion (first reading): OJ C 150, 31.5.1993; Bull. EC 4-1993, point 1.2.30

Council common position: Bull. EC 6-1993, point 1.2.41

Amended Commission proposal: OJ C 271, 7.10.1993; COM(93) 302; Bull. EC 9-1993, point 1.2.27

Endorsed by Parliament (second reading) on 27 October.

OJ C 315, 22.11.1993

Adopted by the Council on 29 October. Purpose: to establish a common classification of products by activity in order to provide real comparability between data on production and foreign trade collected in the Member States.

Agricultural statistics

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

Commission proposal: OJ C 219, 13.8.1993; COM(93) 346; Bull. EC 7/8-1993, point 1.2.33

Endorsed by Parliament on 29 October.

OJ C 315, 22.11.1993

Results

Community trade with Japan in 1992

Summary

1.2.37. The Community's trade deficit with Japan was around ECU 31 billion in 1992, compared to ECU 29.7 billion in 1991. The deterioration was due chiefly to a drop in Community exports (-7.4%), since there was only a slight fall (-0.6%) in Community imports from Japan between 1991 and 1992. The Community cover ratio (exports over imports) was 39.8% in 1992 compared to 42.8% in 1991. Germany was Japan's leading Community trading partner, accounting for 31% of all Community imports from and 35% of all exports to that country.

Manufactured articles dominate Community exports to Japan, accounting for 82.4% of the total in 1992; road vehicles, pharmaceutical products, miscellaneous manufactured articles and clothing and accessories were the main Community exports to Japan last year. Community imports are even more highly concentrated: almost 75% of all Community imports from Japan in 1992 consisted of machinery and transport equipment, particularly road vehicles (25.3%), office machinery, telecommuni-

cations and sound reproduction and recording equipment and electrical goods.

Community imports from Japan

Community imports from Japan were 3.9% down in value terms and 9.9% down in volume terms in the last quarter of 1992 compared to the same period in 1991, and 0.6% (ECU 51.5 billion) down in value and 6.8% down in volume for 1992 as a whole. Two Member States — Germany (31%) and the United Kingdom (19%) — together absorbed 50% of all Community imports from Japan in 1992. The discrepancy between the value and volume trends in Community imports from Japan in 1992 is due chiefly to machinery and transport equipment; imports of these products dropped by 1.5% in value terms, to ECU 38.3 billion, and by 8% in volume terms in 1992. Three divisions of the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) — road vehicles, office machinery and equipment and telecommunications and sound equipment accounted for over 50% of all Community imports from Japan. Imports of miscellaneous manufactured articles, which amounted to 13% of imports from Japan in 1992, were 2% up on their 1991 value at ECU 6.7 billion, but fell in volume terms by 4.3%. Imports of Japanese road vehicles were 3.1% up on their 1991 value at ECU 13 billion, accounting for over a quarter of Community imports from Japan and 51.3% of all Community imports of road vehicles. Imports of telecommunications and sound equipment, electrical machinery and optical goods were the three SITC divisions which contributed most to the drop in Community imports from Japan in 1992.

Community exports to Japan

Community exports to Japan during the fourth quarter of 1992 were 8.5% in value terms and 9.1% in volume terms below their level in the same period in 1991. For the year as a whole they were 7.4% down on their 1991 value at ECU 20.5 billion, and 10.2% down in volume terms. Germany, with 37% of all Community exports, was the biggest Community exporter to Japan, followed by France (16.1%) and the

United Kingdom (14.8%). Exports of manufactured products (82.5% of all Community exports to Japan) were 8.7% down on their 1991 levels at ECU 16.9 billion, which represents a drop of 11.4% in volume terms. While Community exports of chemical products rose by 6.6%, exports of manufactured articles and of machinery and transport equipment fell by 16.4 and 14.8%, respectively. Raw materials exports accounted for 14% of all Community exports to Japan in 1992, with a rise of 0.3% to ECU 2.8 billion.

As with imports, road vehicles were the main SITC category exported to Japan in 1992, accounting for 14.4% of the total. Japan took 7.8% of all Community exports of road vehicles over the year. The Community's exports are less concentrated than its imports, however, and the range of products is wider. After road vehicles, pharmaceutical products and miscellaneous manufactured articles were the main exports to Japan in 1992. Community exports to Japan were down in general in 1992, but up in certain SITC divisions, such as pharmaceutical products, office machines and meat and meat preparations. The products which contributed most to the drop in Community exports to Japan were road vehicles (−21.4%), other transport equipment (−49.5%), non-metallic mineral manufactures (−19.1%) and machinery for specialized industries (−17.2%).

The Community's trade balance with Japan

The Community's trade deficit with Japan in 1992 was 4.7% up on 1991, at nearly ECU 31 billion, but a small but fairly stable surplus was maintained on raw materials, other products and chemicals. The raw materials surplus was 4.3% up on its 1991 level. The Community trade deficit with Japan on machinery and transport equipment rose by 1.6% to ECU 31.6 billion in 1992, and that on miscellaneous manufactured articles by 11.5% to ECU 2.9 billion.

The Community's largest deficits with Japan by SITC division in 1992 were on road vehicles (ECU 10.1 billion), office machines (ECU 6.6 billion) and telecommunications and sound

equipment (ECU 6.3 billion), and its main surpluses were on clothing and accessories (ECU 0.9 billion), pharmaceutical products (ECU 0.8 billion) and beverages (ECU 0.7 billion). The Community trade deficit on road vehicles in 1992 was 13.2% up on its 1991 level, at ECU 10.1 billion. The deficit on office machines was unchanged, but the deficit on telecommunications and sound equipment fell by 13.3% to ECU 6.3 billion in 1992.

The Community's overall trade deficit with the rest of the world in 1992 was 26.1% down on its 1991 level, thanks largely to a smaller deficit with the United States, down 37.7% at ECU 12.9 billion. Japan's trade surplus with the rest of the world rose by 30.9% in 1992 to ECU 82.2 billion.

Information

Publications

1.2.38. New publications available from sales offices:

- Country profile: Hungary 1992;*
- Basic statistics of the Community: 30th edition, 1993;*
- Eurostat Catalogue 1993;*
- Household energy consumption.*

Competition

Application of the competition rules to businesses: specific cases

Mergers

Commission decisions under the Merger Control Regulation

Reference: Council Regulation (EEC) No 4064/89 on the control of concentrations between

undertakings: OJ L 395, 30.12.1989 (corrected version: OJ L 257, 27.11.1990); Bull. EC 12-1989, point 2.1.78; Supplement 2/90 — Bull. EC

Cyanamid/Shell

1.2.39. *Adopted on 1 October.* The decision authorizes the acquisition by American Cyanamid Co. of the crop protection businesses of the Shell Petroleum Co. Ltd. The market shares which would result would still be relatively low, and there are major competitors operating in all the market segments involved; the Commission has accordingly concluded that there is no serious doubt that the transaction is compatible with the common market.

Volvo/Procordia

1.2.40. *Adopted on 11 October.* The decision authorizes the acquisition by AB Volvo of the majority of the share capital and voting rights in a new group, 'Branded Consumer Products' (BCP), which is to take over Procordia's consumer goods operations, but not its pharmaceuticals business. Volvo is currently the second largest shareholder in Procordia, after the Swedish Government.

Volvo and BCP operate in quite separate sectors. BCP will hold a strong position on certain markets, particularly through its subsidiary Swedish Match, but the transaction will not entail any addition of market shares. The effect on the market of the formation of the new conglomerate would appear to be negligible given the economic and financial strength of its competitors.

Allied Signal/Knorr-Bremse

1.2.41. *Adopted on 15 October.* The Commission here authorizes the creation of a worldwide joint venture by Knorr-Bremse AG of Germany and Allied-Signal Inc. of the United States, which are to pool their braking systems for commercial vehicles of six tonnes and over. The parent companies are currently the number two and number three suppliers in the Community for most of the individual com-

ponents in air brake actuation systems. The joint venture will bring them closer to the market leader, Wabco, and will increase the overall level of market concentration. But after considering the structural aspects, including the strong position of purchasers, potential access to the market, and the scale of the changes currently taking place, the Commission has concluded that the transaction will not create or strengthen a dominant position on the European market.

Yule Catto/Reichhold/Synthomer

1.2.42. Adopted on 22 October. The decision authorizes a change in the control of a manufacturer of synthetic latex. Yule Catto plc of the UK is buying a shareholding in Synthomer Chemie GmbH, a German producer of carboxylated latex, from Chemetall GmbH of Germany; Yule Catto will now share control of Synthomer with Reichhold, a US subsidiary of the Japanese group Dainippon Ink and Chemicals. Yule Catto and Reichhold already have another joint venture, Doverstrand, with which Synthomer will now form a single economic unit. The transaction will increase market shares to only a small extent.

McCormick/CPC/Rabobank/Ostmann

1.2.43. Adopted on 29 October. The decision refers a case to the German authorities, who will consider it under German competition law. A joint venture planned by CPC, McCormick and Rabobank would combine the herbs and spice activities of CPC and McCormick and would take over control of Ostmann, the market leader for herbs and spices in Germany. The transaction raises difficulties for competition in Germany, and the German antitrust office, the Bundeskartellamt, has asked for a referral. The Commission intended to deal with the case itself: national markets do exist, but this does not mean that a particular concentration cannot affect other markets in the Community. However, miscalculation of the deadlines imposed by the Merger Control Regulation made it impossible for the Commission to initiate the second stage of proceedings, in which the transaction would have been investigated in depth, and the Commission has accord-

ingly decided to refer the case to the Bundeskartellamt, as the Regulation allows it to do, in order to ensure that the competition implications are considered by a public authority.

Application of the competition rules to government intervention

State aid

Decisions to raise no objection

Steel

Luxembourg

1.2.44. Commission decision on aid for research and development and environmental protection.

References:

Commission Decision No 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

Previous decision: Bull. EC 12-1992, point 1.3.88

Adopted on 13 October. The decision authorizes the Luxembourg Government to grant R&D and environmental protection aid to steel firms, and to Arbed in particular; the aid is available under the amended Economic Expansion Act which the Commission approved in December 1992.

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

1.2.45. Commission decision on aid towards the restructuring of Boelwerf shipyards.

Adopted on 27 October. Boelwerf went into receivership in October 1992 and was subsequently bought by a consortium consisting of the privately owned Begemann Belgium NV and of Werfinvest NV, a subsidiary of the

publicly owned holding company Gimvindus. The new owners propose to close the yard in Hoboken and to reduce capacity at the yard in Temse. The Commission takes the view that a capital injection of BFR 1 500 million (ECU 37 million) provided by the new owners does not constitute State aid. It also authorizes public assistance of BFR 1 050 million (ECU 26 million) to defray redundancy costs and makes it clear that it will give sympathetic consideration to aid towards restructuring investment. A plan to grant BFR 1 600 million (ECU 39 million) in direct aid and low-interest loans to the shipowners who ordered seven vessels currently being built at the yards has now been abandoned; the Commission has approved BFR 2 148 million (ECU 53 million) in production aid for the completion of these vessels, a figure within the limits in force at the time the contracts were signed.

Denmark

1.2.46. Commission decision on the replacement of a system of index-linked loans to shipowners by an interest subsidy scheme.

Reference: Previous decision: Bull. EC 4-1993, point 1.2.52

Adopted on 13 October. The interest subsidy scheme will bring the level of aid down to the 9% permitted by the seventh Directive for contracts signed up to 31 December 1993.

Motor industry

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

Germany

1.2.47. Commission decision on aid planned by the Saginaw company in Kaiserslautern.

Adopted on 13 October. Saginaw is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Adam Opel AG; it is to install a new production and testing line for diesel engines that will replace an existing engine line. The total cost is to be DM 500 million (ECU 257.3 million) and qualifies for regional aid in the form of a grant of DM 64.5

million (ECU 33.2 million), equal to 14% of eligible costs (DM 430 million). Opel's parent company, General Motors, will continue to import engines from non-European countries, and the Commission takes the view that, while the investment will increase capacity, this will not have an adverse effect on the industry in the Community.

1.2.48. Commission decision on aid towards investment by MAN Nutzfahrzeuge, Salzgitter, Lower Saxony.

Adopted on 27 October. Regional aid of DM 3 million (ECU 1.6 million) is to be granted towards investment aimed at expanding production of buses and bus components, at a cost of some DM 90 million (ECU 48.1 million). The Commission takes the view that the project will not create overcapacity, given the growing demand in eastern Germany, where old production capacity has been closed down.

Other industries

Germany

1.2.49. Commission decision on the prolongation of a guarantee and loan and the grant of fresh loans to the east German industrial equipment manufacturer SKET.

Reference: Previous decision: Bull. EC 6-1993, point 1.2.66

Adopted on 13 October. A loan guarantee of DM 223.7 million and a loan of DM 90 million are to be extended until the end of May 1994; Pending privatization, the enterprise will receive a further loan of DM 67 million by the end of 1993 and a shareholder loan of DM 69.9 million.

1.2.50. Commission decision on aid to the Sächsische Olefinwerke AG chemical works in Halle-Merseburg, Saxony.

Adopted on 15 October. Sächsische Olefinwerke (SOW) was one of the main chemicals manufacturers in the former German Democratic Republic, along with Leuna and Buna. It is undergoing a restructuring process to be completed in 1994, by which time it will have reduced its workforce by 90% and will be

specializing in the production of ethylene and propylene, where market prospects are good. The privatization agency, the Treuhandanstalt, is planning to convert part of a DM 235 million guarantee into shareholder loans, and to grant a further DM 234.9 million in loans and guarantees, so that the enterprise can continue in business and restructure its operations before privatization.

1.2.51. Commission decision on aid to be given by the *Land* authorities in Brandenburg to film studios in Babelsberg, Potsdam.

Adopted on 27 October. Many well-known films were made at Babelsberg studios. An international consortium of investors recently bought the studios from the Treuhandanstalt with a view to developing them into a European audiovisual production centre. The *Land* authorities in Brandenburg are to provide a grant of DM 2.75 million (ECU 1.4 million) towards an investment in the sound mixing studios costing DM 12.8 million (ECU 6.6 million).

1.2.52. Commission decision on rescue aid to a paper pulp producer in Kelheim, Bavaria.

Adopted on 27 October. Bayerische Zellstoff GmbH converted its paper pulp works in Kelheim to the 'organocell' process, which does not use sulphur or chlorine and is therefore less damaging to the environment. There were technical difficulties with the new plant, and insolvency proceedings were brought against the company. The Commission has authorized a DM 17.5 million loan guarantee until the end of the year, by which time it is hoped that a buyer can be found.

Denmark

1.2.53. Commission decision on a promotion fund for the fur industry.

Adopted on 27 October. The Danish authorities have set up a fund to promote the fur industry which is to be financed out of a parafiscal charge on domestic fur production and a proportion of property tax on farmland. The fund is to pay about DKR 7.7 million (ECU 950 000) each year to a design institute and towards training and advisory services for fur farmers.

Small businesses

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

1.2.54. Commission decision on an investment aid scheme in Thuringia.

Adopted on 27 October. The *Land* authorities in Thuringia are to grant investment aid with a maximum intensity of 50% to SMEs which show promise of viability. A budget of DM 7 million (ECU 3.6 million) has been earmarked for 1993, and a budget of DM 17 million (ECU 8.8 million) for the period 1994-96.

Italy

1.2.55. Commission decision on aid to investment by SMEs in Sardinia.

Adopted on 27 October. Partly in order to make up slippage in the payment of assistance under Act No 488/92 on special aid for the Mezzogiorno, the Sardinian authorities plan to grant interest subsidies on loans contracted by SMEs. The ceilings which the Commission has authorized in Sardinia will have to be complied with whenever aid of this kind is combined with aid under other regional, national or Community schemes.

Job creation

Belgium

1.2.56. Commission decision on aid for the recruitment of unemployed workers for development projects in Wallonia.

Adopted on 27 October. The Walloon regional authorities will pay wage grants for two years to SMEs who take on up to five unemployed workers for design or research work. The aid is restricted to 50% of project costs. The scheme, which will operate for an indefinite period, has been allocated BFR 250 million (ECU 6.3 million) for 1993.

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

Germany

1.2.57. Commission decision on a loan guarantee given to Gebrüder Welger GmbH & Co. KG, Wolfenbüttel, Lower Saxony.

Adopted on 13 October. The Land authorities in Lower Saxony are planning to give a guarantee covering 80% of a DM 8 million loan to Welger, a manufacturer of agricultural and waste treatment machinery. The loan is intended to cover Welger's liquidity requirements over the coming winter. Welger received a guarantee of some DM 22 million in 1992 and has not submitted a new restructuring plan, so that the Commission has serious doubts as to the implications of this aid for Welger's competitors.

Belgium

1.2.58. Commission decision on a scheme of assistance for European industrial programmes in Wallonia.

Adopted on 27 October. The Walloon Regional Decree of 25 June 1992 sets up a scheme for firms taking part in European industrial programmes which are the subject of specific international agreements; the Commission has serious doubts as to the compatibility of the scheme with Articles 92 and 93 of the Treaty. The scheme provides for operating aid in the form of exchange-risk guarantees, cost-increase guarantees and defrayment of financing costs, and it is not clear at this stage whether the projects assisted will be in the common interest and what will be their impact on competition.

Belgium and the Netherlands

1.2.59. Commission decision on aid to DAF.

Adopted on 27 October. In February 1993 growing financial difficulties drove the parent company DAF NV into receivership; the company had already secured the refinancing of loans repayable to the Dutch and Flemish

authorities. The Dutch Government and the Flemish authorities also injected into the new company DAF Trucks, which took over the old company's main assets in March 1993, capital amounting to HFL 155 million (ECU 71 million) and BFR 984 million (ECU 24 million), respectively and provided loans of HFL 40 million (ECU 18 million) and BFR 370 million (ECU 9 million). Given the overcapacity in the industry, the Commission feels that it has to examine the aid to establish whether it gives the company an unfair advantage.

France

1.2.60. Commission decision on fresh capital for the Bull group.

Reference: Previous decision: Bull. EC 7/8-1992, point 1.3.74

Adopted on 6 October. The group's main shareholders, the French State and France Télécom, have provided a fresh advance of FF 2 500 million on a projected capital injection; the Commission is not convinced that this is justified, given the group's losses, and the absence of a restructuring plan capable of returning it to viability.

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

Germany

1.2.61. Commission decision on the sale of an industrial site in Friedberg, Hesse, to the pharmaceutical company Fresenius AG.

Reference: Initiation of proceedings: Bull. EC 11-1992, point 1.3.65

Adopted on 13 October. In the light of an independent report on the value of the site sold to Fresenius in 1988 and of further information supplied by the German authorities, the Commission concludes that, in view of certain additional conditions in the contract, the purchase price did not contain an aid element.

1.2.62. Commission decision on aid to Buna AG, a manufacturer of butyl acetate.

Reference: Initiation of proceedings: Bull. EC 12-1992, point 1.3.90

Adopted on 13 October. In July 1993 Buna stopped producing butyl acetate, known as 'butac', having come to the conclusion that butac production was unlikely to become profitable, even for the most efficient European manufacturers. Aid to compensate losses at the butac plant has consequently been discontinued.

Industrial policy

Individual industries

Textiles and clothing

1.2.63. Commission report on the competitiveness of the European textile and clothing industry.

References:

Commission communication on improving the competitiveness of the Community's textile and clothing industry: COM(91) 399; Bull. EC 10-1991, point 1.2.35

Commission communication on Community action in favour of regions heavily dependent on the textile industry (RETEX): OJ C 305, 25.11.1993; Bull. EC 10-1991, point 1.2.36

Council resolution on the textile and clothing industries: OJ C 178, 15.7.1992; Bull. EC 6-1992, point 1.3.51

Approved on 27 October. In response to the request made by the Council in its resolution of June 1992, the Commission assesses the situation of the textile and clothing industry and describes the measures taken by the Community with a view to strengthening competitiveness.

It reviews developments in the industry in the period 1988-92, and in particular the decline in production, demand, investment and employment, the marked increase in imports at the expense of Community production, and

the increase and subsequent levelling-off in turnover. It also notes a deterioration of international competitiveness attributable among other things to the adverse effect of the fall in the value of the US dollar, mounting labour costs and distortions of international competition, and confirmed by the relative loss of market share suffered by Community exports in industrialized countries and the marked increase in the trade deficit in clothing (although the Community still sells more textiles than it imports). Capital and labour productivity, job skills, quality and flexibility are the Community's major assets as far as this sector is concerned.

After pointing out that the strategies adopted by firms focus on modernization, relocation, specialization and flexibility, the Commission describes the potentially positive impact of the completion of the single market and underlines the need to pursue and step up implementation of the Community measures adopted following its communication of October 1991, in particular under the Community's RETEX scheme, in the fields of research, training and support for SMEs, and in the context of the mandate of the European Textile and Clothing Observatory. It also emphasizes the need to reach a satisfactory agreement on textiles in the Uruguay Round negotiations.

COM(93) 525

Steel

1.2.64. Commission Decision authorizing common financial arrangements in respect of individual programmes involving the closure of production capacity in the Community steel industry for heavy sections, hot-rolled wide coils and strip and reversing-mill plate.

References:

Commission communication on financial arrangements for the restructuring of the steel industry: Bull. EC 9-1993, point 1.2.53

ECSC Consultative Committee opinion: Bull. EC 9-1993, point 1.2.53

Restructuring of the European steel industry - Council conclusions and assent: Bull. EC 9-1993, point 1.2.55

Adopted on 27 October. In the light of the opinion of the ECSC Consultative Committee

and the assent of the Council, the Commission authorized the financial arrangements for the restructuring of the steel industry set out in its September communication. The arrangements, notified to it by three groups of firms operating in the hot-rolled wide strip, heavy plate and heavy sections subsectors respectively, provide that firms closing down all or part of their production capacity will receive compensation to be financed in advance by ECSC loans and, in due course, reimbursed by the firms not opting for closure.

The planned reductions in capacity total 2.5 million tonnes in the case of heavy sections, 6 million tonnes in the case of hot-rolled wide coils and strip, and 2 million tonnes in the case of reversing-mill plate.

The Commission's authorization is conditional on competition being safeguarded and on each firm submitting its closure plans within three months of notification of the decision and agreeing to any checks which the Commission feels are necessary.

Enterprise policy

General matters

1.2.65. European Week for Business.

Organized jointly by the Euro-Info Centres, the BCC (Business Cooperation Centre), BC-Net (Business Cooperation Network), the European Commission, and local and regional bodies, the European Week for Business had as its theme 'Small business, the dynamic force within the single market'. Its purpose was to foster awareness of measures designed to assist SMEs by encouraging their internationalization through information and cooperation networks. Several thousand managers and industrialists took part in some 2 500 events between 4 and 8 October in more than 600 cities in the Community.

Research and technology

Framework programme 1994-98

1.2.66. Commission working document concerning the scientific and technological content of the specific programmes implementing the fourth framework programme for Community research and technological development (1994-98) and the framework programme for Community research and training for the European Atomic Energy Community (1994-98).

Reference: Proposals for Council Decisions concerning the fourth R&TD framework programme: COM(93) 276; Bull. EC 6-1993, point 1.2.86

Adopted on 6 October. The Commission is intent upon advancing the discussions so that the forthcoming fourth R&TD framework programme (1994-98) can be implemented completely and consistently, thus ensuring the continuity of Community research efforts. In its working document it sets out its plans concerning the scientific and technological content of the 15 specific programmes in the following fields: information technologies, telecommunications and telematics applications of common interest, industrial technologies, environment, life sciences and technologies, clean energy technologies, nuclear safety and safeguards, controlled thermonuclear fusion, transport, targeted socioeconomic research, promotion of international cooperation, dissemination and exploitation of the results of R&TD, and training and mobility of researchers.

While they are based on the results of earlier research, the specific programmes proposed should, overall, ensure better coordination of research activities conducted at Community level. In addition, in each area, especially industrial technologies, information and communication technologies and life technologies, R&TD should focus, to a greater extent, on a smaller number of problems and generic technologies with an impact on several sectors. The specific programmes should also underpin the formulation and implementation of other Community policies, in particular concerning

transport, education and training, and social exclusion and integration issues. They should also endeavour to promote the dissemination and exploitation of research results, and the training and mobility of researchers and the involvement of SMEs, and encourage synergy between research and education. Last but not least, activities relating to cooperation with third countries and international organizations should be grouped together in a single programme concerning the countries of Central and Eastern Europe, the new independent States of the former Soviet Union and the developing countries.

COM(93) 459

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

Technical coal research

1.2.67. Draft Commission Decision granting financial aid for a technical coal research project.

Reference: Medium-term guidelines for technical coal research (1990-95): OJ C 52, 1.3.1989; Bull. EC 2-1989, point 2.1.33

Adopted (first reading) on 11 October. Purpose: to grant a total of ECU 2 million to this project.

ECSC social research

1.2.68. 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
ECSC Consultative Committee opinion: Bull. EC 7/8-1993, point 1.2.84
Council assent: Bull. EC 9-1993, point 1.2.62

Adopted on 19 October.

International cooperation

1.2.69. Draft scientific and technical cooperation agreement between the European Economic Community and Australia.

Negotiating directives: Bull. EC 5-1992, point 1.1.64

Commission proposal concerning conclusion: OJ C 181, 3.7.1993; COM(93) 269; Bull. EC 6-1993, point 1.2.93

Economic and Social Committee opinion: Bull. EC 9-1993, point 1.2.63

Endorsed by Parliament (first reading) on 27 October.

OJ C 315, 22.11.1993

Education, vocational training and youth

1.2.70. Further to the decisions taken at the Edinburgh Summit, the European Council decided that the European Training Foundation would have its headquarters in Turin and asked the Community institutions to arrange for the headquarters of Cedefop, currently sited in Berlin, to be moved to Thessaloniki (→ points I.12 and I.13).

Continuing training

1.2.71. Council Decision 93/588/EEC on the adoption of a Community action programme on the vocational training of indirect taxation officials (the Matthaues-Tax programme).

Commission proposal: OJ C 15, 21.1.1993; COM(92) 550; Bull. EC 12-1992, point 1.3.163
Economic and Social Committee opinion: OJ C 108, 19.4.1993; Bull. EC 1/2-1993, point 1.2.94

Parliament opinion (first reading): OJ C 176, 28.6.1993; Bull. EC 5-1993, point 1.2.66

Amended Commission proposal: OJ C 177, 29.6.1993; COM(93) 262; Bull. EC 6-1993, point 1.2.98

Council common position: Bull. EC 6-1993, point 1.2.98

Endorsed by Parliament (second reading) on 27 October, subject to two amendments, one relating to the number of officials participating

in exchanges and the other concerned with consultation of organizations representing the officials.

OJ C 315, 22.11.1993

Re-examined proposal adopted by the Commission on 28 October.

COM(93) 537

Adopted by the Council on 29 October. The Matthaeus-Tax programme is designed to provide supplementary vocational training to prepare Member States' indirect taxation officials for the implications arising out of the creation of the internal market, to promote staff mobility and to boost cooperation between Member States' administrations. Provision is made for the following training measures: exchanges of officials between national administrations, training seminars, joint vocational training programmes in the special training schools of Member States, and organization of language courses for officials participating in exchanges. The cost of these measures is shared between the Community and the Member States.

OJ L 280, 13.11.1993

Youth

1.2.72. Commission report on priority actions in the youth field (activity report 1992).

Reference: Council resolution on priority actions in the youth field: OJ C 208, 9.8.1991; Bull. EC 6-1991, point 1.2.104

Adopted by the Commission on 28 October. In its report, the Commission presents the results of the first year of implementation of the Council resolution on priority actions in the youth field. Such actions aim to intensify cooperation between Member States, particularly as regards structures and persons responsible for youth work, and in connection with the training of youth exchange organizers. In 1992, financial assistance totalling ECU 5 million was provided for some 350 actions, from which around 7 800 young people and youth workers benefited. These actions were designed to facilitate meetings and exchanges of experience

between those involved in the youth field, and to provide direct support for pilot projects devised by young people themselves, with particular emphasis on the integration of disadvantaged young people. Aid was also provided for exchanges with non-member countries.

COM(93) 521

1.2.73. Commission report on the 'Youth for Europe' programme (activity report 1992).

Reference: Council Decision 91/395/EEC adopting the second phase of the 'Youth for Europe' action programme: OJ L 217, 6.8.1991; Bull. EC 7/8-1991, point 1.2.146

Previous report: Bull. EC 7/8-1992, point 1.3.130

Adopted by the Commission on 28 October. In its report, the Commission reviews the measures taken in 1992 to implement the second phase of the 'Youth for Europe' programme.

These measures, covered by a budget of ECU 10 million, helped to promote exchanges of young people in all the Member States, by diversifying the types of project and providing relevant training for youth workers. Some 30 000 young people benefited from the programme, with particular attention being paid to disadvantaged persons.

With the 'Youth for Europe' programme constituting the first largely decentralized Community programme, the Commission points to the key role played by the national agencies in providing suitable guidance and consultation facilities for young people wishing to participate in the programme.

COM(93) 524

Trans-European networks

Transport networks

1.2.74. Three Council Decisions on trans-European transport networks.

On 29 October the Council adopted three Decisions concerning the establishment of trans-European road, inland waterway and combined transport networks (→ points 1.2.75 to 1.2.77). Action by the Community in this area is intended to promote the interconnection and interoperability of national networks and access to them, taking into account the need to link the island, land-locked and peripheral regions of the Community to the central regions. The Decisions set out master plans for identifying projects of common interest likely to attract financial incentives.

1.2.75. Council Decision on the creation of a trans-European road network.

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

Economic and Social Committee opinion: OJ C 19, 25.1.1993; Bull. EC 11-1992, point 1.3.93

Endorsed by Parliament on 26 October subject to certain amendments regarding, in particular, the need to dovetail the priorities of the trans-European road network with the Community's regional policy objectives and improve intermodal connections.

OJ C 315, 22.11.1993

Adopted on 29 October.

1.2.76. Council Decision on the creation of a trans-European inland waterway network.

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

Economic and Social Committee opinion: OJ C 19, 25.1.1993; Bull. EC 11-1992, point 1.3.93

Endorsed by Parliament on 26 October subject to certain amendments regarding, in particular, improvements to inland waterways in certain peripheral countries.

OJ C 315, 22.11.1993

Adopted on 29 October.

1.2.77. Council Decision on the creation of a trans-European combined transport network.

Commission proposal: OJ C 282, 30.10.1992; COM(92) 230; Bull. EC 6-1992, point 1.3.74

Economic and Social Committee opinion: OJ C 19, 25.1.1993; Bull. EC 11-1992, point 1.3.95

Endorsed by Parliament on 26 October subject to certain amendments regarding, in particular,

the existence of a system of transshipment terminals.

OJ C 315, 22.11.1993

Adopted on 29 October.

Data communications and telecommunications networks

1.2.78. Proposal for a Council Decision on inter-administrative telematic networks for statistics relating to the trading of goods between Member States.

(Comedi: Commerce electronic data interchange).

Commission proposal: OJ C 87, 27.3.1993; COM(93) 73; Bull. EC 3-1993, point 1.2.62

Economic and Social Committee opinion: OJ C 249, 13.9.1993; Bull. EC 6-1993, point 1.2.102

Endorsed by Parliament (first reading) on 27 October subject to an amendment concerning the promotion of trans-European networks in general.

OJ C 315, 22.11.1993

Energy

Individual sectors

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

Commission report: Bull. EC 3-1993, point 1.2.63

ECSC Consultative Committee opinion: Bull. EC 4-1993, point 1.2.75

Revised Commission report: Bull. EC 9-1993, point 1.2.68

ECSC Consultative Committee opinion on the revised report adopted on 5 October. The Committee noted that the solid fuels market has

continued to deteriorate and called for more research into the combustion of coal.

Relations with third countries which produce or import energy

European Energy Charter

1.2.80. International Conference on the European Energy Charter.

References:

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

Draft Partnership and Cooperation Agreement with Russia: Bull. EC 4-1993, point 1.3.18

Previous meeting: Bull. EC 7/8-1993, point 1.2.100

Plenary meeting held in Brussels from 6 to 9 October. At the Conference, which was chaired by Mr Rutten, the Community delegation proposed a compromise involving a two-stage approach.

The first stage would result in the rapid conclusion (early in 1994) of a basic agreement containing all the elements on which there is a consensus, with the procedures for applying national treatment during the pre-investment phase to be agreed in the second stage. During the transitional period between the two stages the 'most favoured nation' clause, which was agreed upon as a minimum in the text of the Charter, could be applied to the pre-investment phase on a voluntary basis.

During the second stage, the GATT market-access rules would apply, in accordance with the bilateral EC-Russia Partnership and Cooperation Agreement.

The second stage, the negotiations for which should be completed no later than three years after the end of the first stage, should result in a consensus on the full application of the national treatment principle.

Transport

General policy

Road transport taxation and cabotage

1.2.81. Council Directive 93/89/EEC on the application by Member States of taxes on certain vehicles used for the carriage of goods by road and tolls and charges for the use of certain infrastructures.

Commission proposal: OJ C 79, 26.3.1988; COM(87) 716; Bull. EC 12-1987, point 2.1.275

Initial Economic and Social Committee opinion: OJ C 208, 8.8.1988; Bull. EC 6-1988, point 2.4.52

Initial Parliament opinion: OJ C 158, 26.6.1989; Bull. EC 5-1989, point 2.1.214

First amended Commission proposal: OJ C 75, 20.3.1991; COM(90) 540; Bull. EC 11-1990, point 1.3.182

Second Economic and Social Committee opinion: OJ C 159, 17.6.1991; Bull. EC 4-1991, point 1.2.52

Second Parliament opinion: OJ C 150, 15.6.1992; Bull. EC 5-1992, point 1.1.76

Second amended Commission proposal: OJ C 311, 27.11.1992; COM(92) 405; Bull. EC 9-1992, point 1.2.62

Third Economic and Social Committee opinion: OJ C 19, 25.1.1993; Bull. EC 11-1992, point 1.3.99

Third Parliament opinion: OJ C 21, 25.1.1993; Bull. EC 12-1992, point 1.3.129

Council conclusions and agreement on road transport taxation: Bull. EC 6-1993, point 1.2.111

Agreement confirmed by the Council: Bull. EC 9-1993, point 1.2.70

Adopted by the Council on 25 October. This Directive, which was adopted at the same time as the Regulation on road haulage cabotage (→ point 1.2.82), lays down that goods vehicles must contribute towards the costs they engender through vehicle taxes, tolls and charges for the use of road infrastructure and an excise duty on diesel oil, a standard rate for which has already been fixed.

From 1 January 1995 at the latest, the Member States must apply a vehicle tax based on a

Community minimal rate which will vary according to the vehicle's maximum permissible gross laden weight and number and type of axles. This rate may be subject to special derogations of limited duration.

The Directive also specifies the conditions applying to the Member States in relation to the introduction of user charges (the 'vignette') and the retention or introduction of tolls. These include, notably, compliance with the principle of non-discrimination on the grounds of the haulier's nationality or of the origin or destination of the vehicle. User charges will be set by the Member States at a maximum of ECU 1 250 per year, to be reviewed in 1997. Member States may also cooperate in introducing a common system for user charges in their territories. If they wish, they may also introduce special arrangements for border areas covered by such a joint system.

OJ L 279, 12.11.1993

1.2.82. Council Regulation (EEC) No 3118/93 laying down the conditions under which non-resident carriers may operate national road haulage services within a Member State.

Commission proposal: OJ C 317, 7.12.1991; COM(91) 377; Bull. EC 10-1991, point 1.2.54

Economic and Social Committee opinion: OJ C 169, 6.7.1992; Bull. EC 4-1992, point 1.3.74

Parliament opinion: OJ C 150, 15.6.1992; Bull. EC 5-1992, point 1.1.74

Amended Commission proposal: OJ C 172, 8.7.1992; COM(92) 283; Bull. EC 6-1992, point 1.3.82

Council agreement: Bull. EC 6-1993, point 1.2.113

Agreement confirmed by the Council: Bull. EC 9-1993, point 1.2.71

Adopted by the Council on 25 October. This new Regulation lays down the conditions under which non-resident carriers may operate national road haulage services within a Member State (road haulage cabotage). It provides for the gradual introduction of the freedom to provide services which is due to be completed by 30 June 1998. During the transitional period, each Member State must, on a temporary basis, allow non-resident carriers to perform national road haulage operations without applying quantitative national market access restrictions, provided they are covered by a

Community authorization and quota system. Up to 1 January 1994, 30 000 authorizations will be issued under the quota, each valid for two months. The quota will be increased annually by 30% from 1 January 1995.

The definitive cabotage arrangements, which will enter into force on 1 July 1998, will ensure that carriers with proper vocational qualifications registered in a Member State will have free access to national road haulage services in another Member State with no quantitative restrictions.

OJ L 279, 12.11.1993

Development of the common transport policy

1.2.83. Commission communication on the White Paper on the future development of the common transport policy.

Commission communication: COM(92) 494; Bull. EC 12-1992, point 1.3.1-19

Endorsed by the Economic and Social Committee on 20 October. The Committee proposed supplementing the analyses contained in the White Paper with regional and structural studies of traffic flows and the various modes of transport, with attention paid to the specific features of passenger and goods transport, in order to take account, in particular, of the structural changes in peripheral regions caused by the completion of the internal market and the situation of the countries of transit located in the heart of Europe in which the growth resulting from the internal market has led to a disproportionate increase in transport- and environment-related problems. The Committee believed it necessary to achieve a long-term balance between the interests of transport users and of all the parties involved in traffic and to develop a strategy for creating a fair balance between modes of transport. It also considered it important to link the integration of the countries of Central and Eastern Europe with the development of intermodal transport systems.

Sea transport

1.2.84. Commission communication to the Council on the insertion of a Community participation clause in the Torremolinos protocol.

References:

Proposal for a Council Decision on the ratification of the Torremolinos International Convention: COM(84) 340; Bull. EC 6-1984, point 2.1.59

Recommendation for a Council Decision authorizing the Commission to negotiate a protocol to the Torremolinos International Convention for the Safety of Fishing Vessels, 1977: Bull. EC 5-1992, point 1.1.98

Adopted by the Commission on 19 October. The aim is to insert a Community clause in the protocol to the Torremolinos Convention reserving the Community's right to be a contracting party to the protocol.

Air transport

1.2.85. Council Regulation (EEC) No 3089/93 amending Council Regulation (EEC) No 2299/89 on a code of conduct for computerized reservation systems.

Regulation amended: Council Regulation (EEC) No 2299/89: OJ L 220, 29.7.1989; Bull. EC 7/8-1989, point 2.1.204

Commission proposal: OJ C 56, 26.2.1993; COM(92) 404; Bull. EC 9-1992, point 1.2.63

Economic and Social Committee opinion: OJ C 108, 19.4.1993; Bull. EC 1/2-1993, point 1.2.109

Parliament opinion: OJ C 176, 28.6.1993; Bull. EC 5-1993, point 1.2.75

Council agreement: Bull. EC 9-1993, point 1.2.77

Amended Commission proposal: COM(93) 405; Bull. EC 9-1993, point 1.2.77

Formally adopted by the Council on 29 October.
OJ L 278, 11.11.1993

International cooperation

All-European Transport Conference

1.2.86. Economic and Social Committee own-initiative opinion on the Second All-European Transport Conference.

Reference: First All-European Transport Conference in Prague: Bull. EC 10-1991, point 1.2.61

Adopted by the Economic and Social Committee on 20 October. The Committee welcomed the convening of the Second All-European Transport Conference to be held in March 1994. The discussions were to focus on developments since the first conference in Prague (where the basic aim had been to bring the countries of Central and Eastern Europe into the process of developing a comprehensive European transport policy), infrastructure and financing requirements and transport in the 21st century, paying special attention to social and environmental aspects. The conference should culminate in the signing of an all-European transport policy declaration expressing the commitment of the signatories to translate the final results into concrete measures. The Committee proposed to ensure that machinery for the extensive consultation of the social partners was created in the countries of Central and Eastern Europe, with the possibility of extending this consultation later to the countries of the European Economic Area.

United States

1.2.87. Mr Federico Pena, the US Secretary of Transportation, visited the Commission on 5 October.

Reference: Council Regulation (EEC) No 3089/93 amending Council Regulation (EEC) No 2299/89 on a code of conduct for computerized reservation systems: OJ L 278, 11.11.1993 and point 1.2.85 of this Bulletin

Mr Pena met Mr Matutes for talks on air transport, during which they dealt with setting up a working party to examine problems of common interest in this field. Mr Pena underlined his government's wish that the group should work towards the negotiation of a multilateral agreement on air freight liberalization. Mr Matutes commented on the principal features of the Community's code of conduct on computerized reservation systems.

Telecommunications, information services and industry

Telecommunications

Legislation

Equipment

1.2.88. Council Directive 73/97/EEC supplementing Directive 91/263/EEC in respect of satellite earth station equipment.

Reference: Council Directive 91/263/EEC on the approximation of the laws of the Member States concerning satellite earth station equipment: OJ L 128, 23.5.1991; Bull. EC 4-1991, point 1.2.49

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

Council common position: Bull. EC 7/8-1993, point 1.2.109

Endorsed by Parliament (second reading) on 27 October.

OJ C 315, 22.11.1993

Adopted by the Council on 29 October. The Directive seeks to establish a modern and open market for satellite earth station equipment by extending the scope of Directive 91/263/EEC in order to introduce harmonized procedures for the certification, testing, quality assurance and surveillance of such equipment. Two further objectives are to guarantee the right to use equipment which has been legally placed on the market and to connect such equipment to public telecommunications networks.

OJ L 290, 24.11.1993

1.2.89. Proposal for a Council resolution on satellite personal communication services.

Commission proposal: COM(93) 171; Bull. EC 4-1993, point 1.2.85

Endorsed by Parliament on 29 October, subject to certain amendments concerning, in particular, the consultation of the European Parliament and cooperation with European standards organizations.

OJ C 315, 22.11.1993

Services

1.2.90. Parliament resolution on postal services.

Adopted by Parliament on 29 October. Parliament stresses the economic and social importance of the postal services and the need to pursue consultations with postal authorities, consumers and workers in the sector, and reminds the Council that Parliament must be consulted on all matters concerning the single market.

OJ C 315, 22.11.1993

Consumers

Protection of consumers' health and safety

1.2.91. Council Decision 93/580/EEC concerning the institution of a Community system for the exchange of information in respect of certain products which may jeopardize consumers' health or safety.

Reference: Council Directive 92/59/EEC on general product safety: OJ L 228, 11.8.1992; Bull. EC 6-1992, point 1.3.194

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

Parliament opinion: OJ C 115, 26.4.1993; Bull. EC 3-1993, point 1.2.78

Adopted by the Council on 25 October. This Decision, which applies until 29 June 1994, the date on which the Directive on general product safety comes into force, constitutes a measure to accompany the removal of technical controls at internal frontiers. It introduces, for products which are not already covered by a similar arrangement, with the exception of products intended exclusively for professional use, a system whereby the Commission is to be notified of any regulations, laws or administrative measures adopted by Member States to prevent, restrict or attach particular conditions to the marketing or use in their territory of a product or product batch which does not comply with the relevant Community or national rules and may jeopardize the health or safety of consumers when used in normal and foreseeable conditions. On receipt of the information, the Commission, after holding any necessary consultations with the parties concerned, is to notify the competent authorities of the other Member States accordingly.

OJ L 278, 11.11.1993

1.2.92. Council Decision on the introduction of a Community information system on home and leisure accidents (Ehlass).

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 Commission proposal: OJ C 215, 10.8.1993; COM(93) 325; Bull. EC 7/8-1993, point 1.2.112

Adopted by the Council on 29 October. The Decision establishes, for 1993, a system of data collection geared to ensuring continuity of existing national measures and associated funding.

Protection of consumers' economic and legal interests

1.2.93. Green Paper on guarantees for consumer goods and after-sales services.

Reference: Commission communication concerning the second three-year action plan (1993-95) in respect of consumer policy: COM(93) 378; Bull. EC 7/8-1993, point 1.2.111

Approved by the Commission on 20 October. The Commission's Green Paper, forming part of the second three-year action plan on consumer policy, is designed to trigger a public discussion on the measures to be taken to facilitate cross-border purchases in the context of the single market, and sets out a number of options for consideration by Community and national institutions and all interested parties in the economic and social spheres. Cross-border shopping can flourish only if consumers can be sure of enjoying the same guarantee and after-sales service conditions as for local purchases. A number of problems have been identified, focusing mainly on the principles of legal guarantee, commercial guarantee and after-sales service.

As regards the legal guarantee, which is defined as the traditional protection deriving from the law whereby the vendor is held liable *vis-à-vis* the purchaser for the good condition of the products sold, two options are considered. The first is based on the application of special rules of private international law and provides for the application of the consumer's national law. The second is designed to bring national laws closer together by harmonizing the concept of product defect, the guarantee period and the effects of the guarantee.

As regards commercial guarantees, which constitute additional features offered optionally by the producer, vendor or any other person in the product distribution chain, two types of problem arise: the first concerns commercial practices relating to these guarantees (presentation of the guarantee, its application, its legal status, its connection with the legal guarantee, any relevant advertising, information given to the consumer, etc.); the second relates to the functioning of the guarantee in the context of the single market. Three possible solutions are suggested: a 'regulatory' option designed to resolve the two types of problem by adopting a Community legal scheme, a 'voluntarist' option and a 'mixed' option which would involve resolving the first type of problem by adopting a Community legal scheme and the

second by creating a 'European guarantee' system which producers could adhere to if they wished.

Finally, as regards after-sales services, the main problem lies in the availability of the spare parts needed to repair and maintain the goods. Three options merit consideration. A regulatory option would impose on manufacturers an obligation to stock the necessary spare parts for a given period; a voluntary option might entail the adoption of codes of conduct or negotiation between the parties concerned; an information-based option would provide for adequate labelling of products, e.g. stating the period during which spare parts will be available.

COM(93) 509

1.2.94. Proposal for a Council Directive on the protection of consumers in respect of contracts negotiated at a distance (distance selling), accompanied by a Commission recommendation on the adoption of related codes of practice.

Commission proposal: OJ C 156, 23.6.1992; OJ L 156, 10.6.1992; COM(92) 11; Bull. EC 4-1992, point 1.3.179

Economic and Social Committee opinion: OJ C 19, 25.1.1993; Bull. EC 11-1992, point 1.3.234

Parliament opinion: OJ C 176, 28.6.1993; Bull. EC 5-1993, point 1.2.81

Amended proposal adopted by the Commission on 7 October.

OJ C 308, 15.11.1993; COM(93) 396

1.2.95. Proposal for a Council Directive on the protection of purchasers in contracts relating to the purchase of a right to utilize one or several immovable properties 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

Parliament opinion (first reading): OJ C 255, 20.9.1993; Bull. EC 7/8-1993, point 1.2.113

Amended proposal adopted by the Commission on 7 October.

OJ C 299, 5.11.1993; COM(93) 487

Economic and social cohesion: structural measures

Development, coordination and implementation of policies and measures

1.2.96. Commission Decision on indicative allocations under Objective 1.

References:

Regulations amending the Structural Fund Regulations: OJ L 193, 31.7.1993; Bull. EC 7/8-1993, points 1.2.114 to 1.2.120

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

Approved on 21 October.

Formally adopted on 28 October. Under the Structural Fund Regulations adopted in July the Commission set indicative resource allocations covering Community areas where development is lagging behind (Objective 1 areas). The Edinburgh European Council had agreed that these would receive roughly 70% of total Structural Fund resources of ECU 141 billion (1992 prices) for the years 1994 to 1999, to which would be added for Greece, Ireland, Spain and Portugal the ECU 15.15 billion of the Cohesion Fund for the years 1993 to 1999.

The amounts are, in billions of ecus at 1992 prices,

□ for the four Cohesion Fund countries (Structural Funds plus Cohesion Fund):

Greece: 19.0 to 20.0,

Spain: 36.5 to 38.5,

Ireland: 8.1 to 9.3,

Portugal: 19.0 to 20.0;

□ for the other Objective 1 countries (Structural Funds only):

Belgium: 0.8,

Germany: 14.0,

France: 2.4 to 2.6,

Italy: 17.1 to 18.9,

Netherlands: 0.2,

United Kingdom: 2.2 to 2.7.

The Commission has also specified the amounts on the basis of which it will negotiate with each Member State its Objective 1 Community support framework setting priorities for Structural Fund assistance from 1994 to 1999.

OJ L 280, 13.11.1993

1.2.97. Proposal for a Council Regulation extending Council Regulation (EEC) No 792/93 of 30 March 1993 establishing a cohesion financial instrument.

Regulation to be prolonged: Council Regulation (EEC) No 792/93: OJ L 79, 1.4.1993; Bull. EC 3-1993, point 1.2.83

Adopted by the Commission on 28 October. Extends to 31 December 1994 the Regulation establishing the cohesion financial instrument, pending establishment of the Cohesion Fund under Article 130d of the Treaty on European Union.

COM(93) 529

1.2.98. Proposal for a Council Regulation laying down detailed rules for implementing Regulation (EEC) No 2080/93 on Community structural assistance in the fisheries and aquaculture sector and the industry processing and marketing its products.

Basic Regulation: 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): OJ L 193, 31.7.1993; Bull. EC 7/8-1993, point 1.2.120

Adopted by the Commission on 8 October. Sets terms and conditions for assistance from the FIFG for structural adjustment in fisheries and aquaculture, including processing and marketing.

OJ C 305, 11.11.1993; COM(93) 481

1.2.99. Fourth annual report on implementation of Structural Fund reform — 1992.

Basic Regulation: Council Regulation (EEC) No 2052/88 on the tasks of the Structural Funds and their effectiveness and on coordination of their activities between themselves and with the operations of the European Investment Bank

and the other existing financial instruments: OJ L 185, 15.7.1988; Bull. EC 6-1988, point 2.1.159
Previous report: Bull. EC 10-1992, point 1.3.89

Adopted by the Commission on 29 October. Reviews the progress of reformed Structural Fund activities, by Objective and country, and also of programmes under the Community initiatives. The Funds had at their disposal ECU 18.1 billion in commitment appropriations in 1992 and ECU 17.21 billion in payment appropriations. Execution rates were 99.2% and 99.3%, respectively. In 1992 the Structural Funds' contribution in support of the Community's economic growth was increased and closer involvement of the social partners achieved.

COM(93) 530

1.2.100. Parliament resolution on the future of Community initiatives under the Structural Funds.

References:

Commission communication on the future of Community initiatives under the Structural Funds: OJ C 209, 3.8.1993; Bull. EC 6-1993, point 1.2.134

Economic and Social Committee opinion on Commission communication: Bull. EC 9-1993, point 1.2.85

Adopted on 28 October. Parliament pointed to the primary importance of Community initiatives in boosting the Community's economic and social cohesion, called for certain current initiatives to be maintained, approved creation of a single framework human resource initiative and insisted that regional and local authorities and the social partners be closely involved in formulating initiatives.

OJ C 315, 22.11.1993

Financial assistance

Cohesion financial instrument

1.2.101. Commission decisions: see Table 1.

Table 1 — *Aid from cohesion financial instrument*

<i>(million ECU)</i>	
Country/description	Total assistance
<i>Spain</i>	
Environment — Natural resources in national parks; river health study	22.9
Transport — Madrid ring road	79.32
Motorway network	66.4
<i>Greece</i>	
Environment — Nine projects	46.81
<i>Ireland</i>	
Environment — Water treatment; peat bog conservation	13.3
Transport — National road network	25.5
<i>Portugal</i>	
Environment — River Ave clean-up system; water supply	42.65
Transport — Alcanena/Atalala and Figuera da Foz/Santa Eulàlia roads	36.94

Less-developed regions

1.2.102. Commission decisions: see Table 2.

Table 2 — *Financing under Objective 1*

<i>(million ECU)</i>		
Country/region/description	Fund	Total assistance
<i>Germany</i>		
Processing and marketing of agricultural products	EAGGF	9.12
<i>Spain</i>		
Andalusia	ERDF	7.5
Extremadura	ERDF	151.5

<i>(million ECU)</i>		
Country/region/description	Fund	Total assistance
Processing and marketing of agricultural products	EAGGF	41.02
Processing and marketing of agricultural and forestry products	EAGGF	9.33
<i>Ireland</i>		
Processing and marketing of agricultural products	EAGGF	8.54
<i>Italy</i>		
Sardinia	ERDF	20
Processing and marketing of agricultural products	EAGGF	2.32
<i>Portugal</i>		
Processing and marketing of agricultural and forestry products	EAGGF	3.07
Processing and marketing of fishery and aquaculture products	EAGGF	8.07

Combating long-term unemployment and occupational integration of young people

1.2.103. Commission decisions: see Table 3.

Table 3 — *Financing under Objectives 3 and 4*

<i>(million ECU)</i>		
Country	Fund	Total assistance
<i>Italy</i>	ESF	9.71

Adjustment of agricultural structures

1.2.104. Commission decisions: see Table 4.

Table 4 — *Financing under Objective 5a*
(million ECU)

Description/country	Fund	Total assistance
Processing and marketing of agricultural products:		
Germany	EAGGF	10.01
Spain	EAGGF	11.56
Netherlands	EAGGF	7.55
United Kingdom	EAGGF	13.83
Processing and marketing of agricultural and forestry products:		
Denmark	EAGGF	2.48
Spain	EAGGF	5.17
France	EAGGF	28.40

Development of rural areas

1.2.105. Commission decisions: see Table 5.

Table 5 — *Financing under Objective 5b*
(million ECU)

Country/region	Fund	Total assistance
France		
Languedoc-Roussillon	ERDF/ESF/EAGGF	1.20

Fisheries structures

1.2.106. Commission decisions: see Table 6.

Table 6 — *Financing of fisheries structures*
(million ECU)

Description/country	Fund	Total assistance
Construction and modernization of fishing vessels; aquaculture and artificial reefs	EAGGF	49.7
Facilities at fishing ports	EAGGF	15.59
Processing of fisheries and aquaculture products:		
Denmark	EAGGF	2.26
France	EAGGF	2.4
Netherlands	EAGGF	1.67
Portugal	EAGGF	8.07

Measures for very remote regions

1.2.107. Commission decisions: see Table 7.

Table 7 — *Financing under Poseidom programme*
(million ECU)

Country/description	Total amount
France	
Overseas departments: banana and cane sugar/rum sectors	17.5

*Other regional action**Integrated Mediterranean programmes*

1.2.108. Progress report on the integrated Mediterranean programmes (IMPs) for 1991 and 1992.

Basic Regulation: Council Regulation (EEC) No 2088/85 launching the IMPs: OJ L 197, 27.7.1985; Bull. EC 7/8-1985, point 2.1.106

Previous report: Bull. EC 4-1992, point 1.3.112

Adopted by the Commission on 13 October. The French and Greek programmes made good progress in both years. A funding review led to assignment to the French IMPs of ECU 60 million not previously allocated and to adjustment of the Greek IMPs. The Italian IMPs underwent direction of additional assistance to the more effective programmes. A comprehensive assessment of the IMPs is to be made that will provide guidance for the next generation of regional programmes (1994-99).

COM(93) 485

Social dimension

1.2.109. Seeking to sustain the momentum generated by the Treaty on European Union

in the interest of greater solidarity in Europe, the European Council confirmed that an Agency for Safety and Health at Work was to be established, with its headquarters in Spain (→ point I.6).

General

1.2.110. Second Commission report on the application of the Community Charter of the Fundamental Social Rights of Workers.

Commission report: COM(92) 562; Bull. EC 12-1992, point 1.3.153

Endorsed by the Economic and Social Committee on 21 October. The Committee stressed the usefulness of detailed, up-to-date reports on progress made in applying the Charter. It took stock of the current situation as regards progress, or lack of it, in the adoption of proposals for Directives relating to the implementation of the Charter. Moreover, the Committee recommended that consideration be given to the legal implications of the Treaty on European Union in terms of social policy. It also advocated wider social rights on matters including the environment, consumer protection, cultural heritage and freedom from discrimination.

Health and safety at work

1.2.111. Proposal for a Council Directive on the protection of young people at work.

Commission proposal: OJ C 84, 4.4.1992; COM(91) 543; Bull. EC 1/2-1992, point 1.3.121
Economic and Social Committee opinion: OJ C 313, 30.11.1992; Bull. EC 9-1992, point 1.2.79
Parliament opinion (first reading): OJ C 21, 25.1.1993; Bull. EC 12-1992, point 1.3.160
Amended Commission proposal: OJ C 77, 18.3.1993; COM(93) 35; Bull. EC 1/2-1993, point 1.2.142

Common position agreed by the Council on 12 October. Under the terms of the proposal, Member States are:

to prohibit work by children under the age of 15 or who are still subject to compulsory

schooling, except for certain activities of a cultural or sporting nature, or forming part of a work-experience placement or combined work/training scheme, etc.;

to ensure that work by adolescents (persons between the ages of 15 and 18 who are no longer subject to compulsory full-time schooling) is strictly regulated, by imposing on the employer general obligations for the protection of safety and health, prohibiting certain forms of dangerous work or work which is beyond the physical or psychological capacity of young people, and laying down conditions for the organization of working time for adolescents.

The United Kingdom will have the option of not applying certain provisions of the Directive during a four-year transitional period as from the entry into force of the Directive.

1.2.112. Proposal for a Council Directive concerning certain aspects of the organization of working time.

Commission proposal: OJ C 254, 9.10.1990; COM(90) 317; Bull. EC 7/8-1990, point 1.3.74
Economic and Social Committee opinion: OJ C 60, 8.3.1991; Bull. EC 12-1990, point 1.3.100
Parliament opinion (first reading): OJ C 72, 18.3.1991; Bull. EC 1/2-1991, point 1.2.115
Amended Commission proposal: OJ C 124, 14.5.1991; COM(91) 130; Bull. EC 4-1991, point 1.2.65
Council agreement on a common position: Bull. EC 6-1993, point 1.2.148
Council common position: Bull. EC 6-1993, point 1.2.148

Endorsed by Parliament (second reading) on 27 October, subject to various amendments concerning the duration of the reference period, night work, the role of workers' representatives, reduction of the scope for derogating from the provisions of the Directive, time-limits for adoption of the Directive and maintenance of existing rights enjoyed by workers.

OJ C 315, 22.11.1993

1.2.113. Council Directive 93/88/EEC amending Directive 90/679/EEC on the protection of workers from risks related to exposure to biological agents at work.

Directive amended: Council Directive 90/679/EEC; OJ L 374, 31.12.1990; Bull. EC 11-1990, point 1.3.50

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

Parliament opinion (second reading): OJ C 255, 20.9.1993; Bull. EC 7/8-1993, point 1.2.140

Adopted by the Council on 12 October. Purpose: to classify biological agents according to their level of risk of infection, and to draw up a code of practice on the vaccination of workers exposed to biological agents for which effective vaccines exist.

OJ L 268, 29.10.1993

1.2.114. 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

Parliament opinion (first reading): OJ C 255, 20.9.1993; Bull. EC 7/8-1993, point 1.2.141

Amended proposal adopted by the Commission on 1 October.

OJ C 294, 30.10.1993; COM(93) 421

1.2.115. Proposal for a Council Directive concerning the minimum safety and health requirements for work on board fishing vessels.

Commission proposal: OJ C 337, 31.12.1991; COM(91) 466; Bull. EC 11-1991, point 1.2.92

Economic and Social Committee opinion: OJ C 169, 6.7.1992; Bull. EC 4-1992, point 1.3.94

Parliament opinion (first reading): OJ C 241, 21.9.1992; Bull. EC 7/8-1992, point 1.3.123

Amended Commission proposal: OJ C 311, 27.11.1992; COM(92) 409; Bull. EC 10-1992, point 1.3.84

Council agreement on a common position: Bull. EC 6-1993, point 1.2.150

Council common position: Bull. EC 6-1993, point 1.2.150

Endorsed by Parliament (second reading) on 27 October, subject to various amendments focusing on the time-limit for implementing the Directive, the requirement to keep a ship's log, the knowledge of languages needed to command a vessel, and certain technical aspects.

OJ C 315, 22.11.1993

Combating social exclusion

References:

Commission communication on stepping up the fight against social exclusion and fostering integration: COM(92) 542; Bull. EC 12-1992, point 1.3.145

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

Proposal for a Council Decision establishing a medium-term action programme to combat exclusion and promote solidarity (1994-99): COM(93) 435; Bull. EC 9-1993, point 1.2.99

1.2.116. Economic and Social Committee own-initiative opinion on combating exclusion and promoting integration.

Adopted by the Economic and Social Committee on 20 October. Welcoming the Commission communication on social exclusion, the Committee recommended that specific policies be geared to certain groups of people, mainly those who experienced discrimination. It also emphasized the importance of education and training, and stressed the need for a structured dialogue and for consultation of the various parties involved. The Committee advocated convergence of national social protection policies and pointed to the dangers of reducing expenditure in this area.

1.2.117. Parliament resolution on social exclusion.

Adopted by Parliament on 28 October. Parliament stressed that the fight against social exclusion, which represents a priority objective in the strengthening of the democratic process, requires specific action and a general change in the economic, social and cultural models. It welcomed the Commission's announcement that funds for the 1994-99 anti-exclusion action programme were being doubled. Parliament

advocated the recognition of a minimum basic income, access to health care, training, education and culture, as well as all basic public services, a decent level of housing and access to justice as basic citizens' rights to be championed in the revision of the Treaty on European Union scheduled for 1996. It insisted on the need for a minimum income and a minimum wage in each Member State.

In addition, Parliament called on the Council to adopt all outstanding legislative proposals, particularly in relation to the budget, in the social sphere, to increase Community action in the fields of health and housing, and to assess the impact of Community policies on the socially excluded.

OJ C 296, 1.11.1993

Environment

1.2.118. Following on from the decisions taken at the Edinburgh Summit in this connection, the European Council decided that the European Environment Agency would be set up in the Copenhagen region. (→ point I.12).

General

Financial instruments

Reference: Council Regulation (EEC) No 1973/92 establishing a financial instrument for the environment (LIFE): OJ L 206, 22.7.1992; Bull. EC 5-1992, point 1.1.123

1.2.119. Commission Decision granting financial support to projects relating to the protection of habitats and nature.

Adopted on 15 October. Purpose: to grant financial support totalling ECU 20.645 million to 22 projects.

1.2.120. Commission Decision granting financial support to demonstration and techni-

cal assistance projects relating to environmental protection.

Adopted on 22 October. Purpose: to grant financial support totalling ECU 44.653 million to 99 projects.

International cooperation

United States

1.2.121. Visit by Mr Paleokrassas to the United States from 13 to 15 October.

References:

Fifth Community programme of policy and action in relation to the environment and sustainable development: COM(92) 23; Bull. EC 3-1992, point 1.2.115

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

Council Regulation (EEC) No 1970/92 amending Commission Regulation (EEC) No 3626/82 on the implementation in the Community of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES): OJ L 201, 20.7.1992; Bull. EC 6-1992, point 1.3.134.

This visit was part of the annual high-level consultations between the Commission and the United States. Mr Paleokrassas co-chaired the meeting with Mr Wirth, State Department Counsellor. Their talks focused on the follow-up to UNCED, water in the context of the environment and development, the fifth Community environment programme and US initiatives, and CITES.

Lebanon

1.2.122. Visit by Mr Mokbel, Environment Minister, on 29 October.

Mr Mokbel saw Mr Paleokrassas, to whom he explained Lebanon's requirements, in particular as regards the treatment of solid waste and water purification. Mr Paleokrassas mentioned what the Commission has already done to improve the environment in Lebanon, e.g. by helping to set up a technical assistance unit within the Environment Ministry and by mak-

ing a study of the projected reforestation of Lebanon.

Environmental quality and natural resources

Protection of water, coastal zones and tourism

1.2.123. Council Decision 93/540/EEC approving certain amendments to the Agreement for Cooperation in Dealing with Pollution of the North Sea by Oil and Other Harmful Substances (Bonn Agreement).

References:

Agreement for Cooperation in Dealing with Pollution of the North Sea by Oil and Other Harmful Substances (Bonn Agreement): OJ L 188, 16.7.1984

First meeting of the contracting parties to the Bonn Agreement: Bull. EC 9-1989, point 2.1.75

Commission proposal: OJ C 114, 5.5.1992; COM(92) 133; Bull. EC 4-1992, point 1.3.115

Economic and Social Committee opinion: OJ C 287, 4.11.1992; Bull. EC 7/8-1992, point 1.3.152

Parliament opinion: OJ C 42, 15.2.1993; Bull. EC 1/2-1993, point 1.2.152

Adopted on 19 October. The aim of this Decision is to include in the text of the Bonn Agreement provisions concerning pollution surveillance activities provided for at the first meeting of the contracting parties in 1989 and to amend the demarcation zone of the Skagerrak.

OJ L 263, 22.10.1993

1.2.124. Cooperation Agreement for the Protection of the Coasts and Waters of the North-East Atlantic against Pollution (Lisbon Agreement).

References:

Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution (Barcelona Convention): OJ L 240, 19.9.1977

Agreement for Cooperation in Dealing with Pollution of the North Sea by Oil and Other Harmful Substances (Bonn Agreement): OJ L 188, 16.7.1984

Convention on the Environment of the Baltic Sea (Helsinki Convention, as revised in 1992): Bull. EC 7/8-1993, point 1.2.144

Signature of the Agreement: Bull. EC 10-1990, point 1.3.79

Commission proposal concerning conclusion: OJ C 56, 26.2.1993; COM(92) 564; Bull. EC 12-1992, point 1.3.193

Parliament opinion: OJ C 176, 28.6.1993; Bull. EC 5-1993, point 1.2.102

Economic and Social Committee opinion: OJ C 201, 26.7.1993; Bull. EC 5-1993, point 1.2.102

Decision on the conclusion of the Agreement adopted by the Council on 20 October. This Agreement, which has been signed by France, Morocco, Portugal and Spain, and by the Commission on behalf of the Community, fills a gap as regards international measures relating to accidental marine pollution in the North-East Atlantic. The Baltic Sea, the North Sea and the Mediterranean are already protected by multilateral cooperation conventions.

1.2.125. Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the Baltic Sea Area (Helsinki Convention, 1974).

Commission proposal on the accession of the Community to the Convention: OJ C 222, 18.8.1993; COM(93) 284; Bull. EC 7/8-1993, point 1.2.143

Endorsed by Parliament on 29 October.

OJ C 315, 22.11.1993

1.2.126. Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the Baltic Sea Area (Helsinki Convention, as revised in 1992).

Commission proposal concerning conclusion: OJ C 226, 21.8.1993; COM(93) 285; Bull. EC 7/8-1993, point 1.2.144

Endorsed by Parliament on 29 October.

OJ C 315, 22.11.1993

Protection of nature, environment and agriculture

1.2.127. Convention on the Conservation of Biological Diversity.

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

Recommendation for a Decision: Bull. EC 5-1991, point 1.2.153

Negotiating directives: Bull. EC 7/8-1991, point 1.2.272

Commission proposal concerning signature: COM(92) 186; Bull. EC 5-1992, point 1.1.118

Council Decision concerning signature: Bull. EC 6-1992, point 1.3.129

Commission proposal for a Decision concerning the conclusion of the Convention: OJ C 237, 1.9.1993; COM(92) 509; Bull. EC 12-1992, point 1.3.194

Parliament opinion: OJ C 194, 19.7.1993; Bull. EC 6-1993, point 1.2.167

Economic and Social Committee opinion: OJ C 249, 13.9.1993; Bull. EC 6-1993, point 1.2.167

Council agreement on the proposal for a Decision concerning conclusion: Bull. EC 6-1993, point 1.2.167

Decision concerning conclusion of the Convention formally adopted by the Council on 25 October. This Convention was signed by the Community at the UNCED in Rio de Janeiro in June 1992. The aims of the Convention are the conservation of biological diversity, the sustainable use of its components, and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources.

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

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

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

Endorsed by Parliament on 29 October subject to amendments relating to the regulation of the international timber trade, sustainable exploitation of timber, and the creation of an eco-label for timber.

OJ C 315, 22.11.1993

Urban environment, air quality, transport and noise

1.2.129. Proposal for a Council Directive on the control of volatile organic compound (VOC) emissions resulting from the storage of petrol and its distribution from terminals to service stations (the so-called 'Stage I' Directive).

Commission proposal: OJ C 227, 3.9.1992; COM(92) 277; Bull. EC 7/8-1992, point 1.3.157
Economic and Social Committee opinion: OJ C 73, 15.3.1993; Bull. EC 1/2-1993, point 1.2.160

Parliament opinion (first reading): OJ C 194, 19.7.1993; Bull. EC 6-1993, point 1.2.170

Council agreement on a common position: Bull. EC 6-1993, point 1.2.170

Amended Commission proposal: OJ C 270, 6.10.1993; COM(93) 422; Bull. EC 9-1993, point 1.2.109

Common position formally adopted by the Council on 4 October.

1.2.130. Proposal for a Council Directive amending Directive 70/220/EEC on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to measures to be taken against air pollution by emissions from motor vehicles.

Commission proposal: OJ C 56, 26.2.1993; COM(92) 572; Bull. EC 12-1992, point 1.3.181

Economic and Social Committee opinion: OJ C 201, 26.7.1993; Bull. EC 5-1993, point 1.2.107

Endorsed by Parliament (first reading) on 27 October subject to amendments aimed at making the limit values more stringent. Parliament also advocates tax incentives for vehicles complying with emission standards more stringent than those provided for by the Directive.

OJ C 315, 22.11.1993

Nuclear safety

International cooperation

1.2.131. Agreement with the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) on the Community's contribution to the nuclear safety account.

Reference: Commission Decision on the establishment of a Multilateral Nuclear Safety Fund and the Community's contribution to that Fund; Bull. EC 3-1993, point 1.2.107

Recommendation for a Decision: Bull. EC 3-1993, point 1.2.107

Negotiating directives: Bull. EC 4-1993, point 1.2.114

Proposal for a Council Decision on the conclusion of the Agreement adopted by the Commission on 20 October. This proposal follows on from the Commission Decision on the establishment of a Multilateral Nuclear Safety Fund in the countries of Central and Eastern Europe. To this end, the Commission proposes that the Community should contribute ECU 20 million to the nuclear safety account set up at the EBRD.

COM(93) 515

Agriculture

Development and future of the CAP

1.2.132. Proposal for a Council Regulation amending Regulation (EEC) No 3813/92 on the unit of account and the conversion rates to be applied for the purposes of the common agricultural policy.

Regulation to be amended: Council Regulation (EEC) No 3813/92; OJ L 387, 31.12.1992; Bull. EC 12-1992, point 1.3.209

Reference: Communiqué from the Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors of the Member States; Bull. EC 7/8-1993, point 1.2.29

Adopted by the Commission on 13 October. Adjusts the agrimonetary legislation to take account of the decision of 2 August widening the margins of fluctuation of the Member States' currencies. All currencies now have to be regarded as floating for the purposes of Regulation (EEC) No 3813/92, with the attendant possibility of frequent changes in the green rates and of national currency price and income falls in Member States with currencies appreciating against the ecu. To protect farmers' incomes without breaching budgetary discipline the Commission proposes:

□ until 31 December 1994, a wider 'neutral margin', within which the green rates are not adjusted, of 5 percentage points instead of 4 and skewed 2% for depreciation and 3% for

appreciation, in order to help prevent national currency price falls;

□ improved terms for the granting of compensatory aid when national currency prices fall: advances could be granted from national funds when the currency has had a higher value for a period of three months; Community co-financing would, however, begin only if a higher value persisted for 12 months;

□ a reduction in the budgetary impact of fluctuations by allowing higher ecu values for direct aid only to Member States whose green rate (ecu into national currency) had been lower on the whole for the previous 24 months.

OJ C 298, 4.11.1993; COM(93) 483

1.2.133. Parliament resolution on the catastrophic situation in the Dutch and German agricultural sector.

Adopted on 28 October. Parliament drew attention to the structural difficulties of Dutch and German agriculture, stemming from currency fluctuations in particular. These had been worsened by the recent harsh weather and it called on the Commission to help farmers, in particular by authorizing early payment of income support in certain cases, and called on the Council and Commission to take action to protect farmers' incomes in strong currency Member States.

OJ C 315, 22.11.1993

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

Commission proposal: OJ C 265, 30.9.1993; COM(93) 417; Bull. EC 9-1993, point 1.2.113

Endorsed by the Economic and Social Committee on 20 October subject to comments in particular on average yields to be used and the rate and duration for 'mixed' set-aside (rotational and non-rotational combined).

Endorsed by Parliament on 29 October subject to amendments regarding in particular eligibility of land for compensatory payments, payment dates and payment of an advance, and treatment of the new German *Länder*.

OJ C 315, 22.11.1993

Market organization

Oils and fats

1.2.135. Proposal for a Council Regulation amending Regulation No 136/66/EEC on the establishment of a common organization of the market in oils and fats.

Commission proposal: OJ C 259, 23.9.1993; COM(93) 420; Bull. EC 9-1993, point 1.2.116

Endorsed by Parliament on 29 October.

OJ C 315, 22.11.1993

1.2.136. Proposal for a Council Regulation amending Regulation (EEC) No 2420/92 temporarily suspending the Common Customs Tariff duties on imports of certain mixtures of residues of the maize starch industry and of residues from the extraction of maize germ oil obtained by wet milling.

Regulation to be amended: Council Regulation (EEC) No 2420/92 (OJ L 237, 20.8.1992), as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1993/93: OJ L 182, 24.7.1993

Adopted by the Commission on 6 October. Extends to 30 June 1994 suspension of import duties on certain mixtures of residues from maize starch production and maize germ oil extraction ('corn gluten feed').

COM(93) 492

1.2.137. Draft protocol amending and extending the International Agreement on Olive Oil and Table Olives, 1986.

Reference: International Agreement on Olive Oil and Table Olives, 1986: OJ L 214, 2.8.1987; Bull. EC 12-1986, point 2.2.30

Recommendation for a Decision: Bull. EC 10-1992, point 1.3.128

Negotiating directives: Bull. EC 11-1992, point 1.3.184

Adoption by the Commission on 25 October of a proposal for a Decision on signing and conclusion of the protocol. The Agreement is to be prolonged to 31 December 1998 with minor changes, including use of the ecu for amounts previously set in US dollars.

COM(93) 514

Fresh fruit and vegetables

1.2.138. Council Decision authorizing the Commission to open negotiations on bananas under Article XXVIII of the GATT.

Commission recommendation: Bull. EC 6-1993, point 1.2.193

Adopted on 19 October.

Processed fruit and vegetables

1.2.139. Proposal for a Council Regulation setting for the 1993/94 marketing year the percentage referred to in Article 3(1)(a) of Regulation (EEC) No 426/86 in connection with the premium granted for products processed from tomatoes.

Reference: 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 15 October. For the 1993/94 marketing year sets at 80% the 'significant percentage' of tomatoes processed that must be covered by contracts with producer groups.

COM(93) 502

1.2.140. Proposal for a Council Regulation laying down special measures to encourage processing of certain citrus fruits.

Commission proposal: OJ C 259, 23.9.1993; COM(93) 387; Bull. EC 9-1993, point 1.2.117

Endorsed by the Economic and Social Committee on 20 October subject to comments. The Committee considered that the proposal should incorporate the rules covering the processing of lemons.

Amended proposal adopted by the Commission on 25 October. In addition, brings individual growers within the scope of the aid scheme for processing of satsumas.

OJ C 314, 20.11.1993; COM(93) 522

Endorsed by Parliament on 29 October.

OJ C 314, 22.11.1993; COM(93) 522

1.2.141. Parliament resolution on protection and support for bergamot growing.

Reference: Proposal for a Regulation laying down special measures to encourage processing of certain citrus fruit (→ point 1.2.140)

Adopted on 29 October. Parliament pointed to the importance of bergamot growing for farmers and the environment in the region of production. Its survival was threatened by high production costs and competition from the synthetic substitute and protection by the Community was essential. It called on the Commission to submit specific proposals to aid bergamot growing or to bring it within the scope of the citrus-processing aid provisions. Help on the structural side was also needed to improve treatment and processing facilities.

OJ C 315, 22.11.1993

1.2.142. Proposal for a Council Regulation concerning specific measures for dried grapes.

Commission proposal: OJ C 211, 5.8.1993; COM(93) 315; Bull. EC 7/8-1993, point 1.2.154

Endorsed by the Economic and Social Committee on 20 October subject to comments. The Committee suggested an increase in resources allocated to the measures.

Tobacco

1.2.143. Proposal for a Council Regulation amending Regulation (EEC) No 2076/92 fixing leaf tobacco premiums by variety group and processing quotas by variety group and Member State.

Regulation to be amended: Council Regulation (EEC) No 2076/92: OJ L 215, 30.7.1992; Bull. EC 6-1992, point 1.3.142

Adopted by the Commission on 21 October. Adjusts the processing quotas for the variety groups to current market conditions without altering the overall quantity allocated to each Member State.

OJ C 313, 19.11.1993; COM(93) 507

Milk and milk products

1.2.144. Council Regulation (EEC) No 2748/93 amending Regulation (EEC) No 1842/83

laying down general rules for the supply of milk and certain milk products at reduced prices to school children.

Regulation 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

Proposal for a Regulation: COM(93) 305; Bull. EC 7/8-1993, point 1.2.164

Council agreement: Bull. EC 9-1993, point 1.2.121

Formally adopted on 4 October.

OJ L 249, 7.10.1993

EAGGF Guarantee Section

1.2.145. Twenty-second financial report on the EAGGF Guarantee Section (1992).

Previous report: Bull. EC 10-1992, point 1.3.152

Adopted by the Commission on 27 October. Total expenditure chargeable to the Guarantee Section for the 1992 financial year amounted to ECU 31 276.8 million, not counting emergency aid, accounts clearance adjustments for previous years, expenditure using appropriations carried over from 1991 and miscellaneous payments. This amount compares with ECU 31 784.3 million for 1991 and divides into ECU 9 488 million on export refunds (ECU 10 080 million for 1991) and ECU 21 789 million on intervention expenditure (ECU 21 811 million for 1991). Refund expenditure was incurred mainly on cereals (34.1%), milk products (21.7%), beef/veal (14%) and sugar (13.8%) and intervention expenditure mainly on oilseeds (19%), beef (14.1%), cereals and rice (10.6%), milk products (9%), sheepmeat and goatmeat (8%) and olive oil (7.8%).

At ECU 2 580.5 million the book value of public stocks was virtually unchanged on the 1991 figure of ECU 2 584 million. Physical quantities were considerably higher for cereals, somewhat higher for oils and fats and beef and lower for the other sectors.

COM(93) 517

1.2.146. Commission Decision on clearance of the Member States' accounts for expenditure for 1990 financed by the EAGGF Guarantee Section.

References:

Decision 92/491/EEC on clearance of the 1989 accounts: OJ L 298, 14.10.1992; Bull. EC 7/8-1992, point 1.3.215

Commission reports on progress by Spain, Greece and Italy in application of milk quotas: COM(93) 109; COM(93) 169; Bull. EC 3-1993, point 1.2.121; Bull. EC 4-1993, point 1.2.123

Adopted on 27 October. The 1990 clearance operation covered ECU 25.9 billion declared by the Member States. Correction of accounting errors and corrections following investigations resulted in recovery of ECU 628 million to the credit of the 1994 budget. The most important corrections related to application of milk quotas in Italy and Spain.

State aid

Decision to raise no objection

Netherlands

1.2.147. Commission decision on aid for horticultural production under glass.

Adopted on 27 October. The aid, to promote fuel economy, is financed by a parafiscal charge on natural gas consumption. Given that at the moment the Netherlands imports no natural gas from other Member States and has stated that it has no intention of taxing any such imports made in future and that if its intentions were to alter on this point it would notify the Commission in good time under Article 93(3) of the Treaty, the Commission has raised no objection.

Decision in part to raise no objection and in part to initiate proceedings

France

1.2.148. Commission decision on aid for sheep farmers.

Adopted on 13 October. The aid consists of partial defrayal of interest due in 1990 on loans and is additional to aid already granted when the loans were taken out. The Commission raises no objection to most instances of the aid, given the difficulties with which farmers were faced and that the total assistance granted was within the ceiling set for this type of aid (35% and in less-favoured areas 75%) but has opened the Article 93(2) procedure in regard to two instances where the ceiling was breached.

Decision to close procedure

Germany

1.2.149. Commission decision on aid for slurry storage.

Reference: Procedure initiated: Bull. EC 12-1990, point 1.3.245

Adopted on 27 October. The aid rate initially exceeded the 35% ceiling applied by the Commission to investments outside less-favoured areas but has been reduced to 35%.

International cooperation

New Zealand

1.2.150. Visit to the Commission by Mr P. Burdon, Minister for Trade Negotiations, on 15 October.

Mr Burdon discussed with Mr Steichen the agricultural aspects of the Uruguay Round negotiations, access for New Zealand butter and sheepmeat to the Community market and the prospects for conclusion of a bilateral agreement on wine.

Czech Republic

1.2.151. Visit to the Commission by Mr J. Lux, Minister for Agriculture, on 11 October.

Mr Lux discussed with Mr Steichen recent developments in the agricultural policies of the Czech Republic and the Community, the

possibility of Community assistance with reshaping of Czech agricultural legislation and prospects for cooperation on veterinary matters.

Fisheries

Review and future development of the common fisheries policy

1.2.152. Proposal for a Council Regulation on adjustments to the fisheries arrangements provided for in the Act of Accession of Spain and Portugal.

References:

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

Council Regulation (EEC) No 3760/92 of 20 December 1992 establishing a Community system for fisheries and aquaculture: OJ L 388, 31.12.1992; Bull. EC 12-1992, point 1.3.260

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

Council conclusions on the application of the Act of Accession of Spain and Portugal in the fisheries sector: Bull. EC 6-1993, point 1.2.210

Adopted by the Commission on 13 October. The purpose of the proposal is to integrate the accession arrangements into the common arrangements laid down by Regulation (EEC) No 3760/92, in compliance with the *acquis communautaire*, in particular with regard to conditions of access to waters (principle of free access apart from the 12-mile coastal areas and the Shetland area) and the conditions of access to resources. It provides, among other things, for the following:

- abolition of the system of basic and periodical lists;
- review of the system of control of fishing activities;
- introduction of a compulsory system of prior authorization for access to fisheries based

on the issue and management of fishing licences at national level.

COM(93) 493

1.2.153. Council Regulation (EEC) No 2847/93 establishing a control system applicable to the common fisheries policy.

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

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

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

Amended Commission proposal: OJ C 98, 7.4.1993; COM(93) 107; Bull. EC 3-1993, point 1.2.136

Council agreement: Bull. EC 6-1993, point 1.2.208

Formally adopted on 12 October.

OJ L 261, 20.10.1993

1.2.154. Proposal for a Council Regulation establishing a Community system of fishing licences.

References:

Council conclusions on reform of the common fisheries policy: Bull. EC 4-1992, point 1.3.169

Council Regulation (EEC) No 3760/92 establishing a Community system for fisheries and aquaculture: OJ L 388, 31.12.1992; Bull. EC 1/2-1992, point 1.3.260

Adopted by the Commission on 15 October. Establishes the Community system of fishing licences provided for in Regulation (EEC) No 3760/92. The proposal provides entrusting to each Member State the issue of fishing licences to vessels flying their flag, both in Community waters and in those of non-Community countries, the Commission being responsible for issuing licences to vessels flying the flag of a non-Community country operating in Community waters.

OJ C 310, 16.11.1993; COM(93) 496

1.2.155. Commission report on the maintenance, extension and creation of databases appropriate to the implementation of the common fisheries policy.

Reference: Council conclusions on the current position of and prospects for European fisheries research: Bull. EC 3-1993, point 1.2.135

Adopted by the Commission on 15 October. In this report, drawn up at the request of the Council, the Commission takes stock of national and international sampling programmes and databases, estimates the cost of maintaining the existing sampling arrangements and related analyses and looks at possible initiatives.

COM(93) 501

Resources

Internal aspects

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

Regulation to be amended: Council Regulation (EEC) No 3919/92 (OJ L 397, 31.12.1992; Bull. EC 12-1992, point 1.3.261), as amended by Regulation (EEC) No 927/93: OJ L 96, 22.4.1993; Bull. EC 4-1993, point 1.2.128

Reference: Fisheries agreement between the Community and Estonia: OJ L 56, 9.3.1993; Bull. EC 3-1993, point 1.2.139; see also point 1.2.158 below

Adopted by the Commission on 22 October. Takes account of the fisheries agreement concluded with Estonia, sets terms of access to stocks managed jointly with Norway and increases the TACs for sprat in the North Sea, sole in area III and Norway lobster to the west of Scotland, which have turned out to be too low for fishing to continue to the end of the year.

COM(93) 520

1.2.157. Proposal for a Council Regulation 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
Parliament opinion: OJ C 255, 20.9.1993; Bull. EC 7/8-1993, point 1.2.181

Amended proposal adopted by the Commission on 15 October.

COM(93) 500

External aspects

Estonia

1.2.158. Proposal for a Council Regulation allocating, for 1993, catch quotas between Member States for vessels fishing in Estonian waters; proposal for a Council Regulation laying down for 1993 certain measures for the conservation and management of fishery resources applicable to vessels flying the flag of Estonia.

Reference: Fisheries agreement between the Community and Estonia: OJ L 56, 9.3.1993; Bull. EC 3-1993, point 1.2.139

Adopted by the Commission on 8 October. In line with the agreement with Estonia, allocates 1993 catch quotas to Member States for Community vessels in Estonian waters, specifies the payment to be made to Estonia to help promote joint ventures and authorizes Estonian exploitation of certain catch quotas in Community waters.

COM(93) 482

Gambia

1.2.159. Council Decision 93/567/EEC on provisional application of the protocol establishing for the period 1 July 1993 to 30 June 1996 fishing rights and financial compensation as provided for in the agreement between the Community and the Government of the Republic of Gambia on fishing off Gambia.

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

Commission proposal: COM(93) 338; Bull. EC 7/8-1993, point 1.2.182

Adopted on 29 October.

OJ L 274, 29.10.1993

Guinea-Bissau

1.2.160. Council Decision 93/568/EEC on provisional application of the protocol establishing for the period 16 June 1993 to 15 June 1995 fishing rights and financial compensation as provided for in the agreement between the Community and the Government of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau on fishing off the coast of Guinea-Bissau.

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

Commission proposal: OJ C 198, 22.7.1993; COM(93) 292; Bull. EC 7/8-1993, point 1.2.183

Adopted on 29 October.

OJ L 274, 29.10.1993

Norway

1.2.161. Visit by Mr Paleokrassas from 22 to 24 October.

Mr Paleokrassas met Mr B. T. Godal, Minister of Trade and Navigation, Mr J. H. Olsen, Minister for Fisheries, and Mr T. Berntsen, Minister for the Environment. Discussions centred on resource control, the market situation, whaling and Norway's and the Community's environmental standards.

São Tomé and Príncipe

1.2.162. Proposal for a Council Regulation on conclusion of the protocol establishing for the period 1 June 1993 to 31 May 1996 fishing rights and financial compensation as provided for in the agreement between the Community and São Tomé and Príncipe on fishing off São Tomé and Príncipe.

Commission proposal: OJ C 148, 28.5.1993; COM(93) 177; Bull. EC 5-1993, point 1.2.139

Endorsed by Parliament on 29 October subject to amendments requiring presentation of reports on implementation of the agreement.

OJ C 296, 1.11.1993

Market organization

References:

Commission Regulation (EEC) No 420/93 making imports of certain fishery products subject to observance of the reference price (OJ L 48, 26.2.1993), as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 2621/93: OJ L 240, 25.9.1993; Bull. EC 9-1993, point 1.2.139

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), as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 2622/93: OJ L 240, 25.9.1993; Bull. EC 9-1993, point 1.2.139

Council conclusions on the market situation for fishery products: Bull. EC 6-1993, point 1.2.219

1.2.163. Council conclusions on the market situation for fishery products and the requirements applying to direct landings by third-country vessels.

Adopted on 20 October. The Council noted that exceptional conditions still affected the market, reaffirmed the need to reconcile the legitimate interests of the interdependent activities of production and processing, and stated its awareness that the entry into force of the Treaty establishing the European Economic Area could have important implications since certain EFTA countries were primary suppliers to the Community.

The Council requested the Commission to examine whether improvements were required in the effectiveness of existing mechanisms for fraud and health control and collection and return of market data and, given the fragile market situation, to monitor developments closely for each species and maintain to the end of the year, with any adjustments required, the control arrangements for direct landings and the temporary minimum import price rules.

1.2.164. 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.

Commission proposal: OJ C 219, 13.8.1993; COM(93) 343; Bull. EC 7/8-1993, point 1.2.190

Endorsed by the Economic and Social Committee on 20 October. The Committee stressed the need for effective control of landings by third-country vessels.

1.2.165. Commission Regulation (EEC) No 3016/93 amending Regulation (EEC) No 420/93; Commission Regulation (EEC) No 3017/93 extending Regulation (EEC) No 695/93.

Adopted on 29 October. Continues to 31 December 1993 the control arrangements for direct landings and the temporary minimum import price rules.

OJ L 270, 30.10.1993

A people's Europe

European citizenship

Right to vote

1.2.166. Proposal for a Council Directive laying down detailed arrangements for the exercise of the right to vote and to stand as a candidate in elections to the European Parliament by citizens of the Union residing in a Member State of which they are not nationals.

Draft Commission proposal: COM(93) 291; Bull. EC 6-1993, point 1.2.223

Draft proposal agreed by the Council (general affairs) on 4 October.

Proposal adopted by the Commission on 27 October. The proposal aims to establish the arrangements for citizens of the Union residing in a Member State of which they are not nationals to exercise the right to vote and to stand as a candidate in elections to the European Parliament, with a view to implementing Article 8b(2) of the EC Treaty, as inserted by the Union Treaty. The proposed Directive would take effect on the day the Treaty enters into force.

The Commission does not seek to harmonize the national legislation currently in force but to apply the principle of equality and non-discrimination between citizens of the Union by ensuring that citizens who are not nationals of the Member State in which they reside are free to decide where to vote or stand for election on the basis of the same electoral laws and administrative arrangements as apply to nationals. The proposal is designed to prevent people from voting twice or standing as a candidate in more than one Member State by requiring them to make a formal declaration (the declarant being liable to sanctions if the declaration is false) and by arranging for the exchange of information between the competent authorities in the different Member States. It suggests concurrent application of sets of rules disqualifying candidates from standing for election in the home country and country of residence but proposes that the Member State of residence should be free to decide whether or not to take account of a disqualification from voting in the home Member State. With regard to the residence requirement imposed by certain Member States, the Commission envisages periods of residence in other Member States (including the home State) being counted towards the period required by the Member State where the right to vote is to be exercised. It also makes provision for derogations by a Member State, subject to specific conditions, if the proportion of nationals of other Community countries of voting age exceeds 20%.

The proposal contains transitional provisions to enable the Directive to be in operation in time for the next elections to the European Parliament in June 1994.

COM(93) 534

1.2.167. Draft Parliament Decision laying down the regulations and general conditions governing the performance of the ombudsman's duties (→ point 1.6.4).

Solidarity

Measures to help disaster victims

1.2.168. Parliament resolution on the storms in northern Italy.

Adopted on 28 October. Parliament expressed its solidarity with the victims of the floods and called on the Community authorities to cooperate with the Italian Government to assess the damage, repair the infrastructure, in particular communications, and provide the necessary aid.

OJ C 315, 22.11.1993

1.2.169. Parliament resolution on the flooding in France.

Adopted on 28 October. Parliament called on the Commission to take all emergency measures necessary to restore the infrastructure damaged during the storms and suggested that consideration be given to a project for Community participation in an exceptional programme to restore and reinforce the dykes along waterways in the stricken valleys.

OJ C 315, 22.11.1993

1.2.170. Parliament resolution on forest fires.

Adopted on 28 October. Parliament called on the Commission for a report on the forest fires that occurred in the summer of 1993, together with an assessment of the measures undertaken at national and Community level. It urged the Commission to grant emergency financial aid to the worst-hit areas, to create training programmes for local officials and a programme of research into forest fires, and to make genuine provision for forests in the new common agricultural policy. Finally, it proposed a Community contribution to the establishment of a national land register in Member States that do not already have one.

OJ C 315, 22.11.1993

1.2.171. Parliament resolution on measures to deal with the consequences of the protracted drought in Athens.

Adopted on 28 October. Parliament called on the Commission, in conjunction with the Greek Government, to ensure that any measures to deal with the drought in Athens were integrated into a larger programme to ensure a long-term solution to the problem. It recommended the launch of a programme for saving water in agriculture, coupled with compensation for the farmers affected.

OJ C 315, 22.11.1993

Human rights

1.2.172. Parliament resolution on the cloning of the human embryo.

Adopted on 28 October. Parliament called on the Commission to adopt a proposal for a Decision prohibiting the cloning of human beings throughout the European Community for any purpose whatsoever, including research, on the grounds that it constitutes a grave violation of fundamental human rights. It called on scientists voluntarily to renounce experiments of this sort and suggested that an international agreement be concluded banning the practice.

OJ C 315, 22.11.1993

1.2.173. Parliament resolution on women and parental co-responsibility.

Adopted on 29 October. Parliament called on the Member States to ratify the international conventions on the custody and rights of children as soon as possible and to seek ways of adapting existing legal instruments to take greater account of parental co-responsibility. It drew the particular attention of the Member States to the situation of the children of immigrant women resident in the European Community and recommended that they look into the possibility of extending to these children the protection offered by the conventions relating to children of dual-nationality couples, where there was a risk of abduction by fathers protected in their country of origin by legislation which discriminated against women. It called on the Commission to carry out a study of family law in the Member States and to step up the information and awareness campaign to encourage parents to share their responsibilities effectively. It suggested that Member States take steps to improve the economic, social and employment situation of women looking after children, in particular by examining ways of harmonizing formalities governing the payment of maintenance or by setting up a maintenance loan fund to provide a financial guarantee.

OJ C 315, 22.11.1993

1.2.174. Parliament resolution on the violation of human rights by the segregation

of women travelling on some British Airways flights.

Adopted on 28 October. Parliament called on British Airways to abandon its plan to create separate cabins for the use of women travelling alone with their children or with male relatives, in conformity with the practices of certain Islamic countries. It urged the Commission to take steps to dissuade British Airways from such action and called for a boycott of the airline if necessary.

OJ C 315, 22.11.1993

Audiovisual media, information, communication and culture

Audiovisual policy and production

Legislation

1.2.175. Commission communication on the action programme to promote the development of the European audiovisual industry (MEDIA — 1991-95) accompanied by a proposal for a Council Decision amending Decision 90/685/EEC concerning the implementation of the programme.

Decision to be amended: Council Decision 90/685/EEC: OJ L 380, 31.12.1990; Bull. EC 12-1990, point 1.3.294

Reference: Commission communication on evaluation of the MEDIA programme: COM(93) 364; Bull. EC 7/8-1993, point 1.2.195

Adopted on 29 October. Following its report on the evaluation carried out after two years of operation of the MEDIA programme, the Commission is planning to make technical and institutional adjustments with a view to strengthening the structural impact of the programme and to consolidating its management between now and the end of 1995.

In the Commission's view it is necessary:

□ to ensure continuity of the programme by maintaining annual expenditure at the current level; this involves increasing the overall contribution by ECU 30 million;

□ to strengthen structural operations by stepping up the economic promotion of the industry's initiatives, by encouraging cross-frontier groupings and by increasing the financial mobilization effect of the projects by diversifying incentives;

□ to increase the impact of the resources available by concentrating on priority objectives such as training, preproduction, distribution and marketing; this involves closer project coordination;

□ to set up a computerized central control system for monitoring project management.

OJ C 322, 30.11.1993; COM(93) 462

Information and public awareness

Town twinning

1.2.176. Commission prize 'Les étoiles d'or du jumelage'.

Presented for the first time on 22 October in Strasbourg by Mr David Williamson, Commission Secretary-General, to representatives of the 47 award-winning towns for demonstrating an exemplary commitment to European integration and friendship between the peoples of Europe. The winners were selected by a jury consisting of representatives from the European Parliament, the Commission, the Council of European Municipalities and Regions, and the United Towns Organization.

Culture

Books and reading

1.2.177. Financial assistance from the Community in 1993 for translations of contemporary literary works.

Reference: Commission communication entitled 'Books and reading: a cultural challenge for Europe': OJ C 183, 20.7.1989; Bull. EC 5-1989, points 2.1.130 and 3.2.1

Award-winning translations designated by the Commission on 5 October after consulting a panel of independent experts: these works will be allocated an overall budget of ECU 220 000 in 1993.

Community's architectural heritage

1.2.178. Call for applications for support for pilot projects to conserve the Community's architectural heritage under the Council resolution to that effect.

Reference: Council resolution on the protection of Europe's architectural heritage: OJ C 320, 13.12.1986; Bull. EC 11-1986, point 2.1.128

Published by the Commission on 13 October. Applications have been invited to submit to the Commission by 31 January 1994 projects for the restoration or conservation of 'historic buildings and sites related to entertainment and the performing arts'. These are monuments and sites which are physical testimonies to the performing arts in a broad sense, such as theatres, concert halls, opera houses and cinemas, which have an historic, architectural, artistic and social value of European importance and are still being used for their original purpose.

OJ C 275, 13.10.1993

3. The role of the Community in the world

Enlargement

1.3.1. The European Council agreed to complete accession negotiations with Austria, Finland, Norway and Sweden by 1 March next year and to set out by the end of this year the Member States' position on the institutional changes made necessary by the forthcoming enlargement (→ point I.9).

EFTA countries

1.3.2. Ministerial conferences on the accession of Austria, Finland, Norway and Sweden to the European Union.

Meeting held in Luxembourg on 5 October. At the meetings, chaired by Robert Urbain, the Belgian Minister for External Trade and European Affairs, and also attended by Mr Van den Broek, Austria was represented by the Foreign Minister, Alois Mock, Finland by the Foreign Trade Minister, Pertti Salolainen, Norway by the Minister for Trade and Shipping, Bjørn Tore Godal, and Sweden by the Minister for European Affairs and External Trade, Ulf Dinkelspiel.

They discussed current progress on, and prospects for, the accession negotiations and confirmed 1 January 1995 as the target date for joining. They also noted that all areas of secondary legislation had now been examined with the exception of those relating to the Treaty on European Union and to institutional, budgetary and financial aspects and that some of the 22 outstanding negotiating chapters for each country had now been settled (→ points 1.3.3 to 1.3.6).

Austria

1.3.3. Ministerial conference on Austrian accession.

References:

Council Directive 76/207/EEC on the implementation of the principle of equal treatment for men and women as regards access to employment, vocational training and promotion, and working conditions: OJ L 39, 14.2.1976

Council Directive 78/686/EEC on the mutual recognition of diplomas, certificates and other evidence of the formal qualifications of practitioners of dentistry, including measures to facilitate the effective exercise of the right of establishment and freedom to provide services: OJ L 233, 24.8.1978

Council Directive 92/14/EEC on the limitation of the operation of aeroplanes covered by Part II, Chapter 2, Volume 1 of Annex 16 to the Convention on International Civil Aviation, second edition (1988): OJ L 76, 23.3.1992; Bull. EC 3-1992, point 1.2.138

Application for accession: Bull. EC 7/8-1989, point 2.2.14

Commission opinion on the application: Bull. EC 7/8-1991, point 1.3.2; Supplement 4/92 — Bull. EC

Previous meeting: Bull. EC 6-1993, point 1.3.2

Third meeting in Luxembourg on 5 October. The meeting noted the agreement reached on nine negotiating chapters: the free movement of workers, consumers and health protection, education, statistics, company law, welfare policy, energy, fisheries and industrial policy. In line with the agreement at the previous meeting, transitional periods were introduced for Austria to implement the Directives on night work for women, the right of establishment for dentists, and aircraft noise emissions.

Finland

1.3.4. Ministerial conference on Finnish accession.

References:

Council Directive 79/409/EEC on the conservation of wild birds: OJ L 103, 25.4.1979

Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the conservation of natural habitats and wild flora and

fauna: OJ L 206, 22.7.1992; Bull. EC 5-1992, point 1.1.132

Council Directive 92/3/Euratom on the surveillance and control of shipments of radioactive waste between Member States and into and out of the Community: OJ L 35, 12.2.1992; Bull. EC 1/2-1992, point 1.3.150

Application for accession: Bull. EC 3-1992, point 1.3.1

Commission opinion on the application: Bull. EC 11-1992, point 1.4.1; Supplement 6/92 — Bull. EC

Previous meeting: Bull. EC 6-1993, point 1.3.3

Third meeting in Luxembourg on 5 October. The meeting noted the agreement reached on eight negotiating chapters: the free movement of workers, transport policy, consumers and health protection, research and information technologies, education, company law, social policy and industrial policy.

Agreement was also reached on certain environmental points relating to the surveillance and control of radioactive waste shipments and to the conservation of wild birds, natural habitats and wild flora and fauna. In addition, Mr Salolainen stressed his country's desire for progress on the agriculture and regional policy negotiations by the end of the year.

Norway

1.3.5. Ministerial conference on Norwegian accession to the European Union.

References:

Council Directive 75/106/EEC on the approximation of Member State laws on the making-up by volume of certain prepackaged liquids: OJ L 42, 15.2.1975, last amended by Directive 89/676/EEC: OJ L 398, 30.12.1989

Council Directive 77/541/EEC on the approximation of Member State laws on safety belts and restraint systems in motor vehicles: OJ L 220, 29.8.1977, last amended by Directive 90/628/EEC: OJ L 341, 6.12.1990; Bull. EC 10-1990, point 1.3.15

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

Commission opinion on the application: COM(93) 142; Bull. EC 3-1993, point 1.3.1; Supplement 2/93 — Bull. EC

Previous meeting: Bull. EC 6-1993, point 1.3.4

Third meeting in Luxembourg on 5 October. The meeting noted the agreement reached on seven negotiating chapters: the free movement of workers, consumers and health protection, research and information technology, education, statistics, company law and social policy. Further to the agreement at the previous meeting, transitional periods were introduced for Norway to implement the Directives on the size of returnable bottles and on safety belts.

Mr Van den Broek said issues relating to energy, the environment, health and safety, agriculture, fisheries and external relations would be dealt with soon.

Sweden

1.3.6. Ministerial conference on Swedish accession.

Application for accession: Bull. EC 7/8-1991, point 1.3.3

Commission opinion on the application: Bull. EC 7/8-1992, point 1.4.1; Supplement 5/92 — Bull. EC

Previous meeting: Bull. EC 6-1993, point 1.3.5

Third meeting in Luxembourg on 5 October. The meeting noted the agreement reached on 10 negotiating chapters: the free movement of workers, transport policy, consumers and health protection, research and information technology, education, statistics, company law, social policy, customs union and industrial policy.

Mr Dinkelspiel said Sweden had sent details of its position on all outstanding areas.

Mediterranean countries

Reference: Council conclusions on the Commission opinion on the Cypriot and Maltese applications for accession: Bull. EC 7/8-1993, point 1.3.2

Cyprus

1.3.7. Council conclusions on the Commission opinion on Cyprus's application for accession.

References:

Agreement establishing an association between the European Community and the Republic of Cyprus: OJ L 133, 21.5.1973, as last amended by the protocol on the implementation of the second stage of that agreement: OJ L 393, 31.12.1987; Bull. EC 12-1987, point 2.2.24

Commission opinion on the application: COM(93) 313; Bull. EC 6-1993, point 1.3.6; Supplement 5/93 — Bull. EC

Adopted by the Council (general affairs) on 4 October.

'(...) The Council supported the Commission's approach, which was to propose, without awaiting a peaceful, balanced and lasting solution to the Cyprus problem, to use all the instruments offered by the Association Agreement to help, in close cooperation with the Cypriot Government, with the economic, social and political transition of Cyprus towards integration into the European Union. To that end, the Council invited the Commission to open substantive discussions with the Government of Cyprus to help it to prepare for the accession negotiations, which would then follow under the best possible conditions, and to keep the Council regularly informed of the progress made.

The Council also confirmed the Community's support for the efforts made by the United Nations Secretary-General to produce a political settlement of the Cyprus question. If, in spite of these efforts, there was no prospect of a solution in the foreseeable future, the Council agreed to reassess the situation in the light of the positions expressed by each side in the intercommunity discussions and to examine in January 1995 the question of the accession of Cyprus to the European Union in the light of this situation.'

Malta

1.3.8. Council conclusions on the Commission's opinion on Malta's application for accession.

References:

Agreement establishing an association between the European Economic Community and Malta: OJ L 61, 14.3.1971

Commission opinion on the application: COM(93) 312; Bull. EC 6-1993, point 1.3.7; Supplement 4/93 — Bull. EC

Adopted by the Council (general affairs) on 4 October.

' (...) The Council supported the Commission's approach, which was to propose to use all the instruments offered by the Association Agreement to help implement the structural reforms vital for the transition of Malta's economy towards integration into the European Union. To that end, the Council invited the Commission to open an in-depth dialogue forthwith with the Maltese Government so as to define by common agreement the content of, and timetable for, the priority reforms to be implemented. That dialogue would also cover technical assistance, financial cooperation, training resources and other assistance that the Community could offer to Malta, in the framework of an appropriate protocol, to help it implement these reforms and facilitate that economic transition, and thus prepare for accession negotiations which would then follow in the best possible circumstances. The Commission would keep the Council regularly informed of the progress made.'

European Free Trade Association

Relations with EFTA

European Economic Area

1.3.9. Proposal for a Council Regulation concerning arrangements for implementing the Agreement on the European Economic Area (EEA).

Commission proposal: OJ C 339, 22.12.1992; COM(92) 495; Bull. EC 11-1992, point 1.4.4

Amended proposal adopted by the Commission on 5 October. The changes to the Commission's initial proposal consist in simplifying internal Community decision-making procedures in cases where the decisions to be taken by the EEA Joint Committee are simply an extension of an existing Community provision to the EEA or where they involve the adoption of the 'interim *acquis* package', i.e. all the Com-

munity instruments of relevance to the EEA published between 1 August 1991 and the entry into force of the EEA Agreement.

OJ C 290, 27.10.1993; COM(93) 466

Bilateral relations

Norway

1.3.10. Visit by Mr Van den Broek on 18 and 19 October.

Mr Van den Broek saw Gro Harlem Brundtland, the Prime Minister, Johan Jørgen Holst, the Minister for Foreign Affairs and Bjørn Tore Godal, the Minister for Trade and Shipping. He stressed the Community's determination to see the accession negotiations successfully completed by January 1995. With Mr Holst, he raised the situation in former Yugoslavia and Norway's role in the Middle-East peace process.

Switzerland

1.3.11. Commission communication on future relations with Switzerland.

Commission approval: Bull. EC 9-1993, point 1.3.4

Formally adopted by the Commission on 1 October.

COM(93) 486

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

Central Europe

Bilateral relations

Bulgaria

1.3.12. Draft Europe (Association) Agreement between the European Communities and their Member States and Bulgaria.

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

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

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

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

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

Council Decision on the signature of the Agreement and Agreement signed: Bull. EC 3-1993, point 1.3.8

Assent given by Parliament on 27 October.

OJ C 315, 22.11.1993

1.3.13. Parliament resolution on the blocking of the Interim Agreement with Bulgaria.

Reference: draft Interim Agreement on trade and trade-related matters between the EEC and ECSC and Bulgaria: Bull. EC 4-1993, point 1.3.9

Adopted by Parliament on 26 October. Parliament considered that the Council's blocking of the conclusion of the Interim Agreement with Bulgaria placed that country at a disadvantage relative to the rest of Central and Eastern Europe and damaged the Community's credibility in the area. It called on the European Council to give a more detailed account of its policy on south-eastern Europe and urge the Council of Ministers to end the delay. The Commission was asked to propose ways to help Bulgaria cope with the serious economic damage it had suffered as a result of complying with the embargo on former Yugoslavia.

OJ C 315, 22.11.1993

Czech Republic and Slovak Republic

1.3.14. Draft Europe Agreements between the Community and its Member States and the Czech Republic, and between the Community and its Member States and the Slovak Republic.

References:

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

Council statement on respect for democratic principles, human rights and the principles of the market economy: Bull. EC 5-1992, point 1.2.13

Conclusions of the Copenhagen European Council: Bull. EC 6-1993, point I.26

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: COM(93) 321; Bull. EC 7/8-1993, point 1.3.10
Commission recommendation: Bull. EC 1/2-1993, point 1.3.2

Negotiating Directives: Bull. EC 4-1993, point 1.3.16

Initialling of the Agreements: Bull. EC 6-1993, point 1.3.17

Proposals for Commission Decisions on the conclusion of the Agreements: COM(93) 386; Bull. EC 7/8-1993, point 1.3.13

Opinion of the ECSC Consultative Committee: Bull. EC 9-1993, point 1.3.10

Council Decision on the signature of the Europe Agreements adopted and Europe Agreements signed on 4 October. These new Europe Agreements were signed by Mr Zieleniec, the Czech Republic's Foreign Minister (for the Czech Republic), Mr Vladimir Meciar, Slovakia's Prime Minister (for the Slovak Republic) and Mr Willy Claes, Belgium's Foreign Minister and President of the Council, Sir Leon Brittan, Mr Van Den Broek and the Member States' Foreign Ministers (for the European Communities). The Agreements largely took over the content of the 1991 Europe Agreement with the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic, but alterations were made to cope with the new situation created by the establishment of two new States. The most significant change is the incorporation of a clause stipulating that respect for human rights and democratic principles and the principles of the market economy would lie at the centre of the new agreements. This is in line with the Council statement calling for such a clause to appear in all new cooperation or association agreements between the Community and its CSCE partners.

For steel products, a special clause incorporates the temporary import arrangements agreed upon for 1993 to 1995. The trade provisions take over the distribution of quotas and ceilings negotiated in 1991 for the whole of

the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic. The Agreements have added the new trade concessions adopted by the Copenhagen European Council for all the countries of Central and Eastern Europe (accelerated schedule for opening up the Community market). For road transit, the arrangements introduced by an exchange of letters with the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic remain in force, but it has been established that the two new States will not hinder the passage of vehicles across their common border, alter the total number of transit permits or increase the overall level of tolls.

Assent given by Parliament on 27 October.

OJ C 315, 22.11.1993

1.3.15. Draft additional protocols between the EEC and ECSC and the Czech Republic, and between the EEC and ECSC and the Slovak Republic to the Interim Agreement on trade and trade-related matters between the EEC and ECSC and the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic.

Draft Commission Decisions on the conclusion of the Additional Protocols: Bull. EC 9-1993, point 1.3.11

Endorsed by the ECSC Consultative Committee on 5 October.

Romania

1.3.16. Draft Europe (Association) Agreement between the European Community and Romania.

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

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

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

Initialling of the Agreement: Bull. EC 11-1992, point 1.4.12

Proposal for a Council and Commission Decision on the conclusion of the Agreement: Bull. EC 12-1992, point 1.4.14

Council Decision on the signature of the Agreement and Agreement signed: Bull. EC 1/2-1993, point 1.3.9

Assent given by Parliament on 27 October.

OJ C 315, 22.11.1993

Independent States of the former Soviet Union

Assistance to the independent States of the former Soviet Union

1.3.17. Commission Decision on indicative programmes for 1993 to 1995 for technical assistance to the new independent States of the former Soviet Union (TACIS).

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

Adopted by the Commission on 26 October. The 11 three-year indicative programmes for the new independent States of the former Soviet Union (Russian Federation, Belarus, Moldova, Ukraine, Georgia, Azerbaijan, Armenia, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan and Kyrgyzstan) cover TACIS technical assistance for the 1993, 1994 and 1995 programme years. In them, the Commission describes the basic principles of technical cooperation, the economic background, the Community technical assistance programmes for 1991 and 1992 and outside assistance from other sources, and states the priorities for cooperation with each recipient State over the next three years. The indicative programmes will be supplemented by annual action programmes.

1.3.18. Commission Decision on an overall programme for a multidisciplinary technical assistance fund for the new independent States of the former Soviet Union.

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

Adopted by the Commission on 13 October. Purpose: to provide a total of ECU 30.45 million from the overall TACIS budget for 1993 for the following activities:

□ Multidisciplinary technical assistance for the new independent States of the former Soviet Union: ECU 5 million. The object is to help prepare, coordinate and monitor sectoral assistance.

□ Cooperation between the Commission and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD): ECU 20 million. Cooperation will cover technical assistance, training, promotion of trade and investment in the new independent States. It will meet the cost of surveys, technical studies, feasibility studies, market research and training.

□ Trans-European mobility scheme for university studies (Tempus II): ECU 3.45 million. The assistance will pay for preliminary activities focusing on the first secondments of staff between universities, laying the groundwork for institutional cooperation, and retraining staff. The recipient countries for the 1993/94 academic year will be the Russian Federation, Ukraine and Belarus.

□ Information programme for TACIS: ECU 2 million. This allocation will finance (i) the distribution to the Council, the Member States, the recipient countries and business circles of written information on TACIS and its implementation, (ii) attendance at conferences and seminars, (iii) communication campaigns for specific matters, and (iv) media relations.

1.3.19. Commission Decision granting a further loan to Georgia under Council Decision 91/658/EEC.

References:

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

Commission Decision granting further loans to Armenia and Georgia under Council Decision 91/658/EEC: Bull. EC 3-1993, point 1.3.18

Adopted by the Commission on 6 October. Purpose: to reappportion the ECU 1 250 million loan made under Decision 91/658/EEC to the Soviet Union and its constituent Republics in order to allocate to Georgia ECU 40 million remaining unused by Uzbekistan. The additional loan is intended to help cope with the risk of food shortage. It follows on from

the initial loan of ECU 70 million and the additional loan granted in March. Georgia will use it mainly to buy grain and medicines.

Bilateral relations

Russian Federation

References:

Draft partnership and cooperation agreement with the Russian Federation: Bull. EC 4-1993, point 1.3.18

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

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

Adopted by Parliament on 14 October. Parliament urged reform on both political and economic fronts in order to establish pluralist democracy and a social market economy. It pressed in particular for free and democratic elections, respect for freedom of the press, and the rapid establishment of an independent constitutional court. It expressed its readiness to provide technical and political support for the election process, and offered to send election observers. It called on the Community, its Member States and other democracies to provide the Russian people with the economic, commercial and technical assistance needed to place their democracy and economy on a firm footing. Parliament also took the view that negotiations between the Community and the Russian Federation for a partnership and cooperation agreement which would include provisions on the protection of human rights should continue and be brought to a rapid conclusion.

OJ C 296, 1.11.1993

1.3.21. Mr Alexander Shokhin, Russia's Deputy Prime Minister, and Mr Vitaly Churkin, the Deputy Foreign Minister, visited the Commission on 25 October.

Mr Shokhin and Mr Churkin met Sir Leon Brittan and Mr Van den Broek. Their talks

centred on the content of the negotiating Directives for the partnership and cooperation agreement between the Community and the Russian Federation.

Georgia

1.3.22. Parliament resolution on the situation in Georgia.

Adopted by Parliament on 28 October. Parliament condemned the attacks on Georgia's territorial integrity and democratic structures and called on all sides in the civil war to accept an immediate ceasefire and seek a peaceful solution to the conflict. It urged Georgia's neighbours to refrain from any infringement of its sovereignty and independence, and asked the Council, Commission and Member States to provide financial and humanitarian aid for refugees.

OJ C 315, 22.11.1993

Mediterranean and Middle East

1.3.23. Noting that the process of negotiation in former Yugoslavia was stagnating, the European Council adopted a declaration on joint action under the CFSP in which it issued a further appeal to the parties concerned to resume negotiations without delay with a view to reaching a fair and durable agreement. The Council also stated that the conveying of humanitarian aid in Bosnia-Herzegovina should be given more financial support, that priority humanitarian-aid routes should be agreed and kept open by all parties and that Unprofor should be given more troops for the purpose (→ point I.11).

Mediterranean countries

Bilateral relations

Algeria

1.3.24. Visit by Mr M. S. Dhembri, Minister for Foreign Affairs, on 12 and 13 October.

Mr Dhembri saw Mr Delors, Mr Marín and Mr Van den Broek and expressed Algeria's wish to negotiate a partnership agreement with the Community with a view to this developing into a free trade agreement. He also stated that Algeria wished to resume negotiations with the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

1.3.25. Parliament resolution on the situation in Algeria.

Adopted on 28 October. Parliament condemned the kidnapping and murder of Algerians and foreigners, and those behind the violence. It called on the governments of the Member States to refuse to accept attempts by Islamic Salvation Front (FIS) spokesmen living in the Community to justify the Front's acts of violence, which were intended to destabilize society and obstruct the democratic process. Parliament also appealed to all democratic forces in Algeria to work towards the creation of a constitutional system guaranteeing national sovereignty, justice, fundamental rights and civil liberties, and reaffirmed the right of nations to choose their own future, free from any external interference or pressure. To revive the Algerian economy, Parliament called for Algeria's foreign debt to be cancelled and advocated more dialogue and cooperation between the Community and the countries of the southern shores of the Mediterranean.

OJ C 315, 22.11.1993

Cyprus

1.3.26. Parliament resolution on sending an EC observer to the intercommunity talks on Cyprus.

Adopted on 28 October. Parliament stressed the interest the Community attached to the Cyprus question being settled and asked the Council to send an observer to the intercommunity talks being conducted under the auspices of the UN Secretary-General.

OJ C 315, 22.11.1993

Israel

1.3.27. Draft Association Agreement with Israel.

Recommendation for a Council Decision: Bull. EC 9-1993, point 1.3.24

Approved by the Council on 4 October.

Occupied Territories

1.3.28. Draft convention between the European Economic Community and the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA) concerning aid to refugees in the countries of the Near East (→ point 1.3.67).

Former Yugoslavia

1.3.29. Parliament resolution on the impending disaster in former Yugoslavia this winter.

Adopted on 28 October. Parliament called on the European Community and its Member States to respond to the appeal made by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Mrs Sadako Ogata, so that the necessary funds can be raised to help people at risk before the arrival of winter and the aid can be transported and distributed.

OJ C 315, 22.11.1993

Financial and technical cooperation

1.3.30. Financing decisions in respect of Jordan and Egypt.

References:

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

Council Decision 92/208/EEC on the conclusion of the fourth financial protocol with Jordan: OJ L 94, 8.4.1992; Bull. EC 3-1992, point 1.3.20

Council Regulation (EEC) No 1763/92 concerning financial cooperation in respect of all Mediterranean non-member countries: OJ L 181, 1.7.1992; Bull. EC 6-1992, point 1.4.17

Approved by the Commission on 13 October. The purpose is to make Jordan a special loan of ECU 715 000 and a grant of ECU 11 million, and Egypt a grant of ECU 5 million.

Middle East

Bilateral relations

Yemen

1.3.31. Draft Agreement amending the Cooperation Agreement between the European Community and the Yemen Arab Republic.

Agreement to be amended: Cooperation Agreement between the European Economic Community and the Yemen Arab Republic: OJ L 26, 31.1.1985

Commission recommendation: Bull. EC 5-1992, point 1.2.26

Negotiating Directives: Bull. EC 6-1992, point 1.4.21

The Commission adopted the proposal for a Regulation on the conclusion of the Agreement on 18 October. Its purpose is to adjust the Cooperation Agreement with the Yemen Arab Republic to the new situation created by the unification in 1990 of the Yemen Arab Republic and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen to form the Republic of Yemen.

OJ C 310, 16.11.1993; COM(93) 504

United States, Japan and other industrialized countries

United States

1.3.32. Mr Mickey Kantor, US Trade Representative, visited the Commission from 12 to 14 October.

References:

Quad meeting in Tokyo on 6 July: Bull. EC 7/8-1993, point 1.3.37

Conclusions of the Council Presidency on the Uruguay Round: point 1.3.86 of this Bulletin

Previous meeting: Bull. EC 9-1993, point 1.3.32

Mr Kantor met Sir Leon Brittan for talks on the Uruguay Round trade negotiations, focusing on agriculture, the audiovisual sector and market access. Sir Leon regretted that the Community's partners had not made any significant offer on market access following the last quadripartite meeting in Tokyo, and called for another Quad meeting.

Other industrialized countries

South Africa

References:

Special Community programme of assistance to the victims of apartheid in South Africa: Bull. EC 9-1985, point 2.5.1

Fourth Lomé Convention: OJ L 229, 17.8.1991; Bull. EC 9-1991, point 1.3.38

Commission communication to the Council entitled 'South Africa and the European Community: guidelines for a policy to support the transition to democracy': Bull. EC 9-1993, point 1.3.35

1.3.33. Parliament resolution on South Africa.

Adopted on 28 October. Parliament welcomed the award of the Nobel Peace Prize to the President of the African National Congress, Mr Nelson Mandela, and the President of the Republic of South Africa, Mr F. W. de Klerk. It also welcomed the establishment of a Transitional Executive Council, an Independent Electoral Commission, an Independent Media Authority and an Independent Broadcasting Authority. It stressed that the Community should step up political and economic relations with South Africa and the members of the Southern Africa Development Community (SADC), bearing in mind the need for economic integration in southern Africa, and the fact that the SADC countries were signatories to the Lomé Convention. Parliament proposed

extending the special Community programme to include housing, education and employment measures. It also called for the Community to cooperate with the planned independent electoral commission in organizing the elections, particularly in voter education programmes and monitoring, and to respond positively to any requests for cooperation in protecting electoral candidates, in view of calls for violence by extremist movements boycotting the negotiation process.

OJ C 315, 22.11.1993

1.3.34. Mr Nelson Mandela, President of the African National Congress (ANC), visited the Commission on 8 October.

Mr Mandela, accompanied by his economic affairs adviser, Mr T. Tuboweni, and the ANC's representative in Brussels, Mr Sisa Ngombane, met Mr Delors and Mr Marín. Mr Mandela said his country was witnessing a historic moment, following Parliament's approval of the law on the Transitional Executive Council on 23 September, and that he had confidence in its transition to democracy, and in particular the elections scheduled for 27 April 1994. Mr Delors and Mr Marín stressed the Commission's determination to support South Africa with both financial assistance and the benefit of the Community's own experience with operations to support democracy and human rights in developing countries. They noted that a delegation was currently in South Africa exploring ways in which the Community could support the electoral process, and pointed out that the Community had already committed ECU 5.2 million in 1993 for a programme of voter education and had funded the Independent Forum For Electoral Education. Turning to economic issues, Mr Mandela stressed that the reconstruction and development of southern Africa was an urgent priority and that the European Community had a key contribution to make. Mr Delors and Mr Marín pointed out that the Commission's special programme of assistance and the Lomé Convention offered enormous scope for cooperation. Mr Mandela also pointed to the need to lift remaining economic sanctions against South Africa.

1.3.35. Mr Derek Keys, Minister for Finance and Trade and Industry, visited the Commission on 14 October.

Mr Keys met Sir Leon Brittan for talks on the situation in South Africa and its economic and trade policy. They also discussed prospects for cooperation between the Community and South Africa.

Australia

1.3.36. Mr Peter Cook, Minister for Trade, visited the Commission on 14 October.

Reference: Sir Leon Brittan's visit to the United States: Bull. EC 9-1993, point 1.3.32

Mr Cook met Sir Leon Brittan, with whom he discussed progress made in the Uruguay Round trade negotiations, with particular reference to agriculture, in the light of the latest bilateral talks between the Community and the United States.

Cairns Group

1.3.37. A delegation of ministers from the Cairns Group visited the Commission on 21 October.

Mr Peter Cook, Australia's Minister for Trade, Mr Supachai Panitchpakdi, Thailand's Deputy Prime Minister, and Mr Felipe Sola, Argentina's State Secretary for Agriculture, met Sir Leon Brittan for talks on progress made in the Uruguay Round trade negotiations. Sir Leon stated that the Commission was committed to doing its utmost to conclude the negotiations successfully and assured the delegation that it would take their concerns regarding agricultural issues into account.

Asia and Latin America

Asia

Bilateral relations

Bangladesh

1.3.38. Mr Mustafizur Rahman, Foreign Minister and President of the South Asian

Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC), and Mr Mir Shawkat Ali, Minister for Food, visited the Commission on 8 October.

They met Mr Marin for talks during which Mr Rahman outlined current SAARC activities and the outcome of the meeting of the Association's Council of Ministers in Dhaka. Mr Marin reaffirmed the Commission's support for regional cooperation under the auspices of the SAARC. The two sides then examined areas where the Commission could provide support, particularly in the form of information flows, technical assistance and training, to bolster the Association's institutions and activities. The aims of the SAARC, which comprises Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, the Maldives, Nepal and Sri Lanka, are to speed up the process of economic and social development in these countries and to strengthen interregional cooperation.

People's Republic of China

1.3.39. Visit by Mr Pinheiro on 14 and 15 October.

Mr Pinheiro met Mr Qian Qichen, Foreign Minister, and Mr Liu Zhongde, Minister for Culture, for talks which focused on all aspects of bilateral relations between the Community and China, particularly cultural relations.

India

1.3.40. Parliament resolution on relief for the victims of the earthquake in Maharashtra.

Reference: Point 1.3.64 of this Bulletin

Adopted on 28 October. Parliament called on the Indian authorities to ensure that aid was distributed on the basis of need and that emergency relief efforts were followed up by the rehousing of the homeless and the provision of essential services such as drinking water supplies. It called on the Community and its Member States to help the Indian Government to attain these objectives.

OJ C 315, 22.11.1993

Viet Nam

1.3.41. Proposed framework trade and cooperation Agreement between the Community and the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam.

Commission recommendation: Bull. EC 7/8-1993, point 1.3.47

The Council adopted negotiating Directives on 4 October.

1.3.42. Parliament resolution on EC-Viet Nam economic and trade relations.

Reference: Council Regulation (EEC) No 319/92 on the implementation for a trial period of the European Communities investment partners financial instrument for the countries of Latin America, Asia and the Mediterranean region: OJ L 35, 12.2.1992

Adopted on 29 October. Parliament welcomed the process of political and economic reform undertaken by the Vietnamese Government and called on it to pursue these reforms. It considered that the Community should further develop its relations with Viet Nam. It welcomed the Council decision authorizing the Commission to negotiate a framework trade and cooperation Agreement (→ point 1.3.41) and emphasized that the Agreement must be based on respect for human rights and democratic principles. It called on the Commission to prepare aid projects for the development of Viet Nam, particularly its external trade, and called for more schemes under the EC investment partners financial instrument and loans from the EIB. Parliament also called on the Commission to implement programmes to assist Viet Nam's transition to a market economy via training schemes for Vietnamese officials and managers. It urged the IMF, the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank to implement major development plans for Viet Nam without delay.

OJ C 315, 22.11.1993

Latin America

Bilateral relations

Venezuela

1.3.43. Visit by Mr Matutes from 25 to 27 October.

Mr Matutes saw Mr Velasquez, the country's President, and Mr Parra, Minister for Energy and Mines. Talks focused on the export of orimulsion (crude oil produced in Venezuela) to the Community.

Cooperation with Asia and Latin America

1.3.44. 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 to provide assistance for the following projects:

- Bangladesh:* ECU 8.15 million for the Rural Progress Committee under rural development programme III;
- El Salvador:*
ECU 10 million for a basic health and hygiene programme in the west of the country;
ECU 7 million for the rehabilitation of Sonsomate hospital;
- Ecuador:*
ECU 964 975 for a training programme to combat cholera and diarrhoeal diseases;
ECU 3 562 330 for the advancement of rural women and children in Chimborazo province;
- Philippines:* ECU 13 million for the Aurora area integrated programme;
- Rio Group (Latin America):* ECU 8 270 610 for an EC-Rio Group human resources development programme 'For CE-Rio'.

Aid for refugees and displaced persons

1.3.45. Commission decisions. See Table 8.

Table 8 — *Aid for refugees and displaced persons*

<i>(million ECU)</i>		
Country	Number of programmes	Total
Afghanistan	1	0.20
Bangladesh	1	3.00
El Salvador	2	4.36
Guatemala	2	0.62
Pakistan	1	1.50

ACP countries and OCTs

Implementation of the fourth ACP-EEC Convention

1.3.46. Economic and Social Committee — own-initiative opinion on the fourth Lomé Convention mid-term review.

References:

Fourth ACP-EEC Convention: OJ L 229, 17.8.1991; Bull. EC 9-1991, point 1.3.38

Recommendation for a Council Decision on the mid-term review of the fourth Lomé Convention: Bull. EC 9-1993, point 1.3.44

Adopted by the Economic and Social Committee on 21 October. The Committee considered a mid-term review of the Lomé Convention essential to keep pace with international developments. In its view, priority should be given to maintaining the real value of Community financial assistance to ACP countries. In the interests of efficiency, it recommended greater transparency in the award of contracts by streamlining administrative procedures and suggested that local social and economic interest groups be more frequently involved in decision-making. The Committee also proposed that the Commission should be able to suspend aid or alter the terms under which it was granted where there were serious and

sustained government violations of human rights, while continuing to provide aid through informal networks or NGOs. It called for this review of the Lomé Convention to be used as an opportunity to adjust the ACP countries' debt with the Community.

1.3.47. Proposal for a Council Regulation concerning a technical adaptation of Council Regulation (EEC) No 715/90 on the arrangements applicable to agricultural products and certain goods resulting from the processing of agricultural products originating in the African, Caribbean and Pacific States (ACP States).

Regulation to be amended: Council Regulation (EEC) No 715/90 (OJ L 84, 30.3.1990; Bull. EC 3-1990, point 1.2.47), as last amended by Council Regulation (EEC) No 444/92: OJ L 52, 27.2.1992; Bull. EC 1/2-1992, point 1.4.53

Adopted by the Commission on 29 October. Its aim is to include pineapples, avocados, guavas, mangoes and mangosteens in the list of fruit and vegetables originating in the ACP States which may be imported into the Community free of customs duty.

COM(93) 533

1.3.48. Decision No 1/93 of the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers on the application of the fourth Lomé Convention to Eritrea.

A draft Decision was adopted by the Council on 18 October.

The Decision was adopted by the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers on 22 October. The Decision states that Eritrea, which gained independence on 24 May 1993, will continue its participation in the fourth Lomé Convention, having become a contracting party from the date of its independence.

OJ L 280, 13.11.1993

Institutions

ACP-EEC Joint Assembly

1.3.49. Seventeenth session.

References:

Special Community programme to help victims of apartheid in South Africa: Bull. EC 9-1985, point 2.5.1

Fourth ACP-EEC Convention: OJ L 229, 17.8.1991; Bull. EC 9-1991, point 1.3.38

Recommendation for a Council Decision on the mid-term partial review of the fourth Lomé Convention: Bull. EC 9-1993, point 1.3.44

Visit by Mr Mandela, President of the African National Congress, to the Commission: point 1.3.34 of this Bulletin

Previous meeting: Bull. EC 4-1993, point 1.3.46

Meeting held in Brussels from 4 to 7 October. Co-Presidents of the Assembly were Ms L. Cassanmagnago Ceretti (Italy) and Mr E. Simmons (Barbados); Mr E. Derycke, Secretary of State for Development Cooperation and President of the Council, and Mr Marín were also present.

Mr Marín outlined the Commission's proposals for the mid-term review of the fourth Lomé Convention and Mr Mandela spoke about the situation in southern Africa. Mr Marín stressed that the Commission's proposals met current development cooperation needs; their aim was to make the Convention more effective without, in any way, detracting from its spirit. In his speech Mr Mandela expressed the view that, following the establishment of the Transitional Executive Council (TEC) with which he hoped the ACP States and the Community would work together, economic sanctions against South Africa should be lifted. He also underlined the important role played by the European Community's special programme to help victims of apartheid which had promoted the development of NGOs in South Africa and had put the Community at the top of South Africa's list of aid donors.

The Assembly also discussed the political situation in various ACP States, including Somalia, Sudan, Angola, Haiti, Rwanda and Nigeria.

A public hearing on the role and activities of international organizations and NGOs in Lomé States or regions facing crises provided an opportunity for these organizations to air their views.

The Assembly concluded its discussions by adopting resolutions on South Africa, Somalia, the civil war in Sudan, Angola, the crisis in Haiti, the Arusha Agreement, the situation in Rwanda, the democratization and resolution of conflicts, negotiations on the second phase of Lomé IV, trade and commodities (cocoa and fishery products in particular), special measures for Africa and the environment.

Financial and technical cooperation

1.3.50. Financing of projects.

Commission decisions allocating a total of ECU 250 790 000 from the sixth and seventh EDFs (see Table 9).

Table 9 — *Financing of operations under the sixth and seventh EDFs*

Country	Project	Amount	
		Grant	Special loan
	<i>Economic infrastructure</i>		
São Tomé and Príncipe	Port improvements	0.450	—
Benin	Road rehabilitation	29	—
Bahamas	Road rehabilitation	3.860	—
	<i>Development of production</i>		
Burkina Faso	Irrigation of farmland	2	—
French Polynesia	Pearl oyster farming	1.50	—
	Fishing	3.60	—
West African coastal States	Fishing	1.500	—
	<i>Social development</i>		
Cape Verde	Development of Cidade de Praia	7	—
Mali	Health	10.220	—
Zambia	Education and training	6.800	—
Tanzania	Education and training	7.100	—
PALOP ¹	Training of public health managers	3.480	—
Swaziland	Education infrastructure	1.100	—
Kenya	Health infrastructure	0.385	—
Pacific ACP States	Vocational training	1.855	—
	<i>Trade promotion</i>		
Burkina Faso	Start-up assistance for small businesses	10.500	—
Ghana	Help for small businesses	4.800	—
Tanzania	Conservation and development of Serengeti	9	—
Pacific ACP States and OCTs	Tourism	11.530	—
ACP States and OCTs	Regional cooperation for the development of trade and services	7.750	—

(million ECU)

Country	Project	Amount	
		Grant	Special loan
All ACP States	Assistance to trade organizations to develop production and marketing	7	—
	<i>Special programmes</i>		
Somalia	Endemic cattle diseases	1.350	—
	<i>Industrialization</i>		
Comoros	Development of small businesses	1.300	—
	<i>Other</i>		
Dominican Republic	Sectoral import programme	9.500	—
Gambia	General import programme	4.200	—
Benin	General import programme	15.700	—
Côte d'Ivoire	Aid for structural adjustment programme	18.500	—
Zambia	Structural adjustment facilities	39	—
Malawi	Structural adjustment programme	30.600	—
	<i>Special aid</i>		
Solomon Islands	Reconstruction programme in the wake of cyclone Nina	1	—
	Total	250.790	—

¹ PALOP: Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Angola, Mozambique, São Tomé and Príncipe.

Bilateral relations

Angola

1.3.51. Council Regulation (EEC) No 2967/93 preventing the supply of certain goods to Angola.

Proposal adopted by the Commission on 1 October.

COM(93) 480

Adopted by the Council on 25 October. The Regulation applies United Nations Security Council Resolution 864 of 15 September 1993 to obtain compliance by UNITA with previous resolutions and the peace agreements. From 7

October 1993 the sale or supply of certain petroleum products to the territory of Angola other than through the points of entry specified in the Regulation will be prohibited.

OJ L 268, 29.10.1993

Haiti

1.3.52. Council Regulation (EEC) No 3028/93 repealing the suspension of the embargo concerning certain types of trade between the European Economic Community and Haiti and amending Council Regulation (EEC) No 1608/93 introducing this embargo.

Amended Regulation: Council Regulation (EEC) No 1608/93 introducing an embargo on certain types of trade between the European

Economic Community and Haiti: OJ L 155, 22.6.1993; COM(93) 301; Bull. EC 6-1993, point 1.3.47

Repealed Regulation: Council Regulation (EEC) No 2520/93 suspending the embargo on certain types of trade between the European Economic Community and Haiti: OJ L 232, 15.9.1993; COM(93) 424; Bull. EC 9-1993, point 1.3.46

Proposal adopted by the Commission on 18 October.

COM(93) 519

Adopted by the Council on 28 October. The Regulation is in response to United Nations Security Council Resolution 873 of 13 October. It reintroduces the embargo suspended by Regulation (EEC) No 2520/93 and amends Regulation (EEC) No 1608/93 introducing the embargo to allow exemptions at the request of President Aristide or the Prime Minister, Mr Malval.

OJ L 270, 30.10.1993

1.3.53. Parliament resolution on the situation in Haiti.

Adopted by Parliament on 28 October. Parliament condemned the assassination of the Minister for Justice, Mr Malavy, and the reign of terror and intimidation being pursued by the military junta in power in Haiti to prevent the return of President Aristide and the restoration of constitutional order. It called on the Community and its Member States to do all they could to ensure that the Governor's Island Agreement was implemented. It also called on the Commission to provide humanitarian aid to the Haitian population and to ensure that the embargo did not affect the supply of foodstuffs and medicines to civilians.

OJ C 315, 22.11.1993

Mali

1.3.54. Visit by Mr Marín from 19 to 21 October.

Mr Marín met Mr Konaré, President of Mali, Mr Fow, the Prime Minister, and Mr Touré, Minister for Foreign Affairs. They discussed the political situation in Mali and the Commission's support for the adjustment process and structural reform of the Malian economy.

Mr Marín and Mr Touré signed a financing agreement worth ECU 10.2 million for a programme to assist improvement of the national health system.

Mauritania

1.3.55. Visit by Mr Marín from 17 to 19 October.

Mr Marín met Mr Ould Sid'Ahmed Taya, President of the Republic, Mr Abdelrahmane Ould Maine, Minister for Foreign Affairs, and Mr Ould Sidi, Minister for Planning. He welcomed the progress made by Mauritania towards democratization and underlined the special nature of the Community's relations with this country which belonged to both the Lomé Convention and the Arab Maghreb Union.

Rwanda

1.3.56. Visit by Mr Habyarimana, President of the Republic, and Mr Ngirabatware, Minister for Planning, on 4 October.

The visitors met Mr Marín and discussed the political situation in their country following the signing of the Arusha Peace Agreement. They outlined Rwanda's current problems, the main ones being the demobilization of its army, the return and resettlement of displaced persons and refugees and the country's reconstruction and rehabilitation. Mr Habyarimana also expressed his concern about the delay in the deployment of the United Nations neutral international force. Mr Marín reaffirmed the Community's readiness to support Rwanda's reconstruction and rehabilitation efforts in the interest of advancing the peace process.

General development cooperation

General

Coordination of development cooperation procedures

1.3.57. Parliament resolution on increased coordination of the development aid provided by the Member States and the Community.

Reference: Commission communication on procedures for coordination between the Community and the Member States at policy and operational levels in development matters: COM(93) 195; Bull. EC 5-1993, point 1.3.38

Adopted on 28 October. Parliament called for greater coordination of the Member States' and the Community's development cooperation policies. Stressing that the Treaty on European Union gave the Community increased powers with regard to development policy, it expressed the view that development cooperation operations should be undertaken more at Community level where the Community was better placed than the Member States to carry them out and had specific instruments for doing so, such as the Lomé Convention. Parliament said it was right that the Commission should play a coordinating role, and accordingly welcomed the establishment of the European Office for Emergency Humanitarian Aid (ECHO). It called on the Commission and the Member States to reinforce their critical attitude to the structural adjustment policies of the IMF and World Bank, and stressed the need to include the issue of the developing countries' national debts as one of the areas of development cooperation policy which should be dealt with at Community level. It recommended that other Community policies take account of the requirements of development cooperation policy. Parliament also said improved monitoring and greater transparency in spending were vital and called for the establishment of a European field inspection service. Incorporating the European Development Fund in the budget would help achieve this goal; greater coordination must not, moreover, lead to a reduction in total aid granted by the Community and the Member States.

OJ C 315, 22.11.1993

Support for democratization and human rights in developing countries

1.3.58. Commission financing decision.

Adopted on 6 October. The Commission granted ECU 2 436 350 for support for democratization and human rights in developing countries.

1.3.59. Commission financing decision in respect of Guinea.

Adopted on 29 October. The Commission granted ECU 1 250 000 for support for the electoral process in Guinea.

Generalized preferences

1.3.60. Proposal for a Council Regulation amending Regulation (EEC) No 3917/92 relative to the Generalized system of preferences applicable in 1993.

Regulation extended: Council Regulation (EEC) No 3917/92 extending into 1993 the application of Regulations (EEC) Nos 3831/90, 3832/90, 3833/90, 3834/90, 3835/90 and 3900/91 applying generalized tariff preferences for 1991 in respect of certain products originating in developing countries, and adding to the list of beneficiaries of such preferences: OJ L 396, 31.12.1992; Bull. EC 12-1992, point 1.4.44

Adopted on 22 October. The proposal is aimed at extending the application of Regulation (EEC) No 3917/92 until 31 March 1994 pending the outcome of the Uruguay Round negotiations.

OJ C 314, 20.11.1993; COM(93) 511

Commodities and world agreements

Cocoa

1.3.61. Proposal for a Council Decision concerning the signing and notification of the 1993 International Cocoa Agreement on behalf of the Community and its Member States.

Previous Agreement: Bull. EC 7/8-1986, point 2.2.32

Adopted on 26 October. The Agreement will supersede the 1986 Agreement. The main change is the abolition of clauses on setting a price bracket and price regulation mechanisms, buffer stocks and withdrawals, instead of which the producer countries will introduce plans for managing production.

COM(93) 513

Cooperation via non-governmental organizations

1.3.62. Projects in developing countries.

Commission cofinancing: commitment of ECU 2 316 496 for 10 operations.

1.3.63. Public awareness campaigns.

Commission contribution: ECU 1 905 972 for 20 operations.

Humanitarian aid

Emergency aid

1.3.64. Commission decisions: see Table 10.

Table 10 — *Emergency aid*

(million ECU)		
Country	Funds	Amount
<i>Financing: EDF (ACP countries)</i>		
Angola	Fighting	1
Haiti	Unrest	1
Kenya	Refugees and displaced persons	0.6
Liberia	Fighting	1

(million ECU)

Country	Funds	Amount
Rwanda	Displaced persons	1
	Burundi refugees	2
Senegal	Displaced persons in Casamance	1
	Ethnic violence	1
Zaire		
<i>Financing: 1993 budget</i>		
Afghanistan	Fighting	0.4
Bolivia	Cholera epidemic	0.025
Colombia	Cholera epidemic	0.47
Georgia	Displaced persons	0.5
Honduras	Tropical storm	0.2
India	Earthquake	0.86
Iraq	People of northern Iraq	3.25
	Aid	0.32
Mongolia		
Russia	Domestic unrest in Moscow	0.3
Former Yugoslavia	Fighting	7.083

Food aid

Standard food aid

1.3.65. Commission decision. Grant of food aid worth ECU 101 million (see Table 11).

Table 11 — *Food aid*

Country/organization	Cereals (tonnes)	Milk powder (tonnes)	Sugar (tonnes)	Vegetable oil (tonnes)	Other products (million ECU)	Support measures (million ECU)
Angola	21 280	—	—	1 500	1.6	—
El Salvador	5 220	1 090	—	115	0.5	—
Peru	35 000	1 125	—	4 000	2.5	—
Yemen	20 000	—	—	1 000	—	—
Unicef	300	—	—	—	0.099	1.422
UNHCR	13 220	—	—	104	0.0113	—
UNRWA	10 000	2 700	2 400	1 409	4.5	—
NGOs	127 780	3 692	461	8 075	—	—

Storage programmes and early warning systems

1.3.66. Commission decision. Grants of ECU 140 000 to the Natural Resources Institute (NRI) and ECU 286 090 to Madagascar.

Aid for refugees and displaced persons

1.3.67. Draft Convention between the European Economic Community and the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA) concerning aid to refugees in the countries of the Near East.

References:

Council Regulation (EEC) No 3972/86 on food-aid policy and food-aid management: OJ L 370, 30.12.1986; Bull. EC 12-1986, point 2.2.31

Council Regulation (EEC) No 1930/90 amending Regulations (EEC) No 3972/86, (EEC) No 2507/88 and (EEC) No 2508/88: OJ L 174, 7.7.1990; Bull. EC 6-1990, point 1.4.43

Previous Convention: OJ L 118, 9.5.1990; Bull. EC 4-1990, point 1.2.42

Proposal for a Decision on the conclusion of the Convention adopted by the Commission on 14 October. This new Convention will cover the period 1993-95 and provides for the Community to contribute ECU 93 million to UNRWA's education and health programmes as well as food aid, where the annual contribution will be decided annually in accordance with the procedures laid down in Regulations (EEC) No 3972/86 and No 1930/90. For the period in question the food-aid contribution will probably be ECU 60 million greater than that provided during the period covered by the previous Convention.

OJ C 298, 4.11.1993; COM(93) 503

Commercial policy

General matters

Operation of the customs union

1.3.68. Proposal for a Council Regulation laying down the trade arrangements applicable

to certain goods resulting from the processing of agricultural products.

Commission proposal: OJ C 126, 7.5.1993; COM(93) 135; Bull. EC 4-1993, point 1.3.62

Economic and Social Committee opinion: Bull. EC 9-1993, point 1.3.57

Endorsed by Parliament on 29 October, subject to drafting amendments.

OJ C 315, 22.11.1993

1.3.69. Proposals for Council Decisions concerning the conclusion of the Customs Convention on the Temporary Importation of Private Road Vehicles (New York, 1954) and the Customs Convention on the Temporary Importation of Commercial Road Vehicles (Geneva, 1956).

Adopted by the Commission on 20 October. The proposals provide for the Community's accession to the Conventions on the temporary importation of private and commercial road vehicles drawn up under United Nations auspices. The Conventions provide, in particular, for the use of international documents in place of national documents relating to temporary admission.

COM(93) 498

Commercial policy instruments

Annual report

1.3.70. Eleventh annual report from the Commission on the Community's anti-dumping and anti-subsidy activities.

Previous report: Bull. EC 5-1992, point 1.2.58

Adopted by the Commission on 28 October. The report describes the Commission's anti-dumping and anti-subsidy activities in 1992. After indicating the economic and legal bases of the Community's anti-dumping policy, the Commission describes all the measures taken during 1992. The report also includes particulars of the main cases considered in this area by the Court of Justice, together with detailed statistics.

COM(93) 516

Council anti-dumping measures

1.3.71. Council Regulation (EEC) No 2861/93 imposing a definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of certain magnetic disks (3.5" micro-disks) originating in Japan, Taiwan and the People's Republic of China, and collecting definitively the provisional duty imposed.

References:

Provisional duty: OJ L 95, 21.4.1993; Bull. EC 4-1993, point 1.3.67

Extension of provisional duty: OJ L 196, 5.8.1993; Bull. 7/8-1993, point 1.3.68

Proposal adopted by the Commission on 7 October.

COM(93) 448

Adopted by the Council on 18 October.

OJ L 262, 21.10.1993

1.3.72. Council Regulation (EEC) No 2887/93 imposing a definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of certain electronic weighing scales originating in Singapore and the Republic of Korea.

Commission proposal: COM(93) 429; Bull. EC 9-1993, point 1.3.60

Adopted by the Council on 20 October.

OJ L 263, 22.10.1993

1.3.73. Council Regulation (EEC) No 2860/93 amending Regulation (EEC) No 577/91 imposing a definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of certain types of electronic microcircuits known as Eproms (erasable programmable read-only memories) originating in Japan.

Commission proposal: COM(93) 431; Bull. EC 9-1993, point 1.3.64

Adopted by the Council on 18 October.

OJ L 262, 21.10.1993

1.3.74. Proposal for a Council Regulation imposing amended anti-dumping measures on imports of ferro-silicon originating in Russia, Kazakhstan, Ukraine, Iceland, Norway, Sweden, Venezuela and Brazil.

References:

Undertaking (former Soviet Union): OJ L 219, 8.8.1987; Bull. EC 7/8-1987, point 2.2.6

Definitive duty (Iceland, Norway, Sweden and Venezuela): OJ L 38, 10.2.1990; Bull. EC 1/2-1990, point 1.2.72

Definitive duty (Brazil): OJ L 111, 3.5.1991

Initiation of review: OJ C 115, 6.5.1992; Bull. EC 4-1992, point 1.4.43

Adopted by the Commission on 1 October.

COM(93) 447

1.3.75. Proposal for a Council Regulation amending Regulation (EEC) No 738/92 imposing a definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of cotton yarn originating in Brazil and Turkey.

References:

Definitive duty: OJ L 82, 27.3.1992; Bull. EC 3-1992, point 1.3.56

Initiation of review: OJ C 244, 23.9.1992; Bull. EC 9-1992, point 1.3.61

Adopted by the Commission on 26 October.

COM(93) 508

Commission anti-dumping measures

1.3.76. Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2957/93 imposing a provisional anti-dumping duty on certain imports of gas-fuelled, non-refillable pocket flint lighters originating in Thailand.

References:

Initiation: OJ C 89, 7.4.1990; Bull. EC 4-1990, point 1.2.49

Undertaking: OJ L 326, 28.11.1991

Definitive duty: OJ L 326, 28.11.1991; Bull. EC 11-1991, point 1.3.81

Adopted by the Commission on 26 October. The Regulation is the result of a Thai producer withdrawing a price undertaking, on the basis of which it was exempted from the definitive duty.

OJ L 267, 28.10.1993

1.3.77. Commission Regulation (EEC) No 3029/93 imposing provisional anti-dumping duties on certain imports of television camera systems originating in Japan.

Reference: Initiation: OJ C 67, 10.3.1993; Bull. EC 3-1993, point 1.3.61

Adopted by the Commission on 29 October.

OJ L 271, 30.10.1993

1.3.78. Commission Decision 93/538/EEC accepting an undertaking in connection with the anti-dumping proceeding concerning imports of certain types of electronic micro-circuits known as Eproms (erasable programmable read-only memories) originating in Japan.

Reference: Initiation of review: OJ C 181, 17.7.1992; Bull. EC 7/8-1992, point 1.4.78

Adopted by the Commission on 18 October.

OJ L 262, 21.10.1993

1.3.79. Commission Decision 93/526/EEC terminating the anti-dumping proceeding concerning imports of certain seamless pipes and tubes, of iron or non-alloy steel, originating in the Czech Republic and the Slovak Republic.

References:

Provisional duty: OJ L 328, 14.11.1992; Bull. EC 11-1992, point 1.4.73

Extension of provisional duty: OJ L 58, 11.3.1993; Bull. EC 3-1993, point 1.3.57

Adopted by the Commission on 6 October.

OJ L 252, 9.10.1993

1.3.80. Commission Decision 93/537/EEC terminating the review of Council Regulation (EEC) No 3905/88 concerning imports of polyester yarn originating in Turkey.

References:

Definitive duty: OJ L 347, 16.12.1988; Bull. EC 12-1988, point 2.2.6a

Initiation of review: OJ C 76, 18.3.1993; Bull. EC 3-1993, point 1.3.65

Adopted by the Commission on 12 October.

OJ L 261, 20.10.1993

Commission anti-subsidy measures

1.3.81. Notice of initiation of a review of Council Regulation (EEC) No 1781/93 imposing a definitive countervailing duty on imports of ball bearings with a maximum external diameter not exceeding 30 mm originating in Thailand but exported to the Community from another country, and of Commission

Decision 93/381/EEC accepting a modified version of the undertaking given by the Royal Thai Government in connection with the abovementioned proceeding.

References:

Definitive duty: OJ L 163, 6.7.1993; Bull. EC 6-1993, point 1.3.67

Undertaking: OJ L 163, 6.7.1993; Bull. EC 7/8-1993, point 1.3.95

Published on 22 October.

OJ C 286, 22.10.1993

Individual sectors

Textiles

1.3.82. Council Regulation (EEC) No 3030/93 on common rules for imports of certain textile products from third countries.

Regulation repealed: Council Regulation (EEC) No 958/93 establishing a Community procedure for administering quantitative import restrictions and monitoring of textile and clothing products originating in certain third countries: OJ L 103, 28.4.1993; Bull. EC 4-1993, point 1.3.73

Commission proposal: COM(93) 197; Bull. EC 5-1993, point 1.3.73

Adopted by the Council on 12 October. The Regulation lays down common rules and procedures for administering, within the textile sector, quantitative import restrictions, surveillance and safeguard measures and bilateral agreements concluded by the Community with third countries to take account of the completion of the internal market.

OJ L 275, 8.11.1993

1.3.83. Draft textile Agreements between the Community and Albania, Armenia, Latvia, Lithuania, Russia, Slovenia, Tadjikistan and Uzbekistan, respectively.

Recommendations for Decisions: Bull. EC 3-1992, point 1.3.73 (Albania, Latvia and Lithuania); Bull. EC 1/2-1993, point 1.3.75 (Armenia, Russia, Tadjikistan and Uzbekistan); Bull. EC 5-1993, point 1.3.75 (Slovenia)

Negotiating Directives: Bull. EC 4-1992, point 1.4.48 (Albania, Latvia and Lithuania); Bull. EC 3-1993, point 1.3.68 (Armenia, Russia, Tadjikistan and Uzbekistan); Bull. EC 7/8-1993, point 1.3.103 (Slovenia)

The Commission adopted proposals for Decisions on the conclusion of the Agreements on 19 October.

1.3.84. Draft additional protocols to the Europe Agreements on trade in textile products between the Community and the Czech and Slovak Republics.

Recommendation for a Decision: Bull. EC 5-1992, point 1.2.69

Negotiating Directives: Bull. EC 6-1992, point 1.4.64

The Commission adopted proposals for Decisions on the conclusion of the protocols on 27 October.

Aluminium

1.3.85. Draft quantitative arrangements for trade in aluminium products with Azerbaijan, Russia, Ukraine and Tadjikistan.

Reference: Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2227/93 imposing quantitative restrictions on imports of unwrought aluminium originating in Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Russia, Tadjikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan, Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania: OJ L 198, 7.8.1993; Bull. EC 7/8-1993, point 1.3.96

The Commission adopted a recommendation for a Decision on 22 October. The intention is that the Commission be authorized to negotiate quantitative arrangements for aluminium with Azerbaijan, Russia, Ukraine and Tadjikistan, to replace the safeguard measures introduced by Regulation (EEC) No 2227/93.

Reference: Council conclusions on the Uruguay Round: Bull. EC 9-1993, point 1.3.79

Adopted on 4 October.

1. The Commission gave the Council a detailed briefing on the discussions which it had held with the United States in accordance with the conclusions adopted by the joint Council on 20 September 1993 and on the negotiations conducted in Geneva at bilateral and multilateral level.

2. The Council considered that the Commission's action represented a useful step towards achieving the goal of conclusion of the Uruguay Round before 15 December 1993.

3. The Council recalled that of all the subjects to be covered by the negotiations as a whole the question of market access was, in accordance with the Tokyo Agreement, of particular importance for the balance of an overall agreement. It stressed that the Tokyo Agreement constituted significant progress which each of the four signatory partners must implement rapidly, comprehensively and in good faith, in order to create the momentum necessary for all the participants in the Uruguay Round negotiations to be able to make their necessary contributions.

4. Following up its conclusions of 20 September, the Council provided further details on a number of non-agricultural sectors:

With regard to textiles, a sector of crucial importance for the economies of certain Member States, the Council confirmed the guidelines worked out on 20 September 1993. The Council thus confirmed that the integration of the textiles and clothing trade in the GATT had to be achieved through stricter rules and greater discipline and invited the United States and the other partners, including exporting countries, to put forward offers which met the Community objective of tariff harmonization.

On the question of subsidies, the Council noted the amendments lodged by the Community in December 1992 confirming the guidelines followed by the Commission and asking it to continue its action in the light of the clarification given to date.

With regard to steel, the Council confirmed the February 1993 guideline in favour of the conclusion of a multilateral agreement as an effective way of producing a lasting and stable solution to the problem of international trade in steel.

With regard to aircraft construction, the Council confirmed the Community's wish to obtain a multilateral agreement on the basis of the principles of

International organizations and conferences

General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade

1.3.86. Conclusions of the Council Presidency on the Uruguay Round.

the bilateral agreement of 17 July 1992 concluded between the Community and the United States.

□ With regard to services, the Council recalled the scope of the offer made by the Community and its Member States and urged the Commission to press the third countries concerned to make offers that matched the Community's ambitions, particularly in the fields of shipping and financial services.

□ In the audiovisual field, the Council noted the Commission's confirmation that it would ensure that the section of the draft Final Act dealing with services was compatible with the Community Directive of 3 October 1989 and reiterated the need to preserve European cultural identities, without hindering normal international trade in this field.

□ With regard to the Multilateral Trade Organization (MTO), the Council recalled its conclusions of 20 September 1993 and confirmed that the objective to be achieved was the strengthening of the multilateral trade system and the exclusion of unilateralism.

□ Finally, the Council noted the Commission's statement on the provisional prolongation of the current arrangements for imports of corn feed into the Community until the end of June 1994.

The Council noted that the guidelines followed by the Commission were broadly in line with Member States' concerns and asked it to continue its work taking account of the supplementary guidelines and clarifications that had emerged in the course of the Council's proceedings.

5. The Council noted that the Commission intended to supplement its proposals on trade policy instruments in the fields of, *inter alia*, greater transparency and speedier anti-dumping and anti-subsidy procedures.

In conclusion, the Council voiced the hope that at its next meeting on 8 and 9 November the Commission would be able to report progress in all the areas covered by the negotiations, so that the shape of a comprehensive and balanced agreement might be clear enough to allow the Council then to work out its final guidelines on this matter.'

Council of Europe

1.3.87. Summit of the Heads of State or Government.

Meeting held in Vienna on 8 and 9 October. This first summit of the Heads of State or Government of the Council of Europe was the

initiative of President Mitterand. The aim was to lay the foundations of a 'new Europe' of peace, democracy and respect for human rights encompassing the entire continent.

To this end the 32 Heads of State or Government unanimously adopted a political declaration on the role of the Council of Europe in this new Europe, which was the fruit of long and arduous preparations. It sets out a range of specific undertakings and represents a solid compromise regarding the critical challenges that the Council intends to meet.

Decisions were taken on a number of subjects, including:

- the setting-up of a single court with the aim of making implementation of the European Convention on Human Rights more effective,
- political and legal undertakings concerning the protection of national minorities in Europe,
- the adoption of a policy to combat racism, xenophobia, anti-semitism and intolerance by means of a declaration and an action plan.

Before the Summit started, there was an exchange of views with representatives of applicant countries for accession to the Council of Europe, which gave these countries a chance to reiterate their desire to join the organization and explain to members what they had accomplished in terms of democratic reform and what they needed by way of assistance and cooperation.

European Bank for Reconstruction and Development

Financing

Albania

Rogner and Tirana hotels

1.3.88. The Bank made two loans of USD 12 million and ECU 10 million for two Tirana hotels, in which it also took shareholdings worth USD 2.5 million and ECU 830 000,

which are being promoted by Austrian and Italian investors.

Poland

Trebruk/Kostrzyn

1.3.89. The Bank made a USD 32 million loan to a Polish paper manufacturer, Kostrzyn, in which the majority shareholder is a Swedish company, Trebruk, a stake also being held by the Norwegian environment agency, Nefco. The investment will double the paper mill's capacity and reduce pollutant emissions. An extremely pollutant pulp mill will be closed. Trebruk has undertaken to market 40% of the plant's output.

Motorway project

1.3.90. The Bank has made an ECU 45 million sovereign loan to Poland to complete or improve sections of motorway in the Katowice and Czestochowa regions. The project also includes the introduction of charges for existing motorways. The project feasibility studies were financed by PHARE.

Czech Republic

Czech telecommunications

1.3.91. An ECU 72 million sovereign loan has been made to the Czech telecom company for investment in improved productivity and capacity.

Regional projects

Renaissance Fund

1.3.92. The Bank has invested USD 10 million in a regional risk capital fund, the Renaissance Fund, which was set up by the Dutch bank, AMRO, and a US risk capital company, Asset Management Associates. The promoters hope that the Fund will eventually

dispose of USD 25 million in capital for investment in Polish, Czech and Slovak SMEs.

Human rights in the world

Albania

1.3.93. Parliament resolution on attacks on members of the Greek minority in Albania.

Reference: Parliament resolution on Albania; OJ C 255, 20.9.1993; Bull. EC 7/8-1993, point 1.3.114

Adopted on 28 October. Parliament roundly condemned the acts of violence by the Albanian police against the Greek minority, which violate the recognized principles of international law regarding both the protection of minorities and respect for human rights. It called on the Albanian Government to rescind its decision to close the Greek minority's schools and to confirm its commitment to the full cultural and religious autonomy of the country's Greek-speaking minority.

OJ C 315, 22.11.1993

Burundi

1.3.94. Parliament resolution on Burundi.

Adopted on 28 October. Saddened by the military coup in Burundi on 20 and 21 October, the removal of the government democratically elected in June 1993, the interruption of the country's progress towards democracy and the increase in ethnic tensions and the flow of refugees, Parliament endorsed the decision of the Community and its Member States to suspend development cooperation with the country forthwith. It called on the international community to isolate Burundi politically and economically for as long as the situation lasted and pressed for an urgent UN Security Council debate on the situation in Burundi in order to avoid still greater tragedy, safeguard the constitutional order and ensure respect for the

democratic aspirations of the people of Burundi.

OJ C 315, 22.11.1993

China

1.3.95. Parliament resolution on the human rights situation in China.

Adopted on 28 October. Parliament deeply regretted the recent executions of common criminals in China. It reiterated its protests at the persecution of Chinese dissidents seeking to establish respect for human rights and develop democracy by peaceful means, and called for the release of all political prisoners. It called on the Chinese authorities to grant independent observers access to the trials of those accused of belonging to 'counter-revolutionary groups' and spreading 'counter-revolutionary propaganda' and warned that the continuation of such persecution would inevitably harm relations between China and the Community.

OJ C 315, 22.11.1993

Equatorial Guinea

1.3.96. Parliament resolution on the situation in Equatorial Guinea.

Reference: Parliament resolution of 21 January 1993; OJ C 42, 15.2.1993; Bull. EC 1/2-1993, point 1.3.82

Adopted on 28 October. Disturbed at the social and political situation impeding the peaceful transition to democratic government, by the mass arrest of opponents of the regime and the army's acts of bloody repression on the island of Pagalu, Parliament called on the government of General Obiang Nguema to respect all international conventions on human rights signed by Equatorial Guinea and end the repression of the country's political opposition. It called on the Council and the Commission to lend active support to the transition to democracy in the country and on the Foreign Ministers meeting within the framework of European political cooperation to take all measures necessary to discover the where-

abouts, state of health and legal position of all prisoners and secure their release.

OJ C 315, 22.11.1993

Former Yugoslavia

1.3.97. Parliament resolution on deserters from the armed forces of States in former Yugoslavia.

Adopted on 28 October. Parliament called on the international community to develop standards to protect deserters and draft dodgers refusing to take part in the nationalist wars it has unequivocally condemned. It called on the Council and the Member States to consider what arrangements might be made to take in deserters and conscientious objectors from the various armed forces fighting in former Yugoslavia, to provide them with a legal status, not to authorize their expulsion and to make clear their intention to grant asylum to deserters and draft dodgers from the armed forces of aggressor States.

OJ C 315, 22.11.1993

Diplomatic relations

1.3.98. The following ambassadors, whose appointments took effect on 14 October, presented their letters of credence to the President of the Council and the President of the Commission:

- HE Mr Peter Gabriel Robleh, Head of Mission of Ethiopia to the European Communities;
- HE Mr Luis Orrantia González, Head of Mission of the Republic of Ecuador to the European Communities;
- HE Mr Muhammad Chabane, Head of Mission of the Arab Republic of Egypt to the European Communities;

- HE Mr Evgeni Ivanov, Head of Mission of the Republic of Bulgaria to the European Communities;
- HE Mr Manuel Armendariz Etchegaray, Head of Mission of the United Mexican States to the European Communities;
- HE Mr Juris Kanels, Head of Mission of the Republic of Latvia to the European Communities.

1.3.99. The Government of the Principality of Liechtenstein announced that it was opening a mission to the European Communities from 14 October and designated Her Most Serene Highness Princess Maria-Pia of Liechtenstein as Chargé d'affaires.

This brought the number of diplomatic missions to 157.

4. Intergovernmental cooperation

European political cooperation

1.4.1. The joint statements adopted and published in October are reproduced below in chronological order.

Russia

1.4.2. The following joint statement was published in Brussels on 4 October:

'The Community and its Member States are following the events in Moscow with great concern.

They deplore the loss of human life in Moscow for which elements hostile to the democratization process in Russia carry a heavy responsibility, for having deliberately provoked violence in the Russian Parliament and in different parts of the capital.

The Community and its Member States reiterate their support for President Yeltsin and the process of reform. The Community and its Member States stress the importance of early restoration of peaceful and democratic order.

It is now more than ever necessary that the process towards democracy is carried through, and this should be achieved through free elections which will allow the Russian people to pronounce themselves clearly on their future.'

Haiti

1.4.3. The following joint statement was published in Brussels on 15 October:

'The European Community and its Member States express their indignation following the murder of the Minister for Justice of the constitutional Government of Haiti, Mr Malavy. They call for those responsible to be pursued and punished. The European Community and its Member States condemn attempts to sabotage the Governor's Island Agreement of 3 July, which is to lead to the restoration of constitutional order and the return of

President Aristide on 30 October. They reiterate their full support for the government of Prime Minister Malval.'

Pakistan

1.4.4. The following joint statement on the Pakistan elections was published in Brussels on 20 October:

'The Community and its Member States have followed with interest the electoral process and the elections in Pakistan on 6 and 9 of October 1993. They note with satisfaction that the reports from the EC monitoring team as well as other observer groups conclude that the elections were in general free, fair, impartial and transparent, enabling voters to elect the representatives of their choice. They congratulate the caretaker government and all those actively involved in the preparation and the organization of the elections for their achievement and are of the view that an important contribution to strengthening democracy in Pakistan has been made.

The Community and its Member States congratulate Mrs Benazir Bhutto on her election as Prime Minister of Pakistan, and wish her new government every success in tackling the challenges which it faces.'

Burundi

1.4.5. The following joint statement was published in Brussels on 22 October:

'The Community and its Member States strongly condemn the attempted coup in Burundi, which aimed to put an end to recently established democracy in that country.

The Community and its Member States reaffirm their support for President Ndayaye and the Government of Burundi which resulted from the free and democratic elections last June. They urge all active forces in the nation to ensure that constitutional order is re-established and democracy respected.'

Algeria

1.4.6. The following joint statement on the development of the situation in Algeria was published in Brussels on 27 October:

'The Community and its Member States express their deep concern at the increase in violence in Algeria and vigorously condemn all acts of terrorism.

They consider that the kidnapping of three French employees of the French Consulate-General in Algiers on 24 October, following other terrorist acts resulting in the death of foreign nationals, is a further escalation of the violence and hope that everything will be done to bring about their immediate release.

Following these acts of terrorism, the European Community and its Member States voice their anxiety for the security of their nationals and call upon the Algerian authorities to take every possible measure for a rapid return to a climate that will ensure their safety.

The Community and its Member States continue to follow developments in the internal situation, and

in particular the safety of their nationals, in a coordinated manner.'

El Salvador

1.4.7. The following joint statement on the political violence in El Salvador was published in Brussels on 28 October:

'The European Community and its Member States express their deep concern at the recrudescence of political violence in El Salvador. In this respect they recall the report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations concerning the implementation of the recommendations of the Truth Commission.

An end must be put to this violence so as not to prejudice the peace process on the eve of the campaign for the March 1994 elections. The European Community and its Member States urge President Cristiani to continue his efforts in favour of the peace process and to see to it that those responsible for acts of violence, such as the murder of Francisco Velis, member of the Political Commission of the FMLN, will be prosecuted and punished.'

5. Financing Community activities

Budgets

General budget

Financial perspective

1.5.1. Interinstitutional Agreement on budgetary discipline and improvement of the budgetary procedure.

References:

Previous agreement: OJ L 185, 15.7.1988; Bull. EC 6-1988, points 2.3.9 and 2.3.10

Conclusions of the Edinburgh European Council: Bull. EC 12-1992, points I.45 *et seq.*

Agreed by the Council (general affairs) on 4 October. On the basis of the triologue meeting on 9 September, the Council agreed on the draft Interinstitutional Agreement on budgetary discipline and improvement of the budgetary procedure. The agreement confirms the financial framework set in Edinburgh for the period 1993-99, strengthens budgetary discipline in the establishment and implementation of the budget and recognizes the own-resources ceiling as an imperative limit to be complied with. The Agreement also accommodates Parliament's desire for a more detailed discussion with the Council on compulsory expenditure, without affecting the institutions' respective budgetary powers as laid down in the Treaty. It also brings to an end a period of confrontation and budgetary uncertainty and will thus enable the institutions to move forward smoothly with the budgetary procedure for 1994.

Resolution adopted by Parliament on 27 October. Parliament, taking note of a Council statement on 25 October relating to the question of balances in the budget, approved the Interinstitutional Agreement and authorized its President to sign it.

OJ C 315, 22.11.1993

Signed in Brussels on 29 October. While the European Council was meeting in Brussels, the representatives of the Council, Parliament and the Commission signed the new Interinstitutional Agreement on budgetary discipline and improvement of the budgetary procedure to replace the 1988 Agreement. The new Agreement fixes a financial framework for the Community up to 1999 and sets clearly defined budgetary limits. The main principles of the 1988 Agreement are taken over, although changes have been made in respect of compulsory expenditure, where Parliament's involvement is guaranteed by the introduction of a conciliation procedure prior to the adoption of the draft budget. A system of negative co-decision is also introduced for releasing the reserves provided for in the financial perspective and entered in the budget at the start of the year. The Agreement also contains provisions on the joint examination of non-budgetary expenditure and own resources.

The financial perspective is to be revised in the event of enlargement of the Community. It has already been agreed that the terms of the Agreement will be reviewed at the Intergovernmental Conference scheduled for 1996. If, on expiry of the Agreement in 1999, the institutions should fail to agree on a new version, Parliament would no longer be bound by the Agreement.

Finally, at Parliament's request, the figures for 1994 were raised: the ceiling for commitment appropriations is raised by ECU 175 million and the ceiling for payment appropriations by ECU 120 million.

Budgetary procedures

1993 financial year

1.5.2. Draft supplementary and amending budget No 1/1993.

Preliminary draft supplementary and amending budget No 1/1993: Bull. EC 3-1993, point 1.5.2

Letter of amendment No 1 to preliminary draft supplementary and amending budget No 1/1993: Bull. EC 6-1993, point 1.5.2

Letter of amendment No 2 to preliminary draft supplementary and amending budget No 1/1993: Bull. EC 9-1993, point 1.5.1

Adopted by the Council on 19 October. This draft provides an additional ECU 1.33 billion to cover EAGGF-Guarantee expenditure and the Community's contribution to the European Investment Fund set up by decision of the Edinburgh European Council.

1.5.3. Parliament resolution on the implementation of the Community budget for the 1993 financial year (Notenboom procedure).

Adopted on 28 October. Parliament's comments relate mainly to estimates of agricultural spending by the Member States, management of the Structural Funds, the European environmental effort to follow up the Rio Conference, aid to the population of the Occupied Territories, use of anti-fraud appropriations, establishment of the Cohesion Fund, food aid for the CIS and the use of appropriations committed for the PHARE and TACIS programmes.

OJ C 315, 22.11.1993

1994 financial year

1.5.4. 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

Council first reading: Bull. EC 7/8-1993, point 1.5.1

Letter of amendment No 1 to the preliminary draft budget for 1994 adopted by the Commission on 8 October. This letter of amendment covers the additional appropriations required in respect of the EAGGF-Guarantee, the monetary realignment and the adoption of the agricultural prices for the 1993/94 marketing year.

First reading by Parliament on 28 October. Referring to the content of the Interinstitutional Agreement on budgetary discipline

and improvement of the budgetary procedure, which provides for an increase in the ceilings of commitment and payment appropriations (→ point 1.5.1), Parliament adopted at first reading a draft budget which was relatively close to the proposals presented by the Commission in June (see Table 12), proposing a budget of ECU 73.4 billion in commitment appropriations and ECU 69.9 billion in payment appropriations.

As regards structural policies, Parliament proposed that the allocation for Objective 4 (adjustment to industrial changes) be reduced from ECU 454 million to ECU 106 million and that the sums released be reallocated to Objective 3 (integration of persons suffering exclusion from the labour market). Parliament would like a gradual increase of 20% a year in the funds allocated for Objective 4 without any reduction in the allocation for Objective 3. Parliament took over the bulk of the Commission's proposals for internal policies, with a number of increases for the environment (up by 39% compared with 1993), other social operations not included under Objectives 3 and 4 (up by 10.6%) and research (up by 1.5%). The appropriations for the trans-European networks, on the other hand, were reduced by ECU 20 million.

Parliament proposed dividing the PHARE programme into two distinct headings: ECU 150 million for cross-frontier cooperation and ECU 30 million in support of the process of democratization. ECU 50 million was allocated for humanitarian assistance via ECHO. Virtually all the appropriations for the TACIS programme were entered in a reserve pending an agreement with the Commission on the management of this budget heading. Parliament also restated its support for the peace process in the Middle East, its wish to continue granting aid to the developing countries and its desire for a specific allocation for the common foreign and security policy.

Parliament expressed concern about the operating difficulties for the institutions caused by the recent currency realignments and called for a detailed examination of internal organization in anticipation of enlargement.

Finally, in the interests of budgetary control and political transparency, Parliament decided

Table 12 — Breakdown by financial perspective heading (appropriations for commitments)

(1 000 ECU)

Financial perspective	Budget heading	Budget for 1993	Financial perspective for 1994	Preliminary draft budget for 1994	Percentage difference (3)/(1) (%)	Council first reading	Percentage difference (4)/(1) (%)	Parliament first reading	Percentage difference (7)/(1) (%)	Percentage difference (7) - (3)	Percentage difference (7) - (5)
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	<i>Common agricultural policy</i>										
	Markets (B1-1 to B1-3)	33 811 000.000		35 864 000.000	6.07	35 864 000.000	6.07	35 464 000.000	4.89	- 400 000.000	- 400 000.00
	Accompanying measures (B1-4 and B1-5)	241 000.000		601 000.000	149.38	601 000.000	149.38	1 001 000.000	315.35	400 000.000	400 000.00
	Total 1	34 052 000.000	36 465	36 465 000.000	7.09	36 465 000.000	7.09	36 465 000.000	7.09		
	Margin			0.000	0.00	0.000	0.00				
2	<i>Structural operations</i>										
	EAGGF-Guidance (B2-10)	3 026 500.000		3 343 000.000	10.46	3 397 000.000	12.24	3 343 000.000	10.46	- 54 000.000	
	FIFG (B2-11)	354 400.000		419 000.000	18.23	365 000.000	2.99	419 000.000	18.23	54 000.000	
	ERDF (B2-12)	7 973 000.000		9 030 000.000	13.26	9 030 000.000	13.26	9 030 000.000	13.26		
	ESF (B2-13)	5 766 000.000		6 457 000.000	11.98	6 457 000.000	11.98	6 457 000.000	11.98		
	Community initiatives (B2-14)	1 871 000.000		1 706 000.000	- 8.82	1 706 000.000	- 8.82	1 706 000.000	- 8.82		
	Other Structural Fund operations (B2-18 to B2-22)	1 622 063.000		368 000.000	- 77.31	368 000.000	- 77.31	368 000.000	- 77.31		
	Cohesion Fund (B2-3)	1 565 000.000		1 853 000.000	18.40	1 853 000.000	18.40	1 853 000.000	18.40		
	Structural Funds — Subtotal	20 612 963.000	21 323	21 323 000.000	3.44	21 323 000.000	3.44	21 323 000.000	3.44		
	Cohesion Fund — Subtotal	1 565 000.000	1 853	1 853 000.000	18.40	1 853 000.000	18.40	1 853 000.000	18.40		
Total 2	22 177 963.000	23 176	23 176 000.000	4.50	23 176 000.000	4.50	23 176 000.000	4.50			
	Total margin			0.000	0.00	0.000	0.00				
3	<i>Internal policies</i>										
	Research (B6)	2 734 822.000		2 737 196.000	0.09	2 465 914.000	- 9.83	2 777 423.000	1.56	40 227.000	311 509.00
	Other agricultural operations (B2-5)	203 800.000		205 825.000	0.99	196 000.000	- 3.83	205 825.000	0.99	9 825.000	
	Other regional operations (B2-6)	30 000.000		31 000.000	3.33	21 300.000	- 29.00	31 000.000	3.33	9 700.000	
	Transport (B2-7)	12 770.000		13 000.000	1.80	10 000.000	- 21.69	16 000.000	25.29	3 000.000	6 000.00
	Fisheries and the sea (B2-9)	25 000.000		25 640.000	2.56	25 100.000	- 0.40	25 640.000	2.56	540.000	
	Education vocational training, youth (B3-1)	270 579.000		281 000.000	3.85	243 500.000	- 10.01	288 500.000	6.62	7 500.000	45 000.00
	Culture and audiovisual sector (B3-2)	63 575.000		65 300.000	2.71	49 300.000	- 22.45	69 600.000	9.48	4 300.000	20 300.00
	Information and communications (B3-3)	33 731.000		40 000.000	18.59	23 000.000	- 31.81	47 500.000	40.82	7 500.000	24 500.00

(1 000 ECU)

Budgets

Financial perspective	Budget heading	Budget for 1993	Financial perspective for 1994	Preliminary draft budget for 1994	Percentage difference (3)/(1) (%)	Council first reading	Percentage difference (4)/(1) (%)	Parliament first reading	Percentage difference (7)/(1) (%)	Percentage difference (7) - (3)	Percentage difference (7) - (5)
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
	Other social operations (B3-4) ¹	168 695 000		143 000 000	3.10	71 300 000	- 48.59	154 830 000	11.63	11 830 000	83 530 000
	Energy (B4-1)	28 292 000		29 250 000	3.39	12 900 000	- 54.40	33 000 000	16.64	3 750 000	20 100 000
	Euratom nuclear safeguards(B4-2)	11 500 000		19 480 000	69.39	12 500 000	8.70	19 480 000	69.39	6 980 000	
	Environment (B4-3)	100 733 000		111 450 000	10.64	93 450 000	- 7.23	133 450 000	32.48	22 000 000	40 000 000
	Consumer protection (B5-1)	16 000 000		15 000 000	- 6.25	7 500 000	- 53.13	16 000 000	0.00	1 000 000	8 500 000
	Aid for reconstruction (B5-2)	12 900 000		9 250 000	- 28.29	9 250 000	- 28.29	9 250 000	- 28.29		
	Internal market (B5-3)	108 315 000		137 764 000	27.19	114 700 000	5.89	177 750 000	64.10	39 986 000	63 050 000
	Industry (B5-4)	37 350 000		39 100 000	4.69	31 550 000	- 15.53	38 450 000	2.95	- 650 000	6 900 000
	Information market (B5-5)	0 000		0 000	0.00	0 000	0.00				
	Statistical information(B5-6)	29 000 000		30 000 000	3.45	27 900 000	- 3.79	30 000 000	3.45	2 100 000	
	Trans-European networks (B5-7)	221 500 000		310 000 000	39.95	222 900 000	- 0.63	289 800 000	30.84	- 20 200 000	69 900 000
	Cooperation in the field of justice (B5-8)	0 000		0 000	0.00	1 200 000		1 200 000	1200.00		
	Research — Subtotal	2 734 822 000		2 737 196 000	0.09	2 465 914 000	- 9.83	2 777 423 000	1.56	40 227 000	311 509 000
	Networks — Subtotal	221 500 000		310 000 000	39.95	222 900 000	0.63	289 800 000	30.84	- 20 200 000	66 900 000
	Other policies — Subtotal	1 152 240 000		1 196 059 000	3.80	949 250 000	- 17.62	1 297 475 000	12.60	101 416 000	348 225 000
	Total 3	4 108 562 000	4 370	4 243 255 000	3.28	3 638 064 000	- 11.45	4 364 698 000	6.23	121 443 000	726 634 000
	Margin			126 745 000		731 936 000		5 302 000			
4	<i>External action</i>										
	EDF (B7-1)	0 000		0 000		0 000		0 000			
	Food aid (B7-2)	574 000 000		582 600 000	1.50	582 600 000	1.50	589 100 000	2.63	6 500 000	6 500 000
	Cooperation — Latin America and Asia (B7-3)	634 000 000		643 700 000	1.53	635 700 000	0.27	648 700 000	2.32	5 000 000	13 000 000
	Cooperation — Mediterranean (B7-4)	408 700 000		420 500 000	2.89	398 000 000	- 2.62	451 850 000	10.56	31 350 000	53 850 000
	Other cooperation measures (B7-5)	630 700 000		648 875 000	2.88	540 725 000	- 14.27	848 050 000	34.46	199 175 000	307 325 000
	Cooperation — Central and Eastern Europe and independent States of former USSR (B7-6)	1 573 000 000		1 573 000 000	0.00	1 573 000 000	0.00	1 463 000 000	- 6.99	- 110 000 000	- 110 000 000
	Cooperation — Other third countries (B7-7)	0 000		0 000		0 000		0 000			
	External aspects of certain Community policies (B7-8 and B7-0)	293 700 000		307 915 000	4.84	292 915 000	- 0.27	295 415 000	0.58	- 12 500 000	2 500 000
	Total 4	4 114 100 000	4 311	4 176 590 000	1.52	4 022 940 000	- 2.22	4 296 115 000	4.42	119 525 000	273 175 000
	Margin			134 410 000		288 060 000		14 885 000			

Financial perspective	Budget heading	Budget for 1993	Financial perspective for 1994	Preliminary draft budget for 1994	Percentage difference (3)/(1) (%)	Council first reading	Percentage difference (4)/(1) (%)	Parliament first reading	Percentage difference (7)/(1) (%)	Percentage difference (7) - (3)	Percentage difference (7) - (5)
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
5	<i>Administrative expenditure of institutions</i>										
	Commission (Part A not including pensions)	1 994 940.688		2 078 105.000	4.17	2 056 428.000	3.08	2 093 262.000	4.93	15 157.000	36 834.00
	Pensions	284 669.000		334 761.000	17.60	334 761.000	17.60	334 761.000	17.60		
	Commission — Total	2 279 609.688		2 412 866.000	5.85	2 391 189.000	4.89	2 428 023.000	6.51	15 157 000	36 834.00
	Other institutions — Total	1 117 249.364		1 303 814.895	16.70	1 183 728.532	5.95	1 189 900.763	6.50	- 113 914.132	6 172.23
	Total 5	3 396 859.052	3 634	3 716 680.895	9.42	3 574 917.532	5.24	3 617 923.763	6.51	- 98 757.132	43 006.23
	Margin			- 82 680.895		59 082.468		16 076.237			
6	<i>Reserves</i>										
	Monetary reserve (B1-6)	1 000 000.000		1 000 000.000	0.00	1 000 000.000	0.00	1 000 000.000	0.00		
	Guarantee (B0-23)	0.000		318 000.000	∞	318 000.000	∞	318 000.000	∞		
	Humanitarian reserve (B7-9)	209 000.000		212 000.000	1.44	212 000.000	1.44	212 000.000	1.44		
		Total 6	1 209 000.000	1 530	1 530 000.000	26.55	1 530 000.000	26.55	1 530 000.000	26.55	
	Margin			0.000		0.000		0.000			
	Grand total — Appropriations for commitments	36 115 132.000		38 930 094.000	7.79	38 915 094.000	7.75	38 915 094.000	7.75	- 15 000.000	
	comp. non-comp.	32 943 352.052		34 377 431.895	4.35	33 491 827.532	1.66	34 534 642.763	4.83	157 210.868	1 042 815.23
	Total comp. + non-comp.	69 058 484.052	73 486	73 307 525.895	6.15	72 406 921.532	4.85	73 449 736.763	6.36	142 210.868	1 042 815.23
	Margin			178 474.105		1 079 078.468		36 263.237			
	Grand total — Appropriations for payments	36 119 432.000		38 923 069.567	7.76	38 896 484.567	7.69	38 906 684.567	7.72	- 16 385.000	10 200.00
	comp. non-comp.	29 403 207.052		31 316 500.328	6.51	30 114 995.408	2.42	31 112 290.639	5.81	- 204 209.689	997 295.23
	Total comp. + non-comp.	65 522 639.052	70 352	70 239 569.895	7.20	69 011 479.975	5.32	70 018 975.206	6.86	- 220 594.689	1 007 495.23
	Margin			112 430.105		1 340 520.025		333 024.794			

¹ The change between 1993 and 1994 does not take account of a specific measure for customs agents in 1993.

to enter a number of specific appropriations in the reserve, as in the case of the TACIS programme.

OJ C 315, 22.11.1993

Financial regulations

1.5.5. Proposal for a Council Regulation establishing a Guarantee Fund to cover the risks incurred as a result of guarantees under the general budget.

Commission proposal: OJ C 68, 11.3.1993; COM(93) 20; Bull. EC 1/2-993, point 1.5.3

Endorsed by Parliament on 28 October, subject to certain amendments relating to the extension of the legal basis to Article 203 of the Treaty. Parliament also made a number of changes as regards the rate of endowment and payments.

OJ C 315, 22.11.1993

Discharge procedures

1.5.6. Parliament resolution on the Commission report on action taken in response to the observations contained in the resolution accompanying the decision giving discharge in respect of the general budget of the European Communities for the 1990 financial year.

Reference: Parliament resolution on postponement of the discharge to be granted to the Commission in respect of the implementation of the general budget of the European Communities for the 1990 financial year: OJ C 125, 18.5.1992; Bull. EC 4-1992, point 1.6.3

Adopted on 27 October. Parliament recalled that it had postponed discharge in respect of the 1990 financial year on account of persistent problems in relation to budgetary discipline, management of own resources and financial control. Noting that progress has been made as regards access to the computerized accounting system (Sincom) and with the other problems mentioned at the time now being dealt with elsewhere, Parliament underlined the questions still pending in connection with the role and appointment of the Financial Controller.

OJ C 315, 22.11.1993

ECSC operating budget

1991 financial year

1.5.7. Decision giving discharge to the Commission in respect of the management of the ECSC for the 1991 financial year.

Adopted by Parliament on 27 October.

OJ L 299, 4.12.1993

1993 financial year

1.5.8. Parliament resolution on the draft amending ECSC operating budget for 1993.

Draft amending budget for 1993: Bull. EC 6-1993, point 1.5.5

Adopted on 27 October. Parliament adopted the Commission's draft in principle but reserved its position on the substance pending submission of the draft operating budget for 1994.

OJ C 315, 22.11.1993

1994 financial year

1.5.9. Draft ECSC operating budget for 1994.

Approved by the Commission on 20 October. This draft budget is set at ECU 393 million, substantially less than the ECU 551 million in 1993, the main reason being the decline in resources. Three factors have contributed to this reduction in the funds available: the drop in the net balance of financial activities, where there is no longer a carry-over from previous years, to ECU 150 million (from ECU 269 million in 1993), the substantial fall in interest rates and the reduction in the levy rate from 0.25 to 0.23% in anticipation of the expiry of the ECSC Treaty in 2002.

Expenditure is therefore reduced accordingly. In the resulting shift of emphasis, expenditure is concentrated on the social sector. Redeployment aid remains the largest item, with appropriations of ECU 157 million. The social measures in the steel sector are allocated ECU 86 million. However, the allocation for

research is cut drastically from ECU 123 million in 1993 to ECU 45 million in 1994.

COM(93) 506

Financial operations

ECSC

1.5.10. Commission communication on the future of the ECSC Treaty: borrowing/lending activity.

References:

Commission communication on the future of the ECSC Treaty: Bull. EC 3-1991, point 1.2.49

Council conclusions on the future of the ECSC Treaty: Bull. EC 4-1991, point 1.2.41

Commission communication on the future of the ECSC Treaty — financial activities: Bull. EC 11-1992, point 1.6.6

ECSC Treaty and financing activities — Council conclusions: Bull. EC 11-1992, point 1.6.7

Approved on 20 October. As requested by the Council, the Commission sets out the guidelines and criteria which it intends to follow for ECSC borrowing and lending activities between now and 2002, when the Treaty of Paris expires. The measures envisaged are intended to cover ECSC budget requirements; the release of reserves between now and 2002 will be maximized while an appropriate level of financial activity will be maintained to cover current restructuring requirements in this sector. To achieve this, the Commission intends not to grant any loans between 1993 and 1996 which involve the freezing of more reserves than are released during the same period as a result of the repayment of current loans, and will not exceed a certain percentage, to be set annually, for the freezing of reserves.

The Commission also proposes increased cooperation with the European Investment Bank in anticipation of the transfer of certain activities to the Bank. It considers that from 1994 the European Investment Bank could

take over loans under Article 54 (second paragraph) for the consumption of Community coal or steel in major infrastructure projects. The Commission reserves, however, the possibility of ECSC intervention in large projects with a specific Community interest as long as the loans concerned do not imply the immobilization of reserves. It also considers that other ECSC loans (e.g. loans under the first paragraph of Article 54 and under Article 56) could be taken over by the EIB at a later stage.

COM(93) 512

Financial operations

Loans raised

1.5.11. In October the Commission made on behalf of the ECSC:

□ a number of private placings in Italian lira and German marks for the equivalent of ECU 52.8 million,

□ a FF 900 million eight-year public issue at 5.75% with an issue price of 100.335%.

In October the Commission also made on behalf of the EEC:

□ an ECU 1 000 million seven-year public issue at 6% with an issue price of 100.145%,

□ a DM 1 000 million five-year public issue at 5½ % with an issue price of 101.40%,

□ a DM 475 million five-year public issue at 5½ % with an issue price of 101.05%.

Loans granted

1.5.12. Acting under Articles 54 and 56 of the ECSC Treaty, the Commission granted loans totalling ECU 15 million.

□ Industrial loans: industrial loans (Article 54) totalling ECU 10.7 million were made to Italy.

□ Conversion loans: conversion loans (Article 56) totalling ECU 3.5 million were made to Italy.

□ Workers' housing: loans totalling ECU 0.8 million were granted for steelworkers and mineworkers in Germany and Italy.

6. Community institutions

Institutional affairs

Implementation of the Treaty on European Union

1.6.1. Interinstitutional Conference of the Council, the Commission and Parliament.

Held in Luxembourg on 25 October. Attended by Mr Claes, President of the Council and Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr Klepsch, President of Parliament, and Mr Pinheiro, Member of the Commission, the Conference produced agreement by the three institutions on a number of vital topics in readiness for the entry into force of the Treaty on European Union on 1 November (→ points 1.6.3 to 1.6.5).

1.6.2. Interinstitutional declaration on democracy, transparency and subsidiarity.

Adopted by the Council, Parliament and the Commission on 25 October. In the declaration the Council, Parliament and the Commission reviewed the measures they have agreed to take or have already taken to increase transparency in the Community, with particular reference to the interinstitutional agreement on procedures for implementing the principle of subsidiarity, the Decision laying down the regulations and general conditions governing the performance of the ombudsman's duties and the arrangements for the proceedings of the Conciliation Committee. The Council agreed to take a decision on the annual legislative programme proposed by the Commission as soon as Parliament has given its opinion and to implement the proposals to which it attaches priority without delay (→ points 1.6.3 to 1.6.5).

1.6.3. Interinstitutional Agreement on procedures for implementing the principle of subsidiarity.

Agreed by the Council, Parliament and the Commission on 25 October. The Agreement, which lays down the procedures governing the exercise of the powers conferred on the Community institutions without, however, calling into question the *acquis communautaire*, the relevant Treaty provisions or the institutional balance, will apply as soon as the Treaty on European Union enters into force.

The procedures are designed to ensure that the institutions check at the stage of the initial proposal or of subsequent amendments that any proposed measure complies with the provisions regarding subsidiarity, both as regards choice of legal instrument and content; such checks must form an integral part of the substantive examination. The Agreement also requires the Commission to draw up an annual report on observance of the subsidiarity principle. Parliament will then hold a public debate on the report, with the participation of the Council and the Commission (→ point 2.2.2).

1.6.4. Draft Parliament Decision laying down the regulations and general conditions governing the performance of the ombudsman's duties.

Parliament resolution and draft Decision: OJ C 21, 25.1.1993; Bull. EC 12-1992, point 1.1.4
Draft Commission opinion: Bull. EC 4-1993, point 1.1.1

Agreed by the Council, Parliament and the Commission on 25 October. The aim of the draft Decision is to establish the regulations and conditions governing the performance of the duties of the ombudsman for whom provision is made in Articles 138e of the EC Treaty, 20d of the ECSC Treaty and 107d of the Euratom Treaty, as inserted by the Treaty on European Union.

In particular, it specifies the scope and limits of the ombudsman's right of access to the documents of the institutions and the Member States, especially those classed as secret, and

the nature and extent of the powers conferred on him to settle the cases brought before him.

1.6.5. Arrangements for the proceedings of the Conciliation Committee provided for in Article 189b of the EC Treaty (co-decision procedure).

Agreed by the Council, Parliament and the Commission on 25 October. The agreed text establishes the rules of procedure of the Conciliation Committee (chairman, agenda, minutes, etc.) (→ point 2.2.3).

Parliament

Brussels, 13 and 14 October

1.6.6. The main feature of Parliament's second additional part-session was a lengthy debate on growth, competitiveness and employment introduced by Mr Delors, President of the Commission.

Stressing that, now the Federal Constitutional Court in Karlsruhe had ruled that the Treaty on European Union was compatible with the German Constitution, Member States would shortly be embarking on the second stage of economic and monetary union and, consequently, must now view their own economic policies in terms of the common interest, Mr Delors reminded Parliament that the purpose of the White Paper on growth, competitiveness and employment, drawn up at the request of the Copenhagen European Council, was to study the structural aspects of the European economy and the prospects for the short and medium term. In this connection he expressed the hope that the European Council of 29 October would relaunch the European growth initiative.

Placing the concepts of growth and socioeconomic survival in the context of worldwide trade, Mr Delors then raised the question of the attitude which the Europe of tomorrow should adopt. He himself, anticipating the out-

come of Parliament's deliberations, provided optimistic and purposeful answers. If the four pillars supporting the wealth of nations were natural resources, financial capital, the working population and intellectual capital, he argued, it was the last of these (represented by research, technology, educational level and skills) which was most essential to Europe. Turning to the problem of unemployment, he identified the source of this evil as the disintegration of basic solidarity between those who have a job and those who have not. Suggesting as a possible solution a social dialogue on how productivity gains could be shared out so as to stimulate investment and create jobs at one and the same time, he outlined the points which the White Paper would be making in this context, in particular with a view to ending social security arrangements which penalized employment and, as regards the labour market, to adopting more active policies which, albeit taking all the various circumstances into account, would focus more on finding work for young people and the long-term unemployed than on the provision of benefits to those out of work.

Lastly, Mr Delors called for a new development model so that European society (the only society suited to Europe's particular genius for both solidarity and competitiveness) could adjust and update. Integration of the environmental dimension and of rural and urban development policy could not only trigger new requirements but also generate wealth and goods which would make for a better organization of society.

In the debate which followed, numerous members took the floor while, for the Commission, Mr Vanni d'Archirafi reminded the House that small businesses were the driving force behind European economic development and President Delors voiced his hope that the White Paper would open the debate on Europe's economic survival. In the end, however, Parliament failed to reach a consensus on a joint resolution because of the split between opponents and supporters of the proposed growth model.

Parliament also adopted a resolution on the situation in Russia (→ point 1.3.20), in which

it expressed support for political and economic reforms there.

Report of proceedings:

OJ Annex 3-435

Full text of opinions and resolutions:

OJ C 296, 1.11.1993

Strasbourg, 25 to 29 October

1.6.7. The main October part-session was essentially devoted to budgetary matters, with Parliament approving the Interinstitutional Agreement on budgetary discipline and completing its first reading of the 1994 budget. The House also heard a Commission statement on GATT and a Council statement on implementation of the Treaty on European Union. A large number of proposals for legislation were approved and only a few deferred to the November part-session, despite the imminent entry into force of the Treaty on European Union and the resulting increase in Parliament's powers.

Having adopted the Interinstitutional Agreement on budgetary discipline and improvement of the budgetary procedure (→ point 1.5.1), including the financial perspective which forms the basis for the 1994 budget, Parliament proceeded to debate the draft budget and to vote on its first reading (→ point 1.5.4). Approving some ECU 73.4 billion in commitment appropriations and ECU 69.9 billion in payment appropriations (figures very close to the broad budgetary guidelines put forward by the Commission), Parliament none the less made certain downward adjustments to the appropriations both for the Structural Funds and for the trans-European networks, and proposed substantial increases in the appropriations for the environment, the social dimension and research. It also made adjustments to the allocations for external action. Speaking for the Commission, Mr Schmidhuber acknowledged that Parliament's proposal was well balanced and realistic but expressed reservations concerning the proposed amendments.

Parliament also gave discharge to the Commission in respect of the management of the ECSC budget for 1991 (→ point 1.5.7) and adopted opinions on the implementation of the

1993 Community budget (→ point 1.5.3), the consequences of the discharge given in respect of the implementation of the general budget for 1990 (→ point 1.5.6) and the draft amending ECSC budget for 1993 (→ point 1.5.8).

Introducing the debate on implementation of the Treaty on European Union, Mr Urbain, Belgian Minister for External Trade and European Affairs and President of the Council, outlined the agenda for the European Council of 29 October, emphasizing that the main summit objective was to give a positive political signal before the Treaty came into force. The debate, following which a resolution was adopted (→ point 1.1.4), touched on the various implications of the Treaty's implementation.

The House held a lengthy debate on economic and monetary union, stressing the need to restore its credibility and deliberating whether the European Monetary System should be anchored not only to the ecu but also to the strongest currency, in this particular instance the Deutschmark. Speaking for the Commission, Mr Christophersen acknowledged that under the present hybrid system there could be neither real fluctuation nor a solid anchor, but he expressed doubt as to whether a 'double anchor' would be compatible with the spirit and letter of the Treaty on European Union and whether Europe could derive any advantage from such an arrangement. Discussions also focused on the ecu and Parliament's wish to confer some practical value on the currency by using it as a means of payment. Mr Christophersen pointed out that the task of the European Monetary Institute, which was to be set up shortly, would be to look into precisely these issues. The debate ended with the adoption of two resolutions, one on the European Monetary System (→ point 1.2.32) and the other on the removal of legal obstacles to the use of the ecu (→ point 1.2.33).

Turning to external relations, the House heard a Commission statement on the Uruguay Round negotiations. In the ensuing debate one of the questions raised was the legal basis for the future GATT agreement. Parliament gave its assent to the Europe Agreements between the Community and Bulgaria (→ point 1.3.12), Romania (→ point 1.3.16) and the Czech and Slovak Republics (→ point 1.3.14). It also

adopted a number of resolutions on, *inter alia*, the blocking of the interim agreement with Bulgaria (→ point 1.3.13), economic and commercial relations with Viet Nam (→ point 1.3.42), the situation in Haiti (→ point 1.3.53), in Georgia (→ point 1.3.22), in South Africa (→ point 1.3.33), in Algeria (→ point 1.3.25) and in the former Yugoslavia (→ point 1.3.29), the appointment of an EC observer to Cyprus (→ point 1.3.26) and development aid (→ point 1.3.57).

Resolutions were also adopted on human rights in Burundi, China, Equatorial Guinea, the former Yugoslavia and Albania (→ points 1.3.93 to 1.3.97). Other resolutions related to the segregation of women on certain British Airways flights (→ point 1.2.174) and the cloning of the human embryo (→ point 1.2.172).

On the legislative front Parliament delivered opinions, under the consultation procedure, on five proposals for agricultural Regulations relating to statistical surveys of areas under vines (→ point 1.2.36), the processing of certain citrus fruits (→ point 1.2.140), the common organization of the market in oils and fats (→ point 1.2.135), a support system for producers of certain arable crops (→ point 1.2.134) and the trade arrangements applicable to certain goods resulting from the processing of agricultural products (→ point 1.3.68). It also delivered an opinion on a proposal for a Directive on the financing of veterinary checks and inspections (→ point 1.2.16). On the environment front Parliament approved two proposals for Decisions concerning the Helsinki Convention (→ points 1.2.125 and 1.2.126) and a proposal for a Regulation on operations to promote tropical forests (→ point 1.2.128). Turning to the fisheries sector it approved a proposal for a Regulation on the conclusion of the protocol to the EEC-São Tomé and Príncipe fisheries agreement (→ point 1.2.162). It also delivered opinions on three proposals for Decisions relating to transport networks (→ points 1.2.75 to 1.2.77), on a proposal for a Regulation establishing a Guarantee Fund (→ point 1.5.5), on a proposal for a Decision granting a Community guarantee to the EIB (→ point 1.6.23), on proposals for Regulations laying down the conditions of employment for the staff of the Euro-

pean Centre for the Development of Vocational Training and the European Foundation for the Improvement of Living and Working Conditions, and on a proposal for a Regulation on personal satellite communication services (→ point 1.2.89).

Under the cooperation procedure the House voted at first reading on proposals for Directives on the labelling of foodstuffs (→ point 1.2.14), amending for the 14th time the Directive on dangerous substances and preparations (→ point 1.2.8), on undertakings for collective investment in transferable securities (→ point 1.2.24) and on air pollution by motor vehicles (→ point 1.2.130), as well as on two proposals for Decisions, one concerning scientific and technical cooperation with Australia (→ point 1.2.69) and the other concerning the Comedi telematic networks (→ point 1.2.78), and on a proposal for a Regulation on novel foods (→ point 1.2.13).

Parliament approved at second reading the common positions on the masses and dimensions, rear registration plates and lighting devices of two- or three-wheeled motor vehicles but rejected the common position on the proposal for a Directive concerning their maximum speed and power (→ points 1.2.3 to 1.2.5). It also voted on three common positions concerning personal protective equipment (→ point 1.2.6), safety on fishing vessels (→ point 1.2.115) and the organization of working time (→ point 1.2.112), and on proposals for Directives on satellite earth station equipment (→ point 1.2.88), the control of foodstuffs (→ point 1.2.12), the residence rights of students (→ point 1.2.22), and copyright (→ point 1.2.25). Votes were also taken on the proposal for a Decision on the adoption of the Mattheus-Tax programme (→ point 1.2.71) and on the proposal for a Regulation on the statistical classification of products (→ point 1.2.35).

The House passed resolutions on the natural disasters which had occurred in northern Italy and France, on the forest fires and prolonged drought affecting the Athens area (→ points 1.2.168 to 1.2.171), on the disastrous agricultural situation in the Netherlands and Germany (→ point 1.2.133) and on aid for the victims of the earthquake in India (→ point

1.3.40). Resolutions were also adopted on bergamot growing (→ point 1.2.141), on postal services (→ point 1.2.90), on social exclusion (→ point 1.2.117), on women and the sharing of parental responsibility (→ point 1.2.173), on the crossing of the Community's external borders (→ point 1.2.21) and on the future of Community initiatives (→ point 1.2.100).

Report of proceedings:

OJ Annex 3-436

Full text of opinions and resolutions:

OJ C 315, 22.11.1993

Council

1.6.8. Amendments to the Council's Rules of Procedure.

References:

Rules of Procedure adopted by the Council on 24 July 1979 on the basis of the Treaty of 8 April 1965 establishing a single Council and a single Commission of the European Communities: OJ L 268, 25.10.1979; Bull. EC 10-1979, point 2.3.8

Conclusions of the Edinburgh European Council: Bull. EC 12-1992, points I.24 to I.26

Previous amendment: OJ L 291, 15.10.1987; Bull. EC 7/8-1987, point 2.4.12

Adopted on 4 October. In accordance with the conclusions of the Edinburgh European Council on the transparency of the decision-making process, Articles 5 and 18 of the Rules of Procedure have been amended to make voting in the Council public in two specific cases: where the vote is requested by a Member State, or where a delegation expressly requests that the vote be made public (unless a majority of Member States are opposed to it). Voting explanations are also to be published.

From now on, following this change to the Council's Rules of Procedure, the votes of the delegations will be published in this section of the Bulletin provided they appear in the press releases issued at the end of Council meetings (→ point 1.6.13).

1688th meeting

1.6.9. General affairs (Luxembourg, 4 October).

Previous meeting: Bull. EC 9-1993, point 1.6.8

President: Mr Claes, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Commission: Mr Delors, Sir Leon Brittan, Mr Marín, Mr Schmidhuber, Mr Van den Broek and Mr Vanni d'Archirafi.

Main items

- Russia: declaration adopted (→ point 1.4.2).
- Commission opinion on Cyprus's application for membership: conclusions adopted (→ point 1.3.7).
- Commission opinion on Malta's application for membership: conclusions adopted (→ point 1.3.8).
- New agreement with Israel: principle agreed (→ point 1.3.27).
- Interinstitutional Agreement on budgetary discipline: favourable opinion (→ point 1.5.1).
- Right to vote and to stand as a candidate in elections to the European Parliament: draft proposal for a Directive agreed (→ point 1.2.166).
- Amendments to the Council's Rules of Procedure: adopted (→ point 1.6.8).

Other business

- Uruguay Round: conclusions of the Presidency.
- Former Yugoslavia: discussed in detail.
- South Africa: discussed.
- Bulgaria: examined.
- Relations with the ACP States: examined.
- Relations with Switzerland: examined.
- Enlargement: progress of negotiations assessed.
- Pact on stability in Europe: progress assessed.
- Increase in the number of seats in Parliament: discussed.
- Export controls on dual-use goods and technologies: discussed.

1689th meeting

1.6.10. Environment (Luxembourg, 5 October).

Previous meeting: Bull. EC 6-1993, point 1.6.13

President: Mrs De Galan, Belgian Minister for the Environment.

Commission: Mr Paleokrassas.

Main items

- Packaging and packaging waste: general discussion.
- Export and import of certain dangerous chemicals: discussed.
- Protection of the ozone layer: discussed.
- Community strategy on climate change: exchange of views.
- Landfill: general discussion.
- Amendment of Directive on hazardous waste: discussed.
- Disposal of PCBs/PCT: exchange of views.
- Placing on the market of biocidal products: exchange of views.
- Integrated pollution prevention and control: framework Directive presented by the Commission; exchange of views.

1690th meeting

1.6.11. Research (Luxembourg, 11 October).

Previous meeting: Bull. EC 6-1993, point 1.6.14

President: Mr Dehousse, Belgian Minister for Science Policy and Cultural Institutions.

Commission: Mr Ruberti.

Item discussed

- Fourth framework programme of activities in the field of research, technological development and demonstration (1994-98): discussed.

1691st meeting

1.6.12. Labour and social affairs (Luxembourg, 12 October).

Previous meeting: Bull. EC 6-1993, point 1.6.3

President: Mrs Smet, Belgian Minister for Employment and Labour.

Commission: Mr Flynn.

Main item

- Protection of young people at work: common position on a proposal for a Directive agreed (→ point 1.2.111).

Other business

- European works councils: exchange of views.
- Green Paper on social policy: progress report.
- Fight against social exclusion: Commission proposal for a Decision presented and discussed.
- Non-standard forms of employment: general discussion.

1692nd meeting

1.6.13. Agriculture (Luxembourg, 18 and 19 October).

Previous meeting: Bull. EC 9-1993, point 1.6.8

President: Mr Bourgeois, Belgian Minister for Agriculture.

Commission: Mr Steichen.

Main item

- Bananas: negotiating Directives approved by a qualified majority; German, Dutch and Belgian delegations voted against (→ point 1.2.138).

Other business

- Agri-monetary system: examined.
- Support for producers of certain arable crops: discussed.
- Implementation of the Memorandum of understanding on oilseeds: general discussion.
- Uruguay Round — agricultural aspects: exchange of views.

- Community plant variety rights: examined.
- Supplementary and amending budget No 1/93: draft adopted by a qualified majority; Italian delegation voted against.

1693rd meeting

1.6.14. Fisheries (Luxembourg, 20 October).

Previous meeting: Bull. EC 6-1993, point 1.6.11

President: Mr Bourgeois, Belgian Minister for Agriculture.

Commission: Mr Paleokrassas.

Main item

- State of the market in fishery products and terms governing direct landings by vessels from third countries: conclusions adopted (→ point 1.2.163).

Other business

- Arrangements for the accession of Spain and Portugal as regards the fisheries sector: Commission proposal for a Regulation presented and discussed.
- Community system of fishing licences: Commission proposal for a Regulation presented and discussed.
- Databases in the fisheries sector: Commission report examined.
- Community structural assistance in the fisheries sector: exchange of views.
- Irish memorandum on the fisheries sector: Commission report presented.

1695th meeting

1.6.15. Economic and financial affairs (Luxembourg, 25 October).

Previous meeting: Bull. EC 9-1993, point 1.6.5

President: Mr Maystadt, Belgian Minister for Finance.

Commission: Mr Delors, Mr Christophersen, Mr Vanni d'Archirafi and Mrs Scrivener.

Main items

- Preparations for the second stage of EMU: seven draft proposals agreed (→ point 1.2.31).
- Taxation of road transport: Directive adopted (→ point 1.2.81).
- Travellers' allowances: proposals for Directives agreed (→ point 1.2.15).

Other business

- Dealing with budget balances: statement adopted.
- Growth and employment: examined.
- Nomination of the President of the European Monetary Institute: endorsed.
- Collective investment in transferable securities: discussed.
- Taxation of savings: exchange of views.
- Operation of new indirect taxation schemes: progress report.
- Financial assistance to Moldavia and Belarus: discussed.

1696th meeting

1.6.16. General affairs (Luxembourg, 25 and 26 October).

Previous meeting: point 1.6.9 of this Bulletin

President: Mr Claes, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Commission: Mr Delors, Sir Leon Brittan, Mr Pinheiro and Mr Van den Broek.

Main items

- Interinstitutional Conference: outcome reported.
- European Council meeting on 29 October: ground prepared.
- Uruguay Round: Commission report.
- Former Yugoslavia: exchange of views.
- Middle-East peace process: report.

1698th meeting

1.6.17. General affairs (Brussels, 29 October).

Previous meeting: point 1.6.16 of this Bulletin

President: Mr Urbain, Belgian Minister for Foreign Trade and European Affairs.

Commission: Mr Vanni d'Archirafi.

The acts adopted at this meeting went through without debate (see relevant sections).

Commission

Proposals adopted

1.6.18. The Commission adopted proposals for Regulations on the unit of account and the conversion rates to be applied for the purposes of the common agricultural policy (→ point 1.2.132) and on adjustments to the fisheries arrangements provided for in the Act of Accession of Spain and Portugal (→ point 1.2.152). It also adopted a proposal for a Directive laying down detailed arrangements for the exercise of the right to vote and to stand as a candidate in elections to the European Parliament (→ point 1.2.166).

Communications, Green Papers and reports

1.6.19. The Commission approved a Green Paper on guarantees for consumer goods and after-sales services (→ point 1.2.93).

Other decisions

1.6.20. The Commission adopted a Decision authorizing common financial arrangements in respect of individual programmes involving the closure of production capacity in the Com-

munity steel industry (→ point 1.2.64) and a Decision on indicative allocations under Objective 1 (areas where development is lagging behind) (→ point 1.2.96).

The Commission, the Council and the European Parliament adopted an interinstitutional declaration on democracy, transparency and subsidiarity (→ point 1.6.2) and agreed an Interinstitutional Agreement on procedures for implementing the principle of subsidiarity (→ point 1.6.3). The three institutions also agreed a draft Parliament Decision laying down the Regulations and general conditions governing the performance of the ombudsman's duties (→ point 1.6.4) and arrangements for the proceedings of the Conciliation Committee provided for under the co-decision procedure (→ point 1.6.5). Finally, they signed an Interinstitutional Agreement on budgetary discipline and improvement of the budgetary procedure (→ point 1.5.1).

Community lawcourts

Court of Justice

1.6.21. 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

Social policy

Article 177 of the EEC Treaty

□ 6.10.1993: Case C-109/91 *Ten Oever v Stichting Bedrijfspensioenfonds voor het Glazenwassers- en Schoonmaakbedrijf*

1. A survivor's pension provided for by an occupational pension scheme having the characteristics of that in question in the main proceedings falls within the scope of Article 119 of the EEC Treaty.

2. By virtue of the judgment of 17 May 1990 in Case C-292/88 *Barber v Guardian Royal Exchange* the direct effect of Article 119 of the EEC Treaty may be relied upon, for the purpose of claiming equal treatment in the matter of occupational pensions, only in relation to benefits payable in respect of periods of employment subsequent to 17 May 1990, subject to the exception in favour of workers or those claiming under them who have, before that date, initiated legal proceedings or raised an equivalent claim under the applicable national law.

OJ C 293, 29.10.1993

Other decisions

Free movement of goods

Article 173 of the EEC Treaty

□ 30.7.1993: Cases C-149/93 and C-149/93R *Octopharma and Others v Commission*

OJ C 289, 26.10.1993

Customs union

Article 177 of the EEC Treaty

□ 5.10.1993: Case C-377/92 *Felix Koch Offenbach Couleur und Karamel v Oberfinanzdirektion München*

OJ C 287, 23.10.1993

Transport

Article 173 of the EEC Treaty

□ 12.7.1993: Case C-336/90 *Gibraltar Development Corporation v Council*

OJ C 269, 5.10.1993

□ 12.7.1993: Case C-128/91 *Government of Gibraltar and Gibraltar Development Corporation v Council*

OJ C 269, 5.10.1993

□ 12.7.1993: Case C-397/92 *Government of Gibraltar and Gibraltar Development Corporation v Council*

OJ C 269, 5.10.1993

□ 12.7.1993: Case C-168/93 *Government of Gibraltar and Gibraltar Development Corporation v Council*

OJ C 269, 5.10.1993

Article 177 of the EEC Treaty

□ 5.10.1993: Joined Cases C-13/92, C-14/92, C-15/92 and C-16/92 *Driessen en Zonen and Others v Minister van Verkeer en Waterstaat*

OJ C 289, 26.10.1993

Competition

Article 177 of the EEC Treaty

□ 13.9.1993: Case C-339/91 *Avonmore Creameries and Others v An Bord Bainne and Registrar of Friendly Societies*

OJ C 289, 26.10.1993

Taxation

Article 177 of the EEC Treaty

□ 13.9.1993: Case C-192/92 *Miccoli*

OJ C 293, 29.10.1993

Environment

Article 173 of the EEC Treaty

□ 6.9.1993: Case C-86/92 *Commission v Council*

OJ C 293, 29.10.1993

Consumer protection

Article 177 of the EEC Treaty

□ 13.9.1993: Case C-24/93 *Commerzbank v Hendriksen-Kieninger*

OJ C 293, 29.10.1993

Infringements

Article 169 of the EEC Treaty

□ 1.9.1993: Case C-427/92 *Commission v Luxembourg*

OJ C 293, 29.10.1993

□ 2.9.1993: Case C-294/93 *Commission v Spain*

OJ C 293, 29.10.1993

Court of First Instance

Other decisions

Competition

Article 173 of the EEC Treaty

□ 22.9.1993: Case T-22/93 *British Telecommunications v Commission*

OJ C 277, 15.10.1993

Article 175 of the EEC Treaty

□ 2.7.1993: Case T-110/92 *Ladbroke Racing v Commission*

OJ C 277, 15.10.1993

Court of Auditors

1.6.22. Specific annual report on the accounting and financial management of the ECSC.

Adopted on 21 October at the Court's 455th meeting. Pursuant to Article 78(5) of the ECSC Treaty, the report will be sent to Parliament, the Council and the Commission by 30 November.

European Investment Bank

General

1.6.23. Proposal for a Council Decision granting a Community guarantee to the European Investment Bank against losses under loans for projects in Central and East European countries (Poland, Hungary, the Czech Republic, the Slovak Republic, Romania, Bulgaria, Latvia, Estonia, Lithuania and Albania).

Commission proposal: OJ C 160, 12.6.1993; COM(93) 212; Bull. EC 5-1993, point 1.6.13

Endorsed by Parliament on 28 October, subject to certain amendments concerning in particular the involvement of the budgetary authority in establishing the terms and conditions for granting the Community guarantee.

OJ C 315, 22.11.1993

Financing

1.6.24. In October the European Investment Bank, the European Community's financial institution, granted loans totalling ECU 1 858.2 million, of which ECU 45 million went outside the Community.

Community

Links with Community policies

1.6.25. In the period in question loans were made for the following measures:

- ECU 788.9 million for the economic development of disadvantaged regions;
- ECU 227.7 million for the improvement of transport and telecommunications infrastructures of benefit to the Community;
- ECU 525.4 million for the protection of the environment and the improvement of the quality of life;
- ECU 389.4 million for the pursuit of Community objectives in the field of energy;
- ECU 168.5 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 1.2 billion 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

Denmark

1.6.26. ECU 32.4 million was granted for the road and rail bridge over the Great Belt. ECU 14.2 million went towards funding the extension to the waste water collection and treatment network in Aarhus. ECU 6.9 million was granted in the form of global loans to finance small and medium-scale projects.

Germany

1.6.27. ECU 146.6 million went towards telecommunications in the eastern part of the country and towards work at Frankfurt Airport. ECU 82.6 million was granted in the form of global loans to finance small and medium-scale projects. ECU 2.6 million was provided

for waste water collection and treatment facilities in the Bitterfeld and Wolfen areas.

Greece

1.6.28. ECU 105 million was granted for the extension of the Athens underground railway.

Spain

1.6.29. ECU 130.7 million was granted for improvements to road networks in Catalonia, the Basque Country and Extremadura. ECU 47.7 million went towards the construction of dams in the autonomous regions of Murcia and Valencia for flood protection, for domestic use and for irrigation. ECU 32.4 million was granted for the modernization and extension of a tissue-paper factory in Navarre.

France

1.6.30. ECU 112.6 million was provided for the purchase and operation of four long-haul Airbus A 300-600 aircraft. ECU 30 million was granted in the form of global loans to finance small and medium-sized projects and ECU 19.5 million went towards the construction of a domestic and industrial waste incineration plant linked to a heating network in the metropolitan area of Nancy.

Ireland

1.6.31. ECU 13.5 million went towards the extension of a medium-density fibreboard plant in south-eastern Ireland.

Italy

1.6.32. ECU 124.5 million was granted in the form of global loans to finance small and medium-sized projects. ECU 190.8 million was provided for energy projects involving the modernization of a refinery in Piedmont, the extension of the district heating system in Verona, the extension of the natural gas distribution network in the northern part of central Italy and the Mezzogiorno and the improvement and extension of the electricity supply

and distribution network in Abruzzi, Lazio, Molise and Apulia. ECU 66.2 million was granted for the construction of industrial buildings for the manufacture of clothing and for a training centre in Veneto, the construction of motor vehicle spare parts factories in Basilicata and the modernization and extension of a polypropylene film factory in Campania.

Netherlands

1.6.33. ECU 108.3 million was granted in the form of global loans to finance small and medium-scale projects.

Portugal

1.6.34. ECU 58.5 million went towards the construction of a drinking water collection and supply network in the Algarve and the central Tagus area. ECU 5.1 million was provided to help enhance the transport infrastructure in the Azores.

United Kingdom

1.6.35. ECU 318.9 million was granted for the exploitation of oil and gas reserves in the North Sea. ECU 126 million was provided for the extension of the London underground and ECU 41 million went towards road improvement, water supply and waste water treatment projects in Scotland and Wales.

Community development cooperation policy

ACP countries

French Polynesia

1.6.36. ECU 10 million, including ECU 5 million from risk capital, was granted in the form of a global loan to finance small and medium-scale projects.

Mediterranean countries

Egypt

1.6.37. ECU 35 million was granted for the construction of a printing works south of Cairo.

Economic and Social Committee

309th plenary session

1.6.38. The Economic and Social Committee held its 309th plenary session on 20 and 21 October, chaired in turn by Mrs Tiemann, Mr Stecher Navarra and Mr Liverani. Also present was Mr Philippe Maystadt, Belgian Finance Minister and President of the Council.

1.6.39. In his address Mr Maystadt gave details of some of the positions adopted by the Council (economic and financial affairs) on the broad policy guidelines stemming from the principles set out in the plan of action of the Member States and the Community to promote growth and to combat unemployment established by the Edinburgh European Council. The aim is to eliminate all budgetary laxity, to formulate a medium-term strategy and to maintain decision-making at Community level without losing sight of the principle of subsidiarity. Two additional social indicators, one for youth unemployment and one for long-term unemployment, are to be introduced. Reducing labour costs and finding alternative ways of financing social security could also be looked into. The Council President stressed the need for an active training policy and the importance of encouraging alternative forms of work, such as part-time and home working.

Members taking the floor focused on the problems raised by the shortage of jobs, the dangers of excessive privatization, the need to press

ahead with the practical arrangements for setting up the European Monetary Institute, and incentives for small businesses.

In reply Mr Maystadt drew attention to the fact that sharing jobs means sharing income. He conceded that the convergence programmes were inadequate and expressed the hope that Member States would draw up a more up-to-date programme but with the same deadlines and the same basic ideas.

1.6.40. The Economic and Social Committee debated and adopted:

opinions on the following reports on which it had been consulted:

- (i) annual economic report for 1993 (additional opinion) (→ point 1.2.28),
- (ii) second Commission report on the application of the Community Charter of the Fundamental Social Rights of Workers (→ point 1.2.110);

own-initiative opinions concerning:

- (i) more democracy for Europe and its institutions; better information for citizens and socioeconomic operators; role of the European Parliament's ombudsman (→ point 1.1.5),
- (ii) growth, competitiveness and employment (→ point 1.2.29),
- (iii) social exclusion (→ point 1.2.116),
- (iv) Lomé IV — mid-term review (→ point 1.3.46).

1.6.41. The Committee adopted without debate:

opinions on the following:

- (i) Convention on the Elaboration of a European Pharmacopoeia (→ point 1.2.10),
- (ii) provision of Community interest subsidies on loans for SMEs extended by the EIB under its temporary lending facility (→ point 1.2.30),
- (iii) Decision empowering the Commission to contract borrowings for the purpose of extending loans to Member States under the bridging facility (→ point 1.2.30),
- (iv) communication on the future development of the common transport policy (→ point 1.2.83),

- (v) support system for the producers of certain arable crops (→ point 1.2.134),
 - (vi) specific measures for dried grapes (→ point 1.2.142),
 - (vii) special measures to encourage the processing of certain citrus fruits (→ point 1.2.140),
 - (viii) the terms under which fishing vessels flying a third-country flag may land and market their catches at Community ports (→ point 1.2.164);
- own-initiative opinions concerning:
- (i) secondary legislation required for implementation of the second stage of EMU (→ point 1.2.31),
 - (ii) second all-European Transport Conference (→ point 1.2.86).

ECSC Consultative Committee

309th meeting (ordinary)

1.6.42. Luxembourg, 5 October.

Chairman: Mr González.

Items discussed

- Market trends and restructuring of the Community steel industry: discussion.
- Revision of the outlook for the Community, solid fuels market in 1993: consultation (→ point 1.2.79).
- Additional protocols between the European Economic Community and the European Coal and Steel Community, of the one part, and the Czech Republic and the Slovak Republic, of the other part, to the Interim Agreement on trade and trade-related matters between the Community and the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic: consultation (→ point 1.3.15).
- Reutilization of funds from the 11th ECSC low-cost housing programme and granting of loans under the 12th programme: discussion.

PART TWO

DOCUMENTATION

1. The ecu

Values in national currencies of ECU 1

October 1993 ¹		
BFR/ LFR	Belgian franc and Luxembourg franc	41.4857
DKR	Danish krone	7.71285
DM	German mark	1.90647
DR	Greek drachma	276.322
ESC	Portuguese escudo	197.089
FF	French franc	6.69015
HFL	Dutch guilder	2.14278
IRL	Irish pound	0.811468
LIT	Italian lira	1 862.92
PTA	Spanish peseta	153.730
UKL	Pound sterling	0.774015
AUD	Australian dollar	1.75957
CAD	Canadian dollar	1.54310
FMK	Finnish markka	6.69539
ISK	Icelandic króna	81.3931
NKR	Norwegian krone	8.33953
NZD	New Zealand dollar	2.10472
OS	Austrian schilling	13.4126
SFR	Swiss franc	1.67688
SKR	Swedish krona	9.33171
USD	United States dollar	1.16391
YEN	Japanese yen	124.471

¹ Average for the month; OJ C 298, 4.11.1993.

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

October 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 49.3070 on 14.10.1993	FF	French franc	7.98191
	All products		HFL	Dutch guilder	
DKR	Danish krone	9.34812	IRL	Irish pound	0.976426
	All products				
DM	German mark	2.35418	PTA	Spanish peseta	2 166.58 2 222.98 on 14.10.1993
DR	All products	322.728 328.567 on 14.10.1993			
	Greek drachma	190.382	All products	0.920969	
ESC	Portuguese escudo	236.933			
	All products				

2. Interinstitutional declaration on democracy, transparency and subsidiarity

2.2.1. At the Interinstitutional Conference in Luxembourg on 25 October the Council, Parliament and the Commission adopted the following declaration.

'1. The European Parliament, the Council and the Commission, as institutions of the European Union, will, within the framework of the legislative procedure, respect in full the democratic principles on which the systems of government of the Member States are based; they reaffirm their attachment to the implementation of transparency by the institutions.

2. As soon as Parliament has adopted its resolution on the annual legislative programme proposed by the Commission, the Council will state its position on the programme in a declaration and undertake to implement as soon as possible the provisions to which it attaches priority, on the basis of formal Commission proposals and in compliance with the procedures laid down by the Treaties.

3. In order to increase the transparency of the Community, the institutions recall the measures which they have already taken in this direction:

The European Parliament, in amending its Rules of Procedure on 15 September 1993, has confirmed the public nature of meetings of its committees and of its plenary sittings.

The Council has agreed to take steps:

- to open some of its debates to the public;
- to publish records and explanations of its voting;
- to publish the common positions which it adopts under the procedures laid down in Articles 189b and 189c, and the statement of reasons accompanying them;
- to improve information for the press and the public on its work and decisions;
- to improve general information on its role and activities;
- to simplify and consolidate Community legislation in cooperation with the other institutions;
- to provide access to its archives.

The Commission has already taken or is in the process of taking the following measures:

- wider consultations before presenting proposals, in particular publication of Green or White Papers on the topics listed in the 1993 legislative programme;
- flagging in the legislative programme of upcoming proposals which would appear to be suitable for wide-ranging preliminary consultations;
- introduction of a notification procedure, consisting of the publication in the Official Journal of a brief summary of any measure planned by the Commission, with the setting of a deadline by which interested parties may submit their comments;
- publication of work programmes and legislative programmes in the Official Journal to publicize action planned by the Commission;
- finalization of the work programme by October with a view to enhancing openness;
- publication in the legislative programme of plans for the consolidation of Community legislation;
- provision of easier public access to documents held by the Commission with effect from 1 January 1994;
- improving knowledge of existing databases and their accessibility, including improving the existing relay network;
- publication each week in the Official Journal of lists of documents on general topics; wider public access to documents on specific topics;
- preparation of an interinstitutional yearbook giving details of each institution's organization chart;
- faster publication of Commission documents in all Community languages;
- adoption of a new information and communication policy occupying a larger place in Commission activities; enhanced coordination of information activities both inside and outside the Commission;

adoption of additional measures to facilitate the general public's understanding of Commission business, in particular by making available the necessary resources and equipment to provide a suitable response to requests from the media;

improvement in the treatment of telephone, mail and personal contacts between citizens and the Commission;

promotion of the establishment of self-regulation by special interest groups by asking them to draft a code of conduct and a directory;

creation by the Commission of a database on special interest groups as an instrument for use by the general public and by Community officials.

4. Interinstitutional Agreement on procedures for implementing the principle of subsidiarity (→ point 2.2.2).

5. Draft Decision of the European Parliament laying down the regulations and general conditions governing the performance of the ombudsman's duties.

6. Arrangements for the proceedings of the Conciliation Committee under Article 189b (→ point 2.2.3).

7. The three institutions will adopt all these texts in accordance with their internal procedures.

The agreements established at the Interinstitutional Conference on 25 October 1993 are aimed at implementing the Treaty on European Union and at strengthening the democratic, transparent nature of the European Union. They may be added to or amended by common agreement at the initiative of any of the three institutions.

Interinstitutional Agreement between the European Parliament, the Council and the Commission on procedures for implementing the principle of subsidiarity

2.2.2. The European Parliament, the Council and the Commission,

Having regard to the Treaty on European Union signed in Maastricht on 7 February 1992, and in particular Article B thereof,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community, and in particular Article 3b

thereof, as resulting from the Treaty on European Union,

Having regard to the conclusions of the European Council, meeting in Edinburgh, concerning subsidiarity, transparency and democracy,

Have agreed on the following measures:

General provisions

The purpose of the procedures for implementing the principle of subsidiarity shall be to govern the manner in which the powers assigned to the Community institutions by the Treaties, in order to enable them to achieve the objectives laid down by the Treaties, are exercised.

Such procedures shall not call into question the *acquis communautaire*, the provisions of the Treaties concerning the powers conferred on the institutions or the institutional balance.

Procedures

In exercising its right of initiative, the Commission shall take into account the principle of subsidiarity and show that it has been observed. The European Parliament and the Council shall do likewise, in exercising the powers conferred on them by Articles 138b and 152 respectively of the Treaty establishing the European Community.

The explanatory memorandum for any Commission proposal shall include a justification of the proposal under the principle of subsidiarity.

Any amendment which may be made to the Commission's text, whether by the European Parliament or the Council, must, if it entails more extensive or intensive intervention by the Community, be accompanied by a justification under the principle of subsidiarity and Article 3b.

The three institutions shall, under their internal procedures, regularly check that action envisaged complies with the provisions concerning subsidiarity as regards both the choice of legal instruments and the content of a proposal. Such checks must form an integral part of the substantive examination.

Review of compliance with the principle of subsidiarity

Compliance with the principle of subsidiarity shall be reviewed under the normal Community process, in accordance with the rules laid down by the Treaties.

The Commission shall draw up an annual report for the European Parliament and the Council on compliance with the principle of subsidiarity. The European Parliament shall hold a public debate on that report, with the participation of the Council and the Commission.

Final provisions

In the event of general difficulties concerning the application of this Agreement, the President of the European Parliament, the President of the Council or the President of the Commission may request that an interinstitutional conference be convened in order to overcome such difficulties or to supplement or amend this Agreement.

This Interinstitutional Agreement shall apply as from the entry into force of the Treaty on European Union.

Arrangements for the proceedings of the Conciliation Committee under Article 189b

2.2.3. Current practice under the cooperation procedure generally, particularly in the most sensitive cases, involves talks between the Council Presidency, the Commission and the Chairmen or/and the rapporteurs of the relevant committees of the European Parliament. The institutions confirm that this practice should continue and could be developed under the procedure provided for in Article 189b of the Treaty establishing the European Community.

The Committee shall be convened by the President of the Council with the agreement of the President of the European Parliament and with due regard to the provisions of the Treaty.

The Commission shall take part in the Conciliation Committee's proceedings and shall take all the necessary initiatives with a view to reconciling the positions of the European Parliament and the Council.

The Committee shall be chaired jointly by the President of the European Parliament and the President of the Council.

Committee meetings shall be chaired alternately by each co-Chairman.

The dates and the agendas for the Committee's meetings shall be set jointly by the co-Chairmen.

The Committee shall have available to it the Commission proposal, the Council's common position and the amendments approved by the European Parliament.

The co-Chairmen may draw up joint texts for submission to the Committee; they may submit reports to the Committee or propose to it that rapporteurs be appointed.

If the Committee agrees to a joint text which has not yet undergone legal/linguistic finalization, the draft text shall be submitted to the co-Chairmen for formal approval after such finalization.

The co-Chairmen shall approve the minutes of Committee meetings.

The outcome of votes and, where appropriate, explanations of vote, taken within each delegation on the Conciliation Committee, shall be forwarded to the Committee.

The co-Chairmen shall see to it that the joint texts approved by the Committee are forwarded forthwith to the European Parliament and to the Council.

The General Secretariat of the Council and the Secretariat of the European Parliament shall act jointly as the Committee's Secretariat, in association with the Secretariat-General of the Commission.

Joint texts shall be finalized by the legal/linguistic experts of the Council and of the European Parliament.

The Committee shall meet alternately at the premises of the European Parliament and the Council.

While abiding by the Treaty provisions regarding time-limits, the Council shall, as far as possible, take into account the requirements of the European Parliament's schedule.

The above points may also apply to the Conciliation Committee when it operates on the basis of Article 189b(2), with due regard to the provisions of that Article of the Treaty.

3. Procedures for the ratification of the Maastricht Treaty

2.3.1. The principal stages in the procedures for the ratification of the Treaty in each Member State are summarized below.

Belgium

- 17.7.1992: Treaty approved by the Chamber of Representatives (by 146 votes to 33);
- 20.10.1992: Treaty approved by the Council of the French-speaking Community;
- 22.10.1992: Treaty approved by the Council of the Flemish-speaking Community;
- 4.11.1992: Treaty approved by the Senate (by 115 votes to 26);
- 23.11.1992: Treaty approved by the Council of the German-speaking Community;
- 10.12.1992: Instrument of ratification deposited.

Denmark

- 12.5.1992: Treaty approved by Parliament (by 130 votes to 25);
- 2.6.1992: Treaty rejected by referendum (by 50.7 to 49.3% of votes cast);
- 30.3.1993: Treaty approved by Parliament (by 154 votes to 16);
- 18.5.1993: Treaty approved by referendum (by 56.7 to 43.3% of votes cast);
- 17.6.1993: Instrument of ratification deposited.

Germany

- 2.12.1992: Treaty approved by the Bundestag (by 543 votes to 17);
- 18.12.1992: Treaty approved by the Bundesrat (unanimously);
- 12.10.1993: Treaty declared compatible with the German Constitution by the Federal Constitutional Court;
- 12.10.1993: Instrument of ratification deposited.

Greece

- 31.7.1992: Treaty approved by Parliament (by 286 votes to 8);
- 3.11.1992: Instrument of ratification deposited.

Spain

- 1.7.1992: Decision of the Constitutional Court requiring revision of the Spanish Constitution;
- 22.7.1992: Amendments to the Constitution passed by the Congress of Deputies (unanimously);
- 30.7.1992: Amendments to the Constitution passed by the Senate (unanimously);
- 29.10.1992: Treaty approved by the Congress of Deputies (by 314 votes to 3);
- 25.11.1992: Treaty approved by the Senate (by 222 votes with 3 abstentions);
- 31.12.1992: Instrument of ratification deposited.

France

- 9.4.1992: Decision of the Constitutional Council requiring revision of the French Constitution;
- 23.6.1992: Amendments to the Constitution passed by Congress (by 592 votes to 73);
- 20.9.1992: Treaty approved by referendum (by 51.05 to 48.95% of votes cast);
- 4.11.1992: Instrument of ratification deposited.

Ireland

- 18.6.1992: Amendment to the Constitution, according to which 'the State may ratify the Treaty on European Union signed at Maastricht... and may become a member of that Union', approved by referendum (by 69.05 to 30.95% of votes cast);
- 23.11.1992: Instrument of ratification deposited.

Italy

- 17.9.1992: Treaty approved by the Senate (by 176 votes to 16);
- 29.10.1992: Treaty approved by the Chamber of Deputies (by 403 votes to 46);
- 5.12.1992: Instrument of ratification deposited.

Luxembourg

- 2.7.1992: Treaty approved by the Chamber of Deputies (by 51 votes to 6);
- 24.8.1992: Instrument of ratification deposited.

Netherlands

- 12.11.1992: Treaty approved by the Chamber of Deputies (by 137 votes to 13);

- 15.12.1992: Treaty approved by the Senate (unanimously);
- 28.12.1992: Instrument of ratification deposited.

Portugal

- 17.11.1992: Amendments to the Constitution passed by the Assembly (by 196 votes to 20);
- 10.12.1992: Treaty approved by the Assembly (by 200 votes to 21);
- 16.2.1993: Instrument of ratification deposited.

United Kingdom

- 20.5.1993: Treaty approved by the House of Commons (by 292 votes to 112);
- 20.7.1993: Treaty approved by the House of Lords (by 141 votes to 29);
- 2.8.1993: Instrument of ratification deposited.

4. Infringement proceedings

Letters of formal notice

Failure to communicate any measures incorporating Directives into national law

2.4.1. In October the Commission delivered letters of formal notice in the following cases:

Industry

Directive 92/1/EEC (OJ L 34, 11.2.1992)
Monitoring of temperatures in the means of transport, warehousing and storage of quick-frozen foodstuffs
Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Greece, France, Ireland, Italy, Portugal, United Kingdom

Directive 92/2/EEC (OJ L 34, 11.2.1992)
Community method of analysis for the official control of the temperatures of quick-frozen foodstuffs
Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Greece, France, Ireland, Italy, Portugal, United Kingdom

Directive 91/412/EEC (OJ L 228, 17.8.1991)
Principles and guidelines of good manufacturing practice for veterinary medicinal products
Belgium, Germany, Greece, Spain, France, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, United Kingdom

Agriculture

Directive 91/414/EEC (OJ L 230, 19.8.1991)
Placing on the market of plant protection products
Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Greece, Spain, France, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, United Kingdom

Directive 91/685/EEC (OJ L 377, 31.12.1991)
Classical swine fever
Ireland

Directive 92/70/EEC (OJ L 250, 29.8.1992)
Rules for surveys to be carried out for purposes of recognition of protected zones in the Community
Germany, Greece, Spain, France, Ireland, Luxembourg, Portugal, United Kingdom

Environment, nuclear safety and civil protection

Directive 91/244/EEC (OJ L 115, 8.5.1991)
Conservation of wild birds
Greece

Internal market and financial services

Directive 91/371/EEC (OJ L 205, 27.7.1991)
Agreement between the European Economic Community and Switzerland concerning direct insurance other than life assurance
Belgium, Greece, Spain, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Portugal, United Kingdom

Customs and indirect taxation

Directive 92/111/EEC (OJ L 384, 30.12.1992)
Simplification measures with regard to value-added tax
Germany

Reasoned opinions

Failure to communicate any measures incorporating Directives into national law

2.4.2. In October the Commission delivered reasoned opinions in the following cases:

Industry

Directive 90/487/EEC (OJ L 270, 2.10.1990)
Electrical equipment for use in potentially explosive atmospheres employing certain types of protection
Luxembourg

Directive 91/321/EEC (OJ L 175, 4.7.1991)
Infant formulas
Belgium, Germany, Greece, Italy, Luxembourg

Environment, nuclear safety and civil protection

Directive 90/415/EEC (OJ L 219, 14.8.1990)
Limit values and quality objectives for discharges
of certain dangerous substances
Germany

Directive 91/157/EEC (OJ L 78, 26.3.1991)
Batteries and accumulators containing certain
dangerous substances
France

Directive 92/14/EEC (OJ L 76, 23.3.1992)
Limitation of the operation of aeroplanes covered
by the Convention on Civil Aviation
France

Internal market and financial services

Directive 88/295/EEC (OJ L 127, 20.5.1988)
Coordination of procedures on the award of public
supply contracts
Spain

Directive 89/440/EEC (OJ L 210, 21.7.1989)
Coordination of procedures on the award of public
works contracts
Spain

*Infringements of the Treaties or of
Regulations; failure properly to apply
Directives in practice*

2.4.3. In October the Commission delivered
reasoned opinions 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)
Certification of electricity meters
United Kingdom

Directives 83/189/EEC (OJ L 109, 26.4.1983) and
88/182/EEC (OJ L 81, 26.3.1988)
Public transport vehicles for the disabled
Italy

Directives 83/189/EEC (OJ L 109, 26.4.1983) and
88/182/EEC (OJ L 81, 26.3.1988)
Coupling mechanisms on lorries
Italy

Agriculture

Regulation (EEC) No 136/66 (OJ L 172, 30.9.1966)
Minimum price arrangements for virgin olive
residue
Italy

Regulation (EEC) No 1576/89 (OJ L 160,
12.6.1989)
Sale of a beverage with the designation 'whisky' in
breach of the Regulation
France

Transport

Articles 7, 48, 52, 58 and 221 of the EEC Treaty
Registration of commercial vessels
France

Regulation (EEC) No 4055/86 (OJ L 378,
31.12.1986)
Sharing arrangements in the BLEU-Togo Agree-
ment
Belgium

Regulation (EEC) No 4055/86 (OJ L 378,
31.12.1986)
Sharing arrangements in the Belgium-Zaire Agree-
ment
Belgium

Environment, nuclear safety and civil protection

Directive 80/778/EEC (OJ L 229, 30.8.1980)
Drinking water in a number of towns
Germany

Fisheries

Articles 7, 48, 52, 58, 171 and 221 of the EEC Treaty
and Regulations (EEC) Nos 1612/68 (OJ L 257,
19.10.1968) and 170/83 (OJ L 24, 27.1.1983)
Registration of fishing vessels
France

Internal market and financial services

Article 30 of the EEC Treaty
Subsidies for scheduled bus services
Italy

Budgets

Regulations (EEC) Nos 2891/77 (OJ L 336,
27.12.1977) and 1990/88 (OJ L 176, 7.7.1988)
Interest on late payment
Spain

5. Additional references in the Official Journal

2.5.1. 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 6-1993

Point 1.2.49

Commission Decision 93/554/EEC of 22 June 1993 relating to a proceeding pursuant to Article 85 of the EEC Treaty in Cases IV/31.550 *Zera/Montedison* and IV/31.898 *Hinkens/Stähler*
OJ L 272, 4.11.1993

Bull. EC 7/8-1993

Point 1.2.77

Commission Decision 93/564/EEC of 22 July 1993 concerning aid the Italian Government intends to grant to Cartiere del Garda
OJ L 273, 5.11.1993

Bull. EC 9-1993

Point 1.2.10

Proposal for a Council Regulation (EEC) concerning the prohibition on the use in stockfarming of certain substances having a hormonal or thyrostatic action and of beta-agonists

Bull. EC 10-1993

Proposal for a Council Regulation (EEC) on measures to monitor certain substances and residues thereof in live animals and animal products

Proposal for a Council Regulation (EEC) amending Regulation (EEC) No 805/68 on the common organization of the market in beef and veal
OJ C 302, 9.11.1993

Point 1.2.77

Amended proposal for a Council Regulation (EEC) amending Regulation (EEC) No 2299/89 on a code of conduct for computerized reservation systems
OJ C 310, 16.11.1993

Point 1.2.103

Proposal for a Council Directive on integrated pollution prevention and control
OJ C 311, 17.11.1993

Point 1.2.115

Proposal for a Council Regulation (EEC) amending Regulation (EEC) No 1785/81 on the common organization of the markets in the sugar sector
OJ C 312, 18.11.1993

Point 1.5.3

Proposal for a Council Decision on the system of the Communities' own resources
OJ C 300, 6.11.1993

Points 1.6.42 and 1.6.43

Opinions adopted by the Economic and Social Committee at its 308th session on 22 and 23 September 1993
OJ C 304, 10.11.1993

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