

# Bulletin of the European Communities

Commission



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# **Bulletin of the European Communities**

**Commission**

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## References in the text

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**Standardized abbreviations for the designation of certain monetary units in the different languages of the Community:**

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

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# contents

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## **PART ONE      ACTIVITIES IN JULY/AUGUST 1992**

<b>News in brief</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>1. European Union</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>2. Delors II package: structural and financial measures 1993-97</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>3. The single market and the Community economic and social area</b>	<b>15</b>
— Economic and monetary policy	15
— Statistical area	16
— Internal market	17
— Competition	23
— Enterprise policy, industrial policy and services	32
— Research and technology	32
— Telecommunications, information services and industry	35
— Transport	37
— Energy	40
— Social dimension	41
— Education, vocational training and youth	46
— Economic and social cohesion: structural measures	47
— Environment	51
— Agriculture	56
— Fisheries	69
— Consumers	72
— A people's Europe	72
<b>4. The role of the Community in the world</b>	<b>74</b>
— European Free Trade Association	74
— Central and Eastern Europe and the independent States of the former Soviet Union	75

— Mediterranean and Middle East	81
— United States, Japan and other industrialized countries	87
— Asia and Latin America	90
— African, Caribbean and Pacific countries and overseas countries and territories	92
— General development cooperation	95
— Commercial policy	97
— International organizations and conferences	102
— Human rights in the world	104
— Diplomatic relations	105
<b>5. Intergovernmental cooperation</b>	<b>107</b>
— European political cooperation	107
<b>6. Financing Community activities</b>	<b>111</b>
— Budgets	111
— Financial operations	115
— European Investment Bank	118
<b>7. Community institutions</b>	<b>120</b>
— Parliament	120
— Council	122
— Commission	123
— Community lawcourts	124
— Economic and Social Committee	130

## **PART TWO      DOCUMENTATION**

<b>1. The ecu</b>	<b>134</b>
<b>2. Eighteenth Western Economic Summit</b>	<b>136</b>
<b>3. Infringement proceedings</b>	<b>145</b>
<b>4. Additional references in the Official Journal</b>	<b>150</b>
<b>5. Index</b>	<b>155</b>

## **Supplements 1992**

- 1/92 1992: a pivotal year**  
**Address by Jacques Delors, President of the Commission, to the European Parliament**  
**From the Single Act to Maastricht and beyond: the means to match our ambitions — The Commission's programme for 1992**
- 2/92 Research after Maastricht — An assessment — A strategy**
- 3/92 Europe and the challenge of enlargement**





# **PART ONE**

**ACTIVITIES  
IN JULY/AUGUST  
1992**

# News in brief

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

### *Internal market*

- The Commission adopts a proposal for a Directive on the abolition of certain VAT derogations (→ point 1.3.12).
- The Commission adopts a proposal for a Regulation on the control of exports of certain dual-use goods (→ point 1.3.13).
- The Commission adopts a proposal for a Regulation on measures to adapt the profession of customs agent to the internal market (→ point 1.3.14).
- The Commission adopts a proposal for a Regulation on novel foods (→ point 1.3.15).

### *Research and technology*

- The Commission adopts a proposal for a Decision concerning supplementary financing of the third framework programme (→ point 1.3.82).
- A Cooperation Agreement is signed between the Community, the United States of America, Japan and Russia on engineering design activities for the International Thermo-nuclear Experimental Reactor (→ point 1.3.83).

### *Telecommunications, information services and industry*

- The Commission adopts proposals for Directives on the implementation of open network provision (→ point 1.3.86) and the mutual recognition of licences to operate telecommunications services (→ point 1.3.87), and communications on telecommunications tariffs (→ point 1.3.88) and the European telecommunications equipment industry (→ point 1.3.89).

### *Transport*

- The Commission adopts a proposal for a Directive on standards and technical specifications for the procurement of air traffic management equipment and systems (→ point 1.3.93).

### *Social dimension*

- The social dialogue summit is held in Brussels (→ point 1.3.107).
- The Commission adopts a report on employment in Europe in 1992 (→ point 1.3.108).

### *Environment*

The Commission adopts a proposal for a Directive on packaging and packaging waste (→ point 1.3.144).

### *Agriculture*

The Commission adopts a proposal for a Regulation on the common organization of the market in bananas (→ point 1.3.162).

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 1.3.163).

The Council adopts Regulations on the protection of geographical indications and designations of origin for agricultural products and foodstuffs (→ point 1.3.164) and on certificates of specific character for agricultural products and foodstuffs (→ point 1.3.165).

### *Fisheries*

The Commission adopts a communication concerning the conservation of whales, accompanied by a recommendation for a Decision on Community accession to the International Convention on the Regulation of Whaling (→ point 1.3.223).

The Commission adopts a proposal for a Regulation relating to certain technical measures for the conservation of fishery resources (→ point 1.3.225).

## **Role of the Community in the world**

### *European Free Trade Association*

The Commission adopts an opinion on Sweden's application for accession (→ point 1.4.1).

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

The Commission adopts a recommendation for a Decision on the negotiation of partnership and cooperation agreements with the independent States of the former Soviet Union (→ point 1.4.3).

The Commission adopts a proposal for a Decision (→ point 1.4.4) and the Council adopts conclusions (→ point 1.4.5) on financial assistance for Albania; the Group of 24 holds a meeting on assistance for Albania (→ point 1.4.6); and the Commission adopts a proposal for a Regulation on urgent action for the supply of agricultural products to the people of Albania (→ point 1.4.7).

### *Mediterranean and Middle East*

An International Conference is held on the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (→ point 1.4.17).

- Further funds are committed for humanitarian aid for refugees, displaced persons and victims of the conflict in the former Yugoslavia (→ point 1.4.18).
- The Council adopts a Decision on the negotiation of a cooperation agreement with the Republic of Slovenia (→ point 1.4.26) and a Regulation extending economic aid to include Slovenia (→ point 1.4.27); the Prime Minister of Slovenia visits the Commission (→ point 1.4.28).
- The Council adopts a Regulation, the representatives of the governments of the Member States adopt a Decision (→ point 1.4.22) and the Commission adopts proposals for Regulations and for a Decision (→ points 1.4.23 and 1.4.24) on tightening the embargo on Serbia and Montenegro.

*United States, Japan and other industrialized countries*

- The Western Economic Summit is held in Munich (→ point 1.4.35).
- The second EEC-Japan summit is held in London (→ point 1.4.36).

*Asia and Latin America*

- The Commission adopts a recommendation for a Decision on the negotiation of a cooperation agreement with Central America (→ point 1.4.39).
- The President of Chile visits the Commission (→ point 1.4.40).

# 1. European Union

## Follow-up to the Lisbon European Council

*1.1.1.* Parliament resolution on the European Council in Lisbon.

□ **Reference:** Conclusions of the Lisbon European Council: Bull. EC 6-1992, points I.1 to I.34

*Adopted on 8 July.* Reviewing in turn the topics addressed by the European Council in Lisbon, Parliament noted in particular the determination of the Heads of State or Government to press ahead to ensure that the Maastricht Treaty comes into force on 1 January 1993 and expressed the view that the debate in progress in all the Member States requires a clear undertaking in favour of further progress towards European Union, with particular regard to increasing democracy. Although it was in favour of enlargement, it could not accept any diminution of the Community's capacity for action. Nor could it accept a restrictive interpretation of the principle of subsidiarity jeopardizing the powers of the institutions and the implementation of the common policies. Finally, it deplored the fact that the European Council had been unable to accept the budgetary implications of the Maastricht Treaty and had failed to display the political will needed to speed up implementation of the social policy.

OJ C 241, 21.9.1992

## Procedures for the ratification of the Maastricht Treaty

### *Luxembourg*

*1.1.2.* Vote by the Luxembourg Parliament.

With a majority of 51 votes for and six votes against, the Luxembourg Parliament ratified

the Maastricht Treaty on European Union on 2 July.

*1.1.3.* Statement by Mr Delors following ratification of the Maastricht Treaty by the Luxembourg Parliament.

Mr Delors made the following statement on behalf of the Commission.

'The Commission welcomes adoption by the Luxembourg Parliament of the law approving the Maastricht Treaty.

The outcome of the vote reveals widespread support for the Treaty within Luxembourg's political parties.

The Commission is delighted with this development. It is pleased in the first place for the people of Luxembourg. They have always been ardent supporters of the construction of a dynamic Europe and have now demonstrated their commitment to a stronger European union. But it is pleased for the Community too, because every ratification brings it closer to the goal set at Maastricht.

In each Member State the ratification process provides a unique opportunity to involve the people in the debate about the major challenges of the future. Luxembourg, acting as a sovereign State with its national identity intact, has opted for progress in a Europe which is diverse, generous and interdependent.'

### *Greece*

*1.1.4.* Vote by the Greek Parliament.

With a majority of 286 votes for and eight votes against, the Greek Parliament ratified the Maastricht Treaty on European Union on 31 July.

*1.1.5.* Statement by Mr Delors following ratification of the Maastricht Treaty by the Greek Parliament.

After the vote by the Greek Parliament, Mr Delors sent the following telegram to the Greek Prime Minister, Mr Mitsotakis.

'May I, on behalf of the Commission and in a personal capacity, offer you our warmest congratu-

lations on the ratification of the Maastricht Treaty by the Greek Parliament.

After Ireland and Luxembourg, Greece too has demonstrated its attachment to the deepening of our union and its determination to see the ratification procedure continue its course as planned by the European Council.'

## 2. Delors II package: structural and financial measures 1993-97

*1.2.1. Commission communication to the Council incorporating a proposal for a Regulation establishing a Cohesion Fund.*

□ **References:**

Conclusions of the Maastricht European Council: Bull. EC 12-1991, point I.3

Commission communication to the Council 'From the Single Act to Maastricht and beyond: The means to match our ambitions': COM(92) 2000; Bull. EC 1/2-1992, point 1.2.1; Supplement 1/92 — Bull. EC

Commission communication to the Council on Community structural policies — assessment and outlook: Bull. EC 3-1992, point 1.1.5

Conclusions of the Lisbon European Council: Bull. EC 6-1992, point I.5

*Adopted on 31 July.* To enable the Cohesion Fund provided for in the Treaty on European Union to be put in place early in 1993 as agreed by the European Council in Lisbon on 26 and 27 June, the Commission has adopted a draft proposal for a Regulation to serve as a blueprint for its eventual form and *modus operandi*. The Commission will finalize its proposal once the Treaty has been ratified.

In line with what was agreed by the Lisbon European Council, the draft stipulates that the Cohesion Fund will assist Member States with a per capita GNP of less than 90% of the Community average — currently Greece, Spain, Ireland and Portugal — which have a programme leading to the fulfilment of the conditions of economic convergence, as set out in Article 104c of the Treaty on European Union relating to budgetary deficits.

Assistance will also be conditional on the results of the examination by the Council of implementation of these convergence programmes, which provide the framework for determining the macroeconomic effort required for integration into economic and monetary union. Under the draft proposal, if it is established that a Member State is not

making satisfactory progress towards fulfilment of the conditions of economic convergence, assistance for further projects may be suspended (this will avoid stopping existing projects midway); however, such decisions may not be taken before the third year of implementation of the Regulation.

To be eligible, projects must contribute to the achievement of Community objectives for the environment and trans-European transport networks, with the balance to be struck between the two being decided by the Member States concerned and the Commission. Community assistance will be set at 85 to 90% of public or similar expenditure, with preparatory studies and technical support measures qualifying for up to 100%.

The minimum deemed necessary by the Commission for the period 1993-97 has been estimated at ECU 10 billion. The proposal provides for ECU 1.5 billion per year with an annual increase of ECU 250 million from 1994, resulting in 1997 in an annual figure of ECU 2.5 billion.

The draft proposal contains provisions for the coordination of projects financed by the Cohesion Fund, the structural Funds, the EIB and the other financial instruments. It also requires the Member States to take action to ensure that the aid is properly used and establishes the principle of monitoring and assessment by the Commission and the Member States.

OJ C 248, 25.9.1992; COM(92) 339

*1.2.2. Commission report to the Council on the UK abatement.*

□ **References:**

Council Decision 88/376/EEC, Euratom, on the system of the Communities' own resources: OJ L 185, 15.7.1988; Bull. EC 6-1988, point 2.3.5

Commission report on the system of own resources: COM(92) 81; Bull. EC 3-1992, point 1.1.3

Commission communication to the Council incorporating a draft proposal for a Regulation establishing a Cohesion Fund: point 1.3.131 of this Bulletin

*Adopted on 22 July.* In this report, submitted in accordance with Article 10 of the 1988 Decision on own resources and supplementing its previous report on the system of own resources, the Commission analyses the operation of the present system for correcting the imbalance between the UK's contribution and its share of expenditure from 1988 to 1992; this

correction is equal to 66% of the difference between the UK's share in allocated expenditure and its share in VAT revenue. The review shows that the mechanism should be maintained in view of the decline in the relative wealth of the United Kingdom.

A number of options are proposed: as far as calculating the abatement is concerned, maintaining the status quo or possibly taking into account the establishment of the Cohesion Fund; as far as financing the abatement is concerned, it is left to the Council to decide whether the present arrangements should be changed.



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

## Economic and monetary policy

### Economic situation

#### *Multilateral surveillance*

1.3.1. Six-monthly multilateral surveillance exercise.

□ **References:**

Council Decision 90/141/EEC on the attainment of progressive convergence of economic policies and performance: OJ L 78, 24.3.1990; Bull. EC 3-1990, point 1.1.1

Previous exercise: Bull. EC 1/2-1992, point 1.3.3

*Undertaken by the Council on 13 July.*

#### *Convergence programme*

1.3.2. Council conclusions on the Dutch programme for economic convergence.

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

*Adopted by the Council on 13 July.*

'The Council carried out an examination of the Dutch economic convergence programme for the period 1992-94. It expressed its strong appreciation of the programme and its commitment to the process of convergence. The Dutch authorities' commendable past record, particularly in the areas of price and monetary stability, was also noted.

The Council expressed the view that, against the background of a public sector debt ratio markedly above 60% of GDP and a deficit still above 3% of GDP, fiscal consolidation was the key requirement in the conduct of economic policy. The programme aimed to reduce the general government deficit to 2.4% of GDP in 1994 and to place the debt ratio

on a firm downward path. The Council welcomed the commitment of the Dutch authorities to take any further budgetary measures that might be necessary to achieve the targets set. This should include appropriate action if the rate of economic growth led to budgetary revenue shortfalls.

Given the high level of the collective burden in the Netherlands, the Council strongly welcomed the strategy for fiscal consolidation to be achieved essentially by controlling expenditure through a planned package of structural reforms. It also welcomed the emphasis on reductions in subsidies, improvements in public-sector efficiency and the transfer of activities to the private sector where possible.

The Council expressed the view that a broad and comprehensive approach was necessary to enhance the excessively low labour participation rate and to tackle the high levels of transfers in the field of social protection. It noted the decision of the Dutch authorities to begin the reform of the system of disability and sickness benefits. It considered that the effectiveness of these measures needed to be carefully monitored.

The Netherlands had an exceptional record of price and exchange-rate stability. Against this background, the Council was concerned that the recent acceleration of inflation should be reversed at the earliest opportunity. Particular caution was necessary to ensure that the present inflation rate was not translated into higher wages.

The convergence programme only ran up to 1994, the end of the coalition government's term of office. In the view of the Council, however, it was essential that the processes of fiscal consolidation and structural reform should be continued beyond 1994. The existing broad consensus on this matter in the Netherlands was welcomed.'

## European Monetary System

### *Exchange-rate mechanism*

1.3.3. Communiqué issued by the Monetary Committee.

*Adopted by the Monetary Committee on 28 August following the tensions within the exchange-rate mechanism:*

'The Member States of the EEC are committed to economic and monetary stability in the EMS, which is an important element of European prosperity.

The governments of Member States agree that a change in the present structure of central rates would not be the appropriate response to the current tensions in the EMS.

They welcome the activation of the Basle-Nyborg agreement on intramarginal intervention and the respective cooperation among the European central banks.

The authorities of the Community member countries are actively pursuing economic policy cooperation and stand ready to enforce their cooperation to ensure an appropriate functioning of the EMS.'

## Statistical area

### General

#### *Statistical classifications*

1.3.4. Proposal for a Council Regulation on the statistical classification of products by activity (CPA) in the European Economic Community.

*Adopted by the Commission on 23 July.* The proposal forms part of the process of creating the statistical standards required for the implementation of the single market. The CPA, or classification of products by activity, represents a level of breakdown and precision superior to that of current Community classifications and will enhance the comparability of available statistics on production or external trade at both Community and world levels.

COM(92) 325

## Results

### *11.6 million businesses in Europe*

1.3.5. In 1988 there were 11.6 million businesses (excluding agriculture and personal services) in the European Community, employing 80.7 million persons.

*More than one person in three works for a small or medium-sized enterprise (SME)*

1.3.6. 92% of firms employ fewer than 10 persons. Such micro-businesses (0 to 9 employees) account for 29% of the employed workforce, but their share of turnover is only 22% because their apparent labour productivity is lower. SMEs proper (10 to 499 employees) account for 40% of the workforce and 49% of the sales of all businesses.

*More large firms in northern Europe*

1.3.7. Micro-businesses are particularly numerous in southern Europe and in Belgium. In Italy, more people work for micro-businesses than for small or medium-sized firms in the strict sense or for large firms with over 500 employees, accounting for almost a quarter of the economically active population. Conversely, medium-sized to large firms with over 100 employees are more common in the north; there are 45 such firms per 100 000 inhabitants in Luxembourg, 35 in Denmark, 33 in Germany and 32 in the United Kingdom.

*Community firms smaller on average than those in the USA*

1.3.8. The average number employed by businesses with over 10 employees is 83 in the United States, compared with only 62 in the Community.

The difference is due primarily to large firms, which employ a considerably smaller proportion of the workforce in the Community than in the United States (42% of all persons working for firms with over 10 employees compared with 57%).

The Community also has fewer very large concerns: the average workforce in large companies is appreciably smaller than in the United

States in all sectors except transport and telecommunications.

The average number employed by Community SMEs (in the strict sense), on the other hand, is similar to that in the USA.

The average size of firms in this category in the Community varies considerably from one country to the next, being noticeably higher, however, in Luxembourg and the United Kingdom than in Denmark or Italy.

*Micro-businesses concentrated in the consumer goods, building and service sectors*

1.3.9. Throughout the Community, industrial firms are considerably larger on average than businesses in other sectors.

Within manufacturing industry, medium-sized and large firms appear to be most common in the intermediate goods and equipment sectors.

The average number of employees in firms in most consumer goods industries is, on the other hand, less than 15.

In other words, the larger the industrial concern, the higher up the production chain it tends to be.

Large firms are also more common in medium- or high-technology activities (research and development as a percentage of turnover: 4% or more (high technology) or 1 to 4% (medium technology) — OECD, 1980) than in SMEs (10 to 499 employees) or above all in micro-businesses — a phenomenon particularly true of Italy and France.

This is because large firms are in a better position to devote high percentages of their turnover to expenditure on research and development.

*Labour productivity: large firms set the pace in industry and medium-sized businesses in services*

1.3.10. In manufacturing industry, turnover per employee increases with the size of the firm throughout the Community.

In transport, finance, real estate and business services, on the other hand, large concerns

perform considerably less well than their smaller counterparts.

In the last two sectors and in the distributive trades and the hotel and catering sector, medium-sized companies (100 to 499 employees) out-perform smaller ones (10 to 99 employees).

## Information

### Publications

1.3.11. New publications available from sales offices:

- Total income of agricultural households;*
- European databanks: a guide to official statistics;*
- Rapid reports: energy and industry: enterprises in Europe, second report.*

## Internal market

### I

### Value-added tax: uniform basis of assessment

1.3.12. Proposal for a Council Directive on the harmonization of the laws of the Member States relating to turnover taxes — abolition of certain derogations provided for in Article 28(3) of Directive 77/388/EEC and in the second subparagraph of Article 1(1) of Directive 89/465/EEC, accompanied by a report on the abovementioned transitional arrangements.

#### Directives to be amended:

Sixth Council Directive 77/388/EEC on the harmonization of the laws of the Member States relating to turnover taxes: uniform basis of assessment: OJ L 145, 23.6.1977

Council Directive 89/465/EEC on the harmonization of the laws of the Member States relating to turnover taxes: OJ L 226, 3.8.1989; Bull. EC 7/8-1989, point 2.1.33

*Adopted by the Commission on 2 July.* The aim of this proposal for amending the sixth VAT Directive is to revise and generally limit the derogations from the common VAT system granted to Member States in respect of the basis of assessment, in order to move closer to a uniform basis of assessment. In this way, the Commission intends to remove certain distortions of competition and to ensure equality of tax treatment among all the Member States.

The proposal provides for the abolition of the derogations authorizing Member States to exempt:

- services supplied by lawyers and other members of the liberal professions;
- telecommunications services supplied by some Member States' public postal services;
- the supply of water by public-law bodies;
- services supplied to public authorities in connection with aircraft and warships.

On the other hand, the proposal provides for Member States, including those which do not at present apply any exemption, to be authorized to exempt goods and services supplied by undertakers, the maintenance of cemeteries, services supplied by bodies looking after monuments commemorating war dead, admission to sporting events, and the activities of workshops for the blind.

By contrast, in the case of services which certain Member States continue to tax despite the fact that they are exempt under the common arrangements, the Commission is proposing that such derogations be abolished. The services in question are those supplied by dental technicians, supplies of dental prostheses by dentists and dental technicians, and supplies of buildings not newly constructed in so far as they are made by taxable persons who were entitled to deduct input tax.

The proposal also provides for all the activities of radio and television bodies to be subject to VAT, thereby abolishing the distinction

between the non-commercial activities of public bodies and other activities.

OJ C 205, 13.8.1992; COM(92) 215

## Dual-use goods

*1.3.13.* Proposal for a Council Regulation on the control of exports of certain dual-use goods and technologies and of certain nuclear products and technologies.

### References:

Commission communication on controls on the exportation of dual-use products and technologies and the completion of the internal market: Bull. EC 1/2-1992, point 1.3.11

Declaration by the European Council in Luxembourg on non-proliferation and arms exports: Bull. EC 6-1991, point I.47

*Adopted by the Commission on 15 July.* This proposal for a framework Regulation follows on from the Commission communication on dual-use products and technologies (civil and military) and from discussions between the Member States and the Commission arising out of that document.

It is designed to pave the way for the removal of internal border controls on such products by ensuring that effective control measures, based on common standards, are applied by all Member States before such goods are exported to third countries.

The proposal provides for export licences valid throughout the Community to be issued by the competent authorities in the Member State in which the exporter is established and for Member States to send the Commission a list of those authorities together with details of the customs offices empowered to carry out the export formalities.

It also sets out the criteria which the competent authorities will have to take into account in deciding whether or not to issue a licence. The criteria are those established by the European Council in Luxembourg in its declaration on non-proliferation (respect for Member States' international commitments, respect for human rights in the country of final destination, the domestic situation in that country, the behaviour of that country towards the international

community, the danger of equipment being diverted within the buyer country, the preservation of peace, and the national security of the Member State concerned). The necessary control measures are also specified. Member States are responsible for determining the penalties to be applied for any infringement of the Regulation.

The list of products covered, together with a list of the friendly countries for which exports of certain dual-use goods may be subject to a simplified procedure, will be covered by an implementing regulation once agreement has been reached between the Member States.

OJ C 253, 30.9.1992; COM(92) 317

## Customs agents

*1.3.14.* Proposal for a Council Regulation on measures to adapt the profession of customs agent to the internal market.

### □ References:

Commission communication on customs agents: adapting the profession to the advent of the single market: Bull. EC 5-1992, point 1.1.9

Interreg Community initiative: Bull. EC 3-1990, point 1.1.58

*Adopted by the Commission on 22 July.* This proposal is a follow-up to the Commission communication on adapting the profession of customs agent to the internal market. Its aim is to create a legal framework for specific Community measures to add to those being taken under the European Social Fund and the Interreg initiative. The Commission is proposing that support be provided throughout the Community for projects which (i) are designed to help the areas hardest hit by the abolition of frontiers by promoting economic restructuring and the creation of replacement activities or (ii) are intended to promote the conversion and/or restructuring of firms principally engaged in carrying out customs checks and formalities and to create or preserve permanent jobs. In accordance with the communication, the Commission is proposing to earmark assistance totalling ECU 30 million for these measures; the maximum Community contri-

bution to each project will range from 50 to 75% according to the region.

OJ C 220, 27.8.1992; COM(92) 328

## New food products

*1.3.15.* Proposal for a Council Regulation on novel foods and novel food ingredients.

*Adopted by the Commission on 7 July.* This proposal is intended to introduce a Community procedure for marketing 'novel foods' and 'novel food ingredients' ('novel food' includes, for example, products that have been chemically modified or made from synthetic substances, products to which genetic modification techniques from biotechnology have been applied, and products derived from exotic raw materials). Such food has not as yet been subject to any legislation.

The proposal provides for any new ingredient or food to be notified automatically to the Commission, which will in turn inform the Member States. A more rigorous authorization procedure is initiated only if the Commission or a Member State so requests.

This flexible system is intended to provide a high level of protection for consumers without impeding innovation.

OJ C 190, 29.7.1992; COM(92) 295

## II

### General

*1.3.16.* Parliament resolution on the completion of the internal market.

*Adopted by Parliament on 8 July.* Parliament calls on the United Kingdom to make full implementation of the internal market programme an absolute priority of its presidency. It lays particular emphasis on the abolition of border controls, freedom of movement for individuals, harmonization rather than mutual recognition where national rules are not equivalent, the conditions for the implementation of the transitional VAT arrangements (com-

puterized validation), the creation of common inspectorates, the adoption of accompanying measures to assist certain regions, the speeding-up of the standardization process, the comparability of vocational qualifications, the liberalization of road haulage, the conditions for applying the single market arrangements to the EFTA countries, and information for the general public.

OJ C 241, 21.9.1992

## Removal of physical frontiers

### *Checks on goods*

**1.3.17.** Integrated Community tariff (Taric 1992).

*Published on 6 July.* Taric covers all Community measures applicable to trade. It is published annually. Updatings are transmitted to the Member States each week.

OJ C 170, 6.7.1992

**1.3.18.** Proposal for a Council Regulation on the definition of the concept of originating products applicable to certain mineral products and to certain products of the chemical or allied industries within the framework of preferential tariff arrangements granted by the Community to third countries.

*Adopted by the Commission on 20 July.* Purpose: to clarify the definition of the concept of originating products applicable to certain mineral products (particularly petroleum products) within the framework of preferential tariff arrangements granted by the Community to third countries so as to ensure uniform implementation of the provisions relating to that concept.

COM(92) 319

**1.3.19.** Council Regulations (EEC) Nos 2320/92 and 2321/92 extending the validity of Regulations (EEC) Nos 4277/88 and 4278/88 concerning the safeguard measure laid down in Article 2 of Decision No 5/88 of the EEC-Austria and EEC-Finland Joint Committees amending Protocol No 3.

**Commission proposals:** COM(92) 250; Bull. EC 6-1992, point 1.3.16

*Adopted by the Council on 23 July.*

OJ L 223, 8.8.1992

## Removal of technical frontiers

### *Free movement of goods*

#### Community mark

**1.3.20.** Proposal for a Council Regulation concerning the affixing and use of the CE mark of conformity on industrial products.

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

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

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

*Amended proposal adopted by the Commission on 10 July.*

COM(92) 293

#### Industrial products

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

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

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

*Endorsed by Parliament (first reading) on 8 July,* subject to various technical amendments relating in particular to the height factor involved in the risk of falling from lifting machinery.

OJ C 241, 21.9.1992

*Amended proposal adopted by the Commission on 18 August.*

OJ C 252, 29.9.1992; COM(92) 363

1.3.22. Proposal for a Council Directive on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to lifts.

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

*Endorsed by the Economic and Social Committee on 1 July*, subject to various comments. The Committee draws attention in particular to the need for a standard covering existing lifts since the proposal covers only new lifts.

1.3.23. Proposal for a Council Directive on the approximation of the laws, regulations and administrative provisions of the Member States relating to labelling of the materials used in the main components of footwear for sale to the final consumer.

- Commission proposal:** OJ C 74, 25.3.1992; COM(91) 529; Bull. EC 3-1992, point 1.2.15
- Parliament opinion (first reading):** OJ C 150, 15.6.1992; Bull. EC 5-1992, point 1.1.13

*Endorsed by the Economic and Social Committee on 1 July*, subject to various comments. The Committee considers in particular that labelling should not be restricted to the materials used for the footwear but should also cover its other characteristics, such as its resistance or waterproof qualities.

## Pharmaceutical products

1.3.24. Proposal for a Council Directive widening the scope of Directives 65/65/EEC and 75/319/EEC on the approximation of provisions laid down by law, regulation or administrative action relating to proprietary medicinal products and establishing complementary provisions for homeopathic medicines.

- Commission proposal:** OJ C 108, 1.5.1990; COM(90) 72; Bull. EC 3-1990, point 1.1.16
- Economic and Social Committee opinion:** OJ C 332, 31.12.1990; Bull. EC 9-1990, point 1.2.23
- Parliament opinion (first reading):** OJ C 183, 15.7.1991; Bull. EC 6-1991, point 1.2.24
- Amended Commission proposal:** OJ C 244, 19.9.1991; COM(91) 313

- Council agreement on a common position:** Bull. EC 12-1991, point 1.2.27
- Council common position:** Bull. EC 1/2-1992, point 1.3.37

*Endorsed by Parliament (second reading) on 8 July*, subject to technical amendments.

OJ C 241, 21.9.1992

*Re-examined proposal adopted by the Commission on 26 August.*

COM(92) 372

1.3.25. Proposal for a Council Directive widening the scope of Directive 81/851/EEC on the approximation of provisions laid down by law, regulation or administrative action relating to veterinary medicinal products and establishing complementary provisions for homeopathic veterinary medicines.

- Commission proposal:** OJ C 108, 1.5.1990; COM(90) 72; Bull. EC 3-1990, point 1.1.16
- Economic and Social Committee opinion:** OJ C 332, 31.12.1990; Bull. EC 9-1990, point 1.2.24
- Parliament opinion (first reading):** OJ C 183, 15.7.1991; Bull. EC 6-1991, point 1.2.29
- Amended Commission proposal:** OJ C 244, 19.9.1991; COM(91) 313
- Council agreement on a common position:** Bull. EC 1/2-1992, point 1.3.38
- Council common position:** Bull. EC 3-1992, point 1.2.23

*Endorsed by Parliament (second reading) on 8 July*, subject to technical amendments.

OJ C 241, 21.9.1992

*Re-examined proposal adopted by the Commission on 26 August.*

COM(92) 372

1.3.26. Proposal for a Council Directive relating to medical devices.

- Commission proposal:** OJ C 237, 12.9.1991; COM(91) 287; Bull. EC 7/8-1991, point 1.2.7
- Economic and Social Committee opinion:** OJ C 79, 30.3.1992; Bull. EC 1/2-1992, point 1.3.39
- Parliament opinion (first reading):** OJ C 150, 15.6.1992; Bull. EC 5-1992, point 1.1.17

*Amended proposal adopted by the Commission on 28 July.*

OJ C 251, 28.9.1992; COM(92) 356

### Narcotic drugs

1.3.27. Proposal for a Council Directive on the manufacture and the placing on the market of certain substances used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances.

**Commission proposal:** OJ C 21, 29.1.1991; COM(90) 597; Bull. EC 12-1990, point 1.3.8

**Economic and Social Committee opinion:** OJ C 159, 17.6.1991; Bull. EC 4-1991, point 1.2.5

**Parliament opinion (first reading):** OJ C 125, 18.5.1992; Bull. EC 4-1992, point 1.3.18

**Amended Commission proposal:** OJ C 157, 24.6.1992; COM(92) 218; Bull. EC 5-1992, point 1.1.18

*Common position adopted by the Council on 23 July.* Purpose: to establish intra-Community monitoring of substances frequently used for the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances with a view to preventing their diversion.

### Public procurement

1.3.28. Proposal for a Council Directive amending Directive 71/305/EEC concerning the coordination of procedures for the award of public works contracts.

**Directive to be amended:** Council Directive 71/305/EEC; OJ L 185, 16.8.1985

*Adopted by the Commission on 28 July.* This proposal concerns the amendment procedure provided for in Directive 71/305/EEC.

OJ C 225, 1.9.1992; COM(92) 345

1.3.29. Proposal for a Council Directive amending Directive 90/531/EEC on the procurement procedures of entities operating in the water, energy, transport and telecommunications sectors.

**Commission proposal:** OJ C 337, 31.12.1991; COM(91) 347; Bull. EC 9-1991, point 1.2.2

**Economic and Social Committee opinion:** OJ C 106, 27.4.1992; Bull. EC 3-1992, point 1.2.28

**Parliament opinion (first reading):** OJ C 176, 13.7.1992; Bull. EC 6-1992, point 1.3.8

**Council agreement on a common position:** Bull. EC 6-1992, point 1.3.8

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

OJ C 188, 25.7.1992; COM(92) 292

### Creation of a financial area

1.3.30. Proposal for a Council Directive on capital adequacy of investment firms and credit institutions.

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

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

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

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

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

*Common position formally adopted by the Council on 27 July.*

1.3.31. Commission report on the treatment accorded in third countries to Community credit institutions and insurance companies.

*Adopted by the Commission on 15 July.* This report, which is provided for in various directives relating to financial services, examines the treatment accorded to Community institutions in third countries as regards establishment and the carrying-on of banking and insurance activities, and the acquisition of holdings in third-country credit institutions and insurance companies.

The Commission notes the wide variety of arrangements applied by third countries and concludes that improvements in market access and in the conditions governing banking and



insurance activities are necessary. It considers, however, that these aspects are covered by the Uruguay Round negotiations and that specific measures need not, therefore, be envisaged for the time being.

### *Intellectual property*

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

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

*Endorsed by the Economic and Social Committee on 1 July.* The Committee is in favour, however, of a term of protection of 50 rather than 70 years following the death of the author.

### **Removal of tax frontiers**

1.3.33. Proposal for a Council Decision authorizing certain Member States to continue to apply to certain mineral oils used for specific purposes existing reduced rates of excise duty or exemptions from excise duty.

- **Reference:** proposal for a Council Directive on the harmonization of the structures of excise duty on mineral oils: OJ C 332, 21.12.1990; COM(90) 434; Bull. EC 9-1990, point 1.2.5

*Adopted by the Commission on 31 July.* Purpose: to provide, as from 1 January 1993, for certain Member States, authorization to continue to apply certain excise-duty exemptions or reductions in respect of mineral oils. This proposal is consistent with the provisions of the proposal for a Directive on the harmonization of the structures of excise duty on mineral oils which is currently being examined by the Council and which, if adopted, is also scheduled to come into force on 1 January 1993.

COM(92) 338

### **Trans-European networks**

1.3.34. Proposals for Council Regulations introducing a declaration of European interest to facilitate the establishment of trans-Euro-

pean networks in the transport, electricity and natural gas, and telecommunications sectors.

- **Commission proposals:** OJ C 71, 20.3.1992; COM(92) 15; Bull. EC 1/2-1992, point 1.3.15

*Endorsed by the Economic and Social Committee on 1 July,* subject to various comments. The Committee calls in particular for a shortening of the time it takes for a declaration of European interest to be granted.

## Competition

### **General rules applying to businesses**

#### *Anti-competitive practices in the field of transport*

1.3.35. Council Regulation (EEC) No 2410/92 amending Regulation (EEC) No 3975/87 laying down the procedure for the application of the rules on competition to undertakings in the air transport sector.

- **Regulation amended:** Council Regulation (EEC) No 3975/87: OJ L 374, 31.12.1987; Bull. EC 12-1987, point 2.1.280
- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 225, 30.8.1991; COM(91) 272; Bull. EC 7/8-1991, point 1.2.33
- **Parliament opinion:** OJ C 125, 18.5.1992; Bull. EC 4-1992, point 1.3.29
- **Economic and Social Committee opinion:** OJ C 169, 6.7.1992; Bull. EC 4-1992, point 1.3.29

*Adopted by the Council on 23 July.*

OJ L 240, 24.8.1992

1.3.36. Council Regulation (EEC) No 2411/92 amending Regulation (EEC) No 3976/87 on the application of Article 85(3) of the Treaty to certain categories of agreements and concerted practices in the air transport sector.

- **Regulation amended:** Council Regulation (EEC) No 3976/87: OJ L 374, 31.12.1987; Bull. EC 12-1987, point 2.1.280

- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 225, 30.8.1991; COM(91) 272; Bull. EC 7/8-1991, point 1.2.34
- **Economic and Social Committee opinion:** OJ C 169, 6.7.1992; Bull. EC 4-1992, point 1.3.30

*Endorsed by Parliament on 10 July* in a final opinion and legislative resolution. Parliament had adopted an opinion earlier, but at that time postponed a vote on the legislative resolution and referred the matter back to committee for reconsideration. Parliament's approval of the proposal is subject to amendments concerning the joint planning and coordination of airline schedules, consultations on tariffs, new scheduled air services, slot allocation at airports and airport scheduling, computerized reservation systems, and technical and operational ground handling.

OJ C 241, 21.9.1992

*Adopted by the Council on 23 July.*

OJ L 240, 24.8.1992

## **Application of the competition rules to businesses**

### *Prohibited horizontal agreements*

#### **Commission decisions under Article 85(1) of the EEC Treaty**

##### *Viho and Parker Pen*

*1.3.37. Adopted on 15 July.* The decision fines the UK company Parker Pen and the German firm Herlitz AG for applying an export ban. Following a complaint lodged by the Dutch company Viho, the Commission found that in August 1986 Parker and Herlitz had concluded an agreement on the distribution of Parker Pen products in Germany under which exports were prohibited except with Parker's written consent.

Parker Pen is fined ECU 700 000, and Herlitz ECU 40 000.

OJ L 233, 15.8.1992

##### *Quantel International/Continuum and Quantel SA*

*1.3.38. Adopted on 27 July.* The decision refuses exemption to agreements which

accompanied the sale of a subsidiary company by its parent; both companies manufacture lasers for scientific and research purposes. The agreements contained long-term market-sharing clauses which prevented the US company Continuum from selling to the Community market, which was reserved to Continuum's former parent company Quantel SA. The Commission took the view that some degree of territorial protection of the respective markets might have been justified for a limited period after the sale of the subsidiary, but that in any event the duration of the protection claimed was excessive.

OJ L 235, 18.8.1992

##### *Scottish Salmon Board*

*1.3.39. Adopted on 30 July.* The decision condemns an agreement fixing prices for farmed salmon which had been concluded between Fiskioepdretternes Salgslag A/L (the Norwegian fish farmers' sales organization), the Scottish Salmon Growers' Association Ltd, the Scottish Salmon Farmers' Marketing Board Ltd and the Shetland Salmon Farmers' Association.

The decision finds that where dumping is taking place Council Regulation No 26 does not entitle undertakings or associations of undertakings to seek to remedy the situation by engaging in restrictive practices privately, in addition to or in place of any governmental action.

OJ L 246, 27.8.1992

### *Permissible forms of cooperation*

#### **Commission decisions under Article 85(3) of the EEC Treaty**

##### *Parfums Givenchy*

*1.3.40. Adopted by the Commission on 24 July.* The decision grants exemption from the ban on restrictive practices to a standard-form selective distribution contract which is used in the luxury cosmetics trade; the contract lays down requirements for the marketing in the Community of perfumery, skin care and beauty products manufactured by Parfums Givenchy. The decision is to apply until 31

May 1997. It follows a general review of selective distribution in the cosmetics trade which the Commission has carried out in the last few years.

OJ L 236, 19.8.1992

## Mergers

### Commission decisions under the Merger Control Regulation

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

#### *Ericsson and Ascom*

1.3.41. *Adopted on 8 July.* The decision authorizes a joint venture being set up by Ericsson and Ascom. Ascom is to transfer the assets relating to its public line transmission business to the new company, and Ericsson is to purchase 40% of the shares in the joint venture. As the operation's main impact will be in Switzerland, the Commission has decided not to object to it.

#### *Eurocheque, Eurocard and Europay*

1.3.42. *Adopted on 13 July.* Eurocard International SA, Eurocheque International SC and Eurocheque International Holdings SA are to merge as Europay International SA; the Commission has concluded that the operation does not fall within the scope of the Merger Control Regulation, as the thresholds in Article 1 are not attained.

#### *Promodès and BRMC*

1.3.43. *Adopted on 13 July.* The Commission here authorizes the acquisition by the French distribution group Promodès of BRMC, a wholesaler and supermarket chain doing business in eastern and northern France, regions where Promodès has hitherto been only slightly represented, if at all. The transaction will have only a minimal impact in a market where there are other large competitors.

#### *Thomas Cook, LTU and Westdeutsche Landesbank*

1.3.44. *Adopted on 14 July.* The decision approves a transaction whereby the UK-based Thomas Cook is to be acquired jointly by the German LTU and Westdeutsche Landesbank. The main business of both Thomas Cook and of LTU is travel services, but they operate in different Member States. The Commission has accordingly decided not to oppose the acquisition.

#### *Mannesmann and Hoesch*

1.3.45. *Adopted on 14 July.* The decision launches an in-depth analysis of a link-up between Mannesmann and Hoesch, who propose to pool their steel-tube interests. The Commission has serious doubts regarding the impact of the operation on the market in gas pipelines in Germany.

#### *GECC and Avis Lease*

1.3.46. *Adopted on 15 July.* The Commission here approves the acquisition of Avis Lease by General Electric Capital Corporation.

GECC does no business in Europe in the relevant market, namely the long-term leasing of passenger cars to firms, and Avis Lease's market shares are for the most part small; the Commission has concluded that there is no reason to anticipate the establishment of a dominant position.

#### *Nestlé and Perrier*

1.3.47. *Adopted on 22 July.* The decision authorizes the acquisition of Perrier by Nestlé, subject to a series of binding conditions intended to ensure that commitments entered into by Nestlé take full effect. Nestlé has undertaken to sell a number of water sources, with substantial capacity, to a strong independent buyer. The relevant market is the French market in bottled still and sparkling water, including both mineral and spring waters.

The Commission here confirms that the Merger Control Regulation does apply to oligopolistic market power. The operation originally envisaged would have led to joint domi-

nance of the market, by giving Nestlé and BSN a very high combined market share without other competitors being in a position to contest their market power.

*Elf Atochem and Rohm & Haas*

1.3.48. *Adopted on 28 July.* The decision approves the creation of a joint venture by Elf Atochem and Rohm & Haas; the new company would manufacture and sell methyl polymetacrylate, or acrylic glass. The Commission has concluded that the increase in Community market shares would be small.

*Koipe and Tabacalera*

1.3.49. *Adopted on 28 July.* The decision concludes that an agreement regarding the management of Elosua SA concluded by Tabacalera SA and Koipe SA, which belongs to the Ferruzzi group, falls outside the scope of the Regulation.

*PepsiCo and General Mills*

1.3.50. *Adopted on 5 August.* The decision approves a transaction whereby the US-based corporations PepsiCo and General Mills intend to transfer their European snack-food operations to a newly created holding company. As the only products made by both parties are potato crisps and extruded products, and the two firms operate in different countries, the Commission here declares the transaction compatible with the common market.

*Rhône Poulenc and Snia*

1.3.51. *Adopted on 10 August.* The Commission here approves an agreement between Rhône Poulenc and Snia Fibre to create a joint venture to which they will transfer their nylon staple business (manufacture of carpet thread and fibre and of fibres for textile and industrial use). In the carpet sector the Commission took the view that the transaction would not create a dominant position, either individual or oligopolistic. In the other areas affected the new company's market share would be substantial, but the presence of powerful and dynamic competitors and the pressure of potential compe-

tion from producers of nylon staple for carpets will prevent the new firm from holding a dominant position.

*Péchiney and Viag*

1.3.52. *Adopted on 10 August.* The decision approves a plan under which Péchiney Electrometallurgie, a subsidiary of Péchiney, and SKW, a subsidiary of Viag, are to form a joint venture grouping together their activities in the cord wire sector. The Commission has concluded that the operation will not create a dominant position within the meaning of the Merger Control Regulation.

*Matra and Northern Telecom*

1.3.53. *Adopted on 10 August.* The decision approves an operation under which Matra and Northern Telecom would share control of Matra Communications. They also plan to set up joint ventures dealing with mobile telephony worldwide and public networks in France.

The Commission found the operation to be compatible with the common market because on the relevant product markets the parties' activities are in different geographical areas.

*BTR and Pirelli*

1.3.54. *Adopted on 17 August.* BTR plc is to acquire the automotive weatherseals, anti-vibration systems and automotive coolant hoses business of Pirelli SpA in Germany, France, Spain and the UK. In view of the active competition between suppliers and of the pressure exercised on prices by motor manufacturers in particular, the Commission has concluded that the proposed acquisition will not lead to the creation or reinforcement of a dominant position in the common market.

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

*Thyssen and Beltrame*

1.3.55. *Adopted on 9 July.* Thyssen Stahl AG and Acciaierie e Ferriere Vicentine Beltrame propose to set up a joint venture to manufacture billets and merchant steel, to be known as

Stahl- und Walzwerk Oberhausen GmbH. The Commission here finds that the transaction satisfies the tests of Article 66(2) of the ECSC Treaty.

## Application of the competition rules to government intervention

### *Shipbuilding aid*

#### Derogation from the seventh Directive

- **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, Bull. EC 12-1991, point 1.2.60

#### *Germany*

1.3.56. Council Directive 92/68/EEC amending Directive 90/684/EEC on aid to shipbuilding.

- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 155, 20.6.1992; SEC(92) 991; Bull. EC 5-1992, point 1.1.45

*Endorsed by the Economic and Social Committee on 1 July.* The Committee argued, however, that aid towards contracts concluded in the former German Democratic Republic between July 1990 and December 1993 must not affect trade between Member States; that the 9% aid ceiling which applied to other Community shipyards should be raised in order to reduce disparities in aid levels; and that the aid to shipyards in the former GDR should not be diverted to other shipyards through subcontracting.

*Endorsed by Parliament on 9 July,* subject to a number of amendments which relate in particular to the competitiveness of shipyards, the restriction of special transitional assistance to the territory of the new *Länder*, and the aid ceiling. Parliament asked that the cutback in shipbuilding capacity in the new *Länder* should amount to 55% rather than 40% of the capacity existing on 3 October 1990. Community shipyards which had been principally engaged in naval as opposed to merchant shipbuilding should also qualify for production aid.

OJ C 241, 21.9.1992

*Adopted by the Council on 20 July.* The amendment lays down the conditions under which the shipbuilding industry in the five new German *Länder* may be granted a derogation from the seventh Directive. The Council noted that, in response to the concerns expressed by certain Member States regarding the possible repercussions of these measures for competition, the Commission had confirmed its intention of carefully monitoring implementation of this derogation.

OJ L 219, 4.8.1992

### *Guidelines on State aid for small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs)*

1.3.57. Commission communication on the accelerated clearance of aid schemes for SMEs and of amendments to existing schemes.

#### □ **References:**

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

Notification of an aid scheme of minor importance: OJ C 40, 20.2.1990

*Adopted on 2 July.* This communication is intended to bring the notice concerning the notification of an aid scheme of minor importance into line with the notice concerning Community guidelines on State aid for SMEs. The definition of the enterprises which may be assisted under an aid scheme of minor importance is amended so as to correspond to the definition of an SME. The communication has been published in the Official Journal together with the notice on guidelines on aid for SMEs.

OJ C 213, 19.8.1992

### *Synthetic fibres aid code*

1.3.58. Commission notice on the extension of the code limiting aid to the synthetic fibres industry.

- **Reference:** Community system of control of aid to the synthetic fibres industry: Bull. EC 7/8-1977, point 1.5.3; last amended: OJ C 173, 8.7.1989; Bull. EC 3-1989, point 2.1.72

*Adopted on 2 July.* The Commission has embarked on a process of revising the aid rules, which should be completed in the coming

months. In view of the continued overcapacity in the industry, it considers that the code (which was to expire on 18 July 1992) should be extended until 31 December 1992.

### *State aid*

*1.3.59.* Third survey on State aid in the Community.

*Adopted on 31 July.* Publication of the third survey on State aid in the Community guarantees continuity of information and increases transparency in this area. This report, which covers the period 1986-90, essentially aims to give an overview of the volumes, trends, forms and objectives of State aid to enterprises, to describe the progress achieved in the handling of aid measures affecting competition, and to identify the areas towards which the Commission should direct its policy.

Two striking phenomena are highlighted: the persistently high level of State aid in general and the disparities between Member States. The overall amount of aid granted in the 12 Member States still reached ECU 89 billion on average for the period 1988-90, against ECU 92 billion over the period 1986-88. Nevertheless, the level of aid (expressed in ecus per employee) remains very low in the less-favoured Member States such as Portugal, Greece, Ireland and Spain compared to the level observed in more developed economies such as France, Germany, Italy, Belgium and Luxembourg.

The analysis then moves to the economic sectors concerned, the main ones being the manufacturing industry (40% of total aid), the processing of agricultural and fisheries products (13%), transport (29%), and coalmining (18%). It focuses on manufacturing, where the level of aid also remains high (ECU 36 million on average for the period 1986-90) and is concentrated in the four large economies (France, Germany, United Kingdom and Italy), in which 79% of total aid in the Community was granted in the period 1988-90, thereby exceeding the 75% level recorded for the period 1986-88. The disparities between the Member States in terms of the volume of aid, with lower levels of aid going to the poorer or peripheral

regions, run counter to the Commission's objective of cohesion.

The Commission will use the results of this report to strengthen its competition policy by limiting to what is strictly necessary any aid which distorts competition and impedes the achievement of a genuine internal market.

### **Decisions to raise no objection**

#### *Germany*

*1.3.60.* Commission decision on aid for the construction of a lignite power station in Saxony-Anhalt.

*Adopted on 22 July.* The DM 2.7 billion power station in question will receive a grant of DM 600 million. The Commission considers that the grant is justifiable on environmental grounds (reclamation of former lignite mining sites) and technological grounds (spin-offs of this advanced power station). It has also taken account of the German Government's undertaking to stop subsidizing lignite use in the future, which is consistent with the Community's energy policy in this field.

*1.3.61.* Commission decision on the 21st outline plan for the joint Federal Government/*Länder* scheme for improving regional economic structures.

*Adopted on 31 July.* The only amendments to the 20th plan are an increase in funds to aid investment in the mining areas of the North Rhine-Westphalia and the Saarland and in the Wilhelmshaven labour market area. Commission approval is valid only until 31 December 1993, after which the boundaries of areas eligible for German regional aid will have to be reviewed.

#### *Spain*

*1.3.62.* Commission decision on aid to Objective 1, 2 or 5b textile areas.

*Adopted on 15 July.* The Objective 1, 2 or 5b areas in question are those in which the textile industry accounts for at least 10% of industrial employment. The aid takes the form of grants for training, studies, research and development, design and quality, and the setting-up

of associations. In particular, the Commission observed that the aid to research and development complies with the Community framework, that the impact of the other aid on competition is limited, and that certain types of aid cannot be granted after 31 December 1993.

#### *France*

1.3.63. Commission decision on aid schemes for the film and audiovisual programmes industries.

*Adopted on 15 July.* The schemes in question are intended to subsidize the production of films and high-quality television programmes through the proceeds of a special levy on cinema admission tickets and on television station revenue. The Commission considers that the rules for granting the aid are consistent with Community legislation. One requirement is that the first broadcasting rights for any subsidized programme must be held by a French television station that has contributed to the levy; this is liable to slow down the integration of the Community's audiovisual production industry, and the Commission will monitor implementation here.

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

#### *Spain*

1.3.64. Commission decision on a loan guarantee granted to La Papelera Española.

*Adopted on 31 July.* The enterprise in question is a manufacturer of pulp and paper. The guarantee which the Basque Government proposes to grant is intended to cover loans totalling PTA 4 523 million. The Commission notes that the scheme under which this guarantee is being given is reserved for SMEs, whereas the enterprise in question is not an SME. It also considers that the aid is intended as a means of relaunching the enterprise's activities at a time when it is in difficulty, and has taken into consideration the fact that the Spanish authorities themselves believe that the restructuring plan should be amended. It has therefore decided to carry out a detailed inquiry. How-

ever, the Commission has accepted the guarantee for a period of six months, which will enable the enterprise and the Spanish authorities to present a new restructuring plan to be examined in the course of the inquiry.

1.3.65. Commission decision on a loan guarantee granted to Esmataciones San Ignacio SA (Esisa).

*Adopted on 31 July.* Esisa is a producer of cookware and gas bottles. The guarantee which the Basque Government proposes to grant is intended to cover the repayment of a PTA 1 billion credit line that will be available for nine years. This aid appears to be intended as a means of relaunching the enterprise's activities at a time when it is in difficulty; the restructuring plan submitted forecasts no profits for the next 10 years. The Commission has therefore decided to carry out a detailed inquiry, although it has accepted the guarantee for a period of six months, thereby enabling the enterprise to formalize and submit a new restructuring plan to be examined in the course of the inquiry.

#### *Italy*

1.3.66. Commission decision on a scheme to assist female employment.

*Adopted on 22 July.* The scheme in question involves the grant of aid for investment, advisory services and training to enterprises employing a majority of women and to organizations whose activities are principally geared to women. Although the promotion of female employment is an objective which the Commission encourages, aid granted here must comply with Community law, in particular with the rules on State aid. In the case in hand, the Commission notes that the scheme is available to all enterprises irrespective of their size or geographical location. Moreover, the level of aid is very high, and combination with other aid measures could produce aid intensities of up to 80%. Consequently, with the exception of the aid to training, the measures appear at first sight to be incompatible with the common market.

*Portugal*

1.3.67. Commission decision on the *contrepartida* scheme.

*Adopted on 31 July.* According to the information at the Commission's disposal, the scheme in question makes authorization for the establishment of a new bank or the opening of a new branch subject to the acquisition at above-market prices of loans made by nationalized banks. This system aims to raise funds to cover losses on loans recorded by certain Portuguese nationalized banks. The mechanism would seem to constitute aid, which the Portuguese authorities have not notified despite several reminders from the Commission.

*United Kingdom*

1.3.68. Commission decision on aid granted to SCA Aylesford.

*Adopted on 31 July.* Aylesford is a newsprint producer to which a UKL 20 million grant is to be awarded by way of assistance for exceptional projects; the net grant equivalent would be of 6.5%. The UK authorities have proposed that the aid be accepted since the project will contribute to environmental protection by using only recovered paper. The Commission feels that this appears to be insufficient justification given the distortion of competition that is likely to be caused and the fact that the project is not situated in an area eligible for regional aid.

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

*Spain*

1.3.69. Commission decision on aid to the Acenor steelworks.

□ **Reference:** Commission Decision No 3855/91/ECSC establishing Community rules for aid to the steel industry: OJ L 362, 31.12.1989; Bull. EC 11-1991, point 1.2.26

*Adopted on 15 July.* This decision relates to a PTA 1 billion loan granted to Acenor by Sidenor, a State-owned holding company, between October 1991 and January 1992, and

to Acenor's failure to repay instalments of capital and interest on previous loans made to it by Banco Exterior, which controls Acenor. On the basis of the information at its disposal the Commission considers that in view of the enterprise's financial situation these measures constitute operating aid incompatible with the aid rules. Complaints have been made to the Commission, and it has decided to conduct a detailed inquiry into these measures and to ask that the prices charged by Acenor in future be made consistent with market conditions.

*Italy*

1.3.70. Commission decision on financial contributions to Ilva SpA.

*Adopted on 8 July.* The decision relates to two capital increases planned by IRI and totalling LIT 650 billion. The Commission considers that IRI is not acting as a private investor of identical size would. It notes that even now Ilva cannot be quoted on the stock exchange and that the enterprise's financial forecasts have been extremely hazardous. The capital increases therefore constitute aid, which satisfies none of the tests for exemption under Articles 2 to 5 of Decision No 3855/91/ECSC.

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

*Germany*

1.3.71. Commission decision on Eureka project 226: laser research and technology.

□ **Reference:** Proceedings initiated: Bull. EC 12-1991, point 1.2.65

*Adopted on 31 July.* A detailed examination of the information supplied by the German authorities has led to the conclusion that the intensity of aid to the projects in question lies between 32 and 46%, which is consistent with the limit authorized for basic research. Moreover, Eureka 226 may be regarded as an important project of common European interest given its transnational nature and its importance in both qualitative and quantitative terms.



*Spain*

1.3.72. Commission decision on aid granted by the Region of Catalonia.

*Adopted on 22 July.* After carrying out an in-depth inquiry, and a very detailed examination of the information supplied by the Spanish Government, the Commission has decided that aid granted between 1988 and 1990 by the Region of Catalonia on the basis of the orders of 17 July 1989 and 19 June 1990 qualifies for exemption under Article 92(3)(c) of the Treaty.

*Greece*

1.3.73. Commission decision on aid to the fertilizer industry.

*Adopted on 31 July.* The Commission has concluded that a write-off of DR 97 billion owed by the Synel organization to the Greek Agricultural Bank constitutes aid which is compatible with the common market since it is a vital step in the process of liberalizing the market in fertilizers. This is because the aid is to be accompanied by a restructuring plan based on capacity reductions in the industry and by gradual liberalization measures including the abolition of Synel's monopoly on 1 May 1992.

*France*

1.3.74. Commission decision on aid to Bull.

*Adopted on 2 July.* The injection of FF 4 billion in capital by the State constitutes aid, because the rate of return on the investment would not be considered acceptable by an investor operating according to market-economy principles: the company has had mediocre financial results since 1983; when the decision to increase the capital was taken there was no guarantee that private capital would be found; the company is heavily indebted; and the expected rate of return is inadequate. The aid is nevertheless compatible with the common market, because it forms part of a radical restructuring plan which will involve a number of redundancies and losses of market share and is accompanied by the entry of two new partners into Bull's capital. R&D aid of FF 2.68 billion is also compatible, because it remains within all the ceilings laid down.

**Negative and partially negative final decisions under Article 93(3) of the EEC Treaty***Germany*

1.3.75. Commission decision on investment premiums and tax-free reserves to promote investment in West Berlin.

*Adopted on 31 July.* The Commission considers that the socioeconomic situation of West Berlin does not justify the creation of tax-free reserves, and that it warrants the granting of investment premiums with an intensity of 12% only in respect of investments completed before 1 January 1992, and with an intensity of 8% only in respect of investments completed before 1 January 1993. Any aid granted in the form of tax-free reserves or of investment premiums above these ceilings will have to be cancelled within two months.

1.3.76. Commission decision on aid to shipbuilding (purchase by the Chinese Ocean Shipping Company — Cosco).

□ **Reference:** Proceedings initiated: Bull. EC 11-1991, point 1.2.28

*Adopted on 31 July.* The Commission considers that the 25.35% aid for Cosco's purchase of three ships built by the Bremer Vulkan and Matthias Thesen shipyards is to be regarded not as development aid but rather as operating aid to the shipyards in question. Cosco is the fifth largest shipping company in the world, its financial situation is sound, and its activities are not linked to China's import and export trade. Such aid would therefore have no impact on China's development and would give rise to distortions of competition in both the shipbuilding and shipping sectors. The Commission considers that the loan granted for the construction of another ship in Kiel for a subsidiary of Cosco does not constitute development aid either, but that it is compatible with the seventh Directive.

**Decision to refer cases to the Court of Justice***Italy*

1.3.77. Commission decision to refer cases of failure to comply with Court judgments.

*Adopted on 31 July.* The cases concern Alfa Romeo, Lanerossi, Alumina and Comsal, none of which have yet repaid unlawful aid to the Italian State.

## Enterprise policy, industrial policy and services

### Enterprise policy

#### *Small business*

1.3.78. Annual conference of BC-Net.

- **Reference:** BC-Net activity report (experimental phase): COM(90) 476; Bull. EC 10-1990, point 1.3.106

*Held in Rome on 9 and 10 July.* The conference, which was opened by Mr Cardoso e Cunha, Member of the Commission, welcomed Israel, Turkey and Uruguay to the Business Cooperation Network. The membership of the network now comprises, in addition to those three countries, the Member States of the European Community, the EFTA member countries, Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Cyprus, Malta, Mexico, Poland and Tunisia. The subjects dealt with at the meeting included the strategy for initiating and managing cross-border partnerships, BC-Net as a focus for Community action to help businesses, and cross-border cooperation in the context of the single market.

### Industrial policy

#### *Industrial strategies*

#### **Steel**

1.3.79. Forward programme for steel for the second half of 1992.

- **Commission draft:** Bull. EC 6-1992, point 1.3.62
- **ECSC Consultative Committee opinion:** Bull. EC 6-1992, point 1.3.62

*Formally adopted by the Commission on 29 July.* The programme adopted takes into account recent trends and a number of comments made by the ECSC Consultative Committee, in particular with regard to prices.

### Telecommunications

1.3.80. Commission communication on the European telecommunications equipment industry (→point 1.3.89).

### Services

#### *Tourism*

1.3.81. Council Decision 92/421/EEC on a Community action plan to assist tourism.

- **Commission proposal:** COM(91) 97; Bull. EC 3-1991, point 1.2.52
- **Economic and Social Committee opinion:** OJ C 49, 24.2.1992; Bull. EC 12-1991, point 1.2.78
- **Parliament opinion:** OJ C 67, 16.3.1992; Bull. EC 1/2-1992, point 1.3.100
- **Amended Commission proposal:** OJ C 120, 12.5.1992; COM(92) 130; Bull. EC 4-1992, point 1.3.59
- **Council agreement:** Bull. EC 6-1992, point 1.3.56

*Formally adopted by the Council on 13 July.*  
OJ L 231, 13.8.1992

## Research and technology

### I

### Supplementary financing of the third framework programme

1.3.82. Proposal for a Council Decision concerning supplementary financing of the third

framework programme of Community activities in the field of research and technological development (1990-94).

□ **References:**

Council Decision 90/221/Euratom, EEC concerning the third framework programme of Community activities in the field of research and technological development (1990-94): OJ L 117, 8.5.1990; Bull. EC 4-1990, point 1.1.54

Commission communication 'Research after Maastricht: an assessment, a strategy': Bull. EC 4-1992, point 1.3.60; Supplement 2/92 — Bull. EC

Council conclusions on the communication 'Research after Maastricht: an assessment, a strategy': Bull. EC 4-1992, point 1.3.60

*Adopted by the Commission on 15 July.* The Commission proposed supplementary financing of ECU 1 600 million for the third framework programme in the field of research and technological development, taking the overall

amount from ECU 5 700 million to ECU 7 300 million, so as to avoid a drop in research appropriations in 1993 and 1994 (transitional years between the third and fourth framework programmes), bearing in mind the time it is likely to take to adopt the fourth framework programme under the co-decision-making procedure.

As the Commission took the view that some of the six activities under the third framework programme (information and communications technologies, industrial and materials technologies, life sciences and technologies, energy, and human capital and mobility) are more in need of supplementary financing than others, given their faster implementation rate, the proposed allocation of additional appropriations is not proportionate to the original overall budget for the programmes (see Table 1) but takes account of their progress.

OJ C 225, 1.9.1992; COM(92) 309

Table 1 — *Third R&TD framework programme: breakdown by programme of the proposed supplementary financing*

	<i>(million ECU)</i>		
	Decision 90/221/Euratom, EEC	Supplement	Total
<i>I — Enabling technologies</i>			
1. Information and communications technologies	2 221	625	2 846
• Information technologies	1 352	430	1 782
• Communications technologies	489	77	566
• Development of telematics systems of general interest	380	118	498
2. Industrial and materials technologies	888	281	1 169
• Industrial and materials technologies	748	281	1 029
• Measurement and testing	140	0	140
<i>II — Management of natural resources</i>			
3. Environment	518	136	654
• Environment	414	136	550

Table 1 (continued)

	<i>(million ECU)</i>		
	Decision 90/221/Euratom, EEC	Supplement	Total
• Marine sciences and technologies	104	0	104
4. Life sciences and technologies	741	148	889
• Biotechnology	164	55	219
• Agricultural and agro-industrial research	333	93	426
• Biomedical and health research	133	0	133
• Life sciences and technologies for developing countries	111	0	111
5. Energy	814	410	1 224
• Non-nuclear energies	157	180	337
• Nuclear fission safety	199	60	259
• Controlled nuclear fusion	458	170	628
<i>III — Management of intellectual resources</i>			
6. Human capital and mobility	518	0	518
• Human capital and mobility	518	0	518
Total	5 700	1 600	7 300

## Controlled thermonuclear fusion

1.3.83. Cooperation Agreement between the Community, the United States of America, Japan and Russia on engineering design activities for the International Thermonuclear Experimental Reactor (ITER).

**Reference:** Specific research and development programme in the field of controlled thermonuclear fusion (1990-94): Bull. EC 12-1991, point 1.2.80

**Recommendation for a Decision:** Bull. EC 9-1990, point 1.2.82

**Negotiating directives:** Bull. EC 11-1990, point 1.3.83

**Proposal for a Decision on the conclusion of the Agreement:** Bull. EC 3-1992, point 1.2.68

**Council Decisions approving the conclusion and on the conclusion of the Agreement:** Bull. EC 4-1992, point 1.3.71

*Agreement signed in Washington on 21 July.* This Agreement concerns engineering design activities covering six years relating to an experimental thermonuclear reactor intended to result in completion of a test facility design that would, if built, demonstrate the scientific and technological feasibility of fusion energy for peaceful purposes. The estimated cost of the engineering design and associated research and development is of the order of USD 1 billion. The United States, Japan, Russia and the Community will participate in the project, as will Sweden and Switzerland, via the Community, as a result of their involvement

in the Community's controlled thermonuclear fusion programme.

## II

### Life sciences and technologies

#### *Biomedical and health research*

1.3.84. Parliament resolution on brain research.

*Adopted on 10 July.* Parliament called on the Commission and the Council to establish a specific programme on brain research within the fourth framework programme entailing the creation of European institutes for coordinating research and a common medical databank, coordination of research carried out by the pharmaceutical industry, loans and subsidies for the purchase of laboratory equipment, encouragement of contacts with research centres in non-member countries, and an annual European prize for important achievements in neuro-science.

OJ C 241, 21.9.1992

### Promotion, accompanying and support measures and other activities

#### *Steel research*

1.3.85. Commission Decision on the granting of financial aid for steel research projects and steel pilot/demonstration projects.

- Commission draft:** Bull. EC 3-1992, point 1.2.62
- ECSC Consultative Committee opinion:** Bull. EC 4-1992, point 1.3.68
- Council assent:** Bull. EC 5-1992, point 1.1.63

*Adopted by the Commission on 2 July.*

Bull. EC 7/8-1992

## Telecommunications, information services and industry

## I

### Open network provision

- Reference:** Council Directive 90/387/EEC on the establishment of the internal market for telecommunications services through the implementation of open network provision: OJ L 192, 24.7.1990; Bull. EC 6-1990, point 1.3.96

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

*Approved by the Commission on 15 July.*

*Formally adopted by the Commission on 27 August.* The aim of the proposal is to apply to voice telephony the principles of open network provision as defined in Directive 90/387/EEC. The Commission proposes to:

- specify the rights of users in their dealings with telecommunications organizations and set targets for the provision of connections;
- open up the public telephone network infrastructure to providers of services and other telecommunications operators on a non-discriminatory basis;
- promote the provision of Community-wide telephone services, enabling in particular the same equipment to be used throughout the Community.

In view of the importance of voice telephony, the foremost telecommunications service, this proposal represents an important step towards the implementation of a single telecommunications market.

COM(92) 247

1.3.87. Proposal for a Council Directive on the mutual recognition of licences and other national authorizations to operate telecom-

munications services, including the establishment of a single Community telecommunications licence and the setting-up of a Community Telecommunications Committee (CTC).

*Adopted by the Commission on 15 July.* This proposal, provided for in Directive 90/387/EEC, aims to enable providers of telecommunications services to take full advantage of the single telecommunications market. The Commission considers that any service provider authorized and supervised by the competent authorities of a Member State should be allowed to offer the services covered by the authorization anywhere in the Community. It therefore proposes that any holder of a national licence be permitted to apply for recognition of that licence. This would be granted by the Commission in the form of a written notification known as the 'Single Community Telecommunications Licence', unless a Member State raised an objection, in which case a balanced conciliation procedure would be applied. Harmonized licensing conditions are proposed for certain categories of services. Lastly, the proposal provides for the establishment of a Community Telecommunications Committee to assist the Commission.

OJ C 248, 25.9.1992; COM(92) 254

## Telecommunications tariffs

1.3.88. Communication from the Commission on telecommunications tariffs in the Community.

- **Reference:** Green Paper on the development of the common market for telecommunications services and equipment: COM(88) 48; Bull. EC 2-1988, point 2.1.43

*Adopted by the Commission on 15 July.* In this communication the Commission, in accordance with the provisions of the Green Paper on the development of telecommunications services and equipment, assesses the extent to which the general principle that telecommunications tariffs should follow overall cost trends is being applied. It notes that major adjustments have been or are being made in the Community, but finds that surcharges continue to be applied to intra-Community cross-border

communications, which cost on average 2.5 to 3 times as much as national communications over a similar distance. Moreover, the price of a cross-border call often differs significantly, by as much as a factor of two, from the price in the opposite direction. The Commission also notes that reductions for night-time calls are smaller for international connections than for national ones.

The Commission also examines the role of international accounting rates and price capping.

SEC(92) 1050

## Telecommunications equipment industry

1.3.89. Commission communication on the European telecommunications equipment industry: the state of play, issues at stake and proposals for action.

### □ **References:**

Commission communication on the European electronics and information technology industry: Bull. EC 3-1991, point 1.2.50

Council resolution on electronics, information and communications technologies: Bull. EC 11-1991, point 1.2.33

Commission communication 'Research after Maastricht: an assessment, a strategy': Bull. EC 4-1992, point 1.3.60; Supplement 2/92 — Bull. EC

*Adopted by the Commission on 15 July.* This communication, coming in response to a request by the Council and supplementing the communication on the electronics and information technology industry, examines the ability of Community telecommunications equipment suppliers to compete, identifying their strengths as the wide range of products which are competitive in the main product segments and their weaknesses as the fragmentation of the Community market and the sector's dependence on component availability. The Commission lists four key objectives for sharpening the industry's competitive edge:

- the establishment of a real internal market and its continued liberalization;

support for research and technological development, particularly for priority technology projects as mentioned in the communication on research after Maastricht;

improvement of the industry's position in the terminal equipment sector;

a search for a level playing field for competition on the world market through multilateral (GATT) and bilateral negotiations, for example with Japan and the United States.

SEC(92) 1049

## II

### Telecommunications policy

**Reference:** Council resolution concerning trans-European networks: OJ C 27, 6.2.1990; Bull. EC 1/2-1990, point 1.1.32

*1.3.90.* Proposal for a Council Directive on common frequency bands to be designated for the coordinated introduction of the terrestrial flight telecommunications system (TFTS) in the Community.

*Adopted by the Commission on 22 July.* Purpose: to free the frequency bands needed for the coordinated introduction of the terrestrial flight telecommunications system (TFTS) so as to offer aircraft passengers access to a public telephone service.

OJ C 222, 29.8.1992; COM(92) 314

*1.3.91.* Proposal for a Council Directive on the frequency bands to be designated for the coordinated introduction of road transport telematic systems in the Community, including road information and route guidance systems.

*Adopted by the Commission on 27 July.* Purpose: to designate the frequency bands required for the introduction in the Community of telematic systems for road transport.

OJ C 221, 28.8.1992; COM(92) 341

*1.3.92.* Proposal for a Council resolution on the promotion of Europe-wide cooperation on the numbering of telecommunications services,

including the introduction of a European area code for telephony services with Europe-wide applications.

*Adopted by the Commission on 24 July.* Purpose: to promote long-term convergence of national telephone numbering systems in the Community with a view to their ultimate replacement by a single Community numbering system based on a one-digit country code similar to that currently in use in North America and, in the mean time, to arrange for the swift introduction of a European area code for use in parallel with Member States' existing country codes. The Commission proposes first to encourage the creation of a general framework for cooperation between Member States to promote these objectives — hence the use of a non-binding act (resolution).

COM(92) 344

## Transport

### I

#### Standards and technical specifications for air traffic management

*1.3.93.* Proposal for a Council Directive on the definition and use of compatible technical and operating specifications for the procurement of air traffic management equipment and systems.

**References:**

Parliament resolution on Community measures in the field of air transport safety: OJ C 281, 19.10.1987; Bull. EC 9-1987, point 2.4.13

Council resolution on problems related to air traffic system capacity: OJ C 189, 26.7.1989; Bull. EC 7/8-1989, point 2.1.205

Council Regulation (EEC) No 2407/92 on licensing of air carriers: OJ L 240, 24.8.1992 and point 1.3.98 of this Bulletin

Council Regulation (EEC) No 2409/92 on fares and rates for air services: OJ L 240, 24.8.1992 and point 1.3.98 of this Bulletin

Council Regulation (EEC) No 2408/92 on access for Community air carriers to intra-

Community air routes: OJ L 240, 24.8.1992 and point 1.3.98 of this Bulletin

*Adopted by the Commission on 22 July.* This proposal, which is part of the Community's air transport liberalization policy, is a back-up measure to increase the capacity of the air traffic control system while maintaining the existing high safety standards.

A number of factors combine to limit the capacity of the air traffic control system. These include the segmentation of air space, technical incompatibility of the different air traffic control equipment in use, the lack of technical cooperation between Eurocontrol — an intergovernmental body — and the European standardization bodies, and the saturation of some large airports.

The purpose of the proposal is to ensure in the short term that action by the Member States in the field of air traffic control in general, and technical harmonization in particular, is coordinated, primarily by making Eurocontrol standards compulsory for the Member States while aiming for the highest possible level of air safety.

The Commission will be assisted by an Advisory Committee in identifying the Eurocontrol technical specifications with which equipment will be required to comply in order to guarantee:

- automatic data transmission between air control centres;
- computer assisted execution of air traffic management tasks from 1996;
- harmonization of radar performance;
- optimization of the network of ATS routes and airspace structure, backed up by the widespread use of area navigation from 1994.

OJ C 244, 23.9.1992 and COM(92) 342

## II

### General policy

#### *Transport and environment*

1.3.94. Proposal for a Council Directive on the appointment and vocational qualification

of an officer for the prevention of the risks inherent in the carriage of dangerous goods in undertakings which transport such goods.

- Commission proposal:** OJ C 185, 17.7.1991; COM(91) 4; Bull. EC 6-1991, point 1.2.86
- Economic and Social Committee opinion:** OJ C 40, 17.2.1992; Bull. EC 11-1991, point 1.2.68
- Parliament opinion:** OJ C 150, 15.6.1992; Bull. EC 5-1992, point 1.1.172

*Amended proposal adopted by the Commission on 14 August.*

OJ C 233, 11.9.1992 and COM(92) 327

### Inland transport

#### *Road transport*

1.3.95. Council Regulation (EEC) No 2454/92 laying down the conditions under which non-resident carriers may operate national road passenger transport services within a Member State.

- Commission proposal:** OJ C 77, 24.3.1987; COM(87) 31; Bull. EC 2-1987, point 2.1.169
- Economic and Social Committee opinion:** OJ C 356, 31.12.1987; Bull. EC 11-1987, point 2.4.45
- Parliament opinion:** OJ C 94, 11.4.1988; Bull. EC 3-1988, point 2.1.186
- Amended Commission proposal:** OJ C 301, 26.11.1988; COM(88) 596; Bull. EC 10-1988, point 2.1.179
- Council agreement:** Bull. EC 6-1992, point 1.3.75

*Formally adopted by the Council on 23 July.*

OJ L 251, 29.8.1992

1.3.96. Parliament resolution on the consequences of the road blockades in France.

*Adopted by Parliament on 8 July.* Parliament deplored the severe inconvenience caused by these demonstrations to many sectors of the European economy, and called on the Commission to take the necessary measures to devise a European points-based driving licence.



It also called on the Commission to take urgent steps for the adoption of Community measures to:

- bring about a considerable improvement in compliance with current regulations concerning road safety and driving and rest times;
- regulate working hours;
- facilitate the adaptation of small and medium-sized enterprises to meet the requirements of the internal market.

OJ C 241, 21.9.1992

### *Road and inland waterway transport*

*1.3.97.* Proposal for a Council Regulation on the transfer of controls in the field of road and inland waterway transport to the Community's external frontiers.

- Commission proposal:** OJ C 103, 23.4.1992; COM(92) 105; Bull. EC 3-1992, point 1.2.80

*Economic and Social Committee opinion delivered on 1 July.* The Committee called on the Commission to examine the problems that arise when a Member State is required to carry out frontier controls on the basis of bilateral agreements to which it is not party.

### **Air transport**

*1.3.98.* Council Regulation (EEC) No 2407/92 on licensing of air carriers: Regulation (EEC) No 2408/92 on access for Community air carriers to intra-Community air routes: Regulation (EEC) No 2409/92 on fares and rates for air services.

- Commission proposals:** OJ C 258, 4.10.1991; COM(91) 275; Bull. EC 7/8-1991, point 1.2.102
- Parliament opinion:** OJ C 125, 18.5.1992; Bull. EC 4-1992, point 1.3.75
- Economic and Social Committee opinion:** OJ C 169, 6.7.1992; Bull. EC 4-1992, point 1.3.75
- Amended Commission proposals:** OJ C 206, 13.8.1992; COM(92) 274; Bull. EC 6-1992, point 1.3.77
- Council agreement:** Bull. EC 6-1992, point 1.3.77

*Formally adopted by the Council on 23 July.*

OJ L 240, 24.8.1992

### **International cooperation**

*1.3.99.* Agreements on the transit of goods between the Community and Switzerland and between the Community and Austria.

- Commission recommendation on the negotiations:** Bull. EC 9-1988, point 2.1.135
- Negotiating directives:** Bull. EC 12-1988, point 2.1.341
- Council agreement:** Bull. EC 10-1991, point 1.2.53
- Agreements initialled:** Bull. EC 12-1991, point 1.2.113
- Commission proposal on the conclusion of the Agreements:** COM(92) 107; Bull. EC 3-1992, point 1.2.82
- Council Decision on the signature of the Agreements:** Bull. EC 4-1992, point 1.3.76
- Signature of the Agreements:** Bull. EC 5-1992, point 1.2.1

*Amended proposal for a Council Decision concerning the conclusion of the Agreements adopted by the Commission on 29 July.* The purpose of this proposal is to set up a procedure for negotiations and the administrative agreements provided for in both Agreements.

COM(92) 350

*1.3.100.* Proposal for a Council Regulation on a system of distribution of rights of transit (ecopoints) for vehicles having a laden weight greater than 7.5 tonnes registered in a Member State transiting through the Republic of Austria.

- Reference:** bilateral agreement on transit between the Community and Austria: Bull. EC 5-1992, point 1.2.1

*Adopted by the Commission on 29 July.* The agreement provides for a system under which trips through Austria by lorries weighing more than 7.5 tonnes will cost a certain number of ecopoints calculated on the basis of their NO<sub>x</sub> emissions, the aim being to reduce the environmental damage caused by transit traffic. Every

year, Austria will make a number of points available to the Commission for distribution among the Member States. These points must be allocated to hauliers and carriers operating for hire or reward transiting through Austria.

The purpose of this proposal is to lay down a procedure for the distribution of ecopoints among the Member States on the basis of movements in 1991. Compensation may be granted to Member States that are particularly disadvantaged.

COM(92) 343

## Energy

### Community energy strategy

#### *Promotion of energy technology*

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

*1.3.101.* Commission Decision on the granting of financial support to projects for the promotion of energy technology (Thermie programme): projects with a total cost not exceeding ECU 100 000.

*Adopted on 22 July.* Purpose: to grant ECU 67 000 to two projects concerning renewable energy sources. A reserve list of one replacement project is provided for.

*1.3.102.* Commission Decision on the granting of financial support to projects for the promotion of energy technology (Thermie programme): projects with a total cost exceeding ECU 100 000 but not exceeding ECU 500 000.

*Adopted on 22 July.* Purpose: to grant ECU 2 million to 19 projects (5 concerning rational use of energy, 11 concerning renewable energy sources and 3 concerning oil and gas) which have first priority. A reserve list of 7 replacement projects is provided for.

*1.3.103.* Commission Decision on the granting of financial support to projects for the promotion of energy technology (Thermie programme): projects with a total cost exceeding ECU 500 000.

*Adopted on 22 July.* Purpose: to grant ECU 102 million to 124 projects (46 concerning rational use of energy, 48 concerning renewable energy sources, 2 concerning solid fuels and 28 concerning oil and gas) which have first priority. A reserve list of 36 replacement projects is provided for.

#### *Promotion of energy efficiency*

*1.3.104.* Proposal for a Directive on the indication by labelling and standard product information of the consumption of energy and other resources by household appliances.

- Commission proposal:** OJ C 235, 10.9.1991; COM(91) 285; Bull. EC 7/8-1991, point 1.2.121
- Economic and Social Committee opinion:** OJ C 49, 24.2.1992; Bull. EC 12-1991, point 1.2.121
- Parliament opinion (first reading):** OJ C 125, 18.5.1992; Bull. EC 4-1992, point 1.3.81
- Council common position:** Bull. EC 5-1992, point 1.1.81

*Endorsed by Parliament (second reading) on 8 July.* Parliament rejected the common position as the proposed advisory committee procedure had been replaced by a management committee procedure.

OJ C 241, 21.9.1992

### Individual sectors

#### *Solid fuels*

*1.3.105.* Commission Decision on the granting of financial aid to 130 technical coal research projects for 1992.

- Commission draft:** Bull. EC 3-1992, point 1.2.90
- ECSC Consultative Committee opinion:** Bull. EC 4-1992, point 1.3.83

- **Council assent:** Bull. EC 5-1992, point 1.1.85

*Adopted by the Commission on 1 July.*

## Electricity

*1.3.106.* Report on the progress on cooperation between public utilities and auto-producers of electricity.

- **Reference:** Council recommendation on the development of auto-production of electricity: OJ L 335, 7.12.1988; Bull. EC 11-1988, point 2.1.271

*Adopted by the Commission on 22 July.* In its report the Commission describes the progress made on the framework for cooperation governing electricity exchanges between public utilities and auto-producers, and concludes that there are a number of obstacles:

## Social dimension

### I

## Social dialogue

*1.3.107.* Social dialogue meeting.

- **References:**  
 Launch of social dialogue: Bull. EC 1-1985, point 2.4.19  
 Relaunch of social dialogue: Bull. EC 1-1989, points 1.2.1 to 1.2.7

*Held in Brussels on 3 July.* The meeting was chaired by Mr Delors, President of the Commission, and was attended by Ms V. Papan-dreou, Member of the Commission, and top-level representatives of the Union of Industrial and Employers' Confederations of Europe (Unice), the European Centre of Public Enterprises (CEEP) and the European Trade Union Confederation (ETUC).

In her opening speech, Ms Papan-dreou took stock of the social dialogue since the meeting of January 1989 and indicated how she saw the dialogue developing: on the one hand, it might

address a wider range of subjects, such as the environment, social exclusion and immigration, and on the other, it might become a valuable means of making more and more people aware of what the Community was doing.

In his speech, President Delors took a general look at the current situation of the European Community, which he said was characterized by the process of ratifying the Maastricht Treaty, prospects for enlargement, and the completion of the internal market. He took stock of work in the field of social cohesion and the linkage between it and economic convergence. He also mentioned the Community's work in the field of aid for problem-hit non-member countries.

He also dealt with the question of subsidiarity, describing the criteria for distinguishing between the various levels of decision-making, and giving a detailed analysis of a wide range of instances of shared responsibility.

In conclusion, President Delors reaffirmed the Commission's determination to work towards 'more competitiveness, more cooperation and more solidarity'.

The representatives of the ETUC, CEEP and Unice gave their approval to a joint opinion on vocational qualifications and certification which stresses the need to develop workforce skills in Europe, the transparency and geographical mobility of qualifications, the coordination of Commission activities in the field, and the consultation of the social partners at European level.

The social partners also adopted a joint statement on the future of the social dialogue, in which they expressed their satisfaction at the enhanced role of the social partners in defining and implementing the European social dimension enshrined in the Protocol and Agreement on Social Policy appended to the Maastricht Treaty. It was also decided that the current Steering Group and the *ad hoc* working party would be replaced by a Social Dialogue Committee with a view to implementing the new Community procedures for dialogue, consultation and negotiation provided for in the Agreement in accordance with the future Treaty.

The social partners also adopted a text on a renewed cooperative strategy for growth and employment, which would be based on the Community's internal growth dynamics, with a speedy reduction in interest rates, enhanced training and retraining measures, and investment in the environment with a view to creating jobs and improving living conditions in the Community.

## Employment in Europe

1.3.108. Commission report on employment in Europe in 1992.

□ **Previous report:** COM(91) 248; Bull. EC 7/8-1991, point 1.2.131

*Adopted by the Commission on 22 July.* The report describes the employment situation in the Community in 1992, pointing out that despite the creation of new jobs in the Community in the period 1985 to 1990, the unemployment situation is still worrying, with forecasts putting the unemployment rate at 10% in 1993. The decline in jobs in agriculture and industry has not been balanced by an increase in the number of jobs in services. The Commission has noted a greater concentration of jobs for women in health services, retailing and education. As regards the situation in Central and Eastern Europe, the Commission notes that there is likely to be an increase in the unemployment rate and probably a worsening in the economic situation, two factors which are likely to affect the European Community in the light of its trading links with these parts of Europe.

The Commission then goes on to analyse the various national systems of aid for the jobless, dividing them into two categories: schemes based on an insurance principle — relating benefits to earnings when in work — and schemes based on welfare principles, providing a minimum level of income. The overall cost of unemployment compensation systems varies greatly from country to country.

The final chapter of the report addresses the question of long-term unemployment, noting that 35% of people in this category have never had the opportunity to engage in any professional activity of any type. The information

available, thanks largely to the ERGO programme (the Community action programme for the long-term unemployed), prompts certain suggestions from the Commission as to how to combat the scourge of long-term unemployment: individual counselling for the long-term unemployed, better training geared to local job markets, temporary employment, and help to enable individuals to create their own jobs.

COM(92) 354

1.3.109. Parliament resolution on the European labour market after 1992.

*Adopted by Parliament on 8 July.* Parliament stressed the need to apply the principle of equality of opportunity for women, particularly in terms of full employment and a full family and social life, and advocated greater flexibility in working hours and the introduction of 'child-rearing wages'.

Regarding the situation of the elderly, Parliament called on the Commission to present a Directive with the aim of eliminating age discrimination in employment while respecting the right to a pension, and criticized the recruitment practices of the Community institutions with regard to placing maximum applicant ages on job advertisements.

Parliament also called for more extensive coordination of social security systems, and for the Community to tackle the very serious problem of long-term unemployment.

OJ C 241, 21.9.1992

## Social developments

1.3.110. Own-initiative Economic and Social Committee opinion on social developments in the Community in 1991.

□ **Reference:** Commission report on employment in Europe in 1991; COM(91) 248; Bull. EC 7/8-1991, point 1.2.131

*Adopted by the Economic and Social Committee on 2 July.* The Committee generally welcomed the results of the European Summit at Maastricht and the emergence, alongside the European Economic Community, of a social Community, but regretted the fact that only 11 of

the Member States had signed the Agreement on Social Policy annexed to the Treaty on European Union. In the face of rising unemployment, the Committee advocated a reorganization of working time and called for more energetic measures on the part of the Commission on training and specific help for ethnic minority groups and disabled workers. The Committee also drew the Commission's attention to the disastrous situation of women's employment. With a view to improving the overall job situation in the Community, the Committee was in favour of job-creating investment, developing training and devising a special programme for workers leaving agriculture.

The Committee pointed out that protection of the environment could in itself be a substantial source of jobs. It also expressed its concern regarding the future of the social dialogue.

**1.3.111.** Parliament resolution on the social dimension of the internal market.

- **Reference:** Proposal for a Council Directive concerning measures to encourage improvements in the safety and health of pregnant workers, women workers who have recently given birth and those who are breastfeeding: OJ C 281, 9.11.1990; COM(90) 406; Bull. EC 9-1990, point 1.2.53

*Adopted by Parliament on 8 July.* Parliament reaffirmed its commitment to the creation of a real social dimension, which it regarded as indispensable to the construction of Europe. It regretted the Council's non-adoption of the Commission proposal concerning the protection of pregnant women as amended by Parliament. Parliament also expressed its disquiet at the prospect of a two-speed Europe in the social field as a result of the United Kingdom's refusal to adopt the Treaty's new social chapter.

OJ C 241, 21.9.1992

## II

### Employment

#### *Free movement of workers*

**1.3.112.** Council Regulation (EEC) No 2434/92 amending Part II of Regulation

(EEC) No 1612/68 on freedom of movement for workers within the Community.

- **Reference:** Commission communication concerning its action programme relating to the implementation of the Community Charter of the Fundamental Social Rights of Workers: COM(89) 568; Bull. EC 11-1989, point 2.1.80
- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 254, 28.9.1991; COM(91) 316; Bull. EC 9-1991, point 1.2.57
- **Economic and Social Committee opinion:** OJ C 40, 17.2.1992; Bull. EC 11-1991, point 1.2.86
- **Parliament opinion (first reading):** OJ C 94, 13.4.1992; Bull. EC 3-1992, point 1.2.93
- **Amended Commission proposal:** OJ C 107, 28.4.1992; COM(92) 115; Bull. EC 3-1992, point 1.2.93
- **Council common position:** Bull. EC 4-1992, point 1.3.88

*Endorsed by Parliament (second reading) on 8 July.*

OJ C 241, 21.9.1992

*Formally adopted by the Council on 27 July.* The Regulation forms part of the Commission's action programme relating to the implementation of the Community Charter of the Fundamental Social Rights of Workers, its aim being to facilitate the mobility of workers within the Community, to improve the system for matching job applications and job vacancies on a Community scale (now known as 'Eures' instead of 'Sedoc' hitherto) and to maximize transparency of the labour market in the Community.

OJ L 245, 26.8.1992

### *Community Charter of Social Rights*

**1.3.113.** Own-initiative Economic and Social Committee opinion on the first report on the application of the Community Charter of the Fundamental Social Rights of Workers.

- **References:** Commission communication concerning its action programme relating to the implementation of the Community Charter of the Fundamental Social Rights of Workers: COM(89) 568; Bull. EC 11-1989, point 2.1.80

Commission report: COM(91) 511; Bull. EC 12-1991, point 1.2.134

*Adopted by the Economic and Social Committee on 2 July.* The Committee gave a generally favourable welcome to the first Commission report, but expressed its dissatisfaction at the slowness with which the Council was adopting proposals arising from the Social Charter.

## European Social Fund and other structural measures

1.3.114. Structural measures are now dealt with under the heading 'Economic and social cohesion'.

## Social security

### *Convergence of social protection objectives and policies*

1.3.115. Council Recommendation 92/442/EEC on the convergence of social protection objectives and policies.

- Commission proposal:** OJ C 194, 25.7.1991; COM(91) 228; Bull. EC 6-1991, point 1.2.101
- Economic and Social Committee opinion:** OJ C 40, 17.2.1992; Bull. EC 11-1991, point 1.2.89
- Parliament opinion:** OJ C 67, 16.3.1992; Bull. EC 1/2-1992, point 1.3.123
- Council agreement:** Bull. EC 6-1992, point 1.3.99

*Formally adopted by the Council on 27 July.*

OJ L 245, 26.8.1992

### *Social security for migrant workers*

1.3.116. Proposal for a Council Regulation amending Regulation (EEC) No 1408/71 on the application of social security schemes to employed persons, to self-employed persons and to members of their families moving within the Community and Regulation (EEC) No 574/72 laying down the procedure for implementing Regulation (EEC) No 1408/71.

- Regulations to be amended:**
  - Council Regulation (EEC) No 1408/71: OJ L 149, 5.7.1971
  - Council Regulation (EEC) No 574/72: OJ L 74, 27.3.1972

*Adopted by the Commission on 31 July.* The proposal provides for various amendments designed to take account of changes in Member States' national legislation.

OJ C 251, 28.9.1992; COM(92) 315

## Working conditions

### *Employee participation in profits*

1.3.117. Council Recommendation 92/443/EEC concerning the promotion of employee participation in profits and enterprise results (including equity participation).

- Commission proposal:** OJ C 245, 20.9.1991; COM(91) 259; Bull. EC 7/8-1991, point 1.2.127
- Economic and Social Committee opinion:** OJ C 98, 21.4.1992; Bull. EC 1/2-1992, point 1.3.126
- Parliament opinion:** OJ C 125, 18.5.1992; Bull. EC 4-1992, point 1.3.90
- Amended Commission proposal:** OJ C 140, 3.6.1992; COM(92) 193; Bull. EC 5-1992, point 1.1.92
- Council agreement:** Bull. EC 6-1992, point 1.3.100

*Formally adopted by the Council on 27 July.*

OJ L 245, 26.8.1992

### *Measures for ECSC industry workers*

1.3.118. Commission financing decision concerning the granting of aid for research projects under the fifth research programme 'Technical control of nuisances and pollution at the place of work and in the environment of iron and steel works'.

- Reference:** Memorandum concerning the establishment of a fifth research programme on the technical control of nuisances and pollution at the place of work and in the environment of iron and steel works: OJ C 338, 31.12.1985; Bull. EC 6-1985, point 2.1.175

*Adopted by the Commission on 9 July.* Purpose: To grant ECU 725 000 for three research projects concerned with atmospheric pollution at the place of work, in works and in the environment, freshwater and saltwater pollution, and waste.

1.3.119. Commission financing decision concerning the granting of ECSC readaptation aid.

*Adopted by the Commission on 23 July.* Purpose: To grant a total amount of ECU 49.8 million for 32 652 steelworkers in Germany, France (iron-ore mines), Italy, Portugal and the United Kingdom, and for the coalmining industry in Belgium, Spain, Portugal and the United Kingdom.

1.3.120. Commission financing decision concerning the 11th ECSC low-cost housing programme (1989-92).

*Adopted by the Commission on 31 July.* Purpose: To include the new German *Länder* by granting an additional ECU 6 million for 1992.

1.3.121. Commission financing decision concerning ECSC readaptation aid in Spain.

*Adopted by the Commission on 31 July.* Purpose: To grant a total amount of ECU 0.4 million for 159 workers in the Spanish coalmining industry.

## Health and safety at work

1.3.122. Proposal for a Council Directive concerning the minimum requirements for improving the safety and health protection of workers in the mineral-extracting industries through drilling (11th individual Directive within the meaning of Directive 89/391/EEC).

- Commission proposal:** OJ C 32, 7.2.1991; COM(90) 663; Bull. EC 12-1990, point 1.3.103
- Economic and Social Committee opinion:** OJ C 191, 22.7.1991; Bull. EC 5-1991, point 1.2.86
- Parliament opinion (first reading):** OJ C 280, 28.10.1991; Bull. EC 10-1991, point 1.2.85

- Amended Commission proposal:** OJ C 46, 20.2.1992; COM(91) 493; Bull. EC 12-1991, point 1.2.145
- Council common position:** Bull. EC 4-1992, point 1.3.92

*Endorsed by Parliament (second reading) on 8 July,* subject to certain amendments relating essentially to emergency techniques.

OJ C 241, 21.9.1992

*Re-examined proposal adopted by the Commission on 7 August.*

COM(92) 366

1.3.123. Proposal for a Council Directive concerning the minimum safety and health requirements for work on board fishing vessels (10th individual Directive within the meaning of Directive 89/391/EEC).

- Commission proposal:** OJ C 337, 31.12.1991; COM(91) 446; 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

*Endorsed by Parliament (first reading) on 8 July,* subject to amendments relating to prevention and inspection measures.

OJ C 241, 21.9.1992

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

- Reference:** Council Directive 90/679/EEC (seventh individual Directive within the meaning of Article 16(1) of Directive 89/391/EEC); OJ L 374, 31.12.1990; Bull. EC 11-1990, point 1.3.50

*Adopted by the Commission on 15 July.* The proposal sets out to implement Directive 90/679/EEC, providing for the classification of biological agents into four infection risk groups.

OJ C 217, 24.8.1992; COM(92) 261

1.3.125. Proposal for a Council Directive laying down the basic standards for the health protection of the general public and workers against the dangers of ionizing radiation (→point 1.3.159).

## Solidarity

### *Social integration of the disabled*

1.3.126. Commission report on the Helios I programme (1988-91).

- **Reference:** Council Decision 88/231/EEC of 18 April 1988 establishing a second Community action programme to promote economic integration, social integration and an independent way of life for disabled people (Helios): OJ L 104, 23.4.1988; Bull. EC 4-1988, point 2.1.92

*Adopted by the Commission on 6 July.* The Commission's report recalls the objectives of the Helios programme, i.e. to devise a Community approach based on innovative experience in the Member States in terms of training, vocational rehabilitation, economic integration, social integration and independent living for the disabled.

The Commission points out that, while the programme has made a contribution towards creating the necessary conditions for the integration of disabled persons, its effectiveness and general coherence could none the less be improved by extending the scope to other fields such as integration in education systems, support for elderly disabled people and accessibility of employment.

SEC(92) 1206

## Education, vocational training and youth

### Continuing training

1.3.127. Proposal for a Council Decision concerning the adoption of an action plan for the exchange between Member State administrations of national officials who are engaged in the implementation of Community legislation required to build the single market.

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

- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 299, 20.11.1991; COM(91) 408; Bull. EC 10-1991, point 1.2.6

- **Economic and Social Committee opinion:** OJ C 98, 21.4.1992; Bull. EC 1/2-1992, point 1.3.136

- **Parliament opinion:** OJ C 94, 13.4.1992; Bull. EC 3-1992, point 1.2.100

- **Amended Commission proposal:** OJ C 92, 11.4.1992; COM(92) 113; Bull. EC 3-1992, point 1.2.100

- **Council common position:** Bull. EC 5-1992, point 1.1.99

*Parliament opinion (second reading) delivered on 8 July.*

OJ C 241, 21.9.1992

*Re-examined proposal adopted by the Commission on 18 August.*

COM(92) 379

1.3.128. Commission report on the Comett II programme (interim evaluation report, 1990-92).

- **Reference:** Council Decision 89/27/EEC adopting the second phase of the programme on cooperation between universities and industry regarding training in the field of technology (Comett II): OJ L 13, 17.1.1989; Bull. EC 12-1988, point 2.1.159

*Adopted by the Commission on 7 July.* The report is an initial review of activities undertaken under the Comett II programme, which is now midway through its second phase.

During the period under consideration, Comett II set up 207 university/enterprise training partnerships with a view to forging links between industry and higher education.

More than 15 000 transnational student exchanges and more than 300 staff exchanges were organized, bringing the number of exchange schemes funded by Comett II to four



times that recorded in the entire first phase of the programme.

Comett II also enabled 300 000 people in Europe to undergo training thanks to upwards of 4 000 training courses and 2 000 training materials.

So far, something like 10 000 enterprises, 2 400 universities and higher education institutions and 4 100 other Community and EFTA organizations have taken part in Comett II.

SEC(92) 1300

*1.3.129.* Commission report on the Comett programme (report of 1991 activities).

- **Reference:** Council Decision 89/27/EEC adopting the second phase of the programme on cooperation between universities and industry regarding training in the field of technology (Comett II): OJ L 13, 17.1.1989; Bull. EC 12-1988, point 2.1.159

*Adopted by the Commission on 7 July.* The report sets out the results achieved by the Comett II programme in its second operational year; the programme is aimed at reinforcing training in technology (particularly advanced technology), the development of highly skilled human resources and the competitiveness of European industry.

Of the 414 projects submitted by university/enterprise training partnerships in 1991, 393 were selected for Comett funding. These projects provided grants for 5 073 transnational student exchanges and some 125 transnational secondments of university and industry personnel; more than 725 training courses, involving 1 299 training sessions, were organized. In addition, there were the joint training courses and the pilot projects accepted in 1990, designed to be operational for three years at least. Consequently, more than 1 000 courses were supported by Comett in 1991, with more than 20 000 persons receiving training in advanced technologies.

In the year under review, a series of 'positive actions' were launched, covering national or sectoral studies, promotion measures, university/enterprise training partnerships, student

placements, actions for the promotion of industrial participation, and sectoral activities.

SEC(92) 1299

## Youth

*1.3.130.* Commission report on the 'Youth for Europe' programme (1991 annual report).

- **Reference:** Council Decision No 88/348/EEC establishing a 'Youth for Europe' programme to promote youth exchanges in the Community: OJ L 158, 25.6.1988; Bull. EC 6-1988, point 2.1.143

*Adopted by the Commission on 2 July.* In its report, the Commission analyses the main results achieved in the last year of the first phase of the programme.

It underlines the important part played by the national agencies responsible for promoting, coordinating and cofinancing projects and accompanying measures.

It estimates that some 80 000 young people were able to take part in youth exchange projects, most of the participants being young people undergoing vocational training and young people at work or seeking employment. The short study visit scheme was mainly helpful in giving youth workers the chance to prepare exchange visits.

The Commission's report concludes by analysing the second phase, where the accent will be even more systematically placed on the participation of disadvantaged young people.

SEC(92) 1262

## Economic and social cohesion: structural measures

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

#### *Cohesion Fund*

*1.3.131.* Proposal for a Regulation establishing a Cohesion Fund (→point 1.2.1).

*Europe 2000*

1.3.132. Europe 2000 — outlook for the development of the Community's territory.

□ **Reference:** Commission communication: COM(91) 452; Bull. EC 10-1991, point 1.2.92

*Endorsed by the Economic and Social Committee on 2 July.* The Economic and Social Committee believed, however, that there should be broad discussion of the role to be given to the Community in respect of land planning, with due regard to the principle of subsidiarity, and asked the Commission to start evaluating the links between land-planning policies at European, national and regional levels.

The Committee wished the Commission to specify what concrete measures should be taken, given that land planning implies flexibility in other policies such as transport policy.

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

1.3.133. Commission decision: see Table 2.

Table 2 — *Financing under Objective 1*

<i>(million ECU)</i>		
Country/region	Fund	Total assistance
<i>Greece</i>		
Increasing business competitiveness	ERDF/ESF	280.93
Tourism	ERDF/ESF	71.07
<i>Spain</i>		
Canaries: maritime park	ERDF	7.78
Asturias	ERDF	12.38
Toledo, Castile-La Mancha	ERDF	7.78
<i>Italy</i>		
Sardinia: global grant	ERDF	7.6
<i>Portugal</i>		
Modernization of the administration	ERDF/ESF	11
Drought	EAGGF	51

*Declining industrial areas*

1.3.134. Commission decision: see Table 3.

Table 3 — *Financing under Objective 2*

<i>(million ECU)</i>		
Country/region	Fund	Total assistance
<i>Spain</i>		
Navarre	ERDF/ESF	25.33
Basque Country	ESF	44.9
Rioja	ESF	2.5
Aragon	ESF	13.3
Madrid	ESF	13.9
Cantabria	ESF	8.6
<i>France</i>		
Midi-Pyrénées	ERDF/ESF	3.71
<i>United Kingdom</i>		
Operational programmes:		
Fife	ERDF	13.72
Central region	ERDF	12.25
East Midlands	ERDF	34.70
Hull-Grimsby-Goole	ERDF	23.90
Mid-Yorkshire	ERDF	20
Mersey Basin	ERDF/ESF	92.29
Merseyside	ERDF/ESF	114.94
Manchester-Trafford-Salford	ERDF/ESF	79.07
Lothian	ERDF	11.76

*Occupational integration of young people*

1.3.135. Commission decision: see Table 4.

Table 4 — *Financing under Objective 4*

<i>(million ECU)</i>		
Country	Fund	Total assistance
<i>Germany</i>	ESF	0.6

*Adjustment of agricultural structures*

1.3.136. Commission decisions: see Table 5.

Table 5 — *Financing under Objective 5a*

<i>(million ECU)</i>		
Country/region	Fund	Total assistance
<i>Denmark</i>	EAGGF	4.4
<i>Greece</i>	EAGGF	28.8
	EAGGF	22.5
<i>Spain</i>	EAGGF	10.5
	EAGGF	14.8
<i>Ireland</i>	EAGGF	7.2
<i>Netherlands</i>	EAGGF	0.5
<i>Portugal</i>	EAGGF	9.3
	EAGGF	21.4
<i>United Kingdom</i>	EAGGF	7.8
	EAGGF	3.7

*Development of rural areas*

1.3.137. Commission decisions: see Table 6.

*Fisheries structures*

1.3.138. Proposal for a Council Regulation amending for the second time Regulation (EEC) No 4028/86 on Community measures to improve and adapt structures in the fisheries and aquaculture sector.

**Regulation to be amended:** Council Regulation (EEC) No 4028/86 (OJ L 376, 31.12.1986; Bull. EC 12-1986, point 2.1.285), as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 3944/90: OJ L 380, 31.12.1990; Bull. EC 12-1990, point 1.3.249

Table 6 — *Financing under Objective 5b*

<i>(million ECU)</i>		
Country/region	Fund	Total assistance
<i>France</i> Development of the Charente-Maritime marshlands	EAGGF	8.25
<i>United Kingdom</i> Development of the Highlands and Islands in Scotland	ERDF	11.8
Development of Devon and Cornwall	ERDF/ESF	34

**Commission proposal:** OJ C 127, 19.5.1992; COM(92) 155; Bull. EC 4-1992, point 1.3.105

*Endorsed by the Economic and Social Committee on 1 July.*

*Endorsed by Parliament on 10 July.*

OJ C 241, 21.9.1992

1.3.139. Commission decisions: see Table 7.

Table 7 — *Financing of fisheries structures*

<i>(million ECU)</i>	
Purpose	Amount
22 projects to equip fishing ports	5
Processing and marketing of fishery and aquaculture products (United Kingdom)	9.5
Four projects on the conservation and management of fishery resources	0.3

*Community initiatives*

1.3.140. Commission decisions: see Table 8.

Table 8 — *Financing of Community initiatives*

<i>(million ECU)</i>			
Community initiative	Country/region	Fund	Total assistance
Stride	Italy	ERDF/ESF	5.34
	Luxembourg	ERDF/ESF	2.05
Interreg	Belgium/France/Luxembourg: European development pole	ERDF/ESF	19.37
	Germany/France: Lorraine, Saarland, Rhineland-Palatinate	ERDF	9.83
	Spain/France	EAGGF/ERDF/ESF	31.2

1.3.141. Commission decision relating to a Euroqualification training programme.

*Adopted on 4 August.* The Commission decided to provide a global grant from the ESF of ECU 68 million for the innovatory Euroqualification programme. This is a transnational Community training programme, which aims to develop new vocational qualifications in some

50 professions, administered by a non-profit-making organization in which the Member States participate to ensure monitoring and inspection.

#### *Other financial assistance*

1.3.142. Commission decisions: see Table 9.

Table 9 — *Other financial assistance*

<i>(million ECU)</i>			
Type	Country/purpose	Fund	Total assistance
Studies	<i>Spain</i>		
	The effects of the single market	ERDF	0.28
	Identification of public capital in the Objective 1 regions	ERDF	0.11
	Setting up of a computer system	ERDF	0.30
	European forum on green tourism	ERDF	0.04
	<i>France</i>		
	Local development methodology	ERDF	1.06
<i>Italy</i>			
Europartenariat	ERDF	0.80	
<i>United Kingdom</i>			
Measures	ERDF	0.03	
Pilot projects	<i>France</i>		
	Toulouse	ERDF	3.60
	Montpellier	ERDF	6.15
	Bordeaux	ERDF	0.25

<i>(million ECU)</i>			
Type	Country/region	Fund	Total assistance
	<i>Italy</i> Venice	ERDF	4.0
	<i>Portugal</i> Product promotion	ERDF	3.89
Perifra (peripheral regions and destabilized activities)	<i>Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Greece, Spain, France, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Portugal, United Kingdom</i>		50

## Measures for the most remote regions

1.3.143. Commission decision: see Table 10.

Table 10 — *Financing under the Poseima programme*

<i>(million ECU)</i>	
Country/purpose	Total amount
<i>Madeira and Azores</i>	
Oil supply	5
Fisheries sector	8.04
<i>Madeira</i>	
Improvement of banana marketing structures	5.2
<i>Azores</i>	
New structural measures	2
<i>Canaries</i>	
Fisheries sector	6.2

## Environment

### I

### Packaging and packaging waste

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

#### □ References:

Council resolution on a Community strategy for waste management: OJ C 122, 18.5.1990; Bull. EC 5-1990, point 1.2.119

Council Directive 75/442/EEC on waste: OJ L 194, 25.7.1975, as last amended by Directive 91/156/EEC: OJ L 78, 26.3.1991; Bull. EC 3-1991, point 1.2.167

Council Directive 91/689/EEC on hazardous waste: OJ L 377, 31.12.1991; Bull. EC 12-1991, point 1.2.304

Council Directive 85/339/EEC on containers of liquids for human consumption: OJ L 176, 6.7.1985; Bull. EC 6-1985, point 2.1.93

*Adopted by the Commission on 15 July.* This proposal, which is part of the Community strategy for waste management outlined by the Council in its resolution of 7 May 1990, defines the essential requirements to be met by packaging in terms of composition and suitability for reuse and recovery.

It is estimated that 50 million tonnes of packaging waste are produced in the Community every year (25 million tonnes from households, 15 million tonnes from the service sector, and 10 million tonnes from industry), of which only 9 million tonnes, an average of 18%, are recycled, with the proportion varying widely from one Member State to another and depending on the materials.

Until recently in most Member States only beverage containers and the like were covered by environmental regulations. They are also covered by Council Directive 85/339/EEC, implementation of which has been disappointing in view of the variety of different approaches adopted by the Member States. In

addition, given that this type of packaging accounts for only a small proportion (5%) of domestic waste and that there is a worldwide solid waste disposal crisis, a sector-by-sector or one-sided approach is no longer appropriate, and a comprehensive approach for dealing with packaging and packaging waste is needed instead.

The aim of the proposal is to reduce the adverse impact of packaging on the environment (by recovering or recycling most packaging) while contributing to the completion and smooth functioning of the internal market (by ensuring freedom of movement for packaging meeting the essential requirements laid down in the proposed Directive).

The proposal applies to packaging of all types, whether domestic or industrial. It sets the Member States precise targets to be met within 10 years of adoption of the Directive, namely:

- recovery (recycling, composting, regeneration, energy recovery) of 90% of packaging waste;
- recycling (including composting and regeneration) of 60% of all the raw materials in packaging waste. Some Member States have already achieved the 60% target for certain materials.

Besides having to comply with the provisions of the Directive, packaging waste regarded as hazardous will, where appropriate, be subject to specific management schemes, as provided for in the Directive on hazardous waste.

To keep track of the progress made towards achieving the targets, Member States will establish management systems and set up a harmonized system of databases.

The proposal also provides for measures relating to the provision of information for consumers, to instruct them how to dispose of their used packaging, and for collectors of waste, to tell them which materials have been used and thereby facilitate collection, sorting and recycling.

An Advisory Committee of representatives of the Member States will assist the Commission in adapting the provisions of the future Directive to scientific and technical progress.

COM(92) 278

## II

### General

#### *Fifth environment programme*

*1.3.145.* Proposal for a Council resolution on a Community programme of policy and action in relation to the environment and sustainable development.

- Reference:** 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
- Commission proposal:** COM(92) 23; Bull. EC 3-1992, point 1.2.115.

*Endorsed by the Economic and Social Committee on 1 July.* The Committee indicated that it would be a good idea to extend the programme to cover the EFTA countries, regretted the absence of a cost-benefit assessment, and asked for the results of the Rio Conference to be taken into account when the programme is implemented.

#### *European Environment Agency*

*1.3.146.* Parliament resolution on the failure to decide a seat for the European Environment Agency.

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

*Adopted by Parliament on 10 July.* Parliament affirmed that it was absolutely essential that an immediate decision be reached on establishing the European Environment Agency. It decided to consider, in cooperation with the Commission, the possibility of proposing a provisional location for the Agency to enable it to commence work as soon as possible.

Parliament reserved the right to reallocate the appropriations earmarked for the Agency in the 1992 budget if its seat has not been decided by 1 September 1992.

OJ C 241, 21.9.1992

## *International cooperation*

### **United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (Unced)**

*1.3.147.* Parliament resolution on the outcome of Unced.

**References:**

Parliament resolution on European Community participation in Unced: OJ C 67, 16.3.1992; Bull. EC 1/2-1992, point 1.3.154

Parliament resolution on Unced: OJ C 150, 15.6.1992; Bull. EC 5-1992, point 1.1.121

*Adopted by Parliament on 8 July.* Parliament welcomed the adoption by Unced of the Conventions on climate change and biodiversity, Agenda 21 and the Rio Declaration, but took the view that the Conference had proved unequal to the task set for it of solving the problem of unsustainable development in the North and the South and the global ecological crisis.

It called on the Member States to ratify the Conventions on biodiversity and climate change as speedily as possible.

Parliament also called on the Commission, the Council and the Member States to launch several initiatives to ensure the implementation of the agreements adopted in Rio and strengthen the commitments arising from the Conference.

It supported the work of the Global Environment Facility, but regretted that no decision had been taken to increase the funds available to it. In this connection, it called on the Commission to propose a budgetary contribution from the Community to the Facility.

It noted that negotiations on a convention on forests were not ruled out, and welcomed the decision to open negotiations on a convention on desertification.

OJ C 241, 21.9.1992

### **Industry and environment, and civil protection**

#### *Environmental control of products, industrial plants and biotechnology*

*1.3.148.* Council Regulation (EEC) No 2455/92 concerning the export and import of certain dangerous chemicals.

**Regulation replaced:** Council Regulation (EEC) No 1734/88: OJ L 155, 22.6.1988; Bull. EC 6-1988, point 2.1.187

**Commission proposal:** OJ C 17, 25.1.1991; COM(90) 591; Bull. EC 12-1990, point 1.3.146

**Economic and Social Committee opinion:** OJ C 191, 22.7.1991; Bull. EC 5-1991, point 1.2.152

**Parliament opinion:** OJ C 305, 25.11.1991; Bull. EC 10-1991, point 1.2.183

**Amended Commission proposal:** OJ C 6, 10.1.1992; COM(91) 468; Bull. EC 12-1991, point 1.2.293

**Council agreement:** Bull. EC 12-1991, point 1.2.293

*Formally adopted by the Council on 23 July.*

OJ L 251, 29.8.1992

*1.3.149.* Proposal for a Regulation on the evaluation and the control of the environmental risks of existing chemicals.

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

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

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

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

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

*Common position formally adopted by the Council on 23 July.*

### **Environmental quality and natural resources**

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

*1.3.150.* Council Decision on the signature of the Convention on the Protection of the Oder.

**Commission recommendation for a Decision on the negotiations:** Bull. EC 5-1991, point 1.2.157

**Negotiating directives:** Bull. EC 7/8-1991, point 1.2.278

*Adopted by the Council on 23 July.*

1.3.151. Proposal for a Council Decision concerning the approval of the Additional Protocol to the Convention on the International Commission for the Protection of the Elbe.

□ **Commission proposal:** COM(92) 212; Bull. EC 5-1992, point 1.1.130

*Endorsed by the Economic and Social Committee on 1 July.*

1.3.152. Proposal for a Council Decision approving certain amendments to the Agreement for Cooperation in Dealing with Pollution of the North Sea by Oil and other Harmful Substances, as signed in Bonn on 13 September 1983.

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

*Endorsed by the Economic and Social Committee on 1 July.* However, the Committee suggested that the implementation of the Bonn Agreement should be speeded up and that oil and shipping companies should be involved.

1.3.153. Convention on the Protection of the Marine Environment of the North-East Atlantic.

□ **Reference:** Paris Convention for the Prevention of Marine Pollution from Land-based Sources: OJ L 194, 25.5.1975

*Decision on the negotiations adopted by the Council on 13 July.* The purpose of the negotiations is the revision of the Paris Convention for the Prevention of Marine Pollution from Land-based Sources and the Oslo Convention for the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping from Ships and Aircraft.

*Proposal concerning signature adopted by the Commission on 22 July.*

COM(92) 322

1.3.154. Council Decision on negotiations for the conclusion of a Convention on the Protection and Use of the Danube.

*Adopted on 13 July.*

### *Protection of nature, environment and agriculture*

1.3.155. Commission communication to the Council concerning the conservation of whales

and recommendation for a Council Decision authorizing the Commission to negotiate Community accession to the International Convention on the Regulation of Whaling (→ point 1.3.223).

1.3.156. Parliament resolution on whaling in Norway (→ point 1.3.224).

### *Urban environment, quality and noise*

1.3.157. 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 1' Directive).

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

*Adopted by the Commission on 30 July.* Volatile organic compounds (VOCs) are among the precursors of photochemical oxidants such as ozone. Directive 91/441/EEC was the first step to control fuel evaporation losses. This proposal represents a further step in the strategy to reduce VOC emissions and aims to bring about a 90% reduction in VOC emissions caused by the storage and distribution of petrol in the Community over a period of 10 years. The emissions in question are estimated at 500 000 tonnes a year.

It provides for the gradual adaptation of existing installations to limit emissions when petrol is poured into the receiving tank (by recovering the air containing VOC vapours) and emissions arising from evaporation during storage in above-ground tanks.

OJ C 277, 3.9.1992; COM(92) 277

1.3.158. Proposal for a Council Directive on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to the sulphur content of gasoil.

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



- Economic and Social Committee opinion:** OJ C 14, 20.1.1992; Bull. EC 10-1991, point 1.2.181
- Parliament opinion:** OJ C 94, 13.4.1992; Bull. EC 3-1992, point 1.2.119
- Amended Commission proposal:** OJ C 120, 12.5.1992; COM(92) 119; Bull. EC 3-1992, point 1.2.119
- Council agreement on a common position:** Bull. EC 3-1992, point 1.2.119

*Common position formally adopted by the Council on 13 July.*

## Nuclear safety

### *Radiation protection*

**1.3.159.** Proposal for a Council Directive laying down the basic standards for the protection of the health of workers and the general public against the dangers arising from ionizing radiation.

- Directive to be amended:** Council Directive 80/836/Euratom: OJ L 246, 17.9.1980; Bull. EC 7/8-1980, point 2.1.54, as amended by Council Directive 84/467/Euratom: OJ L 265, 5.10.1984; Bull. EC 9-1984, point 2.1.55.

*Adopted by the Commission on 6 July.* The purpose of the proposal is to revise thoroughly the uniform basic standards to protect workers and the general public against ionizing radiation. It seeks to reinforce the provisions of the existing Directive in order to ensure that members of the public and workers will continue to benefit from the best possible protection against the harmful effects of ionizing radiation, taking into account the most up-to-date scientific knowledge, lessons learnt from the Chernobyl accident, and the forthcoming completion of the internal market.

The proposal also aims to continue ensuring technical consistency with the recommendations of other international organizations (including the International Atomic Energy Agency, the World Health Organization and the International Labour Organization) which are also in the process of revising their basic radiation protection safety standards.

The recommendations of the International Commission on Radiological Protection have been taken into account to a large extent in this proposal.

**1.3.160.** Proposal for a Council Regulation on shipments of radioactive substances within the European Community.

- Reference:** Proposal for a Council Directive laying down the basic standards for the protection of the health of workers and the general public against the dangers arising from ionizing radiation: point 1.3.159 of this Bulletin

*Adopted by the Commission on 23 July.* The proposal supplements the basic safety standards currently in force and constitutes an interim measure pending the implementation of the Directive amending Directive 80/836/Euratom. It seeks to maintain the present level of radiation protection and is part of the flanking measures intended to facilitate the removal of border controls before 31 December 1992.

The proposal comprises two essential provisions:

- the abolition of controls at borders between Member States;
- a requirement for the consignee of radioactive substances to provide the holder of such substances with a written declaration as to compliance with relevant national legislation, when he intends to receive radioactive substances from another Member State.

### *Radioactive waste*

**1.3.161.** Parliament resolution on Sellafield II, the nuclear fuel reprocessing plant (Thorp) at Sellafield in the UK.

*Adopted by Parliament on 9 July.* Parliament insisted on the immediate implementation of arrangements guaranteeing the liability of British Nuclear Fuels in the event of a nuclear accident at Sellafield or in connection with shipments of nuclear waste through the Irish Sea. It repeated its call to the Commission for the establishment of an independent authority with the power to undertake enquiries into health and safety standards at nuclear plants,

and revoke the licences of plants which fail to conform to safety standards.

OJ C 241, 21.9.1992

## Agriculture

### I

#### Banana market

*1.3.162.* Proposal for a Council Regulation on the common organization of the market in bananas.

- Reference:** Commission position on common rules for bananas: Bull. EC 4-1992, point 1.4.52

*Adopted by the Commission on 31 July.* In accordance with the position adopted by the Commission on 7 April the objectives of the proposal are to ensure completion by 1 January 1993 of the single market in the banana sector which is at present organized on a national basis, to guarantee sufficient supply and reasonable prices for consumers and to allow bananas produced in the Community and ACP countries to be sold on the Community market, whilst ensuring compliance with the undertakings given by the Community within GATT, and taking account of the interests of the Latin American producer countries ('dollar bananas'), for which banana exports to the Community are of vital economic importance.

The proposal provides for various measures at Community level intended to ensure movement of bananas under favourable conditions and improve the organization of Community production:

- the introduction of quality and marketing standards;
- aid for the establishment of producer organizations;
- structural assistance;

- compensatory aid for any loss of income by Community producers;
- a premium for ceasing banana production.

An aid scheme for ACP producers and the setting-up of a diversification and development fund for Latin American producer countries ('dollar bananas') are also planned and the Commission will submit proposals in the near future.

As regards the trading system, the Commission proposes a quota system for imports of bananas from non-ACP third countries, or, as regards non-traditional imports, from ACP countries. There will be a basic quota (2 million tonnes for 1993), bound in GATT, and a separate additional quota fixed each year at a level ensuring sufficient supplies for the Community market and taking account of Community production, traditional imports from ACP countries, Community exports and the forecast supply balance. The Commission also proposes to link the granting of import licences, for 30% of the total of basic and additional quotas, to an undertaking by the importer to market a specified proportion (laid down each year) of bananas from the Community and ACP countries. The customs duties proposed for banana imports are 0% for ACP countries and 20% for other third countries.

OJ C 232, 10.9.1992; COM(92) 359

#### Reform of the agrimonetary system

*1.3.163.* Proposal for a Council Regulation on the unit of account and the conversion rates to be applied for the purposes of the common agricultural policy.

- Regulations to be repealed:**

Council Regulation (EEC) No 129/78 on the exchange rates to be applied for the purposes of the common agricultural structures policy: OJ L 20, 25.1.1978

Council Regulations (EEC) Nos 1676/85, 1677/85 and 1678/85 on the value of the unit of account and the conversion rates to be applied for the purposes of the common agricultural policy, on monetary compensatory amounts in agriculture, and fixing the conversion rates to be applied in agriculture respectively: OJ L 164, 24.6.1985; Bull. EC 6-1985, point 2.1.115

*Adopted by the Commission on 8 July.* The proposal provides for the abolition from 1 January 1993 of border controls linked to the existence of monetary compensatory amounts (MCAs), whilst maintaining the stability of agricultural markets in accordance with the objectives of the CAP. Until economic and monetary union is achieved, the latter makes it impossible to use real rates in agriculture, given their constant fluctuation. Therefore the Commission proposes to abolish the MCA mechanism and the switch-over of fixed positive gaps, and to use specific agricultural conversion rates based, in the case of fixed currencies (fluctuations of which are limited to 2.25% in the EMS), on the central rate and, in the case of floating currencies, on an average of market rates. These rates will be adjusted in the event of currency realignment, in principle immediately, or gradually if the realignment exceeds 5 points.

Provision is made for compensatory aid financed jointly by the Member States and the Commission in the event of a fall in the exchange rate between the ecu and national currency greater than 2 points per marketing year, in order to compensate for the subsequent fall in prices (in national currency).

OJ C 188, 25.7.1992; COM(92) 275

## Quality of foodstuffs

*1.3.164.* Council Regulation (EEC) No 2081/92 on the protection of geographical indications and designations of origin for agricultural products and foodstuffs.

□ **Commission proposal:** Bull. EC 12-1990, point 1.3.166

□ **Economic and Social Committee opinion:** OJ C 269, 14.10.1991; Bull. EC 7/8-1991, point 1.2.171

□ **Parliament opinion:** OJ C 326, 16.12.1991; Bull. EC 11-1991, point 1.2.111

□ **Amended Commission proposal:** OJ C 69, 18.3.1992; COM(92) 32; Bull. EC 1/2-1992, point 1.3.177

*Adopted on 14 July.* The Regulation introduces a Community system for the protection of agricultural products and foodstuffs, the quality and characteristics of which are linked to their

geographical origin. It distinguishes between the protected designation of origin (PDO) and the protected geographical indication (PGI). The requirements for PDO (production, processing and preparation must take place in the defined geographical area, and the characteristics of the product must be derived essentially from its origin) are more stringent than for PGI (production or preparation must take place in the defined area, a specific quality of the product being linked to its origin). Furthermore, in order to qualify for a PDO or PGI, the product or foodstuff must comply with a product specification.

These provisions, complemented by the protection of products whose specific character is not linked to a geographical origin (→point 1.3.165), are intended both to protect consumers and prevent traditional producers from falling victim to unfair competition.

OJ L 208, 24.7.1992

*1.3.165.* Council Regulation (EEC) No 2082/92 on certificates of specific character for agricultural products and foodstuffs.

□ **Commission proposal:** Bull. EC 12-1990, point 1.3.166

□ **Economic and Social Committee opinion:** OJ C 40, 17.2.1992; Bull. EC 11-1991, point 1.2.112

□ **Parliament opinion:** OJ C 326, 16.12.1991; Bull. EC 11-1991, point 1.2.112

□ **Amended Commission proposal:** OJ C 71, 20.3.1992; COM(92) 28; Bull. EC 3-1992, point 1.2.152

*Adopted on 14 July.* The Regulation introduces an instrument for registering the names of products, thus enabling producers who so wish to obtain recognition at Community level of the 'specific character' of a traditional agricultural product (or foodstuff), the specific character being defined as the feature which distinguishes the product or foodstuff clearly from other similar products or foodstuffs belonging to the same category. To qualify for the certificate of specific character, a product or foodstuff must comply with a product specification.

OJ L 208, 24.7.1992

## II

### Development and future of the CAP

□ **Reference:** Council Regulations implementing the reform of the CAP: OJ L 180, 1.7.1992; OJ L 181, 1.7.1992; OJ L 215, 30.7.1992; Bull. EC 6-1992, points 1.3.140 to 1.3.147

*1.3.166.* Parliament resolution on the reform of the CAP.

*Adopted on 8 July.* Parliament stressed the importance of the reform being applied fully and fairly throughout the Community, and proposed that compensation should be tied to the receipt of satisfactory plans for implementing set-aside on a regional basis. It also called on the Commission to keep it fully informed of the measures to implement the reform, and to keep the associated bureaucratic requirements to a minimum.

OJ C 241, 21.9.1992

*1.3.167.* Parliament resolution on the consequences of the reform of the CAP for agriculture, in particular with regard to the GATT negotiations.

*Adopted on 8 July.* Parliament stressed that the threat of the application of punitive tariffs to the Community food products included in a list recently released was totally unjustified and called upon the United States to withdraw this list. It reiterated the need to come to a balanced global GATT agreement, but considered that the reform of the CAP was a significant concession and that no further pressure should be brought to bear on the Community as regards the agricultural section of the GATT negotiations.

OJ C 241, 21.9.1992

### Agricultural structure and rural development

#### Forestry

*1.3.168.* Regulation (EEC) No 2157/92 amending Regulation (EEC) No 3528/86 on

the protection of the Community's forests against atmospheric pollution.

□ **Regulation amended:** Council Regulation (EEC) No 3528/86 (OJ L 362, 17.11.1986), as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1613/89: OJ L 165, 15.6.1989; Bull. EC 5-1989, point 2.1.177

□ **Commission proposal:** OJ C 312, 3.12.1991; COM(91) 431; Bull. EC 11-1991, point 1.2.109

*Endorsed by Parliament on 10 July*, subject to various technical amendments.

OJ C 241, 21.9.1992

*Agreed by the Council on 14 July.*

*Formally adopted by the Council on 23 July.* It extends Regulation (EEC) No 3528/86 on the protection of forests for five years, providing for a more effective forest-monitoring system and an overall budget of ECU 29.4 million over five years, with Community part-financing of 50%.

OJ L 217, 31.7.1992

*1.3.169.* Council Regulation (EEC) No 2158/92 on the protection of the Community's forests against fire.

□ **Reference:** Council Regulation (EEC) No 3529/86 (OJ L 362, 17.11.1986), as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1614/89: OJ L 165, 15.6.1989; Bull. EC 5-1989, point 2.1.177

□ **Commission proposal:** OJ C 312, 3.12.1991; COM(91) 431; Bull. EC 11-1991, point 1.2.110

*Endorsed by Parliament on 10 July*, subject to various amendments, in particular extending the duration of the measure from five to ten years, increasing the Community's contribution and providing for reforestation measures and the creation of forestry cooperatives.

OJ C 241, 21.9.1992

*Agreed by the Council on 14 July.*

*Formally adopted by the Council on 23 July.* It replaces Regulation (EEC) No 3529/86, which has expired, providing for the focusing of Community efforts on areas with a high fire risk, for increasing the measures for analysing causes of forest fires, for prevention and surveillance and for the development of an information system (databank) on fires. The planned overall

budget is ECU 70 million for five years, Community part-financing varying according to the degree of fire risk in the region concerned (50 or 30%).

OJ L 217, 31.7.1992

### *Less-favoured areas*

□ **Basic Directive:** Council Directive 75/268/EEC on mountain and hill farming and farming in certain less-favoured areas (OJ L 128, 19.5.1975), as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 2328/91: OJ L 218, 6.8.1991; Bull. EC 7/8-1991, point 1.2.165

*1.3.170.* Proposal for a Council Directive concerning the Community list of less-favoured farming areas within the meaning of Directive 75/268/EEC (Germany).

□ **Directive to be amended:** Council Directive 86/465/EEC (OJ L 273, 24.9.1986), as last amended by Commission Directive 91/26/EEC: OJ L 16, 22.1.1991; Bull. EC 12-1990, point 1.3.187

*Adopted by the Commission on 28 July.* The proposal defines the agricultural areas of the new German *Länder*.

OJ C 251, 28.9.1992; COM(92) 351

*1.3.171.* Proposal for a Council Directive amending Directive 75/273/EEC concerning the Community list of less-favoured farming areas within the meaning of Directive 75/268/EEC (Italy).

□ **Directive to be amended:** Council Directive 75/273/EEC (OJ L 128, 19.5.1975), as last amended by Directive 84/167/EEC: OJ L 82, 26.3.1984; Bull. EC 2-1984, point 2.1.119

*Adopted by the Commission on 24 July.* The proposal adds eight communes in the region of Basilicata to the list of less-favoured farming areas.

OJ C 225, 1.9.1992; COM(92) 349

## Legislation

### *General aspects*

*1.3.172.* Council Regulation (EEC) No 2083/92 amending Regulation (EEC) No 2092/91

on organic production of agricultural products and indications referring thereto on agricultural products and foodstuffs.

□ **Commission proposal:** OJ C 74, 25.3.1992; COM(92) 69; Bull. EC 3-1992, point 1.2.153

□ **Economic and Social Committee opinion:** OJ C 223, 31.8.1992; Bull. EC 5-1992, point 1.1.148

*Endorsed by Parliament on 10 July,* subject to an amendment limiting the derogation measures provided for to two years.

OJ C 241, 21.9.1992

*Adopted by the Council on 14 July.* The Regulation allows importers of organic products themselves to furnish proof that the production and inspection standards for the products they intend to import from third countries are equivalent to Community standards. This transitional scheme applies until 31 July 1995.

OJ L 208, 24.7.1992

## *Veterinary and zootechnical legislation*

### **Freedom of movement**

*1.3.173.* Council Directive 92/67/EEC amending Directive 89/662/EEC concerning veterinary checks in intra-Community trade with a view to the completion of the internal market.

□ **Directive amended:** Council Directive 89/662/EEC (OJ L 395, 30.12.1989; Bull. EC 12-1989, point 2.1.196), as last amended by Directive 91/496/EEC: OJ L 268, 24.9.1991; Bull. EC 7/8-1991, point 1.2.175

□ **Commission proposal:** OJ C 164, 1.7.1992; COM(92) 211; Bull. EC 6-1992, point 1.3.152

*Endorsed by Parliament on 10 July.*

OJ C 241, 21.9.1992

*Adopted by the Council on 14 July.* The Directive abolishes on 1 July 1992 veterinary checks at internal borders on all animal products, although the Member States are authorized to continue certain checks during transport until 31 December 1992.

OJ L 268, 14.9.1992

1.3.174. Council Decision 92/438/EEC on computerization of veterinary import procedures (Shift project), amending Directives 90/675/EEC, 91/496/EEC, 91/628/EEC and Decision 90/424/EEC, and repealing Decision 88/192/EEC.

- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 140, 3.6.1992; COM(92) 167; Bull. EC 5-1992, point 1.1.149

*Endorsed by Parliament on 10 July.*

OJ C 241, 21.9.1992

*Adopted by the Council on 13 July.* The Decision provides for the computerization of veterinary import procedures for livestock and animal products from third countries. The Decision deals with one of the telecommunications networks intended to help ensure smooth operation of the single market.

OJ L 243, 25.8.1992

1.3.175. Council Directive 92/65/EEC laying down animal health requirements governing trade in and imports into the Community of animals, semen, ova and embryos not subject to animal health requirements laid down in specific Community rules referred to in Annex A(I) to Directive 90/425/EEC.

- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 84, 2.4.1990; COM(90) 658; Bull. EC 1/2-1990, point 1.1.227
- **Parliament opinion:** OJ C 149, 18.6.1990; Bull. EC 5-1990, point 1.2.181
- **Economic and Social Committee opinion:** OJ C 182, 23.7.1990; Bull. EC 5-1990, point 1.2.181
- **Council agreement:** Bull. EC 6-1992, point 1.3.151

*Formally adopted on 13 July.*

OJ L 268, 14.9.1992

1.3.176. Proposal for a Council Regulation on the protection of animals at the time of slaughter or killing.

- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 314, 5.12.1991; COM(91) 136; Bull. EC 11-1991, point 1.2.117
- **Economic and Social Committee opinion:** OJ C 106, 27.4.1992; Bull. EC 3-1992, point 1.3.154

*Endorsed by Parliament on 8 July,* subject to various amendments, in particular as regards the technical aspects. Parliament also called for financial support to be granted to small

slaughterhouses in order to reduce the distances animals intended for slaughter have to travel.

OJ C 241, 21.9.1992

1.3.177. The Commission adopted:

- Decision 92/373/EEC, 2.7.1992: OJ L 195, 14.7.1992 — host centre 'Animo';
- Decision 92/376/EEC, 2.7.1992: OJ L 197, 16.7.1992 — imports from Slovenia and Croatia;
- Decision 92/377/EEC, 2.7.1992: OJ L 197, 16.7.1992 — imports from Slovenia;
- Decision 92/378/EEC, 3.7.1992: OJ L 197, 16.7.1992 — imports from Brazil;
- Decision 92/390/EEC, 2.7.1992: OJ L 207, 23.7.1992 — imports from Croatia;
- Decision 92/399/EEC, 9.7.1992: OJ L 221, 6.8.1992 — checks on products from third countries;
- Decision 92/401/EEC, 31.7.1992: OJ L 224, 8.8.1992 — imports of bovine animals and pigs from Norway;
- Decision 92/402/EEC, 31.7.1992: OJ L 224, 8.8.1992 — imports of bovine animals and pigs from Romania;
- Decision 92/424/EEC, 23.7.1992: OJ L 232, 14.8.1992 — identity checks on animals from third countries;
- Decision 92/430/EEC, 15.7.1992: OJ L 237, 20.8.1992 — border inspection posts;
- Decision 92/431/EEC, 15.7.1992: OJ L 237, 20.8.1992 — border inspection posts;
- Decision 92/432/EEC, 23.7.1992: OJ L 237, 20.8.1992 — clinical examination of animals from third countries;
- Decision 92/445/EEC, 27.7.1992: OJ L 247, 27.8.1992 — bovine semen from Czechoslovakia;
- Decision 92/447/EEC, 30.7.1992: OJ L 248, 28.8.1992 — meat products from Eastern Europe;
- Decision 92/452/EEC, 30.7.1992: OJ L 250, 29.8.1992 — bovine embryos;
- Decision 92/453/EEC, 31.7.1992: OJ L 250, 29.8.1992 — fresh meat from Eastern Europe;
- Decision 92/454/EEC, 31.7.1992: OJ L 250, 29.8.1992 — bovine semen from third countries.

### Disease control

1.3.178. Council Directive 92/66/EEC introducing Community measures for the control of Newcastle disease.

- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 146, 5.6.1991; COM(91) 137; Bull. EC 4-1991, point 1.2.93
- **Economic and Social Committee opinion:** OJ C 339, 31.12.1991; Bull. EC 9-1991, point 1.2.79

- Parliament opinion:** OJ C 280, 28.10.1991; Bull. EC 10-1991, point 1.2.121

*Adopted on 14 July.* The Directive provides for the systematic slaughter of infected poultry and strict control of the movement of poultry in order to eradicate Newcastle disease and prevent it spreading when outbreaks occur. The Directive requires Member States to place holdings under surveillance and prohibit movements of poultry if infection is suspected, destroy infected poultry carcasses when the disease is confirmed, establish protection zones (3 km) and surveillance zones (10 km) around infected holdings, and set up laboratories to provide the necessary technical assistance.

OJ L 260, 5.9.1992

*1.3.179.* The Commission adopted:

- Decision 92/380/EEC, 2.7.1992: OJ L 198, 17.7.1992 — foot-and-mouth disease;  
 Decision 92/381/EEC, 3.7.1992: OJ L 198, 17.7.1992 — Newcastle disease (United Kingdom);  
 Decision 92/450/EEC, 30.7.1992: OJ L 248, 28.8.1992 — bovine spongiform encephalopathy;  
 Decision 92/451/EEC, 30.7.1992: OJ L 248, 28.8.1992 — African swine fever.

## *Animal feed*

*1.3.180.* Proposal for a Council Directive amending Directive 74/63/EEC concerning undesirable substances and products in feedingstuffs.

- Commission proposal:** OJ C 288, 6.11.1991; COM(91) 369; Bull. EC 10-1991, point 1.2.126  
 **Economic and Social Committee opinion:** OJ C 79, 30.3.1992; Bull. EC 1/2-1992, point 1.3.185

*Endorsed by Parliament on 8 July*, subject to amendments aimed mainly at preventing contamination of feedingstuffs by pathogenic micro-organisms.

OJ C 241, 21.9.1992

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

*Adopted by the Commission on 31 July.* This proposal provides for specific rules to be observed in the production, marketing and

inspection of dietetic feedingstuffs. It seeks in particular to establish a precise definition of such products, to guarantee their quality and to lay down specific provisions on labelling and inspection.

OJ C 231, 9.9.1992; COM(92) 324

*1.3.182.* The Commission adopted:

- Directive 92/63/EEC, 10.7.1992: OJ L 221, 6.8.1992 — undesirable substances and products;  
 Directive 92/64/EEC, 13.7.1992: OJ L 221, 6.8.1992 — additives.

## *Plant health legislation*

*1.3.183.* Council Decision 92/420/EEC on the equivalence of checks on practices for the maintenance of varieties carried out in third countries.

- Commission proposal:** COM(92) 272; Bull. EC 6-1992, point 1.3.162

*Adopted on 13 July.*

OJ L 231, 13.8.1992

*1.3.184.* The Commission adopted:

- Directive 92/70/EEC, 30.7.1992: OJ L 250, 29.8.1992 — protected zones;  
 Decision 92/437/EEC, 30.7.1992: OJ L 239, 22.8.1992 — oak wood from Canada or the United States.

## **Prices and related measures**

*1.3.185.* Proposal for a Council Regulation on special measures for farmers affected by the 1991/92 drought in Portugal.

*Adopted by the Commission on 28 July.* This proposal would authorize Portugal to grant aid per hectare to compensate for cereal yield losses, aid to supplement the Community premiums for farmers with suckler cows, ewes and she-goats and aid for small milk producers and producers holding horses. It is proposed that the EAGGF make a financial contribution to the aid (except for the aid for producers holding horses) up to a limit of ECU 35 million for

cereals and ECU 47 million for the livestock sector.

OJ C 251, 28.9.1992; COM(92) 348

## Market organization

### Cereals

#### 1.3.186. The Commission adopted:

- Regulation (EEC) No 1801/92, 1.7.1992: OJ L 182, 2.7.1992 — threshold prices for cereals;
- Regulation (EEC) No 1802/92, 1.7.1992: OJ L 182, 2.7.1992 — prices for cereals (1992/93 marketing year);
- Regulation (EEC) No 1832/92, 3.7.1992: OJ L 185, 4.7.1992 — supplies to the Canary Islands;
- Regulation (EEC) No 1833/92, 3.7.1992: OJ L 185, 4.7.1992 — supplies to the Azores and Madeira;
- Regulation (EEC) No 1841/92, 6.7.1992: OJ L 187, 7.7.1992 — threshold prices for rice;
- Regulation (EEC) No 1842/92, 6.7.1992: OJ L 187, 7.7.1992 — accession compensatory amounts (Portugal);
- Regulation (EEC) No 1855/92, 7.7.1992: OJ L 188, 8.7.1992 — rates of refunds;
- Regulation (EEC) No 1870/92, 8.7.1992: OJ L 189, 9.7.1992 — import levies;
- Regulation (EEC) No 1871/92, 8.7.1992: OJ L 189, 9.7.1992 — import levies;
- Regulation (EEC) No 1910/92, 10.7.1992: OJ L 192, 11.7.1992 — durum wheat (Greece);
- Regulation (EEC) No 1920/92, 10.7.1992: OJ L 195, 14.7.1992 — rice (French Guiana);
- Regulation (EEC) No 1940/92, 14.7.1992: OJ L 196, 15.7.1992 — maximum moisture content;
- Regulation (EEC) No 1941/92, 14.7.1992: OJ L 196, 15.7.1992 — taking over by intervention agencies;
- Regulation (EEC) No 1942/92, 14.7.1992: OJ L 196, 15.7.1992 — durum wheat (Greece);
- Regulation (EEC) No 1961/92, 15.7.1992: OJ L 197, 16.7.1992 — supplies to the Azores and Madeira;
- Regulation (EEC) No 1982/92, 16.7.1992: OJ L 198, 17.7.1992 — rice (Portugal);
- Regulation (EEC) No 1983/92, 16.7.1992: OJ L 198, 17.7.1992 — supplies to the Azores and Madeira;
- Regulation (EEC) No 1984/92, 16.7.1992: OJ L 198, 17.7.1992 — supplies to the Azores and Madeira;

- Regulation (EEC) No 1997/92, 17.7.1992: OJ L 199, 18.7.1992 — supplies to the Canary Islands;
- Regulation (EEC) No 1998/92, 17.7.1992: OJ L 199, 18.7.1992 — supplies to the Canary Islands;
- Regulation (EEC) No 2011/92, 20.7.1992: OJ L 203, 21.7.1992 — potato starch;
- Regulation (EEC) No 2027/92, 22.7.1992: OJ L 207, 23.7.1992 — supplies to the French overseas departments;
- Regulation (EEC) No 2145/92, 29.7.1992: OJ L 214, 30.7.1992 — redefining destination zones;
- Regulation (EEC) No 2182/92, 30.7.1992: OJ L 217, 31.7.1992 — supplies to the Azores and Madeira;
- Regulation (EEC) No 2183/92, 30.7.1992: OJ L 217, 31.7.1992 — supplies to the Canary Islands;
- Regulation (EEC) No 2293/92, 31.7.1992: OJ L 221, 6.8.1992 — set-aside;
- Regulation (EEC) No 2296/92, 31.7.1992: OJ L 221, 6.8.1992 — set-aside;
- Regulation (EEC) No 2298/92, 4.8.1992: OJ L 221, 6.8.1992 — supplementary trade mechanism (Portugal);
- Regulation (EEC) No 2430/92, 19.8.1992: OJ L 238, 21.8.1992 — maximum moisture content of durum wheat;
- Regulation (EEC) No 2467/92, 25.8.1992: OJ L 246, 25.8.1992 — list of arable crops;
- Regulation (EEC) No 2486/92, 27.8.1992: OJ L 248, 28.8.1992 — minimum quality of cereals for intervention;
- Regulation (EEC) No 2547/92, 31.8.1992: OJ L 254, 1.9.1992 — supplies to the Azores and Madeira (rice);
- Regulation (EEC) No 2548/92, 31.8.1992: OJ L 254, 1.9.1992 — supplies to the Canary Islands (rice);
- Regulation (EEC) No 2549/92, 31.8.1992: OJ L 254, 1.9.1992 — supplies to the Canary Islands (cereals);
- Regulation (EEC) No 2550/92, 31.8.1992: OJ L 254, 1.9.1992 — supplies to the Azores and Madeira (cereals).

### Sugar

#### 1.3.187. The Commission adopted:

- Regulation (EEC) No 1798/92, 1.7.1992: OJ L 182, 2.7.1992 — flat-rate amount;
- Regulation (EEC) No 1799/92, 1.7.1992: OJ L 182, 2.7.1992 — offsetting of storage costs;
- Regulation (EEC) No 1800/92, 1.7.1992: OJ L 182, 2.7.1992 — accession compensatory amounts;



- Regulation (EEC) No 1872/92, 8.7.1992: OJ L 189, 9.7.1992 — refunds;
- Regulation (EEC) No 1925/92, 13.7.1992: OJ L 195, 14.7.1992 — aid to the refining industry;
- Regulation (EEC) No 1962/92, 15.7.1992: OJ L 197, 16.7.1992 — supplies to the Canary Islands;
- Regulation (EEC) No 2177/92, 30.7.1992: OJ L 217, 31.7.1992 — supplies to the Azores, Madeira and the Canary Islands;
- Regulation (EEC) No 2229/92, 31.7.1992: OJ L 218, 1.8.1992 — supplies to the Portuguese refining industries.

### *Oils and fats*

**1.3.188.** Council Regulation (EEC) No 2159/92 on the financing of expenditure for the establishment and updating of the register of olive cultivation.

- **Commission proposal:** COM(92) 264; Bull. EC 6-1992, point 1.3.165

*Adopted on 23 July.* Sets at 2.4%, for the 1992/93 to 1997/98 marketing years, the deduction from olive oil production aid intended to finance the establishment and updating of the register of olive cultivation.

OJ L 217, 31.7.1992

**1.3.189.** The Commission adopted:

- Regulation (EEC) No 1822/92, 3.7.1992: OJ L 185, 4.7.1992 — aid to olive oil producer organizations and associations;
- Regulation (EEC) No 1882/92, 8.7.1992: OJ L 189, 9.7.1992 — denaturing substances;
- Regulation (EEC) No 1916/92, 10.7.1992: OJ L 192, 11.7.1992 — average yields of olive oil (Italy);
- Regulation (EEC) No 1923/92, 13.7.1992: OJ L 195, 14.7.1992 — linseed;
- Regulation (EEC) No 1996/92, 15.7.1992: OJ L 199, 18.7.1992 — olive oil analysis methods;
- Regulation (EEC) No 2025/92, 22.7.1992: OJ L 207, 23.7.1992 — supplies to the Canary Islands;
- Regulation (EEC) No 2026/92, 22.7.1992: OJ L 207, 23.7.1992 — supplies to the Azores and Madeira;
- Regulation (EEC) No 2181/92, 30.7.1992: OJ L 217, 31.7.1992 — denaturing substances;
- Regulation (EEC) No 2257/92, 31.7.1992: OJ L 219, 4.8.1992 — supplies to the Azores and Madeira;

- Regulation (EEC) No 2258/92, 31.7.1992: OJ L 219, 4.8.1992 — supplies to the Canary Islands;
- Regulation (EEC) No 2294/92, 31.7.1992: OJ L 221, 6.8.1992 — support system;
- Regulation (EEC) No 2310/92, 31.7.1992: OJ L 222, 7.8.1992 — buying-in of olive oil;
- Regulation (EEC) No 2421/92, 31.7.1992: OJ L 241, 24.8.1992 — yields of olives and olive oil.

### *Dried fodder*

**1.3.190.** The Commission adopted:

- Regulation (EEC) No 1857/92, 7.7.1992: OJ L 188, 8.7.1992 — grain legumes;
- Regulation (EEC) No 2232/92, 31.7.1992: OJ L 218, 1.8.1992 — grain legumes;
- Regulation (EEC) No 2295/92, 31.7.1992: OJ L 221, 6.8.1992 — protein crops;
- Regulation (EEC) No 2512/92, 27.8.1992: OJ L 250, 29.8.1992 — peas, field beans and sweet lupins.

### *Fresh fruit and vegetables*

**1.3.191.** Proposal for a Council Regulation laying down special measures for the transport of certain fresh fruit and vegetables from Greece.

- **Reference:** Council Regulation (EEC) No 525/92 on temporary compensation for the consequences of the situation in Yugoslavia on transport of some fresh fruit and vegetables from Greece: OJ L 58, 3.3.1992; Bull. EC 1/2-1992, point 1.3.201

*Adopted by the Commission on 22 July.* In view of the continuing conflict in the former Yugoslavia, the proposal provides for prolongation of the special measures introduced in 1991 by Regulation (EEC) No 525/92 and their adaptation in accordance with experience acquired during implementation of the Regulation.

OJ C 222, 29.8.1992; COM(92) 323

**1.3.192.** The Commission adopted:

- Regulation (EEC) No 1825/92, 3.7.1992: OJ L 185, 4.7.1992 — buying-in;
- Regulation (EEC) No 1826/92, 3.7.1992: OJ L 185, 4.7.1992 — preventive withdrawals;
- Regulation (EEC) No 1827/92, 3.7.1992: OJ L 185, 4.7.1992 — offer prices for table grapes;

- Regulation (EEC) No 1828/92, 3.7.1992: OJ L 185, 4.7.1992 — reference prices for table grapes;
- Regulation (EEC) No 1831/92, 3.7.1992: OJ L 185, 4.7.1992 — specific measures for the French overseas departments;
- Regulation (EEC) No 1840/92, 6.7.1992: OJ L 187, 7.7.1992 — Greek consignments;
- Regulation (EEC) No 1845/92, 6.7.1992: OJ L 187, 7.7.1992 — intervention threshold for apples;
- Regulation (EEC) No 2097/92, 24.7.1992: OJ L 210, 25.7.1992 — withdrawals;
- Regulation (EEC) No 2251/92, 29.7.1992: OJ L 219, 4.8.1992 — quality inspection;
- Regulation (EEC) No 2252/92, 29.7.1992: OJ L 219, 4.8.1992 — raspberries;
- Regulation (EEC) No 2276/92, 4.8.1992: OJ L 220, 5.8.1992 — free distribution;
- Regulation (EEC) No 2311/92, 31.7.1992: OJ L 222, 7.8.1992 — products from the Azores and Madeira.

### *Processed fruit and vegetables*

**1.3.193.** Council Regulation (EEC) No 1991/92 establishing a special scheme for raspberries intended for processing.

- Commission proposal:** OJ C 113, 1.5.1992; COM(92) 129; Bull. EC 4-1992, point 1.3.147
- Council endorsement:** Bull. EC 5-1992, point 1.1.164

*Endorsed by Parliament on 10 July.*

OJ C 241, 21.9.1992

*Adopted by the Council on 13 July.* The Regulation provides for specific aid to organizations of producers of raspberries intended for processing, which submit a programme for improving the competitiveness of the sector.

OJ L 199, 18.7.1992

**1.3.194.** The Commission adopted:

- Regulation (EEC) No 1824/92, 3.7.1992: OJ L 185, 4.7.1992 — red fruits;
- Regulation (EEC) No 1843/92, 6.7.1992: OJ L 187, 7.7.1992 — processed mushroom products;
- Regulation (EEC) No 1926/92, 13.7.1992: OJ L 195, 14.7.1992 — dried figs;
- Regulation (EEC) No 1927/92, 13.7.1992: OJ L 195, 14.7.1992 — tinned pineapple;
- Regulation (EEC) No 1928/92, 13.7.1992: OJ L 195, 14.7.1992 — dried plums;

- Regulation (EEC) No 1937/92, 13.7.1992: OJ L 196, 15.7.1992 — peaches;
- Regulation (EEC) No 1938/92, 13.7.1992: OJ L 196, 15.7.1992 — Williams and Rocha pears;
- Regulation (EEC) No 1981/92, 16.7.1992: OJ L 198, 17.7.1992 — dried figs;
- Regulation (EEC) No 2008/92, 20.7.1992: OJ L 203, 21.7.1992 — system of production aid;
- Regulation (EEC) No 2010/92, 20.7.1992: OJ L 203, 21.7.1992 — system of production aid;
- Regulation (EEC) No 2022/92, 20.7.1992: OJ L 207, 23.7.1992 — processed tomatoes;
- Regulation (EEC) No 2023/92, 20.7.1992: OJ L 210, 25.7.1992 — processed tomatoes;
- Regulation (EEC) No 2130/92, 28.7.1992: OJ L 213, 29.7.1992 — mushrooms;
- Regulation (EEC) No 2163/92, 30.7.1992: OJ L 217, 31.7.1992 — mushrooms;
- Regulation (EEC) No 2169/92, 30.7.1992: OJ L 217, 31.7.1992 — dried grapes;
- Regulation (EEC) No 2170/92, 30.7.1992: OJ L 217, 31.7.1992 — dried grapes;
- Regulation (EEC) No 2171/92, 30.7.1992: OJ L 217, 31.7.1992 — dried grapes;
- Regulation (EEC) No 2172/92, 30.7.1992: OJ L 217, 31.7.1992 — dried grapes;
- Regulation (EEC) No 2173/92, 30.7.1992: OJ L 217, 31.7.1992 — specific measures for the Canary Islands;
- Regulation (EEC) No 2175/92, 30.7.1992: OJ L 217, 31.7.1992 — supplies to the Canary Islands.

### *Wine*

**1.3.195.** Proposal for a Council Regulation amending for the first time Regulation (EEC) No 1601/91 laying down general rules on the definition, description and presentation of aromatized wines, aromatized wine-based drinks and aromatized wine-product cocktails; proposal for a Council Regulation amending for the first time Regulation (EEC) No 1576/89 laying down general rules on the definition, description and presentation of spirit drinks.

- Commission proposals:** OJ C 69, 18.3.1992; COM(92) 55; Bull. EC 1/2-1992, point 1.3.207
- Economic and Social Committee opinion:** OJ C 169, 6.7.1992; Bull. EC 4-1992, point 1.3.150

*Endorsed by Parliament (first reading) on 8 July, subject to a technical amendment.*

OJ C 241, 21.9.1992

*Common positions adopted by the Council on 23 July*, providing for the prohibition, as from 1 January 1993, of the use of lead-based capsules.

**1.3.196.** Council Regulation (EEC) No 2332/92 on sparkling wines produced in the Community.

- Regulation amended:** Council Regulation (EEC) No 358/79 (OJ L 54, 5.3.1979) as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1759/92: OJ L 180, 1.7.1992; Bull. EC 6-1992, point 1.3.148
- Commission proposal:** SEC(89) 1989, 20.12.1989
- Parliament opinion:** OJ C 149, 18.6.1990

*Adopted on 13 July.* The Regulation provides for legislative consolidation of Regulation (EEC) No 358/79.

OJ L 231, 13.8.1992

**1.3.197.** Council Regulation (EEC) No 2333/92 laying down general rules for the description and presentation of sparkling wines and aerated sparkling wines.

- Regulation amended:** Council Regulation (EEC) No 3309/85 (OJ L 320, 29.11.1985; Bull. EC 11-1985, point 2.1.133), as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 3899/91: OJ L 368, 31.12.1991; Bull. EC 12-1991, point 1.2.237
- Commission proposal:** SEC(90) 263, 26.2.1990

*Adopted on 13 July.* The Regulation provides for legislative consolidation of Regulation (EEC) No 3309/85.

OJ L 231, 13.8.1992

**1.3.198.** The Commission adopted:

- Regulation (EEC) No 1914/92, 10.7.1992: OJ L 192, 11.7.1992 — aromatized wines;
- Regulation (EEC) No 2009/92, 20.7.1992: OJ L 203, 21.7.1992 — methods of alcohol analysis;
- Regulation (EEC) No 2166/92, 30.7.1992: OJ L 217, 31.7.1992 — reference prices;
- Regulation (EEC) No 2167/92, 30.7.1992: OJ L 217, 31.7.1992 — buying-in prices;
- Regulation (EEC) No 2180/92, 30.7.1992: OJ L 217, 31.7.1992 — supplies to the Canary Islands;
- Regulation (EEC) No 2253/92, 31.7.1992: OJ L 219, 4.8.1992 — compulsory distillation;

- Regulation (EEC) No 2329/92, 31.7.1992: OJ L 223, 8.8.1992 — export refunds;
- Regulation (EEC) No 2363/92, 31.7.1992: OJ L 230, 13.8.1992 — preventive distillation.

## Cotton

**1.3.199.** The Commission adopted:

- Regulation (EEC) No 2227/92, 31.7.1992: OJ L 218, 1.8.1992 — aid for small producers;
- Regulation (EEC) No 2328/92, 31.7.1992: OJ L 223, 8.8.1992 — system of aid.

## Flax and hemp

**1.3.200.** The Commission adopted:

- Regulation (EEC) No 2176/92, 30.7.1992: OJ L 217, 31.7.1992 — varieties of fibreflax;
- Regulation (EEC) No 2511/92, 27.7.1992: OJ L 250, 29.8.1992 — actual production 1991/92, estimated production 1992/93 and guide price 1993/94.

## Tobacco

**1.3.201.** The Commission adopted:

- Regulation (EEC) No 2178/92, 30.7.1992: OJ L 217, 31.7.1992 — actual production and premiums payable;
- Regulation (EEC) No 2179/92, 30 July 1992: OJ L 217, 31.7.1992 — supplies to the Canary Islands.

## Hops

**1.3.202.** Proposal for a Council Regulation amending Regulation (EEC) No 1981/82 drawing up the list of Community regions in which production aid for hops is granted only to recognized producer groups.

- Regulation to be amended:** Council Regulation (EEC) No 1981/82: OJ L 215, 23.7.1982

*Adopted on 9 July.* The proposal adds some of the new German *Länder* to the list of regions in which only recognized producer groups are eligible for aid.

COM(92) 301

**1.3.203.** Proposal for a Council Regulation amending Regulation (EEC) No 2997/87 lay-

ing down, in respect of hops, the amount of aid to producers for the 1986 harvest and providing for special measures for certain regions of production.

- **Regulation to be amended:** Council Regulation (EEC) No 2997/87 (OJ L 284, 7.10.1987; Bull. EC 9-1987, point 2.1.151) as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 3837/90: OJ L 367, 2.9.1990; Bull. EC 12-1990, point 1.3.215

*Adopted by the Commission on 15 July.* The proposal adjusts the varietal conversion programmes presented by Germany, Portugal and the United Kingdom in accordance with established requirements.

COM(92) 310

1.3.204. The Commission adopted:

- Regulation (EEC) No 2224/92, 31.7.1992: OJ L 218, 1.8.1992 — supplies to the Canary Islands;
- Regulation (EEC) No 2225/92, 31.7.1992: OJ L 218, 1.8.1992 — supplies to the Azores and Madeira.

## Seeds

1.3.205. The Commission adopted:

- Regulation (EEC) No 2165/92, 30.7.1992: OJ L 217, 31.7.1992 — potatoes and endives (Azores and Madeira);
- Regulation (EEC) No 2168/92, 30.7.1992: OJ L 217, 31.7.1992 — potatoes (Canaries).

## Milk

1.3.206. Communication from the Council and the Commission regarding milk and milk products (following the judgment of the Court of Justice of 19 May 1992 with regard to 'SLOM' producers).

### □ References:

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

Council Regulations (EEC) Nos 856/84 and 857/84 amending Regulation (EEC) No 804/68 on the common organization of the market in milk and milk products and adopting general rules for the application of the levy referred to

in Article 5c of that Regulation respectively: OJ L 90, 1.4.1984; Bull. EC 3-1984, point 1.2.4  
Judgment of the Court of Justice, 19.5.1992 (Joined Cases C-104/89 and C-37/90): OJ C 152, 17.6.1992; Bull. EC 6-1992, point 1.7.31

*Adopted by the Council and the Commission on 28 July.* Milk producers who had undertaken not to market milk under Council Regulation (EEC) No 1078/77 ('SLOM' producers) were not assigned reference quantities when the milk quota system was introduced in 1984. The Court decided in a judgment of 19 May 1992 that the Council and Commission must make good the losses sustained by these producers. By this communication, which follows upon the aforementioned judgment, the Commission and the Council recognize their non-contractual liability towards 'SLOM' producers covered by the terms and criteria of the Court's judgment, suspend the legal time-limit for the introduction of all claims for damages not already time-barred at the date of the communication and state that a subsequent act will notify producers of the practical details of compensation.

SEC(92) 1480

1.3.207. Proposal for a Council Regulation amending Regulation (EEC) No 1307/85 authorizing the Member States to grant consumption aid for butter.

- **Regulation to be amended:** Regulation (EEC) No 1307/85 (OJ L 137, 27.5.1985; Bull. EC 5-1985, point 2.1.83), as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 3092/91: OJ L 293, 24.10.1991; Bull. EC 10-1991, point 1.2.151

*Adopted by the Commission on 28 July.* The proposal authorizes consumption aid for butter for the 1992/93 marketing year, the amount being gradually reduced with a view to discontinuation of the aid.

OJ C 221, 28.8.1992; COM(92) 347

1.3.208. Council Regulation (EEC) No 2138/92 amending Regulation (EEC) No 1411/71 laying down additional rules on the common market organization in milk and milk products for drinking milk.

- **Regulation amended:** Council Regulation (EEC) No 1411/71: OJ L 148, 3.7.1971
- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 320, 27.11.1991; COM(91) 454; Bull. EC 11-1991, point 1.2.155

- **Parliament opinion:** OJ C 150, 15.6.1992; Bull. EC 5-1992, point 1.1.170

*Adopted on 23 July.* The Regulation abolishes existing derogations on the importing of drinking milk into the United Kingdom and Ireland, so as to ensure the free movement of this product in the Community.

OJ L 214, 30.7.1992

*1.3.209.* The Commission adopted:

- Regulation (EEC) No 1778/92, 1.7.1992: OJ L 182, 2.7.1992 — latest time of entry into storage for skimmed-milk powder;
- Regulation (EEC) No 1792/92, 1.7.1992: OJ L 182, 2.7.1992 — sale of butter from public storage;
- Regulation (EEC) No 1794/92, 1.7.1992: OJ L 182, 2.7.1992 — latest date of entry into storage for butter;
- Regulation (EEC) No 1810/92, 2.7.1992: OJ L 183, 3.7.1992 — sales for export;
- Regulation (EEC) No 1921/92, 13.7.1992: OJ L 195, 14.7.1992 — additional levy;
- Regulation (EEC) No 1924/92, 13.7.1992: OJ L 195, 14.7.1992 — additional levy;
- Regulation (EEC) No 1939/92, 14.7.1992: OJ L 196, 15.7.1992 — aid for processed skimmed milk;
- Regulation (EEC) No 2146/92, 29.7.1992: OJ L 214, 30.7.1992 — caseins and caseinates;
- Regulation (EEC) No 2164/92, 30.7.1992: OJ L 217, 31.7.1992 — supplies to the Canary Islands;
- Regulation (EEC) No 2174/92, 30.7.1992: OJ L 217, 31.7.1992 — private storage aid for cheese;
- Regulation (EEC) No 2219/92, 30.7.1992: OJ L 218, 1.8.1992 — supplies to Madeira;
- Regulation (EEC) No 2233/92, 31.7.1992: OJ L 218, 1.8.1992 — specific premium (Azores);
- Regulation (EEC) No 2234/92, 31.7.1992: OJ L 218, 1.8.1992 — consumption aid (Madeira);
- Regulation (EEC) No 2235/92, 31.7.1992: OJ L 218, 1.8.1992 — consumption aid (Canaries);
- Regulation (EEC) No 2292/92, 4.8.1992: OJ L 221, 6.8.1992 — skimmed milk for use as animal feed;
- Regulation (EEC) No 2387/92, 13.8.1992: OJ L 233, 15.8.1992 — market research measures;
- Regulation (EEC) No 2403/92, 17.8.1992: OJ L 236 19.8.1992 — latest date of entry into storage for skimmed-milk powder.

## *Beef and veal*

*1.3.210.* The Commission adopted:

- Regulation (EEC) No 1844/92, 6.7.1992: OJ L 187, 7.7.1992 — STM licences (Portugal);

- Regulation (EEC) No 1912/92, 10.7.1992: OJ L 192, 11.7.1992 — supplies to the Canary Islands;
- Regulation (EEC) No 1913/92, 10.7.1992: OJ L 192, 11.7.1992 — supplies to the Azores and Madeira;
- Regulation (EEC) No 2016/92, 20.7.1992: OJ L 205, 20.7.1992 — imports from Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Poland;
- Regulation (EEC) No 2148/92, 29.7.1992: OJ L 214, 30.7.1992 — STM licences;
- Regulation (EEC) No 2254/92, 31.7.1992: OJ L 219, 4.8.1992 — supplies to the Canary Islands;
- Regulation (EEC) No 2255/92, 31.7.1992: OJ L 219, 4.8.1992 — supplies to Madeira;
- Regulation (EEC) No 2289/92, 4.8.1992: OJ L 221, 6.8.1992 — market support (Spain);
- Regulation (EEC) No 2312/92, 31.7.1992: OJ L 222, 7.8.1992 — supplies to the French overseas departments;
- Regulation (EEC) No 2313/92, 6.8.1992: OJ L 222, 7.8.1992 — sale from intervention;
- Regulation (EEC) No 2314/92, 6.8.1992: OJ L 222, 7.8.1992 — sale from intervention;
- Regulation (EEC) No 2315/92, 6.8.1992: OJ L 222, 7.8.1992 — sale from intervention;
- Regulation (EEC) No 2326/92, 7.8.1992: OJ L 223, 8.8.1992 — supplies to the Canary Islands;
- Regulation (EEC) No 2342/92, 7.8.1992: OJ L 227, 11.8.1992 — pure-bred breeding animals;
- Regulation (EEC) No 2400/92, 17.8.1992: OJ L 235, 17.8.1992 — sale from intervention.

## *Sheepmeat and goatmeat*

*1.3.211.* Council Regulation (EEC) No 2137/92 concerning the Community scale for the classification of carcasses of ovine animals and determining the Community standard quality of fresh or chilled sheep carcasses and extending Regulation (EEC) No 338/91.

- **Regulation extended:** Council Regulation (EEC) No 338/91: OJ L 41, 14.2.1991; Bull. EC 1/2-1991, point 1.2.190
- **Commission proposal:** COM(92) 65; Bull. EC 3-1992, point 1.2.182

*Adopted on 23 July.* The Community scale for the classification of sheep carcasses is used by the Member States in particular for the purpose of establishing prices.

OJ L 214, 30.7.1992

*1.3.212.* The Commission adopted:

- Regulation (EEC) No 1829/92, 3.7.1992: OJ L 185, 4.7.1992 — guarantee limitation;
- Regulation (EEC) No 1830/92, 3.7.1992: OJ L 185, 4.7.1992 — advance on premium;
- Regulation (EEC) No 1922/92, 13.7.1992: OJ L 195, 14.7.1992 — calculation of clawback;
- Regulation (EEC) No 2230/92, 31.7.1992: OJ L 218, 1.8.1992 — system of premiums (Canary Islands).

## Pigmeat

1.3.213. The Commission adopted:

- Regulation (EEC) No 1858/92, 3.7.1992: OJ L 188, 8.7.1992 — STM licences;
- Regulation (EEC) No 2099/92, 7.7.1992: OJ L 210, 25.7.1992 — STM licences;
- Regulation (EEC) No 2131/92, 28.7.1992: OJ L 213, 29.7.1992 — import licences;
- Regulation (EEC) No 2222/92, 31.7.1992: OJ L 218, 1.8.1992 — import licences;
- Regulation (EEC) No 2223/92, 31.7.1992: OJ L 218, 1.8.1992 — import licences.

## Poultrymeat and eggs

1.3.214. The Commission adopted:

- Regulation (EEC) No 1980/92, 16.7.1992: OJ L 198, 17.7.1992 — marketing standards (poultrymeat);
- Regulation (EEC) No 2221/92, 31.7.1992: OJ L 218, 1.8.1992 — marketing standards (eggs).

## EAGGF Guarantee Section

1.3.215. Commission Decision on the clearance of accounts presented by the Member States in respect of the expenditure for 1989 financed by the EAGGF Guarantee Section.

- Reference:** Decision 90/644/EEC on the clearance of the 1988 accounts: OJ L 350, 14.12.1990; Bull. EC 11-1990, point 1.3.164

*Adopted on 31 July.* The clearance operation for 1989 covered ECU 25.7 billion declared by the Member States. It resulted in the recovery from the Member States of ECU 1078.6 million, credited to the 1993 budget. This recovery results from the correction of accounting errors, corrections following investigations and checks on the customs controls of the Member States. The

largest corrections concern the application of the additional levy on milk.

## State aid

### *Decisions to raise no objections*

#### Spain

1.3.216. Commission decision on measures to encourage cessation of farming.

*Adopted on 31 July.* This aid scheme is designed to encourage early cessation of farming in Cantabria. The aid is granted in the form of an annual payment to full-time farmers, aged 60 or over, who definitively cease farming.

1.3.217. Commission decision on aid for quality control of agricultural and food products.

*Adopted on 31 July.* The scheme provides for launching aid to be granted to the Consejos Reguladores (bodies set up to maintain wine-making standards of excellence) and aid in connection with external, independent quality control in Rioja.

1.3.218. Commission decision on retirement schemes for farmers.

*Adopted on 31 July.* The purpose of the measure is to encourage full-time farmers in Navarra to subscribe to retirement schemes by granting aid in the form of a payment equal to the annual contribution of the farmer to the retirement scheme.

#### Italy

1.3.219. Commission decision on aid for the citrus fruit and processed citrus products sector.

*Adopted on 31 July.* The measure involves aid to cover compensation for damage caused by natural disasters (hail and drought) in 1990, infrastructural works, upgrading of processing plant and the launch of a trade body with a view to improving and developing citrus fruit production.

*Decisions partly to raise no objections  
and partly to initiate proceedings*

**Italy**

1.3.220. Commission decision on the AIMA aid programme for 1992.

*Adopted on 31 July.* Following notification of the AIMA aid programme for 1992, which covers various aids, the Commission has decided to initiate proceedings with regard to short-term private storage aid for table wine and grape must, which it considers to be operating aid and accordingly constitutes an infringement of the rules governing the market organization for wine. As regards the other aids under this scheme, the Commission decided in some cases not to raise any objections and in others not to adopt a position until the implementing measures had been notified.

1.3.221. Commission decision on aid for nuts.

*Adopted on 31 July.* The Commission has decided to raise no objections concerning aids for the creation of a technical/economic centre, for promoting the concentration of supply and for defining varieties in the nut sector. However, the Commission has decided to initiate proceedings with regard to aid for technical assistance for packaging and aid to finance an additional harvest, considering these to be operating aids infringing the market organization for fruit and vegetables and the regulations concerning specific measures for nuts and locust beans.

**International dimension**

*Japan*

1.3.222. Mr Tanabu, the Japanese Minister for Agriculture, visited the Commission on 30 July.

Mr Tanabu was received by Mr Mac Sharry. Talks centred on the Uruguay Round, the reform of the common agricultural policy and the prospects of reform of Japanese agricultural policy.

**Fisheries**

**I**

**Protection of marine mammals**

1.3.223. Commission communication to the Council concerning the conservation of whales within the framework of the International Whaling Commission, accompanied by a recommendation for a Council Decision authorizing the Commission to negotiate accession of the Community to the International Convention on the Regulation of Whaling.

*Adopted on 15 July.* The Commission proposes in the communication that the Community accede to the International Convention on the Regulation of Whaling and sets out the policy it intends to advocate within the body responsible for the implementation of the Convention, the International Whaling Commission (IWC).

The IWC is currently made up of 37 Contracting Parties, seven of which are Community Member States. It adopted a moratorium on commercial whaling in 1982, providing for the phasing-out of the practice from 1986. Although the moratorium has reduced the numbers of whales caught, some countries have continued whaling, allegedly on scientific grounds. The moratorium was reviewed in 1990. Since then it has been renewed on a provisional basis with the backing of the IWC Scientific Committee. The Commission therefore takes the view that there is no scientific basis for a resumption of whaling and is urging the IWC not to yield to pressure from countries opposing the moratorium without sufficient guarantees regarding the conservation of whales. It intends to do everything possible to convince those countries still involved in commercial whaling to give it up and hopes that its participation in the IWC will help to achieve that objective.

COM(92) 316

1.3.224. Parliament resolution on whaling in Norway.

*Adopted on 9 July.* Parliament was distressed that the Norwegian Government had announced that it was allowing whaling to be resumed and called on it to abandon such plans immediately. It also urged Iceland to remain a member of the IWC.

It called on the Commission to make observance of the moratorium one of the conditions for the accession of any new applicants to the Community and urged it to increase its role in the IWC. It also requested the Member States of the European Community and the Contracting Parties to the IWC to support the moratorium.

Lastly, it proposed a ban on imports of tuna not caught in a dolphin-safe manner and a halt to the use of purse-seine nets.

OJ C 241, 21.9.1992

*1.3.225.* Proposal for a Council Regulation amending for the 14th time Regulation (EEC) No 3094/86 laying down certain technical measures for the conservation of fishery resources.

**Regulation to be amended:** Council Regulation (EEC) No 3094/86 (OJ L 288, 11.10.1986; Bull. EC 10-1986, point 2.1.174), as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 2120/92: OJ L 213, 29.7.1992; point 1.3.226 of this Bulletin

*Adopted by the Commission on 15 July.* The purpose of this proposal is to take account of the danger to dolphins of tuna fishing with purse seines. The Commission thus proposes that the use of this fishing method be prohibited in Community waters and in the case of vessels flying the flag of a Member State or registered in a Member State where it could result in the catching or killing of marine mammals.

COM(92) 311

## II

### Resources

#### *Internal aspects*

*1.3.226.* Council Regulation (EEC) No 2120/92 amending for the 13th time Regulation

(EEC) No 3094/86 laying down certain technical measures for the conservation of fishery resources.

**Commission proposal:** COM(92) 279; Bull. EC 6-1992, point 1.3.187

*Adopted on 20 July.* This Regulation lays down stricter conditions for fishing for whiting.

OJ L 213, 29.7.1992

*1.3.227.* Council Regulation (EEC) No 2121/92 amending for the second time Regulation (EEC) No 3882/91 fixing, for certain fish stocks and groups of fish stocks, the total allowable catches for 1992 and certain conditions under which they may be fished.

**Commission proposal:** COM(92) 282; Bull. EC 6-1992, point 1.3.185

*Adopted on 20 July.* This Regulation increases the TAC for common sole in the North Sea to 27 500 tonnes.

OJ L 213, 29.7.1992

*1.3.228.* Council Regulation (EEC) No 2119/92 amending Regulation (EEC) No 3882/91 fixing, for certain fish stocks and groups of fish stocks, the total allowable catches for 1992 and certain conditions under which they may be fished.

**Regulation amended:** Council Regulation (EEC) No 3882/91: OJ L 367, 31.12.1991; Bull. EC 12-1991, point 1.2.257

*Proposal adopted by the Commission on 3 July.*

COM(92) 291

*Adopted by the Council on 20 July.* This Regulation adapts the conditions laid down by Regulation (EEC) No 3882/91 as regards the date of entry into force of certain provisions applying to small-meshed nets.

OJ L 213, 29.7.1992

*1.3.229.* Council Decision 92/393/EEC amending Decision 89/631/EEC on a Community financial contribution towards expenditure incurred by Member States for the purpose of ensuring compliance with the Community system for the conservation and management of fishery resources.

**Commission proposal:** OJ C 138, 28.5.1992; COM(92) 150; Bull. EC 4-1992, point 1.3.173



*Endorsed by Parliament on 10 July.*

OJ C 241, 21.9.1992

*Adopted by the Council on 20 July.* This Decision enables the Community to maintain, beyond 31 December 1991, its financial contribution towards the expenditure incurred by the Mediterranean Member States in ensuring compliance with the rules on the conservation and management of fishery resources, pending the adoption of Community rules on the matter applicable to Mediterranean waters.

OJ L 213, 29.7.1992

## *External aspects*

### **Angola**

#### **References:**

Agreement between the European Economic Community and the Government of the People's Republic of Angola on fishing off Angola: OJ L 341, 3.12.1987; Bull. EC 11-1987, point 2.1.228

Initialling of a new Protocol to the Agreement: Bull. EC 6-1992, point 1.3.188

*1.3.230.* Council Decision 92/410/EEC on the conclusion of the Agreement in the form of an exchange of letters on the provisional application of the Protocol establishing, for the period from 3 May 1992 to 2 May 1994, the fishing opportunities and financial compensation provided for in the Agreement between the European Economic Community and the Government of the People's Republic of Angola on fishing off Angola.

*Proposal adopted by the Commission on 3 July.*

OJ C 188, 25.7.1992; COM(92) 289

*Adopted by the Council on 27 July.*

OJ L 223, 8.8.1992

*1.3.231.* Proposal for a Council Regulation on the conclusion of the Protocol defining, for the period from 3 May 1992 to 2 May 1994, the fishing opportunities and financial compensation provided for in the Agreement between the European Economic Community and the Government of the People's Republic of Angola on fishing off Angola.

*Adopted by the Commission on 3 July.*

OJ C 188, 25.7.1992; COM(92) 289

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

*1.3.232.* Council Regulation (EEC) No 2004/92 amending Regulation (EEC) No 2245/85 laying down certain technical measures for the conservation of fish stocks in the Antarctic.

**Commission proposal:** COM(92) 134; Bull. EC 4-1992, point 1.3.177

*Adopted on 13 July.* The Regulation incorporates into Community legislation the latest recommendations of the CCAMLR.

OJ L 203, 21.7.1992

### **Baltic States**

*1.3.233.* Fisheries agreements between the European Community and Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia.

**Recommendation for a Decision:** Bull. EC 5-1992, point 1.1.184

*Agreements initialled at Vilnius, Lithuania, on 14 July, Riga, Latvia, on 16 July and Tallinn, Estonia, on 17 July.* The main advantage of the agreements lies in the fact that the fish species concerned (primarily herring, sprat, cod and salmon) are common and interdependent species, the conservation and sound management of which requires cooperation between all the parties concerned.

In addition to the exchange of quotas and reciprocal access to fishing zones, the agreements provide for the possibility of a financial scheme for setting up joint ventures. These framework agreements have been concluded for an initial period of 10 years.

### **Madagascar**

*1.3.234.* Proposal for a Council Decision on the conclusion of the Agreement in the form of an exchange of letters concerning the provisional application of the Protocol defining, for the period from 21 May 1992 to 20 May 1995, the fishing opportunities and the financial contribution provided for by the Agreement between the European Community and

the Government of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar on fishing off Madagascar; proposal for a Council Regulation on the conclusion of the Protocol defining, for the period from 21 May 1992 to 20 May 1995, the fishing opportunities and the financial contribution provided for by the Agreement between the European Community and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar on fishing off Madagascar.

- **Reference:** Agreement between the European Economic Community and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar on fishing off Madagascar: OJ L 73, 18.3.1986; Bull. EC 2-1986, point 2.1.139

*Adopted by the Commission on 10 July.* The new Protocol remains limited to tuna fishing, with the annual catch volume reduced from 12 000 to 9 000 tonnes on the basis of the average catch in the zone concerned over the last three years.

OJ C 201, 8.8.1992; COM(92) 308

## Morocco

- **Reference:** initialling of the EEC-Morocco Agreement: Bull. EC 5-1992, point 1.1.185

1.3.235. Council Decision 92/395/EEC on the conclusion of an Agreement in the form of an exchange of letters concerning the provisional application of the Agreement on relations in the sea fisheries sector between the European Economic Community and the Kingdom of Morocco.

*Proposal adopted by the Commission on 8 July.*  
OJ C 217, 24.8.1992; COM(92) 296

*Adopted by the Council on 20 July.*  
OJ L 218, 1.8.1992

1.3.236. Proposal for a Council Regulation on the conclusion of the Agreement on relations in the sea fisheries sector between the European Economic Community and the Kingdom of Morocco and laying down provisions for its application.

*Adopted by the Commission on 8 July.* This proposal concerns the conclusion of the new fisheries agreement between the Community and Morocco, which was initialled in Brussels

on 15 May 1992. Valid for four years, the agreement has been negotiated within the context of the new political, economic, social and cultural partnership between the Community and Morocco.

OJ C 217, 24.8.1992; COM(92) 296

## Consumers

1.3.237. Council resolution on future priorities for the development of consumer protection policy.

- **Council agreement:** Bull. EC 6-1992, point 1.3.196

*Formally adopted by the Council on 13 July.*  
OJ C 186, 23.7.1992

## A people's Europe

### Human rights

1.3.238. Parliament resolution on a European Charter of Rights of the Child.

*Adopted on 8 July.* Parliament called on the Commission to present a draft Community Charter of Rights of the Child defining a number of rights of children who are citizens of the European Community, such rights to be enjoyed also by refugees or stateless children and those whose parents lawfully reside in the Community.

Parliament called on the Member States and the Community to appoint a children's ombudsman to safeguard their rights and proposed the inclusion in the Charter of rights founded on principles such as equal treatment, the right to education and a decent life in a family or, failing that, in an institution. The list also includes certain innovations, such as the right of every child to know certain circumstances regarding his/her biological origin, subject to the restrictions imposed by national

legislation, the right of every child not to be discriminated against, on grounds of illness, in family or health-care centres, and the right of every child not to be subjected to tests to detect possible illnesses without due authorization from parents or the persons responsible for him/her. Finally, Parliament proposed the inclusion in the Charter of a number of provisions aimed at giving children a better hearing in matters concerning them.

OJ C 241, 21.9.1992

**1.3.239.** Own-initiative opinion of the Economic and Social Committee on adoption.

*Adopted on 1 July.* The Committee formulated a number of proposals regarding adoption. In particular it proposed that a mother who has to give up her child should receive psychological support and must not be made to feel guilty. On the question of access to origins, the Committee recognized the difficulty of establishing a general rule and suggested that an objective and competent arbiter should be brought in to inform the applicant of the problems involved and the implications of his/her action.

The specific problem of international adoptions was also broached, with the Committee calling on the European institutions to conclude intra and extra-Community conventions regulating the conditions governing the organization of international adoptions. It stresses the need to support would-be adopters throughout the process and the importance of the Member States checking the associations and intermediaries handling this type of adoption. Lastly, the Committee proposed promoting the practice of fostering as an alternative to adoption.

## Measures to help disaster victims

**1.3.240.** Commission decision to grant emergency aid to families affected by the severe weather in Bavaria in July.

*Adopted on 21 August.* The Commission decided to grant ECU 250 000 in emergency

aid to families affected by the severe storms and violent winds which devastated parts of Franconia in July, leaving six dead and causing extensive damage to private property.

**1.3.241.** Parliament resolution on the landslide threatening the inhabitants of the Alpage valley (Belluno, Italy) and intervention by the Community.

*Adopted on 9 July.* Aware of the danger facing the inhabitants of the Alpage valley (Belluno), who have been living for 30 years under threat of a landslide, compounded by the ineffectual action of the Italian State and the region of Veneto, Parliament called on the Commission to take steps in collaboration with the Italian authorities to ensure that the stream of detritus is diverted into the valley without harming the inhabitants or the environment.

OJ C 241, 21.9.1992

**1.3.242.** Parliament resolution on emergency aid for farmers affected by the continuing drought in the European Community.

*Adopted on 9 July.* Parliament called on the Commission to take appropriate measures to alleviate the problems caused by the exceptional drought affecting parts of Europe, in particular to set up a Community aid fund to provide the basis for speedy and effective Community action in cases of natural disaster, and to examine the possibility of setting up a disaster insurance scheme for farmers.

OJ C 241, 21.9.1992

**1.3.243.** Parliament resolution on compensation for Greek farmers affected by the recent torrential rain.

*Adopted on 9 July.* In view of the recent devastation caused by torrential rain in the countryside east of Thessaloniki and Langadas, Parliament called on the Commission to assess the damage in cooperation with the Greek Government and jointly to provide the necessary compensation.

OJ C 241, 21.9.1992

# 4. The role of the Community in the world

## European Free Trade Association

### I

#### Sweden

1.4.1. Commission opinion on Sweden's application for accession.

**References:**

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

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

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

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

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

**Application for accession:** Bull. EC 7/8-1991, point 1.3.3

*Adopted by the Commission on 31 July.* In response to Sweden's application for accession to the European Communities, filed on 1 July 1991, the Council decided on 29 July of the same year to set in motion the procedures laid down in the Treaties and therefore asked the Commission to deliver an opinion.

The Lisbon European Council of 26 and 27 June this year addressed the enlargement issue on the basis of a report presented by the Commission. It considered that the Agreement on the European Economic Area had paved the way for beginning the enlargement negotiations, expected to be concluded speedily, with the EFTA countries. The Council decided that official negotiations would start once the

Maastricht Treaty had been ratified and agreement had been reached on the Delors II package.

On 31 July the Commission adopted its opinion on Sweden's application for accession. The Commission prepared its opinion in accordance with the conclusions of the Maastricht European Council of December last year, namely that accession would be to a European Union on the basis of Article O of the Maastricht Treaty. This Union would be characterized by the establishment of economic and monetary union, the implementation of a common foreign and security policy, possibly backed up by a common defence policy, which might in time lead to common defence, the introduction of European citizenship, close cooperation in justice and home affairs and the strengthening of economic and social cohesion.

The Commission reiterated its view that enlargement to include the applicant EFTA countries should not pose insuperable difficulties in economic terms — their accession would even strengthen the Community at several levels. There were, however, certain areas likely to cause problems, such as agriculture and competition in Sweden's case. The Commission nevertheless considered that it should be possible to resolve these issues satisfactorily during the accession negotiations.

The Commission noted that Swedish foreign and security policy had evolved considerably but none the less recommended that during accession negotiations specific and binding assurances should be sought from Sweden with regard to its political commitment and legal capacity to fulfil its obligations in this area.

## II

### Bilateral relations

#### Norway

1.4.2. Mr Godal, Minister for Trade and Shipping, visited the Commission on 28 July.

□ **References:**

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

Result of the Danish referendum on the ratification of the Maastricht Treaty: Bull. EC 6-1992, points 1.1.1 to 1.1.4

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

Mr Godal saw Mr Andriessen and Mr Christophersen, with whom he discussed future relations between the Community and the European Free Trade Association. He underlined the importance of ratification and implementation of the Agreement on the European Economic Area (EEA). The enlargement of the Community and the implications of the Danish referendum on the Maastricht Treaty were also discussed.

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

### I

#### Development of partnership and cooperation with the independent States of the former Soviet Union

1.4.3. Recommendation for a decision by the Council authorizing the Commission to negotiate partnership and cooperation agreements

with the independent States of the former Soviet Union.

□ **References:**

Council Decision 90/116/EEC on the conclusion by the European Economic Community of the Agreement between the EEC and EAEC and the USSR on trade and commercial and economic cooperation: OJ L 68, 15.3.1990; Bull. EC 1/2-1990, point 1.2.23

Visit by Russia's Foreign Minister, Mr Andrei Kozyrev, to the Commission on 9 March: Bull. EC 3-1992, point 1.3.11

Visit to Moscow by Mr Delors on 29 and 30 May: Bull. EC 5-1992, point 1.2.9

*Adopted by the Commission on 15 July.* The Commission calls upon the Council to authorize it to negotiate with each of the independent States of the former Soviet Union a partnership and cooperation agreement, non-preferential and tacitly renewable after a period of 10 years. The new agreements, whose various sections will have to be adapted to take into account the needs and possibilities of each partner, will pave the way for the establishment of closer links and more comprehensive forms of cooperation in the future. They will have a wider scope than the trade and cooperation Agreement concluded with the former Soviet Union in 1990, and will govern a broad range of political, economic and trade relations between the parties. They will include provisions on financial assistance, cooperation and aid. Economic cooperation will contribute to the reconstruction and sustainable development of the independent States and will cover in particular economic and social development, restructuring, privatization, industry, training and investment. Special attention will be paid to support for regional cooperation among the independent States. Cooperation links with the Community will be pursued in various other sectors, such as agriculture, energy, transport, the environment, tourism and regional development. Economic cooperation and other forms of cooperation could be backed by technical assistance from the Community.

Trade in goods will be based on the most-favoured-nation clause, but separate agreements will cover trade in textiles and nuclear materials.

Lastly, the partnership and cooperation agreements will include provisions formalizing pol-

itical dialogue on issues of interest to both parties, and provisions on cultural cooperation. Respect for democratic principles and human rights will form an essential aspect of the partnership.

## Assistance to Albania

### 1.4.4. Proposal for a Council Decision.

*Adopted by the Commission on 7 July.* Concerned at the deterioration of the economic and social situation in Albania, the Commission proposed a long-term balance-of-payments loan to the Albanian Government of ECU 70 million for a period of 10 years. The country has embarked on a comprehensive programme of economic reforms which will result, in the short term, in a deficit. The Community would cover interest payments in full for the first five years and grant an interest rate subsidy of 6% per year for the remaining loan period.

The loan would be disbursed in two instalments of ECU 35 million and payment would be conditional upon the fulfilment of conditions based on the economic programme agreed by the Albanian authorities with the IMF and the Community.

OJ C 188, 25.7.1992; COM(92) 307

*Conclusions adopted by the Council on 13 July.* The Council decided to provide financial assistance to Albania in grant form, rather than in the form of a long-term loan as originally proposed by the Commission. The ECU 35 million grant will be made available as soon as the stand-by arrangement between Albania and the IMF is agreed. It will be financed in 1992 from Phare funds.

The Council will reach a decision at a later date on additional financial assistance from the 1993 budget. The Council called on other members of the Group of 24 to provide appropriate financial support to Albania without delay.

*Amended proposal adopted by the Commission on 22 July.* In the wake of the Council conclusions, the Commission amended its original proposal. A grant of ECU 70 million, covering about 50% of Albania's financial needs, is

proposed for the period 1992-93. It would be disbursed in two tranches, with a first instalment being paid in 1992 from Phare funds. Disbursements would be conditional upon the agreement of the stand-by arrangement between Albania and the IMF.

OJ C 225, 1.9.1992; COM(92) 355

### 1.4.5. Council conclusions on financial assistance for Albania.

#### □ **References:**

Financial aid for Albania: point 1.4.4 of this Bulletin

Meeting of the Group of 24 on assistance for Albania: point 1.4.6 of this Bulletin

*Adopted by the Council on 20 July.* Concerned at the gravity of the economic situation in Albania, the Council confirmed the Community's readiness to continue, with other donor countries, to extend assistance to Albania in support of the government's efforts to maintain stability and implement political reforms and an economic reform to accompany the IMF programme. The Council agreed in principle that the Community should provide a substantial amount of food aid in 1993 as part of the overall effort by the Group of 24.

Lastly, it expressed its hope that the Group of 24 meeting in Tirana would send a decisive political message of support from the donor countries to the Albanian people and their government.

### 1.4.6. Meeting of the Group of 24 on assistance for Albania.

□ **Reference:** Proposal for a Council Regulation on urgent action for the supply of agricultural products to the people of Albania: point 1.4.7 of this Bulletin

*Meeting held in Tirana on 22 and 23 July.* The special meeting, chaired by Mr Andriessen, took place in Tirana, at the invitation of the Albanian Government, to outline a medium-term strategy encompassing the various moves to support the political and economic reforms in Albania. The Group of 24 welcomed the progress made by democratization and stressed the need to keep up humanitarian and emergency aid, in particular to meet food requirements until the 1993 harvest. In this context

the meeting emphasized the importance of providing assistance for agriculture, which employed 65% of the country's workforce, to help the country achieve food self-sufficiency. The Group of 24 would coordinate the support operations indicated in the action plan for agriculture drawn up under the Community's Phare programme in conjunction with the World Bank. The participants also highlighted the need to improve transport and other infrastructure, such as electricity and water supply, to alleviate the hardships suffered by the population.

Lastly, the Group of 24 would help fund the purchase of raw materials for industry and continue to provide technical assistance in the various sectors, in addition to bolstering the balance of payments, in order to build a solid base for sustainable economic reform. So far, the Group of 24 has committed ECU 725 million to assist Albania, with the Community and its Member States putting up 80% of the amount.

**1.4.7. Proposal for a Council Regulation on urgent action for the supply of agricultural products to the people of Albania.**

□ **References:**

Council Regulation (EEC) No 3860/91 on an emergency measure to supply food products to the population of Albania: OJ L 362, 31.12.1991; Bull. EC 12-1991, point 1.3.16

Council Regulation (EEC) No 1567/92 on a second emergency measure to supply food products to the population of Albania: OJ L 166, 20.6.1992; Bull. EC 6-1992, point 1.4.6

*Adopted by the Commission on 30 July.* The Commission is proposing to grant further emergency aid, to the value of ECU 40 million, to supply agricultural products to the Albanian population with a view to improving food supply, taking account of the diversity of local circumstances and without jeopardizing progress towards a system of supply based on market rules. The products will be made available from intervention stocks.

COM(92) 361

II

**Central and Eastern Europe**

*Coordinated aid to Central and Eastern Europe*

**1.4.8. Council Regulation (EEC) No 2334/92 amending Regulation (EEC) No 3906/89 in order to extend economic aid to include Slovenia (→point 1.4.27).**

**1.4.9. The Commission's general guidelines for assistance under the Phare programme for 1991 and 1992.**

□ **References:**

The Commission's general guidelines for assistance under the Phare programme for 1991 and 1992: Bull. EC 5-1991, point 1.3.5

Council Regulation (EEC) No 3906/89 on economic aid to Hungary and Poland (OJ L 375, 23.12.1989; Bull. EC 12-1989, point 2.2.25), as last amended by Council Regulation (EEC) No 2334/92 to include Slovenia: OJ L 227, 11.8.1992; point 1.4.27 of this Bulletin

*Approved by the Commission on 2 July.* Following the extension of the Phare programme to cover Albania and the Baltic States, the general guidelines governing the utilization of Phare funds in 1991 and 1992 were due for an update and the Commission is proposing the necessary amendments, while confirming the principles already established.

The programming of fund allocations will reflect the objectives and priorities agreed upon, take into consideration the size of the amounts already committed and will allow for adjustments depending on the pace of implementation and absorption capacity. Special attention will be paid to institutional developments, in the context of support for the process of economic reform, and ongoing consideration will be given to the development of human resources, notably through cooperation projects and a number of sectoral programmes.

As regards key activities and their related priority sectors, the comprehensive medium-term sectoral programmes approved in 1991 will be

adjusted to cover for 1992 and part of 1993 a substantial proportion of the needs for technical assistance, institutional development and vocational training of specific target sectors. New programmes in this field will focus on the implementation of financial facilities for selected objectives, connected in particular with industrial restructuring and regional development strategies. Lastly, Phare humanitarian aid, which should remain secondary and separate from economic assistance, could finance the implementation of national programmes aimed at improving the living conditions of the poorest sections of the population.

*1.4.10.* Financing decision implementing Council Regulation (EEC) No 2334/92 amending Regulation (EEC) No 3800/91 in order to extend economic aid to include other countries of Central and Eastern Europe.

**Basic Regulation:** Council Regulation (EEC) No 3906/89 (OJ L 375, 23.12.1989; Bull. EC 12-1989, point 2.2.25), as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 2334/92: OJ L 227, 11.8.1992; point 1.4.27 of this Bulletin

**Reference:** The Commission's general guidelines for assistance under the Phare programme for 1991 and 1992: Bull. EC 5-1991, point 1.3.5; point 1.4.9 of this Bulletin

*Adopted by the Commission on 3 July.* The Commission approved the financing of seven projects under the Phare programme, totalling ECU 173 million:

Romania:

ECU 12 million for a programme to privatize agriculture and agro-industry;

ECU 5 million for a programme to develop the financial sector;

ECU 16 million for a programme to provide general technical assistance;

Czech and Slovak Federal Republic: ECU 30 million towards the establishment of a general technical assistance scheme;

measures to provide information on the Phare programme: ECU 2.5 million;

trans-European mobility scheme for university studies for the 1992/93 academic year: ECU 102.6 million;

aid for civil society, Phare democratization programme: ECU 5 million.

## *Bilateral relations*

### **Baltic States**

*1.4.11.* Council Regulation (EEC) No 2335/92 on an emergency measure to supply food products to the populations of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania.

**Reference:** Council Regulation (EEC) No 3861/91 on an emergency measure to supply food products to the populations of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania: OJ L 362, 31.12.1991; Bull. EC 12-1991, point 1.3.17

*Proposal adopted by the Commission on 9 July.*  
COM(92) 302

*Adopted by the Council on 7 August.* The Regulation provides for a second emergency measure for the free supply of certain cereal products, available as a result of intervention measures, in order to improve the conditions of supply to the population of the countries concerned and maintain their livestock herds. Expenditure on this measure is limited to ECU 45 million.

OJ L 227, 11.8.1992

### **Independent States of the former Soviet Union**

#### *Economic cooperation with the independent States of the former Soviet Union*

*1.4.12.* Parliament resolution on economic cooperation between the European Community and the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS).

**References:**

Commission communication on relations with the independent States of the former Soviet Union: Bull. EC 1/2-1992, point 1.4.3



Commission communication on the development of industrial cooperation with the countries of Central and Eastern Europe and the independent States of the former Soviet Union: Bull. EC 1/2-1992, point 1.4.6

Commission communication on the economic situation in the former Soviet Union and the prospects for international aid: Bull. EC 3-1992, point 1.3.4

*Adopted by Parliament on 9 July.* Parliament considered that the political and economic reforms introduced by the Russian Government represented an attempt to effect the transition towards a market economy and that despite their short-term social and human costs they might set an example for the other independent States. It stressed that the erection of trade barriers between the States seriously jeopardized the effectiveness of EC assistance and called on the Council and the Member States to strengthen the Community's role in coordinating international aid, while wishing for a better balance in the provision of financial aid. In addition, Parliament stressed the extent of the technical assistance provided by the Community, which amounted to about 77% of all international technical assistance to the Commonwealth of Independent States, while noting the difficulties involved in putting it into effect. It considered that technical assistance should focus on projects which were highly visible, so that they had a measurable impact and could be copied, were concentrated in towns and strategic sectors with a view to stimulating economic activities and were capable of encouraging cooperation between the new independent States.

Parliament hoped that the European Community would devote greater technological and financial resources to nuclear safety.

Lastly, it called on the Commission to take specific steps to help coordinate the new independent States' monetary and trade policies and stressed the fundamental role played by private foreign investment in economic development and hoped that the Commission would increase its involvement in activities undertaken jointly by Community and CIS local authorities.

OJ C 241, 21.9.1992

## *Assistance to the independent States of the former Soviet Union*

*1.4.13.* Commission Regulation (EEC) No 1897/92 laying down detailed rules for the implementation of a medium-term loan to the Soviet Union and its constituent republics, established by Council Decision 91/658/EEC.

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

*Adopted by the Commission on 9 July.* This Regulation stipulates that the Community loan of ECU 1 250 million to the former Soviet Union will be used exclusively to enable the new independent States to import agricultural and food products and medical supplies originating in the Community, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia, Slovenia and the Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

OJ L 191, 10.7.1992

*1.4.14.* Council conclusions on the utilization of the loan of ECU 1 250 million to the CIS States.

□ **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

Council conclusions on relations with the independent States of the former Soviet Union: Bull. EC 3-1992, point 1.3.5

*Adopted by the Council on 13 July.* The Council noted that nine of the independent States of the former Soviet Union had satisfied the conditions of eligibility for the ECU 1 250 million Community loan and welcomed the signing of the contracts and agreements, which will allow them to receive rapidly the product of the loan and in particular the share agreed upon for the importation of medical and pharmaceutical supplies. In addition, the Council requested the Commission to continue its talks with Azerbaijan and Uzbekistan with a view to enabling them to accept joint and several responsibility for the former Soviet debt and qualify for the

loan. Lastly, while regretting that the negotiations with Russia on the guarantees to be supplied to ensure adequate legal certainty had not yet achieved their object, the Council decided nevertheless to grant a proportion of the amount of the loan earmarked for Russia to provide its people with emergency medical assistance. The loan, up to ECU 150 million, would be paid to a specific bank and be used solely for imports of medical supplies.

### *Emergency aid to the independent States of the former Soviet Union*

1.4.15. Parliament resolution on emergency assistance to the new independent States of the former Soviet Union.

□ **References:**

Council Regulation (EEC) No 598/91 on urgent action for the supply of agricultural products intended for the people of the Soviet Union: OJ L 67, 14.3.1991; Bull. EC 3-1991, point 1.3.8

Council Regulation (EEC) No 2157/91 concerning the provision of technical assistance for economic reform and recovery in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics: OJ L 201, 24.7.1991; Bull. EC 7/8-1991, point 1.3.5

Council Regulation (EEC) No 3281/91 amending Regulation (EEC) No 599/91, as amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1758/91, introducing a credit guarantee for exports of agricultural products and foodstuffs from the Community to the Soviet Union: OJ L 310, 12.11.1991; Bull. EC 10-1991, point 1.3.8

Council Decision 92/152/EEC on the conclusion of an Agreement between the European Economic Community and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on a credit guarantee for exports of agricultural products and foodstuffs to the Soviet Union: OJ L 64, 10.3.1992; Bull. EC 12-1991, point 1.3.18

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

Council Regulation (EEC) No 330/92 on urgent action for the supply of agricultural products to the people of Moscow and St Petersburg: OJ L 36, 13.2.1992; Bull. EC 1/2-1992, point 1.4.16

Conclusions of the Lisbon Conference on assistance to the new independent States: Bull. EC 6-1992, point I.18

*Adopted by Parliament on 9 July.* Recognizing that Community programmes had, overall, contributed significantly to humanitarian assistance extended to the new independent States, but that in future such assistance would have to be both redirected and supplemented, notably in the health sector, Parliament expressed its view on the various aid programmes.

With regard to the ECU 250 million programme introducing a Community credit guarantee for exports of agricultural products and foodstuffs from the Community to the Soviet Union, Parliament noted the excessive delays in its implementation, primarily due to organizational problems. It considered, however, that the programme could be regarded overall as having been successful.

The ECU 200 million programme, according to priority to large urban areas and providing for the sale of food supplies on normal market terms in order to exercise a stabilizing effect on retail prices, had also given very positive results. The programme was efficiently administered by a special task force and subject to strict controls.

With regard to the ECU 500 million trade credit programme, Parliament remarked that it was well under way towards its completion.

In addition, Parliament referred to the legal problems in connection with the ECU 1 250 million medium-term loan to the former Soviet Union and asked the Commission and the Government of the Russian Federation to find a solution to the problem of the 'waiver of sovereign immunity' for the loan.

Lastly, Parliament called on the Community and its Member States to launch an emergency programme to provide medical and food supplies by setting up 'soup kitchens' or other direct means of supply in the major urban areas.

OJ C 241, 21.9.1992

### *Bilateral relations*

#### **Russia**

1.4.16. Commission Decision approving the Agreement establishing an International Sci-

ence and Technology Centre (ISTC) between the United States, Japan, the Russian Federation and, acting jointly, the European Atomic Energy Community and the European Economic Community — Commission Decision approving the Agreement establishing an International Science and Technology Centre between the United States, Japan, the Russian Federation and, acting jointly, the European Atomic Energy Community and the European Economic Community for the purposes of its final conclusion by the Commission on behalf of the European Atomic Energy Community — Commission Regulation on the conclusion by the European Atomic Energy Community of an Agreement establishing an International Science and Technology Centre between the United States, Japan, the Russian Federation and, acting jointly, the European Atomic Energy Community and the European Economic Community.

- **Council agreement on the establishment of the ISTC:** Bull. EC 3-1992, point 1.3.6
- **Commission communication:** Bull. EC 3-1992, point 1.3.7
- **Ministerial meeting:** Bull. EC 3-1992, point 1.3.8
- **Recommendation for a Council Decision:** Bull. EC 3-1992, point 1.3.9
- **Parliament resolution:** Bull. EC 3-1992, point 1.3.10
- **Council Decision on negotiating directives for an agreement establishing the ISTC:** Bull. EC 4-1992, point 1.4.4

*Adopted by the Commission on 22 July.*

## Mediterranean and Middle East

### I

#### Recent developments in the former Yugoslavia

##### *New peace initiatives*

1.4.17. International Conference on the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

*First meeting in London from 25 to 27 August.* The conference was opened by Mr John Major, Prime Minister of the United Kingdom and President of the Council, and Mr Boutros Boutros-Ghali, Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Organized initially to define the future structure of the old confederation, the opening meeting dealt mostly with the priority task of ending hostilities and basic human rights violations. Five important documents were adopted by all delegations, including the Serbs.

The first was a 'Declaration of principles' binding on all parties and including: the mandatory cessation of hostilities and respect for the cease-fire; a refusal to recognize any advantage obtained through force; participation by all parties in negotiations to settle political problems; complete respect for human rights; guaranteed basic rights and freedoms for ethnic or national minorities; an end to ethnic cleansing and the closure of detention camps; action to bring to account those responsible for violating the Geneva War Crimes Convention; respect for the borders, independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of all the States in the region; the need for agreement on the new make-up of the former Yugoslavia to be reached by consensus or arbitration based on mutual respect between the States; compliance by all States and factions with UN resolutions; the need to supply humanitarian aid; cooperation by all parties with international efforts to maintain peace and arms control operations; international guarantees that the agreements reached at this conference and subsequently in Geneva would be implemented.

The delegations then adopted a specific three-point action programme. The first measure was designed to reach an 'effective and durable cessation of hostilities' in the former Yugoslavia, particularly in Bosnia-Herzegovina. This would involve international monitoring of heavy weaponry. The second measure would allow for the channelling of humanitarian aid, the progressive return of refugees, the dismantling of detention camps and the establishment of safe areas. The third would step up the trade embargo on Serbia and Montenegro, making it as tight as possible, especially on the Danube and in the Adriatic.

A declaration on Bosnia-Herzegovina and another on Serbia and Montenegro were then adopted. The first called on the warring factions to cease hostilities and all forms of violence completely and definitively, and to resume immediately and unconditionally negotiations on the establishment of an international peace-keeping force under the United Nations, and the placing of heavy weaponry under UN control.

In the second declaration, Serbia and Montenegro undertook to halt incursions into Bosnia, prevent Bosnian Serbs from seizing territory and expelling people, restore ethnic minority rights in Kosovo and Voivodina, ensure the closure of camps under their control and respect the integrity of current borders.

The measures set out at the conference, which will itself run on a permanent basis until the Yugoslav problem is settled, will be followed up in Geneva. Accordingly, participants adopted a code of procedure under which six committees would be set up to deal respectively with Bosnia, minorities, economic problems, problems relating to the new make-up of Yugoslavia, humanitarian issues, and measures to foster relations based on trust through application of the principles of the United Nations and the CSCE Charter.

### *Grant of new emergency aid*

□ **References:**

Conclusions of the Lisbon European Council: Bull. EC 6-1992, point 1.1

Commission decision on emergency aid: Bull. EC 5-1992, point 1.2.53

Statement by the Community and its Member States on the former Yugoslavia: point 1.5.5 of this Bulletin

1.4.18. Commission decision on the commitment of funds for humanitarian aid for refugees and displaced persons in what was formerly Yugoslavia.

*Adopted by the Commission on 2 July.* The conclusions of the Lisbon European Council led the Commission, within the G24, to commit ECU 120 million to be financed as follows:

□ ECU 47.5 million will be made available immediately under the budget heading for emergency aid (ECU 10 million) (→point 1.4.59) and from funds allocated to the Phare programme (ECU 37.5 million);

□ ECU 72.5 million will be financed from the EAGGF and released on adoption by the Council of one Regulation to mobilize intervention products (ECU 35 million) and another on recourse to the market (ECU 37.5 million).

This is on top of the ECU 49 million already granted to the former Yugoslavia since fighting began, including the ECU 31.5 million granted in May which was fully committed and used as follows:

□ the establishment of a supply channel by road: 2 171 lorries transported 43 000 tonnes of mainly food relief between 21 May and the end of August;

□ the supply of logistical assistance for on-the-spot distribution operations by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) (13 lorries);

□ participation in the Zagreb-Sarajevo airlift by the Community, which has so far supplied two-thirds (1 677 tonnes) of the produce transported by Member State aircraft.

1.4.19. Council Regulation (EEC) No 2139/92 on urgent action for the supply of agricultural products to the victims of the conflict in what was formerly Yugoslavia.

□ **Reference:** Commission decision of 2 July on the commitment of funds for humanitarian aid for refugees and displaced persons in what was formerly Yugoslavia: point 1.4.18 of this Bulletin

*Proposal adopted by the Commission on 23 July.*  
COM(92) 357

*Adopted by the Council on 23 July.* Release of the ECU 120 million in aid, approved by the Commission on 2 July, began on 27 July through recourse to emergency aid funds and the Phare programme. This first Regulation makes provision for the EAGGF (Guarantee

Section) to provide ECU 35 million to purchase foodstuffs from intervention stocks.

OJ L 214, 30.7.1992

**1.4.20.** Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2344/92 laying down detailed rules applicable to the free supply of agricultural products to the victims of the conflict in the former Yugoslavia provided for in Council Regulation (EEC) No 2139/92.

□ **Reference:** Council Regulation (EEC) No 2139/92 on urgent action for the supply of agricultural products to the victims of the conflict in what was formerly Yugoslavia: OJ L 214, 30.7.1992; point 1.4.19 of this Bulletin

*Adopted by the Commission on 10 August.* To implement the emergency measures, the Commission laid down detailed implementing procedures for the agricultural sectors concerned and the relevant invitations to tender.

OJ L 227, 11.8.1992

**1.4.21.** Proposal for a Council Regulation on urgent action for the supply of foodstuffs to the victims of the conflict in the former Yugoslavia.

□ **References:**

Commission decision of 2 July on the commitment of funds for humanitarian aid for refugees and displaced persons in what was formerly Yugoslavia: point 1.4.18 of this Bulletin

Council Regulation (EEC) No 2139/92 on urgent action for the supply of agricultural products to the victims of the conflict in what was formerly Yugoslavia: OJ L 214, 30.7.1992; point 1.4.19 of this Bulletin

*Adopted by the Commission on 23 July.* The proposal should open the way for free supply to the victims of the fighting in what was formerly Yugoslavia of certain foodstuffs to be determined, available as a result of intervention measures. These measures should have a wider impact than Council Regulation (EEC) No 2139/92 as they also allow for the supply of agricultural produce purchased on the market. The planned action will cost ECU 37.5 million which will be drawn from EAGGF funds and added to the ECU 37.5 million provided for by Regulation (EEC) No 2139/92.

COM(92) 357

## *Tightening of the embargo on Serbia and Montenegro*

□ **Regulation amended:** Council Regulation (EEC) No 1432/92: OJ L 151, 3.6.1992; Bull. EC 6-1992, point 1.4.12

□ **Decision amended:** Decision 92/285/ECSC: OJ L 151, 3.6.1992; Bull. EC 6-1992, point 1.4.12

**1.4.22.** Council Regulation (EEC) No 2015/92 amending Regulation (EEC) No 1432/92 prohibiting trade between the European Economic Community and the Republics of Serbia and Montenegro. Decision 92/388/ECSC of the representatives of the governments of the Member States meeting within the Council prohibiting trade between the ECSC and the Republics of Serbia and Montenegro (1992).

*Proposal adopted by the Commission on 6 July.*

COM(92) 306

*Adopted by the Council on 20 July.* Council Regulation (EEC) No 2015/92 and Decision 92/388/ECSC respectively amend Regulation (EEC) No 1432/92 and Decision 92/285/ECSC, banning trade between the European Communities and the Republics of Serbia and Montenegro pursuant to UN Security Council Resolution 757. They are designed to allow the export of goods for essential humanitarian needs in accordance with Resolution 760/92 adopted on 18 June.

OJ L 207, 22.7.1992

**1.4.23.** Proposal for a Council Regulation concerning certain technical modalities in connection with the application of Regulation (EEC) No 1432/92 prohibiting trade between the European Economic Community and the Republics of Serbia and Montenegro. Draft Decision of the representatives of the governments of the Member States meeting within the Council concerning certain technical modalities in connection with the application of Decision 92/285/ECSC of the representatives of the governments of the Member States meeting within the Council prohibiting trade between the European Coal and Steel Com-

munity and the Republics of Serbia and Montenegro.

*Adopted by the Commission on 11 August.* The proposals are designed to tighten the embargo on Serbia and Montenegro by subjecting exports to the bordering States of Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia, Slovenia and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia to prior authorization by the relevant Member State authorities. This would in turn be dependent on the prior issue of import licences by the authorities of the republics in question and on a commitment by them to acknowledge the safe receipt of exports.

This three-tiered control mechanism is designed to ensure that exports to former Yugoslav republics or territories bordering on Serbia and Montenegro are not diverted.

COM(92) 424

*1.4.24.* Proposal for a Council Regulation restricting the use of the international transport procedure for goods under the cover of TIR carnets (TIR Convention) for consignments between two points situated in the European Economic Community and crossing the territories of the Republics of Serbia and Montenegro.

*Adopted by the Commission on 26 August.* The proposal supplements the prior authorization measures proposed by the Commission and is designed to prevent goods being diverted to destinations under embargo by restricting the use of the international transport procedure under the cover of TIR carnets for consignments between the Community and Serbia and Montenegro to cases where it is used simultaneously with the Community or common transit procedure.

COM(92) 380

### *Situation in Bosnia-Herzegovina*

*1.4.25.* Parliament resolution on the situation in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

**References:**

Parliament resolution on relations between the European Economic Community and the

republics of the former Yugoslavia: OJ C 176; 13.7.1992; Bull. EC 6-1992, point 1.4.15

Commission decision on the commitment of funds for humanitarian aid to refugees and displaced persons in what was formerly Yugoslavia: point 1.4.18 of this Bulletin

Council Regulation (EEC) No 2139/92 on urgent action for the supply of agricultural products to the victims of the conflict in what was formerly Yugoslavia: OJ L 214, 30.7.1992; point 1.4.19 of this Bulletin

Proposal for a Council Regulation on urgent action for the supply of foodstuffs to the victims of the conflict in the former Yugoslavia: COM(92) 357; point 1.4.21 of this Bulletin

*Adopted by Parliament on 9 July.* Parliament called for immediate Council action, within the United Nations and the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, to end the fighting, and noted that every postponement of a clear decision resulted in a growing number of deaths. It stressed that the borders between the republics of the former Yugoslavia must never be altered by violence.

It also called for an increase in humanitarian aid in the form of financial, material and economic assistance to Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia, Slovenia and Hungary, which were facing the largest influx of refugees.

Parliament regretted the lack of any financial, material or economic assistance to the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia owing to the fact that it had not been recognized as a State, and stressed the need for Member States to act in conformity with the fundamental principles of international refugee law.

It also called for the setting-up of safe areas and humanitarian corridors for the return of temporary refugees to Bosnia-Herzegovina and Croatia, and demanded that, in all negotiations, the position and rights of the legitimate government of Bosnia-Herzegovina be respected.

OJ C 241, 21.9.1992

### *New relations with Slovenia*

*1.4.26.* Council Decision on negotiating directives for a cooperation agreement with the Republic of Slovenia.

- **Reference:** Council Regulation (EEC) No 2334/92 amending Regulation (EEC) No 3906/89 in order to extend economic aid to include Slovenia: OJ L 227, 11.8.1992; point 1.4.27 of this Bulletin
- **Commission recommendation:** Bull. EC 6-1992, point 1.4.14

*Adopted by the Council on 20 July.* The Council authorized the Commission to open negotiations on an economic and trade cooperation agreement with Slovenia which may eventually be turned into a European association agreement. The future agreement covers financial, economic and scientific cooperation, which could not be continued after the Agreement between the European Community and the former Yugoslavia was revoked.

The new agreement is of particular importance as it will be the first to be concluded with one of the new States to have emerged from the former Yugoslavia.

The Community will at the same time conclude a financial protocol with Slovenia and an agreement on transport.

In practical terms, 95% of Slovenia's industrial exports will be exempt from customs duties while 30% of its agricultural exports will be granted preferential treatment. Besides financial and technical cooperation, Slovenia will be eligible for European Investment Bank loans, and grants from the Phare programme.

*1.4.27.* Council Regulation (EEC) No 2334/92 amending Regulation (EEC) No 3906/89 in order to extend economic aid to include Slovenia.

- **Regulation amended:** Council Regulation (EEC) No 3906/89 (OJ L 375, 23.12.1989; Bull. EC 12-1989, point 2.2.25), as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 3800/91: OJ L 357, 28.12.1991; Bull. EC 12-1991, point 1.3.12
- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 120, 12.5.1992; COM(92) 156; Bull. EC 4-1992, point 1.4.7

*Endorsed by Parliament on 8 July.* Parliament requested that the Phare programme be extended only to Slovenia and not Croatia.

OJ C 241, 21.9.1992

*Adopted by the Council on 7 August.* The Council would extend aid only to Slovenia.

ECU 9 million would be earmarked under the indicative Phare programme to help smooth the path to a market economy.

OJ L 227, 11.8.1992

*1.4.28.* Visit to the Commission by Mr Drnovsek, Prime Minister of Slovenia, on 13 July.

- **Reference:** Council Decision on negotiating directives for a trade and economic cooperation agreement with Slovenia: point 1.4.26 of this Bulletin

Mr Drnovsek saw the Commission President, Mr Delors, and discussed with him the economic situation in Slovenia, now at a critical stage because of rising unemployment and the burden of aid for refugees.

Mr Drnovsek stressed the need for the cooperation agreement with the Community to be concluded quickly.

## II

### Mediterranean countries

#### *Consequences of the Gulf War*

*1.4.29.* Commission report on Regulation (EEC) No 3557/90 on financial assistance to the countries most directly affected by the Gulf crisis (Egypt, Jordan and Turkey).

- **Reference:** Commission report: Bull. EC 5-1992, point 1.2.23

*Annexes adopted by the Commission on 14 July.* The Commission adopted annexes which, owing to an oversight, had not been included in the report adoption procedure on 8 May.

#### *Bilateral relations*

##### **Egypt**

*1.4.30.* EEC-Egypt Cooperation Council and ministerial meeting.

□ **References:**

Cooperation Agreement between the European Economic Community and the Arab Republic of Egypt: OJ L 266, 27.9.1978

Council decision on the signature of the fourth financial Protocol: Bull. EC 5-1991, point 1.3.25

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

□ **Previous meeting:** Bull. EC 12-1991, point 1.3.22

*Community position adopted by the Council on 20 July.*

*Eighth meeting of the Cooperation Council and ministerial meeting held on 20 July.* At the meeting, which led to the adoption of a joint statement, both sides took stock of how relations had developed under the 1978 Agreement and discussed political issues. They stressed the importance of existing cooperation and their will to see it continued and stepped up.

Participants noted that the Community's horizontal cooperation programme, part of the redirected Mediterranean policy, provided substantial funds for regional cooperation with all Mediterranean partners.

They also addressed the economic situation in Egypt and welcomed the government's pursuit of its economic reform programme in collaboration with the international financial institutions. This should open the way for a more favourable climate for European investment and build a solid base for sustainable economic growth.

Also discussed was the financial and technical cooperation to be implemented under the fourth financial Protocol, which provides a total of ECU 568 million for the period 1992-96 and covers assistance for economic reform, demography and the environment.

As regards trade cooperation, delegates pointed to some positive signs in the Egyptian trade balance with the Community, which undertook to look into ways of strengthening existing cooperation. Both sides recognized

that trade was also a significant element in the new Mediterranean policy. New agreements have come into force this year for Egyptian exporters of agricultural products and both parties agreed to continue contacts between the Egyptian authorities and the Community as regards food aid.

Last on the agenda was a discussion on the Middle East peace process. Both sides expressed the hope that the new Israeli Government would seize the opportunity to negotiate an equitable, fair and lasting settlement to the dispute over the Occupied Territories. They were resolved to continue their efforts to encourage all parties to the dispute to work towards this end at forthcoming bilateral negotiations in Rome.

## San Marino

*1.4.31. Proposal for a Council Decision on the conclusion of an Agreement on cooperation and customs union between the European Economic Community and the Republic of San Marino.*

□ **Commission proposal:** Bull. EC 11-1990, point 1.4.20

□ **Negotiating directives:** Bull. EC 12-1990, point 1.4.26

□ **Initialling of the Agreement:** Bull. EC 7/8-1991, point 1.3.28

□ **Proposal for a Council Decision on the conclusion of the agreement:** OJ C 302, 22.11.1991; COM(91) 429; Bull. EC 11-1991, point 1.3.35

□ **Council decision on signature:** Bull. EC 12-1991, point 1.3.23

*Endorsed by Parliament on 8 July.* Parliament approved the conclusion and entry into force of the Cooperation Agreement between the Community and San Marino.

OJ C 241, 21.9.1992

## Turkey

*1.4.32. Visit to Ankara by Mr Matutes on 6 and 7 July.*

□ **References:**

Commission opinion on the Turkish application for accession: Bull. EC 12-1989, point 2.2.37



Conclusions of the Lisbon European Council: Bull. EC 6-1992, point I.1

Mr Matutes met the Prime Minister, Mr Demirel, his deputy, Mr Inonu, and the Foreign Minister, Mr C etin, to discuss the strengthening of EC-Turkey relations in accordance with the conclusions of the Lisbon summit and with particular respect to enlargement and Turkey's application for accession.

Talks covered the prospects for relaunching the association proposed by the Commission in 1989 and the customs union which the Community wishes to see in full operation by 1996.

## Financial and technical cooperation

### 1.4.33. Financing.

- **Basic Regulation:** 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

*Commission decisions of 23 July.* It was decided to offer the following support:

- ECU 1 000 000 for the International Centre for Advanced Mediterranean Agronomic Studies (Icamas) programme for agricultural training and research institutions in southern and eastern Mediterranean countries;
- ECU 3 000 000 for the Arabic service of the Euronews satellite channel;
- ECU 5 500 000 for the MED-URBS programme to support cooperation between local authorities in the Community and those in Mediterranean non-member countries.

## Middle East

### *Relations with the Gulf Cooperation Council*

1.4.34. Parliament resolution on the proposed free trade agreement between the European Community and the Gulf Cooperation Council.

#### □ **References:**

Cooperation Agreement between the European Economic Community and the countries party to the Charter of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf (GCC): OJ L 54, 25.2.1989

Parliament resolution on the significance of the free trade agreement to be concluded between the European Community and the Gulf Cooperation Council: C 231, 17.9.1990; Bull. EC 7/8-1990, point 1.4.26

Negotiating directives for a free trade agreement: Bull. EC 10-1991, point 1.3.17

*Adopted by Parliament on 8 July.* Parliament criticized the Council for not consulting it on the Commission mandate for negotiating with the Gulf Cooperation Council. It also condemned the Commission for its failure to produce the report requested by Parliament on the likely industrial consequences of the free trade agreement despite the fact that estimates showed that the cost to jobs in the European petrochemicals industry could be very high. Parliament believed that safeguards should be introduced to protect European industry from unfair competition.

It also believed that respect for human rights and democracy was a prerequisite for the implementation of the agreement.

Furthermore, it called for environmental aspects to be included in negotiations.

OJ C 241, 21.9.1992

## United States, Japan and other industrialized countries

### I

## Munich Summit

1.4.35. Western Economic Summit.

#### □ **References:**

Previous Summit: Bull. EC 7/8-1991, points 1.3.32 and 2.2.1

International Conference on the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia: point 1.4.17 of this Bulletin

*Eighteenth meeting, held in Munich from 6 to 8 July.* This year's Summit of the Heads of State or Government of the seven major industrialized nations (the United States, Germany, France, the United Kingdom, Italy, Japan and Canada) was attended by Mr Delors, Mr Christophersen and Mr Andriessen, and by Mr John Major, the British Prime Minister and President of the Council. The meeting mainly discussed ways of revitalizing economic growth, aid to the independent States of the former Soviet Union and to Central and East European countries, and the conflict in Yugoslavia. The participants adopted a declaration on the economic situation, entitled 'Working together for growth and a safer world', a political declaration on the 'new partnership' and a political declaration on the crisis in the former Yugoslavia. The Chairman's statement covered Nagorno-Karabakh, Moldova and South Ossetia, the Baltic States, the Middle East, Iraq, Korea, China, the Mediterranean, Africa, Latin America, drugs and terrorism (→point 2.2.2).

On the political front, the Heads of State or Government joined together in defining a 'new partnership' with the rest of Europe and the rest of the world. The participants declared their conviction that partnership would flourish as common values gradually took root, based on the principles of political and economic freedom, human rights, democracy, justice and the rule of law.

The final declaration which they adopted on the subject underlined that this new partnership would take many forms and that international cooperation was needed to resolve transnational problems, in particular the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. It referred in particular to the need to help the States emerging from the former Soviet Union and the countries of Central Europe to reduce their military expenditure.

On arms control, the Heads of State or Government urged countries not yet party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty to join.

The seven nations also stressed the need for strengthening the UN to take account of new

international challenges, such as maintaining peace and tackling the problem of refugees.

In a specific declaration on the crisis in the former Yugoslavia, the Heads of State or Government firmly endorsed the efforts of Western countries to provide humanitarian aid. They strongly condemned the use of violence and the forced expulsion of ethnic groups, expressed support for the efforts of the UN peacekeeping force (Unprofor), and welcomed the prospect of a broad international conference.

In talks on the economic situation, which resulted in an economic declaration, they reviewed the measures needed to promote stronger, sustainable, non-inflationary growth, based on sound monetary and financial policies and lower interest rates.

The Summit also welcomed the progress of the democracies of Central and Eastern Europe towards political and economic reform and recommended further liberalization of their markets and the creation of attractive investment conditions for private capital.

The Seven reaffirmed their support for reforms in Russia and the other independent States of the former Soviet Union, listing specific areas such as private investment, agriculture, energy, the opening-up of Western markets, food aid and medical assistance, and technical assistance. In particular, the participants welcomed the reform process in Russia led by Mr Boris Yeltsin, with whom they also had talks in Munich, and the phased strategy of cooperation between the Russian Government and the IMF, which would pave the way for full utilization of the ECU 24 million package announced in April.

Nuclear safety in the former Soviet Union and Central and Eastern Europe was dealt with separately. The measures proposed included setting up a multilateral programme of action on nuclear safety, to be coordinated by the EBRD and the G24.

A number of commitments were made concerning developing countries, and particularly the debt problem. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the enhanced debt relief extended to the poorest countries by the

Paris Club and noted that it had agreed to consider the 'stock of debt' approach for the poorest countries that were prepared to adjust; they urged it to recognize the special situation of some highly indebted lower-middle-income countries.

The meeting agreed that priority should be given to implementing the conclusions of the Rio Conference on the environment (the Earth Summit) and that rapid and concrete action was needed to follow through on the commitments made on climate change, to protect forests and oceans, to preserve marine resources and to maintain biodiversity.

On the Uruguay Round, which was discussed in bilateral talks in Munich, the Seven expressed the hope that agreement could be reached by the end of 1992. They also welcomed the reform of the common agricultural policy.

## Strengthening relations with Japan

### 1.4.36. Second EC-Japan summit.

□ **Reference:** Previous summit: Bull. EC 7/8-1991, point 1.3.33

*Meeting held in London on 4 July.* At this second summit meeting between the Community and Japan, which closed with the publication of a joint statement, Mr Delors, Mr Major, the British Prime Minister and President of the Council, and Japan's Prime Minister Mr Kiichi Miyazawa stressed the positive side of relations between the Community and Japan.

The participants reaffirmed the commitments made at the last summit and set out in the EC-Japan Joint Declaration and expressed their intention to foster closer links by stepping up political dialogue and developing new fields of cooperation.

The talks were largely devoted to international issues such as Japan's association with the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE), the Middle East peace process, the Uruguay Round negotiations and the Rio Earth Summit. The Community welcomed the substantial contribution made by the G24,

including Japan, to support the political and economic reforms undertaken in Central and Eastern Europe, and its aid to the new independent States of the former Soviet Union.

On trade, the Community acknowledged the steps taken by Japan to improve market access for European goods, while emphasizing its concern at the recent increase in the EC's deficit in bilateral trade. The summit recognized the need for further efforts by Japan and the Community and its Member States to increase EC exports to Japan. The participants also reaffirmed their resolve to remove barriers, whether structural or other, to the expansion of trade and investment.

The summit emphasized the importance of industrial cooperation and working contacts between industries. The two sides said they were encouraged by the progress made in cooperation on the environment, scientific research, information technology and telecommunications, development aid, social affairs, competition policy and energy.

The summit welcomed continued Japanese investment in the Community as a contribution to industrial development, and urged European companies to step up investment in Japan.

## II

### United States

1.4.37. Ms Carla Hills, the US Trade Representative, visited the Commission on 31 August.

□ **Reference:** Western Economic Summit: points 1.4.35 and 2.2.1 to 2.2.4 of this Bulletin

Ms Hills saw Mr Andriessen and Mr Mac Sharry.

Among the subjects discussed were the Uruguay Round and the North American Free Trade Association (Nafta) agreement recently concluded between the United States, Canada and Mexico.

On the Uruguay Round, the meeting provided an opportunity to take stock of the negotiations and to reaffirm the goal set at the recent Munich Summit, namely to reach agreement by the end of the year.

On the oilseeds issue, the two sides confirmed their intention to pursue the current Geneva talks and to find a solution under the GATT by the end of September.

## Japan

1.4.38. Parliament resolution on political relations between the European Community and Japan.

□ **Reference:** EC-Japan Joint Declaration: Bull. EC 7/8-1991, point 1.3.33

*Adopted by Parliament on 8 July.* Recalling the EC-Japan Joint Declaration, which set out the principles and objectives of EC-Japan relations, Parliament stressed the importance of fostering dialogue and political cooperation between the European Community and Japan in order to make a joint contribution to the maintenance of peace and to establish a just and stable international order.

Parliament called for the stepping-up of political consultation, a strengthening of the exchange of information and better coordination of the two partners' strategies for the problems of the Third World. It attached great importance to stepping up consultation and coordination on international security and in the field of science and technology for the benefit of the future prosperity of the whole of mankind.

It pointed to the responsibility of Japan and the European Community for the development of a healthy and prosperous world economy, protection of the environment and the fight against drug abuse.

Parliament proposed the establishment of a permanent Euro-Japanese forum and a joint study centre with the aim of improving mutual understanding of the society, culture and economic and political structures of the two sides and encouraging cultural and technological

exchange between the European Community and Japan.

OJ C 241, 21.9.1992

## Asia and Latin America

### I

### Developing closer relations with Central America

1.4.39. Recommendation for a Decision on negotiating directives with a view to a cooperation agreement between the Community and the countries party to the General Treaty on Central American Economic Integration (Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua) and Panama.

□ **Reference:** San José VIII Ministerial Conference: Bull. EC 1/2-1992, point 1.4.42

□ **Agreement to be replaced:** Luxembourg Agreement: Bull. EC 11-1985, point 1.2.1

*Adopted by the Commission on 22 July.* In response to the request made by the ministers attending the San José VIII Ministerial Conference, the Commission proposed opening negotiations with a view to a new agreement to replace the current Luxembourg Agreement.

This initiative, which will help to enrich cooperation with Central America in all areas of mutual interest, is in keeping with the policy of strengthening links between the Community and Latin America, which has already been put into practice with the negotiation of 'third-generation' agreements with a number of Latin American countries (Chile, Argentina, Paraguay, Mexico and Uruguay).

The new agreement to be negotiated will reflect this experience, while taking account of the special aspects of cooperation with the region. It would be an advanced cooperation agreement, covering a very wide range of sectors of cooperation, and including a provision on the

democratic foundation of cooperation and a future developments clause.

The agreement would comprise four main headings, covering economic, trade and development cooperation and also other areas of cooperation such as regional integration, public administration, information, communication and culture.

## Strengthening relations with Chile

*1.4.40.* Mr Aylwin, President of Chile, visited the Commission on 15 July.

□ **Reference:** EC-Rio Group Ministerial Meeting: Bull. EC 5-1992, point 1.2.29

Mr Aylwin, who was accompanied by Mr Cimma, Foreign Minister, Mr Ominomi, Economics Minister, Mr Foxley, Finance Minister, and Mr Cortazar, Labour Minister, saw Mr Delors and Mr Matutes.

Mr Delors and Mr Matutes expressed their satisfaction at the economic and financial progress made by Chile and the Government's determination to consolidate the democratic process, in a context of social justice, the rule of law and respect for human rights.

They also highlighted the constructive nature of cooperation between the Community and Chile. In this connection and with a view to stepping up bilateral relations, they signed financing agreements relating to programmes covering State management and decentralization, democratization and participation, the promotion of European tourism in Chile, drug abuse prevention and control, and Chile's participation in BC-Net (the Community's business cooperation network). It was also announced that an integrated development programme for northern Chile was about to be approved by the relevant authorities.

With regard to relations between Latin America and Europe, both sides welcomed the results achieved at the second ministerial meeting between the EC and the Rio Group, held in Santiago on 28 and 29 May, and the favourable prospects for consolidating the political and economic dialogue between the two regions. They also highlighted the importance of

strengthening financial ties with Latin America, particularly via the EIB. In addition they expressed mutual interest in strengthening the multilateral system and their hopes for a prompt and balanced conclusion of the Uruguay Round.

## II

### Asia

#### *Asean*

*1.4.41.* Annual Post-Ministerial Conference.

□ **Previous meeting:** Bull. EC 7/8-1991, point 1.3.37

*Meeting held in Manila from 23 to 27 July.* The Community troika, made up of Mr Hurd, British Foreign Secretary, Mr Pinheiro, Portuguese Foreign Minister, and Mr Ellemann-Jensen, Danish Foreign Minister, and the Commission, took part in the Asean Post-Ministerial Conference. It provided a unique opportunity for the Community representatives to meet the Asean foreign ministers and those of the United States of America, Japan, Canada, New Zealand, Korea and Australia.

Regional security issues were discussed in detail. The United States' role in the region and the different claims on the Spratley Islands were examined. Asean was called on to take part in the debate on human rights in Myanmar. The difficulties of implementing the UN plan in Cambodia and the question of nuclear weapons in North Korea were also discussed.

A short bilateral meeting between the Community and Asean was dominated by the question of a third-generation agreement, for which the Council had not yet been able to give negotiating directives to the Commission, because of difficulties caused by the clause on respect for human rights, in view of the current situation in East Timor.

Discussions on economic issues centred on the results of the G7 summit in Munich, the Uru-

guay Round and the proliferation of regional groupings.

### *Bilateral relations*

#### **Hong Kong**

1.4.42. Parliament resolution on economic and trade relations between the Community and Hong Kong.

*Adopted by Parliament on 8 July.* Since Hong Kong will be restored to China on 1 July 1997, Parliament asked the Chinese Government to create a general climate of confidence with regard to Hong Kong's future among its population and potential investors and trading partners. It considered that unconditional respect for human rights should help to avoid the emigration of highly skilled workers. Parliament also called on the Commission to monitor the situation closely in Hong Kong and to open an office there.

OJ C 241, 21.9.1992

#### **India**

1.4.43. Parliament resolution on the Narmada dam in India.

*Adopted by Parliament on 9 July.* In view of the report by the independent committee of inquiry according to which serious mistakes had been made in the planning and execution of the Sardar and Sarovar projects on the Narmada, Parliament called on the World Bank to withdraw from the project and to compensate all those who had been caused injury by the construction of the dam.

OJ C 241, 21.9.1992

### **Cooperation with Asia and Latin America**

1.4.44. Project financing.

- Basic Regulation:** Regulation (EEC) No 443/92 on financial and technical aid to

ALA developing countries: OJ L 52, 27.2.1992; Bull. EC 1/2-1992, point 1.4.40

Commission decisions adopted on 23 July to provide assistance to the following projects:

- China: ECU 4 million for the Jiangxi sandy wasteland development project;
- Bhutan: ECU 2.6 million for an integrated pest management project;
- Philippines: ECU 15 million for a programme to develop agricultural resources;
- El Salvador: ECU 3 million for a national programme to return the war disabled to productive life; ECU 10 million for a basic hygiene and health programme in the central area of the country; ECU 15 million for an emergency programme to reintegrate demobilized servicemen into agriculture; and ECU 5.5 million for a national vocational training programme.

## **ACP countries and OCTs**

### **Stabex**

1.4.45. Commission proposal on transfers under the Stabex system for 1991.

- References:**

Fourth ACP-EEC Convention: Bull. EC 9-1991, point 1.3.38

Commission report pursuant to Article 194(4) of the fourth ACP-EEC Convention: Bull. EC 6-1992, point 1.4.37

*Approved by the Council on 13 July.*

*Approved by the ACP-EEC Committee of Ambassadors on 16 July.*

*Adopted by the Commission on 22 July.* In a follow-up to the report it adopted on 17 June pursuant to Article 194(4) of the fourth Lomé Convention, the Commission proposes, with the agreement of the ACP-EEC Committee of Ambassadors, to mobilize ECU 75 million in additional resources for Stabex transfers by drawing on the allocations for 1993 and 1994.

1.4.46. Council Decision 92/409/EEC on the amount of transfers to be paid to the OCTs for the 1990 application year under Stabex in accordance with Decision 91/482/EEC.

- **Basic Decision:** Council Decision 91/482/EEC on the association of the overseas countries and territories (OCTs) with the European Economic Community: OJ L 263, 19.9.1991; Bull. EC 7/8-1991, point 1.3.46
- **Commission proposal:** Bull. EC 6-1992, point 1.4.38

*Adopted by the Council on 23 July.*

OJ L 223, 8.8.1992

1.4.47. Council Regulation (EEC) No 2322/92 repealing Regulation (EEC) No 1638/80 of 24 June 1980 on the system for guaranteeing the stabilization of earnings from certain commodities exported by the African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) States and the overseas countries and territories associated with the Community.

□ **References:**

Fourth Lomé Convention: Bull. EC 9-1991, point 1.3.38

Council Decision 91/482/EEC on the association of the OCTs with the EEC: OJ L 263, 19.9.1991; Bull. EC 7/8-1991, point 1.3.46

□ **Regulation repealed:** Council Regulation (EEC) No 1638/80: OJ L 163, 28.6.1980

□ **Commission proposal:** Bull. EC 6-1992, point 1.4.36

*Adopted by the Council on 23 July.*

OJ L 223, 8.8.1992

## Sugar protocol

1.4.48. Council Decision on negotiating directives for the guaranteed prices for cane sugar from the ACP States referred to in Protocol 8 to the fourth ACP-EEC Convention and from India for the 1992/93 delivery period.

□ **References:**

Fourth ACP-EEC Convention signed in Lomé on 15 December 1989: Bull. EC 12-1989, points 1.2.1 to 1.2.3

Agreement between the European Economic Community and India on cane sugar: OJ L 190, 22.7.1975

*Adopted by the Council at its meeting on 13 and 14 July.*

## Bilateral relations

### Kenya

1.4.49. Mr G. Saitoti, Kenya's Vice-President and Minister for Finance, visited the Commission on 6 July.

□ **References:**

Special food aid programme for 1992: Bull. EC 5-1992, point 1.2.49

Commission decision on emergency aid for refugees: Bull. EC 6-1992, point 1.4.46

Mr Saitoti, who was accompanied by the Industry Minister, Mr F. de Kappato, and other members of the Kenyan Government, had a meeting with Mr Marín. The talks focused on recent developments in the process of political and economic reform and on Kenya's food difficulties following drought and an influx of nearly 500 000 refugees. Mr Marín welcomed Kenya's efforts to reintroduce multi-party politics. He also notified the Kenyan delegation of the Commission's recent decisions concerning emergency aid for the drought victims (30 000 tonnes of food) and humanitarian aid for the refugees (ECU 3.65 million), adding that the Commission would also provide technical assistance and material aid for the forthcoming elections.

### Somalia

1.4.50. Commission decision on emergency aid for Somalia (→point 1.4.60).

## Financial and technical cooperation

1.4.51. Financing of projects.

Commission decisions allocating a total of ECU 174 585 000 from the fifth, sixth and seventh EDFs (see Table 11).

Table 11 — *Financing of operations under the fifth, sixth and seventh EDFs*

(million ECU)

Country	Purpose	Amount	
		Grant	Special loan
	<i>Economic infrastructure</i>		
Jamaica	Rehabilitation of roads	13.500	—
Mauritius	Road	5.700	—
Tanzania/Zaire/ Burundi/Uganda/ Rwanda	Central corridor — overhauling the railways	33.000	—
Nigeria	Technical assistance for telecommunications	1.300	—
	<i>Rural production</i>		
Equatorial Guinea	Rural development	4.500	—
Nigeria	Forest protection and rural development	16.500	—
Botswana	Forest protection	3.000	—
Ghana	Development of forestry sector	0.320	—
Jamaica	Agriculture	1.700	—
Swaziland	Agriculture	0.950	—
	<i>Social development</i>		
Burundi	Rural development — training	1.910	—
Gambia	Teacher training	0.800	—
Namibia	Teacher training	4.500	—
	<i>Industrialization</i>		
Tanzania	Technical assistance for the privatization of industry	1.950	—
	<i>Other</i>		
Tanzania	Support for the structural adjustment programme	30.000	—
Burundi	Support for the structural adjustment programme	12.000	—
Togo	Support for the structural adjustment programme	17.000	—
All ACP countries	Programme to control AIDS	20.000	—
Angola	Aid for elections	1.000	—
Kenya	Aid for elections	1.960	—
Benin	Assistance for the Ministry of Planning	1.210	—
Senegal	Aid for elections	1.300	—
Gabon	Technical assistance for the general census	0.485	—
	<b>Total</b>	<b>174.585</b>	<b>—</b>



# General development cooperation

new Agreement so that it can enter fully into force.

COM(92) 286

## Commodities and world agreements

### Coffee

1.4.52. Council Decision 92/422/EEC concerning notification of the acceptance by the Community of the International Coffee Agreement 1983, as extended to 30 September 1993.

- Commission proposal:** COM(92) 116; Bull. EC 4-1992, point 1.4.29

*Adopted by the Council on 13 July.*

OJ L 230, 13.8.1992

### Rubber

1.4.53. Council Decision 92/396/EEC concerning the conclusion of the International Natural Rubber Agreement, 1987.

- Reference:** Second International Natural Rubber Agreement: OJ L 58, 3.3.1988
- Commission proposal:** COM(89) 338; Bull. EC 7/8-1989, point 2.2.42

*Adopted by the Council on 20 July.*

OJ L 219, 4.8.1992

### Jute

1.4.54. Proposal for a Council Decision on the approval of the International Agreement on Jute and Jute products, 1989.

- Reference:** International Agreement on Jute and Jute Products: Bull. EC 12-1990, point 1.4.60

*Adopted by the Commission on 1 July.* The aim is for the Community to approve the

## Humanitarian aid

### Food aid

1.4.55. Parliament resolution on famine in Africa.

*Adopted by Parliament on 9 July.* Parliament welcomed the Community's efforts to aid famine victims in Africa but urged that more funds be allocated for this purpose and that the distribution of aid be ensured by protecting relief convoys, by force if necessary. It called particular attention to the plight of Somalia, Kenya and Mozambique.

OJ C 241, 21.9.1992

1.4.56. Standard food aid.

*Commission decision:* grant of 60 000 tonnes of cereals, 6 000 tonnes of milk powder, 1 000 tonnes of butter oil and 5 000 tonnes of vegetable oil, with an estimated total value of ECU 30 538 000, to the World Food Programme.

1.4.57. Storage programmes and early warning systems.

*Commission decisions:* grants of ECU 28 900 to Ecuador and ECU 107 460 to Mozambique (Punto di Fraternità).

1.4.58. Emergency food aid.

*Commission decisions:* see Table 12.

Table 12 — *Emergency food aid*

Country or region/intermediary	Cereals (tonnes)	Milk powder (tonnes)	Vegetable oil (million ECU)	Other products (million ECU)	Total value (million ECU)
Madagascar (WFP)	3 000	—	—	0.65	1.41
Horn of Africa (WFP and other)	11 000	—	—	—	3.17
Niger (SOS Sahel)	1 558	135	—	0.67	0.73
Somalia/Mozambique (ICRC)	25 000	—	—	—	5.1
Yemen (UNHCR)	—	77	—	—	0.12
Palestinians (UNRWA)	—	357	116	0.53	1.24

1.4.59. Financial contribution to the purchase of food products and seeds by non-governmental and international organizations.

*Commission decision:* grant of ECU 0.5 million to Euronaid and ECU 1 million to the ICRC.

*Emergency aid*

1.4.60. *Commission decisions:* see Table 13.

Table 13 — *Emergency aid*

(million ECU)

Country	Purpose	Amount
Yemen	Somalian refugees	0.5
Malawi	Drought	0.4
Nagorno-Karabakh, Azerbaijan and Armenia	Victims of fighting	0.5
Somalia	Victims of fighting and drought	4.0
Yugoslavia	Displaced persons	10.0

*Cooperation via non-governmental organizations (NGOs)*

1.4.61. Projects in developing countries.

*Commission cofinancing:* commitment of ECU 18 607 445 for 74 operations presented by 60 NGOs.

1.4.62. Campaigns to raise public awareness of development issues.

*Commission contribution:* ECU 1 565 255 for 29 operations.

*Aid to increase the self-sufficiency of refugees*

1.4.63. *Commission decisions:* see Table 14.

Table 14 — *Aid to increase the self-sufficiency of refugees and displaced persons: allocation decisions*

(million ECU)

Country	Number of programmes	Total amount
Afghanistan	8	8.4
Bangladesh	5	1.8
Hong Kong	1	2.0
Mexico (Guatemalan refugees)	1	0.4
Nicaragua	2	5.9
Pakistan	2	2.9
El Salvador	6	6.2
Thailand	1	1.8

# Commercial policy

## General matters

### Commercial policy instruments

#### Trade protection

##### Council anti-dumping measures

1.4.64. Council Regulation (EEC) No 1948/92 repealing Regulation (EEC) No 2464/77 imposing a special duty on imports of certain types of nuts of iron or steel originating in Taiwan.

- Commission proposal:** COM(92) 276; Bull. EC 6-1992, point 1.4.54

*Adopted by the Council on 13 July.*

OJ L 197, 16.7.1992

1.4.65. Council Regulation (EEC) No 2442/92 extending the provisional anti-dumping duty on imports of potassium chloride originating in Belarus, Russia and Ukraine.

- Reference:** Provisional duty: OJ L 110, 28.4.1992; Bull. EC 4-1992, point 1.4.40

*Proposal adopted by the Commission on 17 July.*

COM(92) 340

*Adopted by the Council on 4 August.*

OJ L 243, 25.8.1992

1.4.66. Proposal for a Council Regulation extending the provisional anti-dumping duty on imports of ferro-silicon originating in Poland and Egypt.

- Reference:** Provisional duty: OJ L 183, 3.7.1992; Bull. EC 6-1992, point 1.4.57

*Adopted by the Commission on 5 August.*

COM(92) 373

1.4.67. Council Regulation (EEC) No 2305/92 imposing a definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of silicon metal originating in Brazil and definitively collecting the amounts secured by way of the provisional anti-dumping duty.

- Reference:** Provisional duty: OJ L 96, 10.4.1992; Bull. EC 3-1992, point 1.3.60

*Proposal adopted by the Commission on 9 July.*

COM(92) 318

*Adopted by the Council on 4 August.*

OJ L 222, 7.8.1992

1.4.68. Council Regulation (EEC) No 2306/92 imposing a definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of radio broadcast receivers of a kind used in motor vehicles, originating in the Republic of Korea.

- References:**  
Provisional duty: OJ L 34, 11.2.1992; Bull. EC 1/2-1992, point 1.4.79  
Extension of provisional duty: OJ L 156, 10.6.1992; Bull. EC 6-1992, point 1.4.51

*Proposal adopted by the Commission on 10 July.*

COM(92) 320

*Adopted by the Council on 4 August.*

OJ L 222, 7.8.1992

1.4.69. Proposal for a Council Regulation modifying the anti-dumping duties following the review of the anti-dumping measures applicable to imports of synthetic polyester fibres originating in Taiwan, Romania, Turkey and the Yugoslav Republics of Serbia, Montenegro and Macedonia and closing the said review in respect of imports of synthetic polyester fibres originating in Mexico and the United States of America.

- References:**  
Definitive duty: OJ L 348, 17.12.1988; Bull. EC 12-1988, point 2.2.6a  
Initiation of review: OJ C 230, 15.9.1990; Bull. EC 9-1990, point 1.3.57

*Adopted by the Commission on 17 July.*

COM(92) 304

##### Commission anti-dumping measures

1.4.70. Anti-dumping proceeding concerning imports of ferro-silicon originating in the People's Republic of China and South Africa.

*Notice of initiation published on 3 July.*

OJ C 173, 9.7.1992

1.4.71. Anti-dumping proceeding concerning imports of manganese steel wear-parts originating in the Republic of South Africa.

*Notice of initiation published on 17 July.*  
OJ C 188, 25.7.1992

1.4.72. Anti-dumping proceeding concerning imports of gum rosin originating in the People's Republic of China.

*Notice of initiation published on 28 July.*  
OJ C 195, 1.8.1992

1.4.73. Anti-dumping proceeding concerning imports of low carbon ferro-chrome (LCFECR) originating in Kazakhstan, Russia and Ukraine.

*Notice of initiation published on 28 July.*  
OJ C 195, 1.8.1992

1.4.74. Anti-dumping proceeding concerning imports of ethanalamine originating in the United States of America.

*Notice of initiation published on 31 July.*  
OJ C 201, 8.8.1992

1.4.75. Commission Regulation (EEC) No 1956/92 imposing a provisional anti-dumping duty on imports of synthetic fibres of polyesters originating in India and the Republic of Korea.

□ **Reference:** Notice of initiation: OJ C 291, 21.11.1990; Bull. EC 11-1990, point 1.4.53

*Adopted by the Commission on 7 July.*  
OJ L 197, 16.7.1992

1.4.76. Commission Regulation (EEC) No 1994/92 imposing a provisional anti-dumping duty on imports into the Community of outer rings of tapered roller bearings originating in Japan.

□ **Reference:** Notice of initiation: OJ C 2, 4.1.1991; Bull. EC 1/2-1991, point 1.3.79

*Adopted by the Commission on 14 July.*  
OJ L 199, 18.7.1992

1.4.77. Commission Decision No 2297/92/ECSC amending Decision No 2131/88/ECSC, accepting undertakings offered in connection

with imports of certain sheets and plates, of iron or steel, originating in the Republic of Slovenia and the Yugoslav Republics of Macedonia, Montenegro and Serbia, and terminating the anti-dumping proceeding with regard to the Republic of Croatia and the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina.

□ **Decision amended:** Commission Decision No 2131/88/ECSC (definitive duty): OJ L 188, 19.7.1988; Bull. EC 7/8-1988, point 2.2.11

*Adopted by the Commission on 31 July.*  
OJ L 221, 6.8.1992

1.4.78. Partial review of anti-dumping measures applicable to imports of certain types of electronic microcircuits known as Eproms (erasable and programmable read-only memories) originating in Japan.

□ **Reference:** Definitive duty: OJ L 65, 12.3.1991; Bull. EC 3-1991, point 1.3.53

*Notice of initiation published on 13 July.*  
OJ C 181, 17.7.1992

1.4.79. Review of anti-dumping measures concerning imports of certain kinds of out-board motors originating in Japan.

□ **References:**  
Definitive duty: OJ L 124, 13.5.1987; Bull. EC 5-1987, point 2.2.4  
Notice of intention to carry out a review: OJ C 53, 28.2.1992; Bull. EC 1/2-1992, point 1.4.87

*Notice of initiation published on 6 August.*  
OJ C 204, 12.8.1992

1.4.80. Review of the anti-dumping measures concerning imports of plain-paper photocopiers originating in Japan.

□ **References:**  
Definitive duty: OJ L 54, 24.2.1987; Bull. EC 2-1987, point 2.2.5  
Notice of intention to carry out a review: OJ C 33, 11.2.1992; Bull. EC 1/2-1992, point 1.4.89

*Notice of initiation published on 7 August.*  
OJ C 207, 14.8.1992

1.4.81. Continuation of an anti-dumping measure in force concerning imports of ferro-silicon originating in the former Soviet Union,

□ **References:**

Undertaking: OJ L 219, 8.8.1987; Bull. EC 7/8-1987, point 2.2.6

Notice of initiation of review: OJ C 115, 6.5.1992; Bull. EC 4-1992, point 1.4.43

*Adopted by the Commission on 17 July.*

OJ C 186, 23.7.1992

**1.4.82.** Impending expiry of an anti-dumping measure concerning herbicide originating in Romania.

□ **Reference:** Undertaking: OJ L 26, 30.1.1988; Bull. EC 1-1988, point 2.2.4

*Notice published on 15 July.*

OJ C 193, 31.7.1992

**1.4.83.** Expiry of an anti-dumping measure concerning standardized multi-phase electric motors originating in Yugoslavia.

□ **Reference:** Definitive duty: OJ L 218, 7.8.1987; Bull. EC 7/8-1987, point 2.2.6

*Notice published on 31 July.*

OJ C 203, 11.8.1992

**1.4.84.** Expiry of anti-dumping measures concerning copper sulphate originating in Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Poland.

□ **References:**

Definitive duty (Hungary and Czechoslovakia): OJ L 235, 20.8.1987; OJ L 259, 9.9.1987; Bull. EC 7/8-1987, point 2.2.6

Undertaking (Poland): OJ L 235, 20.8.1987; Bull. EC 7/8-1987, point 2.2.6

*Notice published on 10 August.*

OJ C 218, 25.8.1992

**1.4.85.** Commission Decision 92/423/ECSC terminating the anti-dumping proceeding concerning imports of pig-iron originating in Turkey.

□ **Reference:** Notice of initiation: OJ L 246, 21.9.1991

*Adopted by the Commission on 7 August.*

OJ L 230, 13.8.1992

**1.4.86.** Commission Decision 92/455/ECSC terminating the anti-dumping proceeding concerning imports of wire-rod originating in Argentina, Egypt, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Croatia, Slovenia, Bosnia-Herzegovina and the Yugoslav Republics of Macedonia, Montenegro and Serbia.

□ **Reference:** Notice of initiation: OJ C 310, 11.12.1990; Bull. EC 12-1990, point 1.4.73

*Adopted by the Commission on 31 August.*

OJ L 256, 2.9.1992

**1.4.87.** Notice concerning anti-dumping measures imposed on imports of calcium metal originating in the People's Republic of China and the former Soviet Union.

□ **References:**

Definitive duty: OJ L 271, 20.9.1989; Bull. EC 9-1989, point 2.2.2

Court of Justice judgment C-358/89: Bull. EC 6-1992, point 1.7.30

*Adopted by the Commission on 13 August.* It is necessary to take account of the fact that the Regulation imposing a definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of calcium metal from China and the former Soviet Union was declared void by the Court of Justice.

OJ C 213, 19.8.1992

*Commission anti-subsidy measures*

**1.4.88.** Review reopening the investigation in the countervailing duty proceeding concerning imports of certain kinds of ball bearings originating in Thailand.

□ **Reference:** Undertaking: OJ L 152, 16.6.1990; Bull. EC 6-1990, point 1.4.60

*Notice of initiation published on 14 July.*

OJ C 182, 18.7.1992

**Community surveillance**

**1.4.89.** Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2327/92 introducing prior Community surveillance of imports of slippers and other indoor footwear falling within CN code 6405

20 91 and originating in the People's Republic of China.

*Adopted by the Commission on 5 August.*

OJ L 223, 8.8.1992

1.4.90. Commission Decision No 1856/92/ECSC introducing retrospective Community surveillance of imports of iron and steel products covered by the ECSC Treaty originating in third countries.

*Adopted by the Commission on 7 July.*

OJ L 188, 8.7.1992

1.4.91. Council Regulation (EEC) No 2245/92 establishing Community statistical surveillance for certain agricultural products originating in Cyprus, Egypt, Jordan, Israel, Tunisia, Syria, Malta, Morocco and Lebanon which are subject to reference quantities (1992).

**Commission proposal:** COM(91) 505; Bull. EC 12-1991, point 1.3.69

*Adopted by the Council on 27 July.*

OJ L 218, 1.8.1992

### *Import arrangements*

1.4.92. Proposal for a Council Regulation establishing a Community procedure for administering quantitative quotas.

**Regulations to be repealed:** Council Regulation (EEC) No 1023/70 establishing a common procedure for administering quantitative quotas and Council Regulation (EEC) No 1024/70 concerning the application of Regulation (EEC) No 1023/70 to the French overseas departments: OJ L 124, 8.6.1970

*Adopted by the Commission on 20 July.* The system of allocation of Community quotas as national shares administered by the Member States, as provided for in Regulation (EEC) No 1023/70, is to be replaced by a Community procedure for administering the quotas designed to avoid any splitting of the market and to put all operators on an equal footing,

regardless of where they are established in the Community.

COM(92) 288

1.4.93. Proposal for a Council Regulation abolishing certain quantitative restrictions and amending Annex I to Regulation (EEC) No 288/82.

**Regulation to be amended:** Council Regulation (EEC) No 288/82 on common rules for imports (OJ L 35, 9.2.1982; Bull. EC 2-1982, point 2.2.5), as last amended by Council Regulation (EEC) No 3859/91: OJ L 362, 31.12.1991; Bull. EC 12-1991, point 1.3.15

*Adopted by the Commission on 2 July.* The proposed Regulation repeals certain quantitative restrictions still applied by Italy to Japan.

COM(92) 287

1.4.94. Council Regulation (EEC) No 2456/92 fixing the import quotas to be opened by Member States in respect of State-trading countries in 1992 and amending Regulation (EEC) No 3420/83.

**Regulation amended:** Council Regulation (EEC) No 3420/83 on import arrangements for products originating in State-trading-countries, not liberalized at Community level (OJ L 346, 8.12.1983), as last amended by Council Regulation (EEC) No 3859/91: OJ L 362, 31.12.1991; Bull. EC 12-1991, point 1.3.15  
 **Commission proposal:** Bull. EC 5-1992, point 1.2.68

*Adopted by the Council on 13 July.* This Regulation lays down for 1992 the quotas applicable to products not liberalized at Community level originating in State-trading countries. The various measures adopted by the Community to help the countries of Central and Eastern Europe have led to a considerable relaxation of the Community's import arrangements with State-trading countries, and consequently the only quotas still applied under these unilateral arrangements are the quotas for the East Asian State-trading countries and, as regards European countries, the quotas for textile products from Albania undergoing outward processing, and products subject to non-specific quantitative

restrictions from the States which have replaced the USSR.

OJ L 252, 31.8.1992

## Individual sectors

### Textiles

1.4.95. Recommendation for a Council Decision on the extension of the Arrangement regarding international trade in textiles (MFA) and its 1986 Protocol of extension, the period of validity of which was extended in 1991 to cover 1992, and the renewal of the MFA bilateral textile agreements with certain non-Community countries.

□ **References:**

Council Decision 86/590/EEC concerning the conclusion of the Protocol extending the Arrangement regarding international trade in textiles: OJ L 341, 4.12.1986; Bull. EC 11-1986, point 2.2.2

Council Decision 91/606/EEC on the conclusion of the Protocol maintaining in force the Arrangement regarding international trade in textiles: OJ L 327, 29.11.1991; Bull. EC 11-1991, point 1.3.88

*Adopted by the Commission on 14 July.* The Multifibre Arrangement, due to expire on 31 December, is to be maintained in force and the bilateral agreements concluded under it by the Community are to be extended for two years.

1.4.96. Council Decision concerning negotiating directives for the conclusion of a textiles agreement between the Community and Mongolia.

□ **Reference:** Cooperation Agreement between the European Economic Community and Mongolia: Bull. EC 3-1992, point 1.3.36

*Adopted by the Council on 13 July.* Following the Commission recommendation and in the light of the conclusion of a trade and cooperation Agreement between the Community and Mongolia, imports of textiles from that country need to form part of a consistent commercial policy.

1.4.97. Recommendation for a Council Decision on negotiating directives for the conclusion of a textiles agreement between the Community and Viet Nam.

*Adopted by the Commission on 24 July.* Such an agreement will place imports of textiles from Viet Nam in the context of a consistent commercial policy.

### Other products

1.4.98. Agreement between the Community and the United States of America concerning trade in large civil aircraft.

□ **Recommendation for a Decision:** Bull. EC 10-1990, point 1.4.59

□ **Negotiating directives:** Bull. EC 1/2-1991, point 1.3.106

□ **Proposal for a Decision on the conclusion of the Agreement:** COM(92) 222; Bull. EC 5-1992, point 1.2.70

*The Council adopted the Decision on the conclusion of the Agreement on 13 July.* This Agreement, which should put an end to trade conflicts between the Community and the United States in this sector, provides for new disciplines covering any form of government support to manufacturers of large civil aircraft (100 seats and over) which affects international trade. More especially, direct support for the development of new models will be subject to a ceiling of 33% of the development cost, to be repaid with interest, while the net subsidy arising from indirect support (such as the spin-off for civil aviation from research or military programmes) may not exceed 4% of any individual manufacturer's turnover. Under the Agreement, the Community and the US authorities will propose new multilateral rules to the other signatories of the GATT civil aircraft Agreement.

1.4.99. Proposal for a Council Decision authorizing the Member States to negotiate and conclude a convention concerning matters which fall within the sphere of competence of the Community.

□ **Reference:** Luxembourg European Council (Declaration on non-proliferation and arms exports): Bull. EC 6-1991, point 1.47

*Adopted by the Commission on 14 July.* The Decision is intended to authorize the Member States to negotiate and conclude, within the context of the Geneva Conference on chemical weapons, provisions coming within the Community's sphere of competence and concerning trade in chemical substances.

## International organizations and conferences

### Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE)

*1.4.100.* Third Summit of Heads of State or Government and Foreign Ministers of the CSCE.

□ **References:**

Paris Summit: Bull. EC 11-1990, point I.1

Opening of fourth follow-up meeting: Bull. EC 3-1992, point 1.3.78

*Meeting held in Helsinki on 9 and 10 July.* Mr Delors and Mr Andriessen attended this latest summit which ended the fourth follow-up meeting, which had begun in Helsinki in March. In his speech, Mr Delors underlined the complementary relationship of the European Community and the CSCE, especially in the economic sphere, and appealed for effective procedures for deliberation, decision-making and action to be set up within the CSCE.

The outcome of the summit demonstrated that for many of the 51 participating States (Yugoslavia having been suspended from participation until October), the CSCE was more necessary than ever, and some believed that it should act as a forum for peace and stability in Europe. Many speakers felt that the CSCE's credibility was currently at stake and that now was the time to use the new instruments that had been set up for crisis management and conflict prevention, adding that NATO and the WEU should make a more effective contribution to crisis management in Europe. Great

concern was expressed at the conflicts that were taking place in ex-Yugoslavia and Nagorno-Karabakh and at the Russian military presence in the Baltic States, and some participants appealed for realism and patience in dealing with the difficult period of transition which Europe now faced. In this context, the summit showed that the fundamental problem still existed of matching the CSCE's aims with the means at its disposal.

The development of instruments for crisis management and prevention and the establishment of a forum on security in which new talks would be held, in particular on arms control and disarmament, were amongst the principal achievements of the Helsinki Summit. In the areas of economic cooperation and the human dimension, the summit participants also stressed the need for a new political impetus leading to the implementation of commitments already made within the CSCE.

At the conclusion of the summit, the participants adopted the 'Helsinki II document: The challenges of change'. This document contains a political statement reviewing developments since the Paris Summit and setting guidelines and making commitments which will form the basis for the CSCE's and its participating States' future policy. Among subjects covered in this document are structures and instruments of the CSCE, security, the human dimension, economic issues, development, Mediterranean countries and relations with other institutions and organizations. It also includes the decisions taken at Helsinki, which translate the guidelines and commitments referred to above into operational terms, and the new measures relating to conflict prevention and crisis management.

### General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade

*1.4.101.* Parliament resolution on the consequences for agriculture of reform of the CAP, in particular with regard to the GATT negotiations (→point 1.3.167).



## European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD)

### Financing

#### Hungary

*1.4.102.* The Bank made an investment of USD 5 million in the form of a loan (ECU 3.5 million) and by acquiring a holding in Eurocorp, a new investment bank in Hungary. Eurocorp will provide a financial consultancy for local and foreign investors and will set up a risk capital fund for Hungarian SMEs.

*1.4.103.* A loan of ECU 21 million was granted to the Hungarian Ministry of Transport for the construction of the south-west section of the Budapest motorway bypass. The loan was made under a cofinancing arrangement with the World Bank. This project should have significant economic repercussions for the Budapest area.

#### Poland

*1.4.104.* The Bank granted a loan of USD 67 million (ECU 54 million) to the Ministry of Construction in Poland, which will be used to finance a mortgage fund offering building loans for new housing. The EBRD will finance 20% of this fund, to which the World Bank is also contributing a loan equivalent to a further 30%. The fund will put up bridging loans for Polish banks with a maturity of three years.

*1.4.105.* The Bank granted a loan of USD 170 million (ECU 133.4 million) to Polish Telecommunications to finance a large investment programme in the Warsaw area. The aim of this programme is to extend and modernize the main telephone network in and around Warsaw.

#### Romania

*1.4.106.* The EBRD granted a bridging loan of USD 70 million (ECU 50 million) to the

Banca Agricola so as to increase its capacity for loans to farming, horticulture, forestry and fisheries, and to related agro-industrial processing activities. This loan is made under an aid programme for the agricultural sector in Romania, which is being carried out jointly with the World Bank and Phare.

#### Czech and Slovak Republics

*1.4.107.* Two loans for a total of USD 19 million (ECU 14.7 million) have been granted to two joint ventures, Eurotel Prague and Eurotel Bratislava, in which local telecommunications enterprises have joined forces with Atlantic West BV, a subsidiary of the American companies US West International BV and Bell Atlantic International BV. These loans will help finance cellular telephone and packet-switching data transmission networks in both republics. These two projects represent a total investment of USD 143 million.

#### Belarus

*1.4.108.* The Bank has granted a loan of ECU 30 million to the Republic of Belarus to finance international communications installations (Belarus International Telecommunications). The loan enjoys a sovereign guarantee and is granted in consideration of the Belorussian authorities' commitment to reorganization in this sector and in particular to the establishment of a public telecommunications undertaking.

#### Various countries of Central and Eastern Europe

*1.4.109.* The Bank set up a credit line of USD 50 million (ECU 37 million) with the Austrian bank, Raffeisen Zentralbank (RZB Central Europe Agency Line). The aim of this line is to facilitate loans to SMEs in Central and Eastern Europe with the Raffeisen Bank acting as agent for the EBRD. The EBRD will contribute up to 50% towards loans from this credit line.

*1.4.110.* The Bank granted a loan of USD 12 million as the first instalment on a loan of an estimated total of USD 15 million (ECU 11.5 million) to broadcasting companies in several Central and East European countries to finance a programme of land-based satellite receiving stations. This loan is guaranteed by the European Broadcasting Union and should eventually help construct earth stations in each of the 15 countries that will be connected to the Eurovision network.

## Human rights in the world

### South Africa

*1.4.111.* Parliament resolution on South Africa.

*Adopted on 9 July.* Parliament condemned the massacre at Boipatong on 18 June, in which 42 men, women and children were brutally murdered, and any act of violence or incitement to violence, whatever its origin. It insisted that, during its next visit to South Africa, the ministerial troika of the European Community should raise the problem of 'controlling the police and security forces effectively' and stated that Member States could attempt to bridge the gap between the black majority and the security forces by helping in the training of the South African police so that they would show greater respect for human rights.

OJ C 241, 21.9.1992

### Ethiopia

*1.4.112.* Parliament resolution on the violation of human rights in Ethiopia.

*Adopted on 9 July.* Parliament strongly condemned the arrests and intimidation of opposition candidates by the transitional government during the regional elections. It urged the government to release immediately Tadele Demeke and the refugees arrested merely because of their non-violent political opinions,

and called on it to respect the most basic rights of the people of Ethiopia and in particular freedom of demonstration, freedom of expression and freedom of association.

OJ C 241, 21.9.1992

### Indonesia

*1.4.113.* Parliament resolution on the imprisonment of young Timorese in East Timor.

*Adopted on 9 July.* Parliament denounced the violations of human rights in East Timor and Indonesia, where young Timorese continued to be tried and sentenced for crimes of conscience. It called for the immediate release of all Timorese already convicted or on trial, whose only crime had been to demand respect for human rights and the establishment of democracy, and condemned any attempt by the authorities to equate peaceful demonstrations with armed resistance.

OJ C 241, 21.9.1992

### Lebanon

*1.4.114.* Parliament resolution on the situation of Jewish hostages in Lebanon.

*Adopted on 9 July.* Parliament called on the Governments of Lebanon, Syria and Iran to take all necessary steps to secure the release of the persons who had been kidnapped for no reason and who were being held hostage because they were Jews.

OJ C 241, 21.9.1992

### Mali/Niger

*1.4.115.* Parliament resolution on the situation of Tuaregs in Mali and Niger.

*Adopted on 9 July.* Parliament strongly condemned the arrests and executions perpetrated against the Tuaregs and called for the release of persons imprisoned solely on the grounds of their ethnic origin or non-violent opinions. It also called on the Malian and Niger authorities to grant freedom of movement for the Tuaregs and their goods and to recognize the Tuaregs as full citizens.

It stated that it was incumbent on the Community and its Member States to impress on the governments and political forces in Mali and Niger that the treatment of the Tuaregs in the future would have a decisive influence on aid policies and relations with the two countries.

OJ C 241, 21.9.1992

### El Salvador

1.4.116. Parliament resolution on El Salvador.

*Adopted on 9 July.* Parliament recommended that the Commission and the Council implement as promptly as possible the measures agreed on at the San José VIII Conference in Lisbon earlier in the year concerning the reconstruction of El Salvador and asked them to pay special attention to the problems arising from the need to allocate land to those who laid down their arms in order to take their place in civilian society.

It recommended that they should make a major contribution to the Land Bank to enable it to fulfil effectively its function of acquiring land from its legitimate owners and granting loans to former combatants from both sides who applied for them.

OJ C 241, 21.9.1992

### Syria

1.4.117. Parliament resolution on the illegal imprisonment of Dr Nur ed-Din al-Atassi, former President and Prime Minister of Syria.

*Adopted on 9 July.* Concerned at the parlous medical condition of Dr Nur ed-Din al-Atassi, who had been imprisoned since the *coup* by President Hafiz al-Assad in November 1970, Parliament called for him to be released immediately and allowed to leave the country. It insisted that Syria should act urgently and without delay to remedy human rights abuses within its territory.

OJ C 241, 21.9.1992

### Togo

1.4.118. Parliament resolution on human rights and the democratization process in Togo.

*Adopted by Parliament on 9 July.* Parliament expressed the hope that every effort would be made to secure respect for human rights and a return to the democratic transition process in Togo and called on the Commission to grant the necessary loans for logistical support with a view to organizing free elections.

OJ C 241, 21.9.1992

### Ex-Yugoslavia

1.4.119. Parliament resolution on the death sentences on Croatian citizens in Belgrade.

*Adopted on 9 July.* Deeply concerned at the death sentences passed on 26 June by the military court in Belgrade on Croatian soldiers who had defended Vukovar, Parliament strongly condemned the actions of the Yugoslav army which were in clear contravention of international law. It urged the Foreign Ministers meeting in European political cooperation to protest immediately in the strongest possible terms to the Serbian Government and also to instruct the Community representatives working in ex-Yugoslavia to inform the Serbian authorities that the Community would respond to these illegal trials, and in particular to the carrying-out of the death sentences, with even stricter sanctions.

Parliament reminded the authorities of Serbia and Montenegro that war crimes of this nature were punishable by severe penalties under international law.

OJ C 241, 21.9.1992

## Diplomatic relations

1.4.120. The following ambassadors, whose appointments took effect on the dates shown, presented their letters of credence to the Presi-

dent of the Council and the President of the Commission:

20 July

- HE Mr Kalyananda Godage, Head of Mission of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka to the European Communities;
- HE Mr Clifford Sibusiso Mamba, Head of Mission of the Kingdom of Swaziland to the European Communities;
- HE Mr Sione Kite, Head of Mission of the Kingdom of Tonga to the European Communities;
- HE Mr Guillermo Del Solar Rojas, Head of Mission of the Republic of Peru to the European Communities;

□ HE Mr Abdelkader Taffar, Head of Mission of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria to the European Communities;

□ HE Mr Kakima Ntambi, Head of Mission of the Republic of Uganda to the European Communities;

□ HE Mr Edward Robert Pocock, Head of Mission of the Commonwealth of Australia to the European Communities;

31 July

□ HE Mr Lars Anell, Head of Mission of the Kingdom of Sweden to the European Communities.

## 5. Intergovernmental cooperation

### European political cooperation

*1.5.1.* The joint statements adopted and published in July and August are reproduced below in chronological order.

#### **Bosnia-Herzegovina**

*1.5.2.* The following joint statement on the bombardment of Gorazde was published in London and Brussels on 14 July:

'The European Community and its Member States make clear their condemnation of the bombardment by Serb forces of the city of Gorazde and other cities in Bosnia. These brutal and indiscriminate attacks upon defenceless civilians are wholly contrary to the basic humanitarian precepts of international law.

They call for an immediate end to these attacks, urgent measures to relieve the suffering and deprivation of the population, and for a resumption, without preconditions and in good faith by all parties concerned, of serious negotiations in Lord Carrington's Conference.'

#### **Rwanda**

*1.5.3.* The following joint statement was published in London and Brussels on 20 July:

'The Community and its Member States noted with satisfaction the signing by the Rwandan Government and the RPF of the Arusha Agreement on the establishment of a cease-fire, paving the way towards political negotiations and to the conclusion of a peace agreement.

The Community and its Member States welcome the desire for peace on the part of all those who have contributed to this agreement.

The Community and its Member States request all parties concerned to take advantage of this spirit of conciliation, to do all they can to ensure that the

commitments in the Arusha Agreement are respected and implemented, so that peace can be restored in Rwanda.'

#### **Myanmar (Burma)**

*1.5.4.* The following joint statement on the detention of Mrs Aung San Suu Kyi was published in London and Brussels on 20 July:

'The Community and its Member States, recalling that 20 July is the third anniversary of Mrs Aung San Suu Kyi's detention in Rangoon, call on the State Law and Order Restoration Council immediately to lift the restrictions imposed on Mrs Aung San Suu Kyi to enable her to travel to and from Burma as she wishes and to allow her the opportunity to participate in the political process. We believe that this will open the way to national reconciliation in Burma and the early establishment of a democratically elected civilian government, reflecting the wishes of the Burmese people as expressed in the elections of May 1990.'

#### **Yugoslavia**

*1.5.5.* The following joint statement was published in London and Brussels on 20 July:

'The Community and its Member States express their deep concern that the agreement between the parties in Bosnia-Herzegovina, signed at London on 17 July under the aegis of the EC Conference on Yugoslavia, has not yet come into effect. All parties must comply fully and immediately with it and scrupulously observe the cease-fire throughout Bosnia-Herzegovina. They welcome the prompt action by the UN Security Council, working in close cooperation with the EC Conference on Yugoslavia, to put into effect the supervision of the heavy weaponry specified in the London agreement.

The Community and its Member States reaffirm their full commitment to the work of the EC Conference, chaired by Lord Carrington. It has the central role in the search for a fair and lasting political solution to the problems of the former Yugoslavia, including constitutional arrangements for Bosnia-Herzegovina. They favour close consultation

between the EC Conference, the CSCE and the UN in support of the continuing efforts of the international community on the Yugoslav crisis. These consultations could lead to the broadening and intensification of the present Conference.

The Community and its Member States condemn all policies of ethnic cleansing and forced expulsions. Attacks on unarmed civilians, such as those by Serb forces at Sarajevo and Gorazde, are wholly contrary to the basic precepts of international humanitarian law. The Community and its Member States intend to pursue vigorously in the CSCE the possibility of sending rapporteur missions to places where attacks have been reported.

Considerable resources are urgently needed for refugee relief, preferably in areas closest to the original place of residence. An additional ECU 120 million package of emergency assistance provided by the Community is being made available immediately. All aid of this kind and a corresponding effort to be organized in the G24 context must be directed to wherever and for whatever purpose it is most urgently needed in the former Yugoslavia. The Community and its Member States warmly welcome the UNHCR's decision to convene a conference in the immediate future on the flood of refugees in and from the former Yugoslavia, which will need to consider urgently an equitable solution to the problems caused by the potential inflow of refugees into neighbouring countries. They commit themselves to cooperate wholeheartedly with this conference, to assume their responsibilities in this context and to call upon interior and justice Ministers to give their urgent attention to this issue. They call on all parties to facilitate the provision of humanitarian aid in particular to areas of Bosnia-Herzegovina which remain in desperate need of assistance, including through the establishment of humanitarian corridors.

The Community and its Member States welcome the advice of the Arbitration Commission of the Conference on Yugoslavia, chaired by Mr Badinter. It is for Serbia and Montenegro to decide whether they wish to form a new Federation. But this new Federation cannot be accepted as the sole successor to the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. In the light of this, the Community and its Member States will oppose the participation of Yugoslavia in international bodies. The Presidency will make early arrangements for the missions of the Community and its Member States to the international organizations to prepare proposals to implement this policy. The UN sanctions against Serbia and Montenegro and all UN resolutions should be maintained and strictly implemented. In

this respect, the Community and its Member States welcome the decisions taken by WEU and NATO to monitor the implementation of the UN sanctions at sea.

The Community and its Member States are impressed by the courageous performance and the practical achievements of their monitoring mission. They are willing to reinforce these activities in close cooperation with Unprofor. The monitoring mission, acting under its remit from the CSCE, would also be ready to monitor in particularly sensitive border areas in the region. Discussions on this with the various parties will be taken forward by the Presidency.

The Community and its Member States express their sadness at the recent death on duty of two French members of Unprofor. They send their condolences to the men's families and to the Government and people of France.'

*1.5.6.* The following joint statement was published in London and Brussels on 6 August:

'The Community and its Member States view with deep concern recent press reports alleging that a large number of Bosnian civilians are being detained in camps against their will by the local Serbian authorities in eastern and northern Bosnia-Herzegovina and subjected to ill-treatment. The Community and its Member States wholeheartedly endorse the UN Security Council statement of 4 August and insist that the authorities in Belgrade use their influence with the Serbs in Bosnia-Herzegovina to allow international observers, above all members of the ICRC, immediate and unconditional access to the sites of all camps, prisons and detention centres being used for the detention of prisoners in order to investigate the allegations of ill-treatment. The Community and its Member States condemn the existence of such camps which it finds repulsive and despicable and expect that the ICRC will be allowed free and continuous access to all camps, prisons and detention centres in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

The Community and its Member States are appalled by the blatant disregard for humanitarian principles shown by some parties to the conflict. They have repeatedly made clear that they condemn all forced expulsions on the grounds of ethnic background and all attacks on civilians, whoever is the perpetrator. Attacks on unarmed civilians are wholly contrary to the basic precepts of international humanitarian law.

The Community and its Member States recall that the UN Security Council has made clear that all

parties to the conflict in former Yugoslavia are bound to comply with obligations under international humanitarian law and in particular the Geneva Conventions. Persons who commit or order the commission of grave breaches of the Conventions bear individual responsibility for such breaches.'

## Georgia

1.5.7. The following joint statement was published in London and Brussels on 7 August:

'The Community and its Member States welcome the release of those arrested in connection with the failed *coup* attempt in Tbilisi in June.

The Community and its Member States also welcome the lifting of the state of emergency and the restoration of rights of assembly. They see these positive measures and the hitherto largely successful implementation of the peace accord in South Ossetia as important steps towards national reconciliation.

The continued determination to hold free elections open to political groupings of all persuasions is another sign of the State Council's intention to lead Georgia towards respect for human rights, democracy and the rule of law. Such elections should result in a government regarded as legitimate by all Georgians, and thereby contribute to the resolution of internal disputes.'

## Côte d'Ivoire

1.5.8. The following joint statement was published in London and Brussels on 7 August:

'The Community and its Member States have noted with satisfaction the Government of Côte d'Ivoire's decision to release those detained following the regrettable events of February 1992. They sincerely hope that this will prove a significant step towards reconciling the Government and opposition parties, which in turn will contribute to the democratic and stable evolution of the country.'

## Mozambique

1.5.9. The following joint statement was published in London and Brussels on 12 August:

'The Community and its Member States welcome the signature on 7 August by President Chissano of Mozambique and Alfonso Dhlakama, President of

Renamo, of a joint declaration committing them to the signing of a general peace agreement by 1 October. They recognize the intensive preparatory efforts of both the Government of Mozambique and Renamo parties in reaching this agreement, and pay particular tribute to the mediating role played by President Mugabe of Zimbabwe. The Community and its Member States urge both sides to maintain the goodwill brought about by this breakthrough and to refrain from further armed confrontation so as to prevent additional loss of life before the general peace agreement is reached by 1 October. They hope that negotiations will be conducted in earnest to achieve agreement on the outstanding issues, as agreed, by 1 October. Those Member States currently involved in the peace talks, either as mediators or observers, will continue to provide all necessary advice and assistance to the negotiating parties in Rome to reach the earliest possible agreement.

The Community and its Member States urge that, in the spirit of this agreement, the parties now implement as quickly as possible the agreement of 16 July regarding access for humanitarian relief to those areas of Mozambique most seriously affected by the drought.'

## Afghanistan

1.5.10. The following joint statement was published in London and Brussels on 14 August:

□ **Reference:** Joint statements of 16 and 30 April: Bull. EC 4-1992, points 1.5.13 and 1.5.15

'The Community and its Member States, recalling their statements on Afghanistan on 16 and 30 April, express their deep concern over the resurgence in fighting and condemn the loss of life, particularly among the unarmed civilian population. The Community and its Member States call on all those involved to put an immediate end to the fighting and to enter into negotiation in order to seek a consensus, which can provide for a return to peace and the conditions for economic and social reconstruction.

The Community and its Member States appeal to the friends of Afghanistan to use whatever means of influence may be available to them to encourage all sides to the conflict to cease hostilities.

The Community and its Member States call on all those involved to respect the security and safety of all diplomatic missions and international organizations so as not to inhibit their efforts to assist the Afghan people affected by the fighting and not to

prevent those wishing to leave Kabul from doing so.'

### **Lebanon**

*1.5.11.* The following joint statement on the elections in Lebanon was published in London and Brussels on 18 August:

'The Community and its Member States reaffirm their support for the independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of Lebanon. They welcome the prospect of a renewal of the democratic process in Lebanon. They recognize the importance of the elections for the future of Lebanon. They call for the elections to be conducted according to democratic principles and in the spirit of national reconciliation which characterized the Ta'if Accord. The Community and its Member States believe that only through fair and free elections, resulting in fully representative institutions, can national and

international confidence in Lebanon be fully restored.'

### **Rwanda**

*1.5.12.* The following joint statement was published in London and Brussels on 27 August:

'The Community and its Member States noted with satisfaction the signing in Arusha on 18 August 1992 of a Protocol agreement on the rule of law by the Rwandan Government and the "FPR".

This measure is the first stage in the political negotiations foreseen in the cease-fire agreement of 12 July 1992 which should lead to the conclusion of a peace agreement.

The Community and its Member States congratulate the two parties on their obvious commitment to achieving peace in the country and urge them to persevere.'



# 6. Financing Community activities

## Budgets

### General budget

#### *Financial perspective*

1.6.1. Revision of the financial perspective annexed to the Interinstitutional Agreement of 29 June 1988.

□ **References:**

Interinstitutional Agreement of 29 June 1988 on budgetary discipline and improvement of the budgetary procedure: OJ L 185, 15.7.1988; Bull. EC 6-1988, point 2.3.8

Supplementary and amending budget No 3/92: point 1.6.2 of this Bulletin

*Parliament resolution adopted on 8 July.* In order to enable the Community to comply with its obligations arising from the structural programmes for the new German *Länder* and certain research programmes, Parliament approved the ECU 550 million increase in the ceiling for payment appropriations in respect of non-compulsory expenditure for 1992.

OJ C 241, 21.9.1992

*Agreed by the Council on 13 July.*

#### *Budgetary procedure*

### 1992 financial year

1.6.2. Draft supplementary and amending budget No 3/92.

*Preliminary draft supplementary and amending budget No 3/92 adopted by the Commission on 20 July.*

*First reading by the Council on 23 July.* The main purpose of draft supplementary and amending budget No 3/92 is to incorporate in the budget the factors underlying the decision concerning the financial perspective for 1992 which was approved by Parliament and the Council in July. The draft thus provides for the entry of payment appropriations amounting to ECU 560 million for the structural Funds (German *Länder*) and ECU 140 million for research (third framework programme).

It also cuts the EAGGF Guarantee Section appropriations by ECU 2 782 million to bring them into line with the current estimate of requirements.

Draft supplementary and amending budget No 3/92 reduces the total 1992 budget figure by ECU 2 781 million in appropriations for commitments and ECU 2 081 million in appropriations for payments.

### 1993 financial year

1.6.3. Draft budget for 1993.

□ **References:**

Reform of the common agricultural policy: Bull. EC 6-1992, points 1.3.140 to 1.3.147

Council agreement on additional medium-term financial aid for Bulgaria and Romania: Bull. EC 6-1992, points 1.4.7 and 1.4.8

Amended proposal for a Council Decision providing medium-term financial assistance for Albania: OJ C 188, 25.7.1992; COM(92) 307; point 1.4.4 of this Bulletin

Commission communication incorporating a draft proposal for a Regulation establishing a Cohesion Fund: point 1.2.1 of this Bulletin

□ **Preliminary draft budget:** Bull. EC 5-1992, point 1.4.3

Table 15 — Preliminary draft budget for 1993 (appropriations for commitments)

(million ECU)

Financial perspective heading	Budget heading	Budget 1992	Financial perspective 1993	Preliminary draft budget 1993	% difference 3:1	Difference 3:1	Council first reading	% difference 6:1	Difference 6:1	Difference 6:3	
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
1	<i>Common agricultural policy</i>										
	Markets (B1-1 to B1-3, not including B1-26)	34 669 000.000		33 305 000.000	-3.93	-1 364 000.000	33 285 000.000	-3.99	-1 384 000.000	-20 000.000	
	Accompanying measures (B1-5)			182 000.000		182 000.000	182 000.000		182 000.000		
	Set-aside (B1-40)	360 000.000		489 000.000	35.83	129 000.000	489 000.000	35.85	129 000.000		
	Income (B1-41)	100 000.000		59 000.000	-41.00	-41 000.000	59 000.000	-41.00	-41 000.000		
	European Fisheries Guarantee Fund (B1-26)	29 000.000		27 000.000	-6.90	-2 000.000	27 000.000	-6.90	-2 000.000		
	Total 1		35 158 000.000	36 657 000	34 062 000.000	-3.12	-1 096 000 000	34 042 000 000	-3.17	-1 116 000.000	-20 000.000
Margin				2 595 000.000			2 615 000.000				
2	<i>Structural operations</i>										
	Structural Funds (B2-1)	17 685 285.000		20 063 000.000	13.44	2 377 715.000	19 763 000.000	11.75	2 077 715.000	-300 000.000	
	Pedip (B2-20)	127 700.000		0.000	-100.00	-127 700.000	0.000	-100.00	-127 700.000		
	IMPs (B2-22)	465 620.000		623.000	-99.87	-464 997.000	623.000	-99.87	-464 997.000		
	Community support frameworks (B2-21)	8 540.000		20 600.000	141.22	12 060.000	8 540.000	0.00	0.000	-12 060.000	
	Fisheries Guidance (B2-23)	270 254.000		329 054.000	21.76	58 800.000	301 100.000	11.41	30 846.000	-27 954.000	
	Cohesion Fund			1 565 000.000		1 565 000.000	0.000			-1 565 000.000	
	Programmes for the outermost regions (B2-24)			68 026.000		68 026.000	46 200.000		46 200.000	-21 826.000	
	Total 2		18 557 399.000	22 106 000	22 046 303.000	18.80	3 488 904.000	20 119 463.000	8.42	1 562 064.000	-1 926 840.000
	Margin — Structural Funds (FP: 20 541 000)				59 697.000			421 537.000			
	Margin — Cohesion Fund (FP: 1 565 000)				0.000			1 565 000.000			
Total margin				59 697.000			1 986 537.000				
3	<i>Internal policies</i>										
	Research (B6)	2 479 119.000		2 795 332.000	12.76	316 213.000	2 137 432.000	-13.78	-341 687.000	-657 900.000	
	Other agricultural operations (B2-5)	189 713.000		216 300.000	14.01	26 587.000	197 800.000	4.26	8 087.000	-18 500.000	
	Other regional operations (B2-6)	85 014.000		33 000.000	-61.18	-52 014.000	19 000.000	-77.65	-66 014.000	-14 000.000	
	Transport (B2-7)	9 320.000		10 770.000	15.56	1 450.000	9 000.000	-3.43	-320.000	-1 770.000	
	Fisheries and the sea (B2-9)	23 700.000		25 000.000	5.49	1 300.000	25 000.000	-5.49	1 300.000		
	Education, vocational training and youth policy (B3-1)	240 724.000		249 767.000	3.76	9 043.000	210 496.000	-12.56	-30 228.000	-39 271.000	
	Culture and audiovisual media (B3-2)	63 719.000		99 240.000	55.75	35 521.000	57 192.000	-10.24	-6 527.000	-42 048.000	
	Information and communication (B3-3)	32 878.000		37 995.000	15.56	5 117.000	23 322.000	-29.07	-9 556.000	-14 673.000	

Financial perspective heading	Budget heading	Budget 1992	Financial perspective 1993	Preliminary draft budget 1993	% difference 3:1	Difference 3:1	Council first reading	% difference 6:1	Difference 6:1	Difference 6:3
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
	Other social operations (B3-4)	116 887.000		147 460.000	26.16	30 573.000	75 985.000	-34.99	-40 902.000	-71 475.000
	Energy (B4-1)	180 152.000		185 257.000	2.83	5 105.000	168 410.000	-6.52	-11 742.000	-16 847.000
	Euratom nuclear safeguards (B4-2)	8 867.000		10 871.000	22.60	2 004.000	9 756.000	10.03	889.000	-1 115.000
	Environment (B4-3)	96 115.001		107 564.000	11.91	11 448.999	91 533.000	-4.77	-4 582.001	-16 031.000
	Consumer protection (B5-1)	16 125.000		16 000.000	-0.78	-125.000	8 000.000	-50.39	-8 125.000	-8 000.000
	Aid for reconstruction (B5-2)	18 650.000		12 900.000	-30.83	5 570.000	12 900.000	-30.83	-5 750.000	
	Internal market (B5-3)	125 363.000		135 215.000	7.86	9 852.000	114 527.000	-8.64	-10 836.000	-20 688.000
	Industry (B5-4)	36 887.000		72 951.000	97.77	36 064.000	30 700.000	-16.77	-6 187.000	-42 251.000
	Information market (B5-5)	10 000.000		15 500.000	55.00	5 500.000	10 000.000	0.00	0.000	-5 500.000
	Statistical information (B5-6)	29 968.000		57 100.000	90.54	27 132.000	31 900.000	6.45	1 932.000	-25 200.000
	Trans-European networks (B5-7)	143 482.000		211 275.000	47.25	67 793.000	142 000.000	-1.03	-1 482.000	-69 275.000
	Negative reserve (B0-42)	-10 000.000			-100.00	10 000.000		-100.00	10 000.000	
	Research — Subtotal	2 469 119.000		2 795 332.000	13.21	326 213.000	2 137 432.000	-13.43	-331 687.000	-657 900.000
	Other policies — Subtotal	1 427 564.001		1 644 165.000	15.17	216 600.999	1 237 521.000	-13.31	-190 043.001	-406 644.000
	<b>Total 3</b>	<b>3 896 683.001</b>	<b>4 592 000</b>	<b>4 439 497.000</b>	<b>13.93</b>	<b>542 813.999</b>	<b>3 374 953.000</b>	<b>-13.39</b>	<b>-521 730.001</b>	<b>-1 064 544.000</b>
	Margin — Research (FP: 2 847 000)			51 668.000			709 568.000			
	Margin — Other policies (FP: 1 745 000)			100 835.000			507 479.000			
	<b>Total margin</b>			<b>152 503.000</b>			<b>1 217 047.000</b>			
4	<i>External action</i>									
	EDF (B7-1)	token entry		—			—			
	Food aid (B7-2)	741 150.000		620 000.000	-16.35	-121 150.000	610 000.000	-17.70	-131 150.000	-10 000.000
	Cooperation with Latin American and Asian developing countries (B7-3)	581 600.000		641 400.000	10.28	59 800.000	570 000.000	-1.99	-11 600.000	-71 400.000
	Cooperation with Mediterranean countries (B7-4)	429 530.000		488 800.000	13.80	59 270.000	396 700.000	-7.64	-32 830.000	-92 100.000
	Other cooperation measures (B7-5)	377 659.999		391 800.000	3.74	14 140.001	311 253.999	-17.58	-66 406.000	-80 546.001
	Cooperation with Central and East European countries and the independent States of the former Soviet Union (B7-6)	1 463 000.000		1 700 000.000	16.20	237 000.000	1 638 000.000	11.96	175 000.000	-62 000.000
	Cooperation with other third countries (B7-7)	0.000		0.000			0.000			
	External aspects of certain Community policies (B7-8 and B7-9)	276 990.000		370 700.000	11.09	30 710.000	292 100.000	5.46	15 110.000	-15 600.000
	Negative reserve (B0-42)	-20 000.000			-100.00	20 000.000		-100.00	20 000.000	
	<b>Total 4</b>	<b>3 849 929.999</b>	<b>4 240 000</b>	<b>4 149 700.000</b>	<b>7.79</b>	<b>299 770.001</b>	<b>3 818 053.999</b>	<b>-0.83</b>	<b>-31 876.000</b>	<b>-331 646.001</b>
	<b>Margin</b>			<b>90 300.000</b>			<b>421 946.001</b>			
5	<i>Administrative expenditure of the institutions</i>									
	Commission (traditional Part A and former mini-budgets) (not including buildings and pensions)	1 765 558.601		1 928 417.688	9.22	162 859.087	1 793 590.788	1.59	28 032.187	-134 826.900
	Expenditure on buildings by the Commission	134 382.500		180 950.000	34.65	46 567.500	163 528.900	21.69	29 146.400	-17 421.100
	Pensions (A1-9)	249 329.000	302 000	293 176.000	17.59	43 847.000	284 419.000	14.07	35 090.000	-8 757.000

(million ECU)

Financial perspective heading	Budget heading	Budget 1992	Financial perspective 1993	Preliminary draft budget 1993	% difference 3:1	Difference 3:1	Council first reading	% difference 6:1	Difference 6:1	Difference 6:3
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
	Commission — Total	2 149 270.101		2 402 543.688	11.78	253 273.587	2 241 538 688	4.29	92 268.587	- 161 005.000
	Other institutions (not including buildings)	918 180.194	970 000	1 016 286.668	10.68	98 106.474	957 420.310	4.27	39 240.116	- 58 866.358
	Expenditure on buildings by the other institutions	138 291.150		157 773.800	14.09	19 482.650	150 396.000	8.75	12 104.850	- 7 377.800
	Other institutions — Total	1 056 471.344		1 174 060.468	11.13	117 589.124	1 107 816.310	4.86	51 344.966	- 66 244.158
	Buildings — Total	272 6773.650	344 000	338 723.800	24.22	66 050.150	313 924.900	15.13	41 251.250	- 24 798.900
	Stock disposal and repayments (B0-1)	892 000.000			-100.00	- 892 000.000	token entry	-100.00	- 892 000.000	
	<b>Total 5</b>	<b>4 097 741.445</b>	<b>3 560 000</b>	<b>3 576 604.156</b>	<b>-12,72</b>	<b>- 521 137.289</b>	<b>3 349 354.998</b>	<b>-18,26</b>	<b>- 748 386.447</b>	<b>- 227 249.158</b>
	Margin — pensions			8 824.000			17 581.000			
	Margin — buildings			5 276.200			30 075.100			
	Margin — Commission (not including pensions and buildings)			15 582.312			150 409.212			
	Margin — other institutions (not including buildings)			- 46 286.668			12 579.690			
	<b>Total margin</b>			<b>- 16 604.156</b>			<b>210 645.002</b>			
6	<i>Reserves</i>									
	Monetary reserve (B1-6)	1 000 000.000		1 000 000.000	0.00	0.000	1 000 000.000	0.00	0.000	
	Reserve for exceptional expenditure									
	<b>Total 6</b>	<b>1 000 000.000</b>	<b>1 521 000</b>	<b>1 000 000.000</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>1 000 000.000</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.000</b>	
	<b>Margin</b>			<b>521 000.000</b>			<b>521 000.000</b>			
	Appropriations for commitments									
	Grand total — compulsory expenditure	38 302 231.000		36 430 547.000	- 4.89	- 1 871 684.000	36 384 362.000	- 5.01	- 1 917 869.000	- 46 185.000
	— non-compulsory expenditure	28 257 522.445		32 843 557.156	16.23	4 586 034.711	29 319 462.997	3.76	1 061 940.552	- 3 524 094.159
	Total compulsory + non-compulsory	66 559 753.445	72 676 000	69 274 104.156	4.08	2 714 350.711	65 703 824.997	- 1.29	- 855 928.448	- 3 570 279.159
	<b>Margin</b>			<b>3 401 895.844</b>			<b>6 972 175.003</b>			
	Appropriations for payments									
	Grand total — compulsory expenditure	38 229 601.000		36 382 847.000	- 4.83	- 1 846 754.000	36 331 662.000	- 4.96	- 1 897 939.000	- 51 185.000
	— non-compulsory expenditure	24 819 865.466		29 926 193.500	20.57	5 106 328.034	26 594 604.998	7.15	1 774 739.552	- 3 331 588.502
	Total compulsory + non-compulsory	63 049 466.466	69 641 000	66 309 040.500	5.17	3 259 574.034	62 926 266.998	- 0.20	- 123 199.468	- 3 382 773.502
	<b>Margin</b>			<b>3 331 959.500</b>			<b>6 714 733.002</b>			

NB: The figures for the financial perspectives are based on the Commission's proposal (COM(92) 2001) and take account of the transfer of administrative expenditure from Part B to Part A.

*Letter of amendment No 1 to the preliminary draft budget for 1993 adopted by the Commission on 9 July.* Letter of amendment No 1 to the preliminary draft budget for 1993 mainly contains the financial implications of the reform of the common agricultural policy, providing an additional ECU 1 918 million in commitment appropriations and payment appropriations for agricultural expenditure. It also updates Annex IV to the preliminary draft budget for 1993, which deals with the European Economic Area and, in particular, lists the budget headings involving the European Free Trade Association (EFTA) and indicates, for information, the contributions by the EFTA countries.

It also takes into account the additional medium-term financial assistance which the Commission is proposing for Bulgaria and Romania in accordance with the political guideline adopted by the Council and its proposal for assistance to Albania.

*First reading by the Council (budgets) on 23 July.* After consulting Parliament, the Council adopted the draft budget on first reading and considerably reduced the appropriations proposed by the Commission in the preliminary draft budget. The totals adopted were as follows:

- ECU 66.3 billion in commitment appropriations (the Commission proposed ECU 69.3 billion);
- ECU 62.9 billion in payment appropriations (the Commission proposed ECU 66.3 billion).

The main cuts were made to internal policies such as research and networks as well as social policy and consumer protection.

The Council also failed to enter any appropriation for the Cohesion Fund since it felt that the legal conditions had not been met. It did, however, decide to set up a new budget heading for the Cohesion Fund, asking the Commission to prepare the budget measures necessary for implementing the decisions to be taken at the Edinburgh European Council, and undertook to examine these proposals by the end of January 1993.

## ECSC operating budget

*1.6.4. Draft amending operating budget for 1992.*

- **Reference:** ECSC operating budget for 1992: OJ L 352, 21.12.1991; Bull. EC 12-1991, point 1.5.4

*Adopted by the Commission on 20 July.* This draft provides for an increase of ECU 52 million in resources, which is partly offset by an increase of ECU 48 million in requirements; this produces a surplus of ECU 4 million, which will be used as a contribution towards the 1993 budget.

The increase of ECU 48 million in appropriations is due solely to the requirements of the five new *Länder* as regards the social measures for the steel industry.

*1.6.5. Parliament resolution on the future of the ECSC Treaty: budgetary and financial consequences.*

- **Reference:** Commission communication on the future of the ECSC Treaty: Bull. EC 3-1991, point 1.2.49

*Adopted on 8 July.* Parliament called for the financial and structural instruments of the ECSC Treaty to be gradually incorporated into the economic activities of the EEC Treaty, as the ECSC Treaty is due to expire in 2002; it felt that the borrowing and lending operations should be transferred to the EIB and that the ECSC's regional development activities should be taken over by the Regional Fund under Objectives 2, 1 or 5b or through Community programmes such as Rechar.

Parliament insisted that this required a corresponding increase in the budgetary resources of the structural Funds.

OJ C 241, 21.9.1992

## Financial operations

### General

*1.6.6. Commission report on the borrowing and lending activities of the Community in 1991.*

□ **Previous report:** Bull. EC 10-1991, point 1.5.10

*Adopted on 30 July.* This annual report, sent to the Council and Parliament, contained the following salient points:

Borrowing by the institutions totalled ECU 16.9 billion in 1991. The increase (34.8%) consolidated their relative share of the market, which had already increased sharply the previous year, and was caused by the growth in EIB and ECSC activities and in balance-of-payments support loans. Taking account of redemptions and cancellations, the amount of borrowing outstanding at 31 December 1991 was ECU 74.9 billion.

In 1991 gross investment in the Community grew in value terms by only 4%. In volume terms, it even declined by 0.5% on average. Furthermore, given the uncertain outlook for profits and interest rates, firms tended to finance their activities through their own resources and to limit their indebtedness. The fall-off in credit market activity — reflected in a 9% reduction in international bank lending — affected most financial institutions to varying degrees. However, those institutions which had embarked on sectoral development or conversion programmes and had accumulated financing requests over previous periods continued and, in some cases, even increased their normal rate of activity.

These latter factors explain why Community lending remained very buoyant in 1991: loans totalled ECU 17.5 billion, an increase of 25.3% on 1990. The EIB and the ECSC were responsible for the bulk of lending, with only one loan being granted from the balance available under NCI IV and with no Euratom operations taking place.

Loans signed by the EIB within the Community totalled ECU 14.4 billion in 1991, compared with ECU 12.6 billion in 1990. ECSC lending totalled ECU 1.4 billion last year, equivalent to an increase of 39.2% on 1990.

Only a limited number of operations could be financed from NCI resources. A single global loan of ECU 39.2 million was agreed for Spain. Payments under existing and new loans amounted to ECU 71 million.

The facility providing medium-term financial assistance for Member States' balances of payments, which serves to back up their recovery efforts, was used in 1991 to help Greece. An initial instalment of ECU 1 billion was paid in March 1991.

In the context of the support for the adjustment and reform programmes of the Central and East European countries, the Community decided to step up its macroeconomic assistance in the form of balance-of-payments support loans.

In 1991 the actual payments made in respect of the first instalments of these loans totalled ECU 625 million (Czechoslovakia: ECU 185 million; Bulgaria: ECU 150 million; Romania: ECU 190 million; Hungary: ECU 100 million). In addition, Hungary was paid the second instalment of the first loan made to it (ECU 260 million). The second instalments of the loans granted in 1991 were released at the beginning of 1992.

The Community decided in 1991 to grant a medium-term loan to Algeria (ECU 400 million), the first tranche (ECU 250 million) being paid at the end of the year. Loans not tied by economic-policy conditions were granted to Israel (ECU 160 million) and to Turkey (ECU 175 million) in the context of aid to countries adversely affected by the Gulf War. The loan to Israel was paid out in a single tranche and was accompanied by an interest subsidy totalling ECU 27.5 million. Exceptionally, the loan to Turkey, which was for 10 years and interest-free, was financed from budget appropriations.

The Council decided in December, on a proposal from the Commission, to grant the republics of the former Soviet Union assistance amounting to ECU 1.25 billion in the form of loans to enable them to import agricultural and food products and medical supplies from the Community and Central and East European countries. This operation has been held up by the fact that the USSR no longer formally exists.

In 1991 EIB assistance to the African, Caribbean and Pacific countries and the overseas countries and territories, the countries of the

Mediterranean basin, and the Central and East European countries amounted to ECU 916 million: ECU 781.5 million of loans from own resources and ECU 134.5 million from budgetary resources under mandate and, on the Community's behalf, for risk-capital operations.

The Community has also decided to make ECSC loans available for financing industrial investment projects in Poland and Hungary up to a ceiling of ECU 200 million. Since 1991 that decision has also applied to Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria and Romania.

At the end of 1991 the EBRD, through which the Community is lending indirectly to Central and Eastern Europe and to the countries of the former Soviet Union, approved a series of loans totalling ECU 394 million, together with participating interests worth ECU 34 million in enterprises in those countries. However, loan contracts were signed for only a very small proportion of this amount in 1991.

COM(92) 353

## Loans raised

*1.6.7.* In July the Commission made on behalf of the ECSC:

□ a number of private placings in sterling, marks and lire for the equivalent of ECU 74.3 million;

□ a DM 372 million five-year public issue at a floating rate of interest with an issue price of 100.23%; the proceeds of the loan were swapped for various currencies.

*1.6.8.* In August the Commission raised on behalf of the EEC a three-year syndicated bank loan of ECU 499 million at Libor + 0.03125%.

## Loans granted in July

*1.6.9.* Acting under Articles 54 and 56 of the ECSC Treaty, the Commission granted loans totalling ECU 104.7 million.

## Industrial loans

*1.6.10.* Industrial loans (Article 54) totalling ECU 62.6 million were made to France and Italy.

## Conversion loans

*1.6.11.* Conversion loans (Article 56) totalling ECU 12.3 million were made to Italy.

## Workers' housing

*1.6.12.* Loans totalling ECU 29.8 million were granted for steelworkers and mineworkers in Germany, France, Italy and the United Kingdom.

## Loans granted in August

*1.6.13.* Acting under Articles 54 and 56 of the ECSC Treaty, the Commission granted loans in August totalling ECU 218.3 million.

## Industrial loans

*1.6.14.* Industrial loans (Article 54) totalling ECU 171.0 million were made to Belgium, the United Kingdom and Denmark.

## Conversion loans

*1.6.15.* Conversion loans (Article 56) totalling ECU 47.3 million were made to Belgium, France and the United Kingdom.

## Workers' housing

*1.6.16.* No loans were granted in August for steelworkers or mineworkers.

# European Investment Bank

## Funding

1.6.17. In July and August the European Investment Bank, the European Community's financial institution, granted loans totalling ECU 2 718.5 million, of which 9.6 million went outside the Community.

## Community

### Links with Community policies

1.6.18. Loans were made for the following measures:

ECU 1 645.2 million for the economic development of disadvantaged regions;

ECU 805.2 million for the improvement of transport and telecommunications infrastructures of benefit to the Community;

ECU 582.5 million for the protection of the environment and the improvement of the quality of life;

ECU 311.1 million for the pursuit of Community objectives in the field of energy;

ECU 87.9 million for the enhancement of the international competitiveness of industry and its integration within the Community.

The Bank also continued its operations to support small and medium-sized businesses (since the beginning of the year, around ECU 1.3 billion has been granted from current global loans).

Individual loans often come under several Community policies; some are therefore counted more than once in the above amounts.

## Geographical breakdown

### Belgium

1.6.19. ECU 11.9 million was granted for the construction of a nuclear waste processing plant in the province of Antwerp.

### Denmark

1.6.20. ECU 24.5 million was provided for the construction of a district heating network in the centre of the Copenhagen conurbation and ECU 19.6 million for the development of the ferry service between Denmark (Helsingør) and Sweden (Helsingborg).

### Germany

1.6.21. ECU 341.8 million was granted in the form of global loans to finance small and medium-scale projects. ECU 48.8 million was provided for the construction of a new international airport near Munich. In eastern Germany ECU 48.8 million went towards the construction of a newsprint plant and ECU 14.6 million towards the modernization of the natural gas distribution network. ECU 34.2 million was granted for the extension and modernization of a waste-water treatment plant in Cologne.

### Greece

1.6.22. ECU 50 million was granted in the form of global loans to finance small and medium-scale projects and ECU 4 million for the modernization and extension of a wood-processing plant in the centre of the country.

### Spain

1.6.23. ECU 615.6 million was provided for the improvement of transport and telecommunications infrastructures of benefit to the Community: the extension and modernization of the country's telecommunications network, the high-speed rail link between Madrid and Seville, a ring motorway round Barcelona, the improvement of road communications (and water infrastructure) in the regions of Asturias, Castile-La Mancha and the north-west and the construction and launch of two telecommunications satellites. ECU 30.9 million was granted for the production of household appliances in Barcelona, Madrid and the Rioja province.



*France*

1.6.24. ECU 72.6 million was provided for the construction of a high-speed rail link between Paris and northern France in the direction of Brussels and London and ECU 66.7 million for three sections of motorway (A16 south, A29 and A83). ECU 43.5 million was granted in the form of global loans to finance small and medium-scale projects. ECU 36.3 million went towards the production of the Airbus A330/340 and ECU 14.5 million towards the construction of a production unit for aspartame (artificial sweetener) in the north.

*Ireland*

1.6.25. ECU 42.8 million was provided to improve the road network and various other infrastructures, while ECU 29.7 million went towards the improvement of higher technical education institutions.

*Italy*

1.6.26. ECU 153.7 million was granted in the form of global loans for small and medium-scale projects. ECU 264.5 million was provided to boost electricity production (development of hydroelectric power stations, thermal power stations and combined heat and power stations in the centre-north and Veneto) and to improve electricity distribution in the Mezzogiorno. ECU 193.5 million went towards the extension and modernization of telecommunications in the Mezzogiorno. ECU 51.6 million was provided for the development and industrialization of new ink-jet computer printers in Piedmont and ECU 25.8 million for the modernization of a chocolate and pasta factory in the centre of the country.

*Netherlands*

1.6.27. ECU 43.3 million was granted in the form of global loans to finance small and medium-scale projects and ECU 22 million went towards the construction of a combined-cycle power station in the south of the country which can use both natural gas and gas obtained from coal.

*United Kingdom*

1.6.28. ECU 342.6 million was provided for water supply and sewerage work and ECU 42.5 million for the construction of new roads in South Wales. ECU 18.7 million was granted for the exploitation of an oil deposit in the Norwegian sector of the North Sea, a project of benefit to the Community because of its contribution to the security of oil supply. Although located outside the Community, the project is assimilated to one funded within the Community.

*Community development cooperation policy***ACP countries***Mauritius*

1.6.29. ECU 2.6 million, including ECU 0.6 million from risk capital, was granted for the construction of a milk products factory.

*Guinea-Bissau*

1.6.30. ECU 7 million was lent from risk capital for the renovation and extension of the thermal power station at Bissau.

# 7. Community institutions

## Parliament

### Strasbourg, 6 to 10 July

*1.7.1.* This was a relatively busy part-session focusing on essentially political issues, in particular the appointment of the President of the Commission, the conclusions of the Lisbon European Council and the programme for the British Presidency. The social dimension of the single market also came high on the agenda, with the situation in the former Yugoslavia again dominating the discussions on external relations.

After a short debate Parliament, which had asked at the July part-session to be consulted on the appointment of the President of the Commission, approved the decision of the Heads of Government of the Member States to extend Mr Delors's term of office, interpreting it as an undertaking to pursue the political priorities laid down during his first term, including the establishment of European union (→ point 1.7.7).

As is customary at this point in the parliamentary calendar, the outgoing and incoming Presidents of the Council made statements on the outcome of the European Council and Community activity over the previous six months. Mr Cavaco Silva, the Portuguese Prime Minister and outgoing President of the Council, told the House the European Council had agreed to press on with ratification of the Maastricht Treaty according to the original timetable, had established guidelines on the content of the second package of structural and financial measures and, lastly, had agreed that negotiations on accession of the EFTA countries which have applied to join the Community would begin as soon as the new Treaty has been ratified and agreement reached on the Delors II package.

Mr Hurd, UK Foreign Secretary and President of the Council, announced the priorities of his country's Presidency, namely to ratify the Treaty on European Union by 1 January 1993, to complete and consolidate the single market, to reach a compromise on the Delors II package, to develop cooperation with the Commonwealth of Independent States, to initiate the process of enlargement and to bring the Uruguay Round to a successful conclusion. On the subject of subsidiarity, he told Parliament that, in his view, the principle was about answering two questions: is it necessary for the Community to act, and if so, to what extent?

The debate, which was followed by a resolution (→ point 1.1.1), revealed certain reservations about the outcome of the European Council, which many MEPs saw as a point of transition with few actual decisions having been taken.

Parliament was in favour of enlargement but on two conditions: firstly, that it did not dilute the Community's power or diminish its capacity for action and, secondly, that it did not jeopardize the implementation of institutional reforms going beyond the changes provided for by the Maastricht Treaty.

Subsidiarity was also discussed at length. Parliament expressed concern that a restrictive interpretation of the subsidiarity principle could jeopardize the powers of the institutions as well as implementation of the common policies, particularly on social affairs and the environment.

The House then held an extensive debate on completion of the single market, followed by an in-depth discussion on the social dimension. Speakers were unanimous in calling on the new Presidency to make implementation of the White Paper one of its priorities and concern was expressed at the slow pace at which directives were being transposed into national law.

Mr Garel-Jones, UK Minister of State for Foreign Affairs and President of the Council,

stressed that the single market in general, and industrial standards, food law and intellectual property in particular, would be a top priority in the coming six months and concluded his speech by emphasizing that it was the British Presidency's firm intention to ensure that it was operational by 1 January 1993. Mr Bangemann expressed his satisfaction with the progress made so far but went on to list the issues still unresolved, namely the statute of the European company, cultural goods, double taxation, shortcomings in the system of direct taxation, and the location of the European Agency for the Evaluation of Medicinal Products. The resolution adopted by Parliament reveals the importance attached by Members to these matters (→ point 1.3.16).

Ms Papandreou deplored the fact that progress on the social dimension of the single market was lagging behind and pointed out that, once the Maastricht Treaty had been ratified, the two sides of industry would be able to do more to speed up progress on this front. Following the debate, the House passed a resolution regretting, in particular, the social chapter opt-out by one of the Member States and the Council's failure to adopt the Commission proposal on the protection of pregnant women (→ point 1.3.111). It also passed a resolution on the labour market after 1992 (→ point 1.3.109).

Discussions on external relations focused once again on Yugoslavia. In a new resolution on the situation in Bosnia-Herzegovina Members called for an increase in the amount of humanitarian aid granted to certain former Yugoslav republics (→ point 1.4.18) and expressed the hope that conditions for the return of refugees to these territories could be eased. They also approved the extension of the Phare programme to include Slovenia but called for Croatia, also covered by the Commission proposal, to be excluded (→ point 1.4.27).

Parliament also debated and passed resolutions on the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (→ point 1.3.147), the Community's relations with Japan (→ point 1.4.38) and with the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) (→ point 1.4.12), food aid for the CIS

(→ point 1.4.15), and the agreement on cooperation and customs union between the Community and the Republic of San Marino (→ point 1.4.15).

On the human rights front, appalled by the massacre at Boipatong in South Africa on 18 June, Parliament condemned all acts of violence or incitement to violence, whatever the origin (→ point 1.4.111). Resolutions were also passed on the threat of genocide facing the Tuareg people (→ point 1.4.115), the democratization process in Togo (→ point 1.4.118), the violation of human rights in Ethiopia (→ point 1.4.112) and the imprisonment of young Timorese (→ point 1.4.113).

On the budget front, Parliament approved the revision of the 1988-92 financial perspective raising the ceiling for payment appropriations by ECU 550 million to cover structural operations for the new German *Länder* and certain research programmes (→ point 1.6.1). The budgetary and financial implications of the expiry of the ECSC Treaty were also discussed and the House called for its financial and structural instruments to be gradually incorporated into the economic activities of the EEC Treaty (→ point 1.6.5).

Parliament also examined a number of legislative proposals. Under the cooperation procedure opinions were adopted at first reading on proposals dealing with health and safety on board fishing vessels (with certain amendments) (→ point 1.3.123), the approximation of laws relating to machinery (→ point 1.3.21), and aromatized wines and spirit drinks (→ point 1.3.195).

Opinions were adopted at second reading approving proposals relating to freedom of movement for workers (→ point 1.3.112), health and safety in the extractive industries (with a number of amendments) (→ point 1.3.122), the exchange of national officials (→ point 1.3.127) and homeopathic medicinal products (→ point 1.3.24). However, the common position established by the Council with a view to the adoption of a Directive on the consumption of energy by household appliances was rejected (→ point 1.3.104).

Under the consultation procedure Parliament gave its opinion on proposals concerning aid to shipbuilding (→ point 1.3.56), veterinary import procedures and veterinary checks (→ points 1.3.173 and 1.3.174), agriculture (→ points 1.3.172 and 1.3.180), the protection of forests (→ points 1.3.168 and 1.3.169) and, finally, air transport (→ point 1.3.36).

Report of proceedings: OJ Annex 3-420

Full text of opinions and resolutions:

OJ C 241, 21.9.1992

## Council

### 1597th meeting

1.7.2. Economic and financial affairs (Brussels, 13 July).

- Previous meeting:** Bull. EC 6-1992, point 1.7.15

*President:* Mr Lamont, UK Chancellor of the Exchequer.

*Commission:* Mr Delors, Mr Christophersen and Mr Schmidhuber.

#### *Main items*

- Netherlands convergence programme: conclusions adopted (→ point 1.3.2).
- Utilization of the ECU 1 250 million loan to the CIS States: conclusions adopted (→ point 1.4.14).
- Financial assistance to Albania in the form of a grant: conclusions adopted (→ point 1.4.4).

#### *Other business*

- Economic developments in Italy: discussed.
- Delors II package: wide-ranging exchange of views.

### 1598th meeting

1.7.3. Agriculture (Brussels, 13 and 14 July 1992).

- Previous meeting:** Bull. EC 6-1992, point 1.7.16

*President:* Mr Gummer, UK Minister for Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

*Commission:* Mr Mac Sharry.

#### *Main items*

- Protection of forests: two Regulations adopted (→ points 1.3.168 and 1.3.169).
- Organic production: Regulation adopted (→ point 1.3.172).
- Quality of foodstuffs: two Regulations adopted (→ points 1.3.164 and 1.3.165).
- Control of Newcastle disease: Directive adopted (→ point 1.3.178).
- Veterinary checks at internal borders: Directive adopted (→ point 1.3.173).

#### *Other business*

- Integrated administration and control system for certain Community aid schemes: general discussion.
- Milk quotas in Italy: exchange of views.
- Future arrangements in the banana sector: general discussion.
- Uruguay Round: Commission statement and discussion.

### 1599th meeting

1.7.4. General affairs (Brussels, 20 July).

- Previous meeting:** Bull. EC 6-1992, point 1.7.8

*President:* Mr Hurd, UK Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs.

*Commission:* Mr Delors, Mr Andriessen, Sir Leon Brittan and Mr Matutes.

*Main item*

Aid to shipbuilding in the new *Länder*: Directive adopted (→ point 1.3.56).

*Other business*

Delors II package: further in-depth examination.

Enlargement: general discussion.

Subsidiarity: Commission report examined and exchange of views.

Extension of the jurisdiction of the Court of First Instance: discussed.

Relations with the CIS: Commission recommendation presented.

EEC-Asean relations: exchange of views.

EEC-Japan Summit: report by the Commission.

Munich Economic Summit: exchange of views.

**1600th meeting**

1.7.5. Budget (Brussels, 23 July).

**Previous meeting:** Bull. EC 11-1991, point 1.7.8

*President:* Sir John Cope, UK Paymaster-General.

*Commission:* Mr Schmidhuber.

*Main item*

1993 budget: first reading (→ point 1.6.3).

**1601st meeting**

1.7.6. Economic and financial affairs (Brussels, 27 July).

**Previous meeting:** point 1.7.2 of this Bulletin

*President:* Mr Lamont, UK Chancellor of the Exchequer.

*Commission:* Mrs Scrivener.

*Sole item*

Abolition of fiscal frontiers: discussed in depth.

## Commission

### Appointment of the President and Members of the Commission

1.7.7. Parliament resolution on the appointment of the Commission President.

**Parliament resolution of 10 June:** OJ C 176, 13.7.1992; Bull. EC 6-1992, point 1.7.18

*Adopted on 8 July.* Taking note of the intention of the Governments of the Member States to renew Mr Delors' term of office for the period 1993-94, Parliament expressed widespread confidence in the President of the Commission. However, it regretted that it had not been properly consulted in advance, and stressed that it should be fully involved in the appointment of the Commission.

Interpreting the decision of the Lisbon European Council as an undertaking by the Governments of the Member States to pursue the political priorities laid down during Mr Delors' first term, the House called on them to ensure that the membership of the new Commission reflected the political balance within Parliament and to select a coherent team capable of supporting the President in the promotion of the Community's political priorities.

OJ C 241, 21.9.1992

1.7.8. Replacement of Mr Ripa di Meana.

The Commission asked Mr Van Miert to take over responsibility for the environment *pro tem* pending the appointment of a successor to Mr Ripa di Meana by the Governments of the Member States.

## Proposals adopted

1.7.9. The Commission adopted a proposal for a Directive on the harmonization of turnover taxes (→ point 1.3.12) and proposals for Regulations on the control of exports of certain dual-use goods and certain nuclear products and technologies (→ point 1.3.13), measures to adapt the profession of customs agent to the internal market (→ point 1.3.14) and novel foods and novel food ingredients (→ point 1.3.15).

A proposal for a Decision concerning supplementary financing of the third framework programme of Community research and technological development activities (→ point 1.3.82) and two proposals for Directives on the application of open network provision (→ point 1.3.86) and the mutual recognition of licences to operate telecommunications services (→ point 1.3.87) were also adopted.

The Commission also adopted proposals for Directives relating to standards and technical specifications for air traffic management (→ point 1.3.93) and packaging and packaging waste (→ point 1.3.144).

On the agricultural front, two proposals for Regulations were adopted, one on the common organization of the market in bananas (→ point 1.3.162) and the other on the unit of account and the conversion rates to be applied for the purposes of the common agricultural policy (→ point 1.3.163). On the fisheries front, a proposal for a Regulation relating to certain technical measures for the conservation of resources was adopted (→ point 1.3.225).

The Commission adopted two proposals on assistance to Albania, the first for a Decision on the provision of assistance in the form of a grant (→ point 1.4.4) and the other for a Regulation on the supply of agricultural products (→ point 1.4.7).

In an attempt to expedite emergency aid for the victims of the conflict in the former Yugoslavia, the Commission adopted two proposals for Council Regulations on the supply of agricultural products (→ point 1.4.19) and foodstuffs (→ point 1.4.21), and a Regulation laying down detailed rules applicable to the free

supply of agricultural products (→ point 1.4.20).

The measures banning trade with Serbia and Montenegro were redefined to allow the export of goods for essential humanitarian needs (→ point 1.4.22) and to increase efficiency (→ points 1.4.24 and 1.4.29).

## Communications, green papers and reports

1.7.10. The Commission delivered a favourable opinion on Sweden's application for accession (→ point 1.4.1).

The Commission adopted a report on employment in Europe in 1992 (→ point 1.3.108) and two communications on telecommunications, one on tariffs (→ point 1.3.88) and the other on equipment (→ point 1.3.89).

A communication concerning the conservation of whales, accompanied by a recommendation for a Decision on Community accession to the International Convention on the Regulation of Whaling, was also adopted (→ point 1.3.223).

## Other decisions

1.7.11. Two recommendations for Decisions concerning the negotiation of agreements were adopted by the Commission: the first involves partnership and cooperation agreements with the independent States of the former Soviet Union (→ point 1.4.3); the second involves a cooperation agreement with the countries of Central America (→ point 1.4.39).

## Community lawcourts

### Court of Justice

1.7.12. Decisions given by the Courts are covered in the Bulletin for the month in which

they are reported in the Official Journal. The operative part of the main decisions is reproduced; other decisions are simply listed by field and legal basis. Decisions in disputes between the Community and its staff are not reported.

## Main decisions

### Free movement of goods

#### Article 177 of the EEC Treaty

□ 9.6.1992: Case C-47/90 *Delhaize v Pro-malvin*

1. National provisions applicable to wine of designated origin which limit the quantity of wine that may be exported in bulk but otherwise permit sales of wines in bulk within the region of production constitute measures having equivalent effect to a quantitative restriction on exports, which is prohibited by Article 34 of the EEC Treaty.

2. Article 34 of the EEC Treaty may be relied on by individuals before the courts of the Member States in disputes against other individuals.

OJ C 167, 4.7.1992

### Customs union

#### Article 177 of the EEC Treaty

□ 16.7.1992: Case C-163/90 *Administration des douanes et droits indirects v Legros and Others*

1. A charge proportional to the customs value of goods levied by a Member State on goods imported from another Member State by reason of their entry into a region of the territory of the former Member State constitutes a charge having equivalent effect to a customs duty on imports, notwithstanding the fact that the charge is also imposed on goods entering that region from another part of the same State.

2. Article 6 of the Agreement concluded between the Community and Sweden, appearing in the Annex to Council Regulation No 2838/72, must be interpreted as prohibiting the levying by a Member State of a charge proportional to the customs value of goods on goods imported from Sweden by reason of their entry into a region of that Member State, notwithstanding the fact that the charge is also

imposed on goods entering that region from another part of the territory of the Member State concerned.

3. Neither the provisions of the EEC Treaty relating to charges having equivalent effect to customs duties on imports nor Article 6 of the Agreement between the Community and Sweden may be relied upon in support of claims for a refund of a charge such as the *octroi de mer* paid before the date of this judgment, except for claimants who before that date instituted legal proceedings or made an equivalent complaint.

OJ C 212, 18.8.1992

### Free movement of persons, companies and services

#### Article 173 of the EEC Treaty

□ 7.7.1992: Case C-295/90 *Parliament v Council*

1. Council Directive 90/366/EEC on the right of residence for students is annulled.

2. The effects of the annulled Directive shall continue to have force until the entry into force of a directive adopted on the appropriate legal basis.

OJ C 189, 28.7.1992

#### Article 177 of the EEC Treaty

□ 7.7.1992: Case C-369/90 *Micheletti and Others v Delegación del Gobierno en Cantabria*

The provisions of Community law on freedom of establishment preclude a Member State from denying a national of another Member State who possesses at the same time the nationality of a non-member country entitlement to that freedom on the ground that the law of the host State regards him as a national of the non-member country.

OJ C 189, 28.7.1992

□ 7.7.1992: Case C-370/90 *The Queen v Immigration Appeal Tribunal and Surinder Singh*

Article 52 of the Treaty and Council Directive 73/148/EEC on the abolition of restrictions on movement and residence within the Community for nationals of Member States with regard to establishment and the provision of services, properly construed, require a Member State to grant leave to enter and reside in its territory to the spouse, of whatever nationality, of a national of that State who has gone, with that spouse, to another Member

State in order to work there as an employed person as envisaged by Article 48 of the Treaty and returns to establish himself or herself as envisaged by Article 52 of the Treaty in the State of which he or she is a national. A spouse must enjoy at least the same rights as would be granted to him or her under Community law if his or her spouse entered and resided in another Member State.

OJ C 189, 28.7.1992

## Free movement of workers and social policy

### *Article 177 of the EEC Treaty*

□ 4.6.1992: Case C-360/90 *Arbeiterwohlfahrt der Stadt Berlin v Bötöl*

Article 119 of the EEC Treaty and Council Directive 75/117/EEC on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to the application of the principle of equal pay for men and women preclude national legislation, which applies to a considerably greater number of women than men, from limiting to the number of their individual working hours the compensation in the form of paid leave or overtime pay which part-time employees, who are staff committee members, may receive from their employer in respect of their attendance at training courses which provide knowledge necessary for the work of the staff committee and which are organized during the full working hours; in force in the undertaking but outside their own part-time working hours, whereas staff committee members employed on a full-time basis are compensated, in respect of their attendance at the same courses, up to a level corresponding to full-time working hours. It is a matter for the Member State, if it so wishes, to establish that the legislation in issue is justified by reasons which are objective and unrelated to any discrimination on grounds of sex.

OJ C 167, 4.7.1992

## Transport

### *Article 173 of the EEC Treaty*

□ 16.7.1992: Case C-65/90 *Parliament v Council*

1. Council Regulation No 4059/89 laying down the conditions under which non-resident carriers may operate national road haulage services within a Member State is annulled.

2. The effects of the annulled Regulation shall be maintained until the Council, after duly consulting the Parliament, has adopted new rules on the subject.

OJ C 204, 12.8.1992

## State aid

### *Article 173 of the EEC Treaty*

□ 30.6.1992: Case C-312/90 *Spain v Commission*

1. The objection of inadmissibility raised by the Commission is rejected.

2. The proceedings will be continued on the substance of the case.

(Application for annulment of the Commission Decision of 3 August 1990 on the commencement of the procedure under Article 93(2) of the EEC Treaty with regard to the aid which the Spanish authorities are presumed to have granted to the private group of manufacturers of electrical equipment Genemesa, Conelec and Cademesa.)

OJ C 187, 24.7.1992

□ 30.6.1992: Case C-47/91 *Italy v Commission*

1. The objection of inadmissibility raised by the Commission is rejected.

2. The proceedings will be continued on the substance of the case.

(Application for annulment of the letter of 23 November 1990 in which the Commission of the European Communities informed the Italian Government of its Decision to commence the procedure under Article 93(2) of the Treaty against the decision of the Italian authorities of 12 April 1990 to grant aid to the company Italgrani.)

OJ C 189, 28.7.1992

## Taxation

### *Article 177 of the EEC Treaty*

□ 16.7.1992: Case C-343/90 *Lourenço Dias v Director da Alfândega do Porto*

1. Where certain components or certain rules for the application of a system of internal taxation are discriminatory and consequently prohibited by Article 95, that does not necessarily mean that the



whole of the tax system of which those components or rules form a part has to be considered to be incompatible with that Article.

2. A motor vehicle tax charged both on vehicles assembled and manufactured in the Member State where it is levied and on new or used imported vehicles cannot be considered to be a charge having equivalent effect to a customs duty on imports prohibited by Article 12 of the EEC Treaty.

OJ C 199, 6.8.1992

### Commercial policy and dumping

#### *Article 173 of the EEC Treaty*

□ 11.6.1992: Case C-358/89 *Extramet v Council*

Council Regulation No 2808/89 imposing a definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of calcium metal originating in the People's Republic of China and the Soviet Union and definitively collecting the provisional anti-dumping duty imposed on such imports is declared void.

OJ C 174, 10.7.1992

### Company law

#### *Article 177 of the EEC Treaty*

□ 16.7.1992: Case C-83/91 *Meilicke v Meyer*

It is unnecessary to give a ruling on the questions put by the Landgericht Hannover.

(Reference for a preliminary ruling on the interpretation of the second Council Directive (77/91/EEC) on coordination of safeguards which, for the protection of the interests of members and others, are required by Member States of companies within the meaning of Article 58(2) of the EEC Treaty in respect of the formation of public liability companies and the maintenance and alteration of their capital.)

OJ C 204, 12.8.1992

### Infringements

#### *Article 169 of the EEC Treaty*

□ 9.7.1992: Case C-2/90 *Commission v Belgium*

By prohibiting the storage, deposit or discharge in Wallonia of waste originating in another Member

State and thus refusing to apply the procedure laid down by Council Directive 84/631/EEC on the supervision and control within the European Community of the transfrontier shipment of hazardous waste, Belgium has failed to fulfil its obligations under that Directive.

OJ C 195, 1.8.1992

□ 16.7.1992: Case C-95/89 *Commission v Italy*  
The application is dismissed.

(Application for a declaration that by prohibiting imports of cheese lawfully manufactured and marketed in other Member States to which has been added in the course of the production process nitrate not exceeding the limits accepted in international scientific circles (50 mg/kg), Italy has failed to fulfil its obligations under Article 30 of the EEC Treaty.)

OJ C 204, 12.8.1992

□ 16.7.1992: Case C-293/89 *Commission v Greece*

The application is dismissed.

(Application for a declaration that by prohibiting imports of cheese lawfully manufactured and marketed in other Member States to which has been added in the course of the production process nitrate not exceeding the limits accepted in international scientific circles (50 mg/kg), Greece has failed to fulfil its obligations under Article 30 of the EEC Treaty.)

OJ C 204, 12.8.1992

□ 16.7.1992: Case C-344/90 *Commission v France*

The application is dismissed.

(Application for a declaration that by prohibiting imports of cheese lawfully manufactured and marketed in other Member States to which has been added in the course of the production process nitrate not exceeding the limits accepted in international scientific circles (50 mg/kg), France has failed to fulfil its obligations under Article 30 of the EEC Treaty.)

OJ C 204, 12.8.1992

### *Other decisions*

#### **Free movement of goods**

#### *Article 173 of the EEC Treaty*

□ 12.6.1992: Case C-29/92 *Asia Motor France v Commission*

OJ C 189, 28.7.1992

*Article 177 of the EEC Treaty*

- 4.6.1992: Joined Cases C-13/91 and C-113/91 *Criminal proceedings against Debus*  
OJ C 167, 4.7.1992

**Customs union**

*Article 177 of the EEC Treaty*

- 3.6.1992: Case C-246/90 *Parma Handelsgesellschaft v HZA Bad Reichenhall*  
OJ C 166, 3.7.1992
- 3.6.1992: Case C-318/90 *HZA Mannheim v Boehringer Mannheim*  
OJ C 166, 3.7.1992
- 4.6.1992: Case C-21/91 *Wünsche Handelsgesellschaft International v HZA Hamburg-Jonas*  
OJ C 166, 3.7.1992
- 11.6.1992: Joined Cases C-149/91 and C-150/91 *Sanders and Guyomarc'h v Directeur des services fiscaux*  
OJ C 174, 10.7.1992

**Agriculture**

*Article 177 of the EEC Treaty*

- 25.6.1992: Case C-88/91 *Federconsorzi v AIMA*  
OJ C 182, 18.7.1992
- 1.7.1992: Case C-28/91 *Haneberg v Bundesanstalt für Landwirtschaftliche Marktordnung*  
OJ C 187, 24.7.1992
- 9.7.1992: Case C-236/90 *Maier v Freistaat Bayern*  
OJ C 199, 6.8.1992
- 16.7.1992: Case C-187/91 *Belgium v Belovo*  
OJ C 204, 12.8.1992

**Free movement of persons, companies and services**

*Article 177 of the EEC Treaty*

- 25.6.1992: Case C-147/91 *Criminal proceedings against Laderer*  
OJ C 182, 18.7.1992

**Free movement of workers and social policy**

*Article 177 of the EEC Treaty*

- 3.6.1992: Case C-45/90 *Paletta v Brennet*  
OJ C 166, 3.7.1992
- 11.6.1992: Joined Cases C-90/91 and C-91/91 *ONP v Di Crescenzo and ONP v Casagrande*  
OJ C 174, 10.7.1992
- 7.7.1992: Case C-9/91 *The Queen v Secretary of State for Social Security*  
OJ C 189, 28.7.1992
- 8.7.1992: Case C-102/91 *Knoch v Bundesanstalt für Arbeit*  
OJ C 195, 1.8.1992
- 8.7.1992: Case C-243/91 *Belgium v Taghavi*  
OJ C 193, 31.7.1992

**Transport**

*Article 173 of the EEC Treaty*

- 6.5.1992: Case C-58/92 *Olympic Airways v Commission*  
OJ C 182, 18.7.1992

*Article 177 of the EEC Treaty*

- 25.6.1992: Case C-116/91 *Licensing Authority South-Eastern Traffic Area v British Gas*  
OJ C 187, 24.7.1992

**Competition***Article 177 of the EEC Treaty*

- 16.7.1992: Case C-67/91 *Dirección General de Defensa de la Competencia v AEB and Others*  
OJ C 199, 6.8.1992

**Taxation***Article 177 of the EEC Treaty*

- 9.6.1992: Joined Cases C-228/90, C-229/90, C-230/90, C-231/90, C-232/90, C-233/90, C-234/90, C-339/90 and C-353/90 *Simba and Others v Ministero delle Finanze*  
OJ C 173, 9.7.1992
- 9.7.1992: Case C-131/91 *BV 'K' Line Air Service v Eulaerts and Belgium*  
OJ C 195, 1.8.1992

**Convention on Jurisdiction and the Enforcement of Judgments in Civil and Commercial Matters***Protocol of 3 June 1971 and Convention of 27 September 1968*

- 17.6.1992: Case C-26/91 *Handte v TMCS*  
OJ C 187, 24.7.1992

**Structural Funds and other instruments***Article 173 of the EEC Treaty*

- 4.6.1992: Case C-157/90 *Infortec v Commission*  
OJ C 167, 4.7.1992
- 4.6.1992: Case C-181/90 *Consorgan v Commission*  
OJ C 167, 4.7.1992
- 4.6.1992: Case C-189/90 *Cipeke v Commission*  
OJ C 167, 4.7.1992

**Infringements***Article 169 of the EEC Treaty*

- 8.5.1992: Case C-274/91 *Commission v Portugal*  
OJ C 182, 18.7.1992
- 18.5.1992: Case C-202/91 *Commission v Netherlands*  
OJ C 173, 9.7.1992
- 18.5.1992: Case C-203/91 *Commission v Netherlands*  
OJ C 174, 10.7.1992
- 19.5.1992: Case C-256/89 *Commission v Italy*  
OJ C 173, 9.7.1992
- 19.5.1992: Case C-82/91 *Commission v Italy*  
OJ C 174, 10.7.1992
- 26.5.1992: Case C-363/90 *Commission v Italy*  
OJ C 174, 10.7.1992
- 3.6.1992: Case C-360/89 *Commission v Italy*  
OJ C 166, 3.7.1992
- 3.6.1992: Case C-287/91 *Commission v Italy*  
OJ C 166, 3.7.1992
- 9.6.1992: Case C-96/91 *Commission v Spain*  
OJ C 167, 4.7.1992
- 12.6.1992: Case C-155/90 *Commission v Ireland*  
OJ C 187, 24.7.1992
- 17.6.1992: Case C-351/90 *Commission v Luxembourg*  
OJ C 187, 24.7.1992
- 24.6.1992: Case C-137/91 *Commission v Greece*  
OJ C 177, 14.7.1992
- 6.7.1992: Case C-6/91 *Commission v Italy*  
OJ C 212, 18.8.1992
- 8.7.1992: Case C-270/91 *Commission v Italy*  
OJ C 193, 31.7.1992

□ 9.7.1992: Case C-290/88 *Commission v Italy*  
OJ C 212, 18.8.1992

□ 9.7.1992: Case C-263/89 *Commission v Italy*  
OJ C 212, 18.8.1992

□ 9.7.1992: Case C-357/90 *Commission v Italy*  
OJ C 212, 18.8.1992

□ 9.7.1992: Case C-365/90 *Commission v Italy*  
OJ C 212, 18.8.1992

□ 9.7.1992: Case C-192/91 *Commission v Ireland*  
OJ C 212, 18.8.1992

#### *Article 186 of the EEC Treaty*

□ 22.5.1992: Case C-40/92R *Commission v United Kingdom*  
OJ C 166, 3.7.1992

### **Court of First Instance**

#### *Other decisions*

#### **Steel**

#### *Articles 33 and 36 of the ECSC Treaty*

□ 5.6.1992: Case T-26/90 *Finsider v Commission*  
OJ C 167, 4.7.1992

#### **Competition**

#### *Article 173 of the EEC Treaty*

□ 30.6.1992: Cases T-29/90 and T-36/90  
*Quantel v Commission*  
OJ C 187, 24.7.1992

□ 2.7.1992: Case T-61/89 *Dansk Pelsdyravlforening v Commission*  
OJ C 193, 31.7.1992

□ 9.7.1992: Case T-66/89 *Publishers Association v Commission*  
OJ C 199, 6.8.1992

#### *Article 185 of the EEC Treaty*

□ 16.6.1992: Cases T-24/92R and T-28/92R  
*Langnese-Iglo and Schöller v Commission*  
OJ C 199, 6.8.1992

## **Economic and Social Committee**

### **298th plenary session**

*1.7.13.* The Economic and Social Committee held its 298th plenary session on 1 and 2 July, chaired by Mr Geuenich and Mrs Tiemann.

*1.7.14.* The event of the session was the very close vote on the Committee's own-initiative opinion on the Commission's first report on application of the Community Charter of the Fundamental Social Rights of Workers. The Committee has worked positively with the Commission to promote a durable model of society based on free enterprise, economic growth and fundamental social rights but it deplores the Council's slowness in adopting the proposals stemming from the Social Charter and the social action programme. The Committee recommended the application of qualified majority voting to the important areas covered by the Charter and insisted that its key policies be applied to all citizens throughout the Union. It acknowledged that the Member States were making important advances towards social progress, access to fundamental social rights and better industrial relations, but felt that this should be enhanced and sustained, notably through the introduction of Community codes of practice.

The Committee stressed that the content and scope of the basic principles and rights should be interpreted with due respect for the standards already recognized in other international social legal instruments and called on the Commission to brief it and Parliament regularly on the ratification and implementation of ILO standards and on legal problems between the Community and the ILO.

*1.7.15.* The Committee debated and adopted opinions on the following:

- labelling of the materials used in footwear for sale to the final consumer (→ point 1.3.23);
- harmonization of the terms of protection of copyright and related rights (→ point 1.3.32);
- amendment of the seventh Council Directive on aid for shipbuilding (→ point 1.3.56);
- social developments in the Community in 1991 (→ point 1.3.110);
- the Commission's report on application of the Community Charter of the Fundamental Social Rights of Workers (→ point 1.3.113);
- the Commission report 'Europe 2000: Outlook for the development of the Community's territory' (→ point 1.3.132);

- the fifth Community programme of policy and action in relation to the environment and sustainable development (→ point 1.3.145);

- the Additional Protocol to the Convention on the International Commission for the Protection of the Elbe (→ point 1.3.151);

- adoption (→ point 1.3.239).

*1.7.16.* The Committee adopted opinions on the following without debate:

- the approximation of the laws of the Member States on lifts (→ point 1.3.22);

- the Council conclusions on trans-European networks (→ point 1.3.34);

- the transfer of controls in the field of road and inland waterway transport to the Community's external frontiers (→ point 1.3.97);

- the improvement and adaptation of structures in the fisheries and aquaculture sector (→ point 1.3.138);

- the approval of certain amendments to the Agreement for Cooperation in dealing with pollution of the North Sea by oil and other harmful substances (→ point 1.3.152).



**PART TWO**

**DOCUMENTATION**

# 1. The ecu

## Values in national currencies of ECU 1

		July 1992 <sup>1</sup>	August 1992 <sup>2</sup>
BFR/ LFR	Belgian franc and Luxembourg franc	42.0743	41.9130
DKR	Danish krone	7.86156	7.84851
DM	German mark	2.04243	2.03433
DR	Greek drachma	250.515	251.559
ESC	Portuguese escudo	172.911	175.504
FF	French franc	6.89232	6.90207
HFL	Dutch guilder	2.30310	2.29347
IRL	Irish pound	0.766221	0.766532
LIT	Italian lira	1 547.86	1 545.43
PTA	Spanish peseta	129.976	130.674
UKL	Pound sterling	0.714185	0.722554
AUD	Australian dollar	1.83948	1.93462
CAD	Canadian dollar	1.63345	1.66835
FMK	Finnish markka	5.58843	5.58701
ISK	Icelandic króna	75.0545	75.4923
NKR	Notwegian krone	8.02238	8.02655
NZD	New Zealand dollar	2.50884	2.59289
OS	Austrian schilling	14.3758	14.3178
SFR	Swiss franc	1.82743	1.82224
SKR	Swedish krona	7.40623	7.41069
USD	United States dollar	1.37062	1.40185
YEN	Japanese yen	172.276	177.026

<sup>1</sup> Average for the month; OJ C 195, 1.8.1992.

<sup>2</sup> Average for the month; OJ C 225, 1.9.1992.

*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. CE 9-1989, point 2.1.3.



**Representative rates ('green' rates)**

*Conversion rates into national currencies for the ecu  
used in connection with the common agricultural policy*

July/August 1992					
National currency/sector		Value in national currency of ECU 1	National currency/sector		Value in national currency of ECU 1
BFR/ LFR	Belgian franc and Luxembourg franc All products	48.5563	HFL	Dutch guilder All products	2.65256
DKR	Danish krone All products	8.97989	IRL	Irish pound All products	0.878776
DM	German mark All products	2.35418	LIT	Italian lira All products	1 761.45
DR	Greek drachma Wine, olive oil, sheepmeat and goatmeat Pigmeat	252.121 285.304 on 1.7.1992 288.079 on 24.8.1992 274.609	PTA	Spanish peseta Cereals, sugar Pigmeat	151.756 148.064 on 1.7.1992 148.210 on 13.7.1992 149.497 on 27.7.1992 148.798 on 10.8.1992 149.311 on 24.8.1992 149.813
ESC	Portuguese escudo Sheepmeat and goatmeat, olive oil, wine Pigmeat	208.676 195.283 on 1.7.1992 198.068 on 20.7.1992 203.418 on 31.8.1992 206.307		Olive oil, wine Other products Sheepmeat and goatmeat, rice Beef, milk and milk products Other crop products	150.828 150.828 152.069 150.441
FF	French franc All products	7.89563	UKL	Pound sterling Pigmeat Other products	0.805396 0.795423
	Other products				149.813

## 2. Eighteenth Western Economic Summit

2.2.1. At their meeting in Munich from 6 to 8 July the Heads of State or Government of the seven major industrial nations and the President of the Commission adopted the following declarations.

### Political declaration

2.2.2. Political declaration 'Shaping the new partnership'.

1

1. We, the leaders of our seven countries and the representatives of the European Community, support the democratic revolution which has ended the East-West confrontation and has fundamentally changed the global political landscape. Since we last met, further dramatic changes have accelerated progress towards democracy, market-based economies, and social justice. The way has been opened for a new partnership of shared responsibilities, not only in Europe, which at long last is reunited, but also in the Asia-Pacific region and elsewhere in the world. We are entering an era where confrontation has given way to cooperation.

2. This new partnership will take many forms. The former adversaries of East and West will cooperate extensively on economic, political and security issues. We look for the worldwide development of similar patterns of cooperation within regions and between regions. As developed countries, we offer continuing support and assistance to developing countries. We believe that transnational problems, in particular the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, can be solved only through international cooperation. Partnership will flourish as common values take root, based on the principles of political and economic freedom, human rights, democracy, justice and the rule of law. We believe that political and economic freedom are closely linked and mutually reinforcing and that, to that end, good governance and respect for human rights are important criteria in providing economic assistance.

3. The countries of Central and Eastern Europe and the new States of the former Soviet Union can now seize unprecedented opportunities but they also

face enormous challenges. We will support them as they move toward the achievement of democratic societies and political and economic freedom. We encourage them to create a stable constitutional and legal framework for their reform programmes and commend their efforts to cut substantially the proportion of public spending devoted to the military sector.

4. The Treaty signed at Maastricht by the 12 members of the European Community is a historic step on the way to European Union. Its implementation will enhance political stability on the European continent and open up new opportunities for cooperation.

5. Since we last met, the creation of the North Atlantic Cooperation Council has enhanced the cooperative relationship of the North Atlantic Alliance with countries in Central and Eastern Europe and with the States of the former Soviet Union. The WEU, too, is strengthening its relationship with countries in Central and Eastern Europe.

6. The need for international cooperation has also been underlined by new instabilities and conflicts due to resurgent nationalism and interethnic tensions. Communal and territorial disputes are being settled by force, causing death, destruction, and widespread dislocation of innocent people throughout the former Yugoslavia, in parts of the former Soviet Union, and elsewhere in the world.

7. The full and immediate implementation of all CSCE commitments is essential in building security and stability in Europe. All CSCE States must solve their disputes by peaceful means and guarantee the equal treatment of all minorities. We call upon the Helsinki CSCE Summit to take decisions to strengthen the CSCE's capabilities for conflict prevention, crisis management and peaceful resolution of disputes. We also look forward to the establishment of a security cooperation forum at the Helsinki Summit. In this regard, we welcome the recent decisions by NATO foreign ministers and WEU ministers on support for peacekeeping operations carried out under the responsibility of the CSCE. We support the development of a regular and productive dialogue between Japan and the CSCE on matters of common concern.

8. In the Asia-Pacific region, existing regional frameworks, such as the Asean Post-Ministerial

Conferences and the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation, have an important part to play in promoting peace and stability. We are seriously concerned at the present situation in Cambodia and urge all parties concerned to support Untac and uphold the still fragile peace process to bring it to a successful conclusion.

9. We welcome Russia's commitment to a foreign policy based on the principle of law and justice. We believe that this represents a basis for full normalization of the Russian-Japanese relationship through resolving the territorial issue.

## II

1. The end of the East-West confrontation provides a historic opportunity, but also underlines the urgent need to curb the proliferation of nuclear weapons, other weapons of mass destruction and missiles capable of delivering them. We are firmly of the view that the indefinite extension of the nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) at the 1995 Review Conference will be a key step in this process and that the process of nuclear arms control and reduction must be continued. The motivation for nuclear proliferation will also be reduced through efforts to advance regional security.

2. We urge countries not yet parties to the NPT to join. We look forward to the early adherence to the NPT as non-nuclear weapons States of Ukraine, Kazakhstan and Belarus as well as the other non-Russian States of the former Soviet Union. We shall continue, through bilateral contacts and the International Science and Technology Centres in Moscow and Kiev, our efforts to inhibit the spread of expertise on weapons of mass destruction. We attach the highest importance to the establishment in the former Soviet Union of effective export controls on nuclear materials, weapons and other sensitive goods and technologies and will offer training and practical assistance to help achieve this.

3. The world needs the most effective possible action to safeguard nuclear materials and to detect and prevent the transfer or the illicit or clandestine production of nuclear weapons. Nuclear cooperation will in future be conditional on adherence to the NPT or an existing equivalent internationally binding agreement as well as on the adoption of full-scope International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) safeguards, as recently laid down by the Nuclear Suppliers Group. The IAEA must receive the resources necessary to strengthen the existing safeguards regime and to conduct effective special inspections of undeclared but suspect nuclear sites as one means of achieving this. We will support reference by the IAEA of unresolved cases of proliferation to the UN Security Council.

4. We reaffirm our willingness to share the benefits of peaceful nuclear technology with all other States, in accordance with our non-proliferation commitments.

5. We will continue to encourage all countries to adopt the guidelines of the Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR) and welcome the recent decision by the plenary session of the MTCR to extend the scope of the guidelines to cover missiles capable of delivering all kinds of weapons of mass destruction. Each of us will continue our efforts to improve transparency and consultation in the transfer of conventional weapons and to encourage restraint in such transfers. Provision of full and timely information to the UN Arms Register is an important element in these efforts.

6. We will continue to intensify our cooperation in the area of export controls of sensitive items in the appropriate forums to reduce threats to international security. A major element of this effort is the informal exchange of information to improve and harmonize these export controls.

7. Arms control agreements which have been signed by the former Soviet Union, in particular the Start and CFE Treaties, must enter into force. The full implementation of the CFE Treaty will create the foundation for the new cooperative security framework in Europe. We welcome the far-reaching follow-on agreement on strategic nuclear weapons concluded by the USA and Russia in June as another major step towards a safer, more stable world. Further measures, in particular the unilaterally announced elimination of ground-launched short-range nuclear weapons by the United States and the former Soviet Union, should be carried out as soon as possible. We support Russia in its efforts to secure the peaceful use of nuclear materials resulting from the elimination of nuclear weapons. The Geneva negotiations for a convention on the effective global ban on chemical weapons must be successfully concluded this year. We call on all nations to become original signatories to this convention.

## III

1. The new challenges underline the need for strengthening the UN, taking account of changing international circumstances. Since our last meeting in London the tasks and responsibilities of the UN have further increased in a dramatic way, especially in the area of crisis prevention, conflict management and the protection of minorities. The UN has played a central role in the international response to developments in the Gulf, in Cambodia, in the former Yugoslavia and in other regions of the world.

2. We support the UN's role in maintaining international peace and security. The accession to the UN of new States has reinforced the importance of this role. We call upon all these new member States to abide by their solemn undertakings to uphold the purposes and principles of the UN Charter.

3. We reaffirm our commitment to cooperate on existing refugee problems. We deplore action by any State or group against minorities that creates new flows of refugees and displaced persons.

4. We support moves undertaken so far by the Secretary-General to reform the Organization, including the appointment of a high-ranking emergency relief coordinator. The Secretary-General's report "An agenda for peace" is a valuable contribution to the work of the United Nations on preventive diplomacy, peacemaking and peacekeeping. We assure him of our readiness to provide the political support and resources needed to maintain international peace and security.

5. We strongly support improved cooperation between the UN and regional arrangements and agencies as envisaged in Chapter VIII of the UN Charter, which have an increasing role in solving conflicts.

6. In closing this declaration, we reaffirm that recognition of the inherent dignity and of the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family is the foundation of freedom, justice and peace in the world. Human rights are not at the disposal of individual States or their governments. They cannot be subordinate to the rules of any political, ideological or religious system. The protection and the promotion of human rights remains one of the principle tasks of the community of nations.'

## Declaration

### 2.2.3. Declaration on former Yugoslavia.

'We, the leaders of our seven countries and the representatives of the European Community, are deeply concerned about the ongoing Yugoslav crisis. We strongly condemn the use of violence in the former Yugoslavia and deplore the suffering inflicted upon its population. We particularly deplore those actions directed against civilian populations as well as the forced expulsion of ethnic groups. Although all parties have contributed to this state of affairs, the Serbian leadership and the Yugoslav Army controlled by it bear the greatest share of the responsibility.

We support the EC Conference on Yugoslavia chaired by Lord Carrington as a key forum for ensuring a durable and equitable political solution to the outstanding problems of the former Yugoslavia, including constitutional arrangements for Bosnia-Herzegovina. We call on all parties to resume negotiations in that Conference in good faith and without preconditions. We also welcome close consultations between the Conference chaired by Lord Carrington, the EC, the UN and the other parties concerned with the Yugoslav crisis. These consultations could lead to the holding of a broader international conference to address unresolved questions, including issues related to minorities. We stress the absolute need for the parties in former Yugoslavia to show the will for peace, which is indispensable to success and without which the peoples of former Yugoslavia will continue to suffer.

The tragic humanitarian situation, especially in Bosnia-Herzegovina, is unacceptable. We fully endorse the efforts of the international community to provide relief. We welcome the efforts made in achieving the opening of the airport of Sarajevo and we support actions taken by Unprofor to secure the airport. The blockade of Sarajevo must be lifted and the shelling of the town stopped in order to sustain a comprehensive relief operation.

We express our gratitude to all participants in the airlift to Sarajevo and the supply of its population. We appeal to all parties in Bosnia-Herzegovina not to imperil the humanitarian effort. We firmly warn the parties concerned, including irregular forces, not to take any action that would endanger the lives of those engaged in the relief operation. Should these efforts fail due to an unwillingness of those concerned to fully cooperate with the United Nations, we believe the Security Council will have to consider other measures, not excluding military means, to achieve its humanitarian objectives.

The airlift to Sarajevo can only be the beginning of a larger humanitarian effort. Safe access by road to Sarajevo as well as to other parts of Bosnia-Herzegovina in need must be guaranteed.

The needs of the hundreds of thousands of refugees and displaced persons require further significant financial support. We are willing to contribute and ask others also to make fair contributions.

We underline the need for Serbia and Croatia to respect the territorial integrity of Bosnia-Herzegovina and for all military forces not subject to the authority of the Government of Bosnia-Herzegovina to either be withdrawn or disbanded and disarmed, with their weapons placed under effective international monitoring.

We call on all parties to prevent the conflict from spreading to other parts of the former Yugoslavia.

We urge the Serbian leadership to respect minority rights in full, to refrain from further repression in Kosovo and to engage in serious dialogue with representatives of Kosovo with a view to defining a status of autonomy according to the draft convention of the EC Conference on Yugoslavia.

Sanctions decided by the UN Security Council in Resolution 757 as well as all other provisions of relevant UN resolutions must be fully implemented.

We support the efforts of the UN peacekeeping forces in implementing the UN peace plan for Croatia in all its elements. We demand that Serbs and Croats extend their full cooperation to the UN peace plan and make every effort to bring the bloodshed in Croatia to an end.

We do not accept Serbia and Montenegro as the sole successor State of the former Yugoslavia. We call for the suspension of the delegations of Yugoslavia in the proceedings of the CSCE and other relevant international forums and organizations.'

## Economic declaration

### 2.2.4. Economic declaration 'Working together for growth and a safer world'.

'1. We, the Heads of State or Government of seven major industrial nations and the President of the Commission of the European Communities, have met in Munich for our 18th annual summit.

2. The international community is at the threshold of a new era, freed from the burden of the East-West conflict. Rarely have conditions been so favourable for shaping a permanent peace, guaranteeing respect for human rights, carrying through the principles of democracy, ensuring free markets, overcoming poverty and safeguarding the environment.

3. We are resolved, by taking action in a spirit of partnership, to seize the unique opportunities now available. While fundamental change entails risk, we place our trust in the creativity, effort and dedication of people as the true sources of economic and social progress. The global dimension of the challenges and the mutual dependencies call for worldwide cooperation. The close coordination of our policies as part of this cooperation is now more important than ever.

## World economy

4. Strong world economic growth is the prerequisite for solving a variety of challenges we face in the post-cold war world. Increasingly, there are signs of global economic recovery. But we will not take it for granted and will act together to assure the recovery gathers strength and growth picks up.

5. Too many people are out of work. The potential strength of people, factories and resources is not being fully employed. We are particularly concerned about the hardship unemployment creates.

6. Each of us faces somewhat different economic situations. But we all would gain greatly from stronger, sustainable non-inflationary growth.

7. Higher growth will help other countries too. Growth generates trade. More trade will give a boost to developing nations and to the new democracies seeking to transform command economies into productive participants within the global market-place. Their economic success is in our common interest.

8. A successful Uruguay Round will be a significant contribution to the future of the world economy. An early conclusion of the negotiations will reinforce our economies, promote the process of reform in Eastern Europe and give new opportunities for the well-being of other nations, including, in particular, the developing countries.

We regret the slow pace of the negotiations since we met in London last year. But there has been progress in recent months. Therefore we are convinced that a balanced agreement is within reach.

We welcome the reform of the European Community's common agricultural policy which has just been adopted and which should facilitate the settlement of outstanding issues.

Progress has been made on the issue of internal support in a way which is consistent with the reform of the common agricultural policy, on dealing with the volume of subsidized exports and on avoiding future disputes. These topics require further work. In addition, parties still have concerns in the areas of market access and trade in cereal substitutes that they seek to address.

We reaffirm that negotiations should lead to a globally balanced result. An accord must create more open markets for goods and services and will require comparable efforts from all negotiating partners.

On this basis we expect that an agreement can be reached before the end of 1992.

9. We are committed, through coordinated and individual actions, to build confidence for investors, savers and consumers: confidence that hard work will lead to a better quality of life; confidence that investments will be profitable; confidence that savings will be rewarded and that price stability will not be put at risk.

10. We pledge to adopt policies aimed at creating jobs and growth. We will seek to take the appropriate steps, recognizing our individual circumstances, to establish sound macroeconomic policies to spur stronger sustainable growth. With this in mind we have agreed on the following guidelines:

to continue to pursue sound monetary and financial policies to support the upturn without rekindling inflation;

to create the scope for lower interest rates through the reduction of excessive public deficits and the promotion of savings;

to curb excessive public deficits, above all by limiting public spending. Taxpayers' money should be used more economically and more effectively;

to integrate more closely our environmental and growth objectives, by encouraging market incentives and technological innovation to promote environmentally-sound consumption and production.

As the risk of inflation recedes as a result of our policies, it will be increasingly possible for interest rates to come down. This will help promote new investment and therefore stronger growth and more jobs.

11. But good macroeconomic policies are not enough. All our economies are burdened by structural rigidities that constrain our potential growth rates. We need to encourage competition. We need to create a more hospitable environment for private initiative. We need to cut back excess regulation, which suppresses innovation, enterprise and creativity. We will strengthen employment opportunities through better training, education, and enhanced mobility. We will strengthen the basis for long-term growth through improvements in infrastructure and greater attention to research and development. We are urging these kinds of reforms for new democrac-

ies in the transition to market economies. We cannot demand less of ourselves.

12. The coordination of economic and financial policies is a central element in our common strategy for sustained, non-inflationary growth. We request our Finance Ministers to strengthen their cooperation on the basis of our agreed guidelines and to intensify their work to reduce obstacles to growth and therefore foster employment. We ask them to report to our meeting in Japan in 1993.

### **United Nations Conference on the Environment and Development (Unced)**

13. The Earth Summit has been a landmark in heightening the consciousness of the global environmental challenges, and in giving new impetus to the process of creating a worldwide partnership on development and the environment. Rapid and concrete action is required to follow through on our commitments on climate change, to protect forests and oceans, to preserve marine resources, and to maintain biodiversity. We therefore urge all countries, developed and developing, to direct their policies and resources towards sustainable development which safeguards the interests of both present and future generations.

14. To carry forward the momentum of the Rio Conference, we urge other countries to join us:

in seeking to ratify the Climate Change Convention by the end of 1993;

in drawing up and publishing national action plans, as foreseen at Unced, by the end of 1993;

in working to protect species and the habitats on which they depend;

in giving additional financial and technical support to developing countries for sustainable development through official development assistance (ODA), in particular by replenishment of IDA, and for actions of global benefit through the Global Environment Facility (GEF) with a view to its being established as a permanent funding mechanism;

in establishing at the 1992 UN General Assembly the Sustainable Development Commission

which will have a vital role to play in monitoring the implementation of Agenda 21;

□ in establishing an international review process for the forest principles. In an early dialogue, on the basis of the implementation of these principles, on possible appropriate internationally agreed arrangements, and in increased international assistance;

□ in further improving monitoring of the global environment, including through better utilization of data from satellite and other earth observation programmes;

□ in promoting the development and diffusion of energy and environment technologies, including proposals for innovative technology programmes;

□ by ensuring the international Conference on Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks in the Oceans is convened as soon as possible.

### Developing countries

15. We welcome the economic and political progress which many developing countries have made, particularly in East and South-East Asia, but also in Latin America and in some parts of Africa. However, many countries throughout the world are still struggling against poverty. Sub-Saharan Africa, above all, gives cause for concern.

16. We are committed to dialogue and partnership founded on shared responsibility and a growing consensus on fundamental political and economic principles. Global challenges such as population growth and the environment can only be met through cooperative efforts by all countries. Reforming the economic and social sector of the UN system will be an important step to this end.

17. We welcome the growing acceptance of the principles of good governance. Economic and social progress can only be assured if countries mobilize their own potential, all segments of the population are involved and human rights are respected. Regional cooperation among developing countries enhances development and can contribute to stability, peaceful relations and reduced arms spending.

18. The industrial countries bear a special responsibility for a sound global economy. We shall pay regard to the effects of our policies on the developing countries. We will continue our best efforts to increase the quantity and quality of official development assistance in accordance with our commitments. We shall direct official development assistance more towards the poorest countries. Poverty, population policy, education, health, the role of women and the well-being of children merit special attention. We shall support in particular those countries that undertake credible efforts to help themselves. The more prosperous developing countries are invited to contribute to international assistance.

19. We underline the importance for developing countries of trade, foreign direct investment and an active private sector. Poor developing countries should be offered technical assistance to establish a more diversified export base, especially in manufactured goods.

20. Negotiations on a substantial replenishment of IDA funds should be concluded before the end of 1992. The IMF should continue to provide concessional financing to support the reform programmes for the poorest countries. We call for an early decision by the IMF on the extension for one year of the Enhanced Structural Adjustment Facility and for the full examination of options for the subsequent period, including a renewal of the facility.

21. We are deeply concerned about the unprecedented drought in southern Africa. Two-thirds of the Drought Appeal target has been met. But much remains to be done. We call on all countries to assist.

22. We welcome the progress achieved by many developing countries in overcoming the debt problems and regaining their creditworthiness. Initiatives of previous summits have contributed to this. Nevertheless, many developing countries are still in a difficult situation.

23. We confirm the validity of the international debt strategy. We welcome the enhanced debt relief extended to the poorest countries by the Paris Club. We note that the Paris Club has agreed to consider the stock of debt approach, under certain conditions, after a period of three or four years, for the poorest countries that are prepared to adjust, and we encourage it to recognize the special situation of some highly indebted lower-middle-income countries on a case-by-case basis. We attach great importance to the enhanced use of voluntary debt conversions, including debt conversions for environmental protection.

## Central and Eastern Europe

24. We welcome the progress of the democracies in Central and Eastern Europe, including the Baltic States (CEECs) towards political and economic reform and integration into the world economy. The reform must be pursued vigorously. Great efforts and even sacrifices are still required from their people. They have our continuing support.

25. We welcome the substantial multilateral and bilateral assistance in support of reform in the CEECs. Financing provided by the EBRD is playing a useful role. Since 1989, total assistance and commitments, in the form of grants, loans and credit guarantees by the Group of 24 and the international financial institutions, amounts to USD 52 billion. We call upon the Group of 24 to continue its coordination activity and to adapt it to the requirements of each reforming country. We reaffirm our readiness to make fair contributions.

26. We support the idea of working with Poland to reallocate, on the basis of existing arrangements, funds from the Currency Stabilization Fund, upon agreement on an IMF programme, towards new uses in support of Poland's market reform effort, in particular by strengthening the competitiveness of Poland's business enterprises.

27. The industrial countries have granted substantial trade concessions to the CEECs in order to ensure that their reform efforts will succeed. But all countries should open their markets further. The agreements of the EC and EFTA countries aiming at the establishment of free trade areas with these countries are a significant contribution. We shall continue to offer the CEECs technical assistance in enhancing their export capacity.

28. We urge all CEECs to develop their economic relations with each other, with the new independent States of the former Soviet Union as well as more widely on a market-oriented basis and consistent with GATT principles. As a step in this direction we welcome the special cooperation among Czechoslovakia, Poland and Hungary, and hope that free trade among them will soon be possible.

29. Investment from abroad should be welcomed. It is important for the development of the full economic potential of the CEECs. We urge the CEECs to focus their policies on the creation of attractive and reliable investment conditions for private capital. We are providing our bilateral credit insurance and guarantee instruments to promote foreign investment when these conditions, including servicing of debt, are met. We call upon enterprises

in the industrial countries to avail themselves of investment opportunities in the CEECs.

## New independent States of the former Soviet Union

30. The far-reaching changes in the former Soviet Union offer an historic opportunity to make the world a better place: more secure, more democratic and more prosperous. Under President Yeltsin's leadership the Russian Government has embarked on a difficult reform process. We look forward to our meeting with him to discuss our cooperation in support of these reforms. We are prepared to work with the leaders of all new States pursuing reforms. The success is in the interest of the international community.

31. We are aware that the transition will involve painful adjustments. We offer the new States our help for their self-help. Our cooperation will be comprehensive and will be tailored to their reform progress and internationally responsible behaviour, including further reductions in military spending and fulfilment of obligations already undertaken.

32. We encourage the new States to adopt sound economic policies, above all by bringing down budget deficits and inflation. Working with the IMF can bring experience to this task and lend credibility to the efforts being made. Macroeconomic stabilization should not be delayed. It will only succeed if at the same time the building blocks of a market economy are also put into place, through privatization, land reform, measures to promote investment and competition and appropriate social safeguards for the population.

33. Creditworthiness and the establishment of a dependable legal framework are essential if private investors are to be attracted. The creditworthiness of the new States will, in particular, be assessed by the way in which they discharge their financial obligations.

34. Private capital and entrepreneurial commitment must play a decisive and increasing part in economic reconstruction. We urge the new States to develop an efficient private business sector, in particular the body of small and medium-sized private companies which is indispensable for a market economy.

35. Rapid progress is particularly urgent and attainable in two sectors: agriculture and energy. These sectors are of decisive importance in improving the supply situation and increasing foreign exchange revenue. Trade and industry in our



countries are prepared to cooperate. Valuable time has already been lost because barriers to investment remain in place. For energy, we note the importance of the European Energy Charter for encouraging production and ensuring the security of supply. We urge rapid conclusion of the preparatory work.

36. All summit participants have shown solidarity in a critical situation by providing extensive food aid, credits and medical assistance. They also have committed technical assistance. A broad inflow of know-how and experience to the new States is needed to help them realize their own potential. Both private and public sectors can contribute to this. What is needed most of all is concrete advice on the spot and practical assistance. The emphasis should be on projects selected for their value as a model or their strategic importance for the reform process. Partnerships and management assistance at corporate level can be particularly effective.

37. We stress the need for the further opening of international markets to products from the new States. Most-favoured-nation treatment should be applied to trade with the new States and consideration given to further preferential access. The new States should not impede reconstruction by setting up barriers to trade between themselves. It is in their own interest to cooperate on economic and monetary policy.

38. We want to help the new States to preserve their highly-developed scientific and technological skills and to make use of them in building up their economies. We call upon industry and science in the industrial countries to promote cooperation and exchange with the new States. By establishing International Science and Technology Centres, we are helping to redirect the expertise of scientists and engineers who have sensitive knowledge in the manufacture of weapons of mass destruction towards peaceful purposes. We will continue our efforts to enable highly-qualified civil scientists to remain in the new States and to promote research cooperation with Western industrial countries.

39. We welcome the membership of the new States in the international financial institutions. This will allow them to work out economic reform programmes in collaboration with these institutions and, on this basis, to make use of their substantial financial resources. Disbursements of these funds should be linked to progress in implementing reforms.

40. We support the phased strategy of cooperation between the Russian Government and the IMF. This will allow the IMF to disburse a first credit

tranche in support of the most urgent stabilization measures within the next few weeks while continuing to negotiate a comprehensive reform programme with Russia. This will pave the way for the full utilization of the USD 24 billion support package announced in April. Out of this, USD 6 billion earmarked for a rouble stabilization fund will be released when the necessary macroeconomic conditions are in place.

41. We suggest that country consultative groups should be set up for the new States, when appropriate, in order to foster close cooperation among the States concerned, international institutions and partners. The task of these groups would be to encourage structural reforms and to coordinate technical assistance.

#### **Safety of nuclear power plants in the new independent States of the former Soviet Union and in Central and Eastern Europe**

42. While we recognize the important role nuclear power plays in global energy supplies, the safety of Soviet-design nuclear power plants gives cause for great concern. Each State, through its safety authorities and plant operators, is itself responsible for the safety of its nuclear power plants.

The new States concerned of the former Soviet Union and the countries of Central and Eastern Europe must give high priority to eliminating this danger. These efforts should be part of a market-oriented reform of energy policies encouraging commercial financing for the development of the energy sector.

43. A special effort should be made to improve the safety of these plants. We offer the States concerned our support within the framework of a multi-lateral programme of action. We look to them to cooperate fully. We call upon other interested States to contribute as well.

44. The programme of action should comprise immediate measures in the following areas:

- operational safety improvements;
- near-term technical improvements to plants based on safety assessments;
- enhancing regulatory regimes.

Such measures can achieve early and significant safety gains.

45. In addition, the programme of action is to create the basis for longer-term safety improvements by the examination of:

- the scope for replacing less-safe plants by the development of alternative energy sources and the more efficient use of energy;
- the potential for upgrading plants of more recent design.

Complementary to this, we will pursue the early completion of a convention on nuclear safety.

46. The programme of action should develop clear priorities, provide coherence to the measures and ensure their earliest implementation. To implement the immediate measures, the existing G-24 coordination mandate on nuclear safety should be extended to the new States concerned of the former Soviet Union and at the same time be made more effective. We all are prepared to strengthen our bilateral assistance.

In addition, we support the setting-up of a supplementary multilateral mechanism, as appropriate, to address immediate operational safety and technical safety improvement measures not covered by bilateral programmes. We invite the international community to contribute to the funding. The fund would take account of bilateral funding, be administered by a steering body of donors on the basis of

consensus, and be coordinated with, and assisted by, the Group of 24 and the EBRD.

47. Decisions on upgrading nuclear power plants of more recent design will require prior clarification of issues concerning plant safety, energy policy, alternative energy sources and financing. To establish a suitable basis on which such decisions can be made, we consider the following measures necessary:

- the necessary safety studies should be presented without delay;
- together with the competent international organizations, in particular the IEA, the World Bank should prepare the required energy studies including replacement sources of energy and the cost implications. Based on these studies the World Bank and the EBRD should report as expeditiously as possible on potential financing requirements.

48. We shall review the progress made in this action programme at our meeting in 1993.

49. We take note of the representations that we received from various Heads of State or Government and organizations, and we will study them with interest.

#### **Next meeting**

50. We welcome and have accepted Prime Minister Miyazawa's invitation to Tokyo in July 1993.'

### 3. Infringement proceedings

#### Letters of formal notice

##### *Failure to communicate any measures incorporating Directives into national law*

2.3.1. In July and August the Commission sent letters of formal notice in the following cases:

##### *Internal market and industrial affairs*

Directive 89/552/EEC (OJ L 298, 17.10.1989)  
Television without frontiers  
Greece, Spain

Directive 88/295/EEC (OJ L 127, 20.5.1988)  
Coordination of procedures for the award of public supply contracts  
Greece, Spain

Directive 89/440/EEC (OJ L 210, 21.7.1989)  
Coordination of procedures for the award of public works contracts  
Greece, Spain

Directive 90/496/EEC (OJ L 276, 6.10.1990)  
Nutritional labelling for foodstuffs  
Germany, Spain, France, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, United Kingdom

Directive 91/226/EEC (OJ L 103, 27.3.1991)  
Spray-suppression systems of certain categories of motor vehicles and their trailers  
France, Italy, Luxembourg

##### *Agriculture*

Directive 91/188/EEC (OJ L 92, 13.4.1991)  
Ban on placing on the market and use of certain plant protection products  
Denmark

Directive 90/539/EEC (OJ L 303, 31.10.1990)  
Animal health conditions governing trade in poultry and hatching eggs  
Belgium, Spain, France, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Portugal, United Kingdom

Directive 91/494/EEC (OJ L 268, 24.9.1991)  
Animal health conditions governing trade in fresh poultrymeat  
Belgium, Denmark, Greece, Spain, France, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, United Kingdom

##### *Transport*

Directive 91/670/EEC (OJ L 373, 31.12.1991)  
Civil aviation (mutual acceptance of personnel licences)  
Belgium, Germany, Greece, France, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, United Kingdom

##### *Financial institutions and company law*

Directive 90/618/EEC (OJ L 330, 29.11.1990)  
Motor vehicle liability insurance  
Belgium, Germany, Greece, Spain, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, United Kingdom

Directive 85/611/EEC (OJ L 375, 31.12.1985)  
Undertakings for collective investment in transferable securities (Ucits)  
Greece, Portugal

Directive 90/434/EEC (OJ L 225, 20.8.1990)  
Common system of taxation applicable to mergers, divisions, transfers of assets and exchanges of shares  
Belgium, Greece, Ireland, Italy, United Kingdom

Directive 90/435/EEC (OJ L 225, 20.8.1990)  
Common system of taxation applicable in the case of parent companies and subsidiaries of different Member States  
Greece, Italy, Netherlands, United Kingdom

#### Reasoned opinions

##### *Failure to communicate any measures incorporating Directives into national law*

2.3.2. In July and August the Commission delivered reasoned opinions in the following cases:

*Internal market and industrial affairs*

Directive 89/235/EEC (OJ L 98, 11.4.1989) and Articles 5 and 189 of the EEC Treaty  
Motorcycle exhaust systems: sound level  
Greece

*Employment, industrial relations and social affairs*

Directive 88/35/EEC (OJ L 20, 26.1.1988)  
Electrical equipment for use in mines susceptible to firedamp  
Luxembourg

*Agriculture*

Directive 89/361/EEC (OJ L 153, 6.6.1989)  
Pure-bred breeding sheep and goats  
United Kingdom

Directive 90/118/EEC (OJ L 71, 17.3.1990)  
Pure-bred breeding pigs  
United Kingdom

Directive 90/119/EEC (OJ L 71, 17.3.1990)  
Hybrid breeding pigs  
United Kingdom

Directive 71/118/EEC (OJ L 55, 8.3.1971)  
Fresh poultrymeat  
Portugal

Directive 75/431/EEC (OJ L 192, 24.7.1975)  
Fresh poultrymeat  
Portugal

Directive 78/50/EEC (OJ L 15, 19.1.1978)  
Fresh poultrymeat  
Portugal

Directive 80/216/EEC (OJ L 47, 21.2.1980)  
Fresh poultrymeat  
Portugal

Directive 80/879/EEC (OJ L 251, 24.9.1980)  
Fresh poultrymeat  
Portugal

Directive 85/326/EEC (OJ L 168, 28.6.1985)  
Fresh poultrymeat  
Portugal

Directive 88/661/EEC (OJ L 382, 31.12.1988)  
Zootechnical standards applicable to breeding animals of the porcine species  
United Kingdom

*Environment, nuclear safety and civil protection*

Directive 87/101/EEC (OJ L 42, 12.2.1987)  
Disposal of waste oils  
Greece

Directive 89/369/EEC (OJ L 163, 14.6.1989)  
Incineration of municipal waste  
Ireland, United Kingdom

Directive 89/427/EEC (OJ L 201, 14.7.1989)  
Air quality limit values and guide values for sulphur dioxide  
Spain, Ireland

Directive 89/429/EEC (OJ L 203, 15.7.1989)  
Incineration of municipal waste  
United Kingdom

Directive 89/629/EEC (OJ L 363, 13.12.1989)  
Noise emission from civil subsonic jet aeroplanes  
Ireland

*Financial institutions and company law*

Directive 86/635/EEC (OJ L 372, 31.12.1986)  
Consolidated accounts of banks and other financial institutions  
Belgium, Greece, Netherlands

Directive 89/299/EEC (OJ L 124, 5.5.1989)  
Own funds of credit institutions  
Luxembourg

Directive 89/647/EEC (OJ L 386, 30.12.1989)  
Solvency ratio for credit institutions  
Luxembourg

Directive 88/357/EEC (OJ L 172, 4.7.1988)  
Non-life insurance (freedom to provide services)  
Greece

Directive 88/627/EEC (OJ L 348, 17.12.1988)  
Major holding in a listed company  
Germany, Luxembourg, United Kingdom

Directive 82/891/EEC (OJ L 378, 31.12.1982),  
Directive 78/855/EEC (OJ L 295, 20.10.1978) and  
Article 171 of the EEC Treaty  
Divisions and mergers of public limited liability companies  
Belgium

*Failure properly to incorporate  
Directives into national law*

2.3.3. In July and August the Commission delivered a reasoned opinion in the following case:

*Environment, nuclear safety and civil protection*

Directive 80/778/EEC (OJ L 229, 30.8.1980)  
Quality of water intended for human consumption  
Luxembourg

*Infringements of the Treaties or of  
Regulations; failure properly to apply  
Directives in practice*

2.3.4. In July and August the Commission delivered reasoned opinions in the following cases:

*Internal market and industrial affairs*

Articles 5 and 30 of the EEC Treaty  
Free movement of biscuit products  
Germany

Directive 89/440/EEC (OJ L 210, 21.7.1989)  
Public works contracts: 'Colombo 92' event  
Italy

Directives 78/687/EEC and 78/686/EEC (OJ L 233,  
24.8.1978) and Article 5 of the EEC Treaty  
Right of establishment in Spain of dentists and Latin  
American nationals  
Spain

*Employment, industrial relations and  
social affairs*

Article 48 of the EEC Treaty and Regulation (EEC)  
No 1612/68 (OJ L 257, 19.10.1968)  
Discrimination on grounds of nationality: access to  
public-sector employment  
Belgium (five cases), Germany (five cases), Greece  
(seven cases), Spain (five cases), Luxembourg (six  
cases)

Article 48 of the EEC Treaty, Regulation (EEC)  
No 1612/68 (OJ L 257, 19.10.1968) and Directive  
75/362/EEC (OJ L 167, 30.6.1975)

Job offers reserved for doctors of German  
nationality  
Germany

Articles 48 and 7 of the EEC Treaty and Regulation  
(EEC) No 1612/68 (OJ L 257, 19.10.1968)

Discrimination on grounds of nationality: recruit-  
ment of lecturers at the University of Barcelona  
Spain

*Agriculture*

Article 30 of the EEC Treaty  
Difficulties importing deep-frozen fresh meat into  
Spain  
Spain

**Cases referred to the Court of Justice**

*Failure to communicate any measures  
incorporating Directives into  
national law*

2.3.5. In July and August the Commission  
referred the following cases to the Court of  
Justice:

*Agriculture*

Directive 87/328/EEC (OJ L 167, 26.6.1987)  
Pure-bred breeding animals of the bovine species  
Netherlands

Directive 87/480/EEC (OJ L 273, 26.9.1987)  
Seed of oil, fibre and fodder plants  
Luxembourg

Directive 88/380/EEC (OJ L 187, 16.7.1988)  
Seeds and seedlings  
Luxembourg

Directive 89/424/EEC (OJ L 196, 12.7.1989)  
Certification of seed  
Luxembourg

Directive 90/168/EEC (OJ L 92, 7.4.1990)  
Organisms harmful to plants  
Luxembourg

Directive 90/490/EEC (OJ L 271, 3.10.1990)  
Organisms harmful to plants  
Luxembourg

Directive 90/506/EEC (OJ L 282, 13.10.1990)  
Organisms harmful to plants  
Luxembourg

Directive 88/409/EEC (OJ L 194, 22.7.1988)  
Fees for the inspection of meat  
Luxembourg

Directive 88/661/EEC (OJ L 382, 31.12.1988)  
Zootechnical standards applicable to breeding animals of the porcine species  
Netherlands

Directive 89/361/EEC (OJ L 153, 6.6.1989)  
Pure-bred breeding sheep and goats  
Netherlands

Directive 90/118/EEC (OJ L 71, 17.3.1990)  
Pure-bred breeding pigs  
Netherlands

Directive 90/119/EEC (OJ L 71, 17.3.1990)  
Hybrid breeding pigs  
Netherlands

Directive 90/422/EEC (OJ L 224, 18.8.1990)  
Enzootic bovine leucosis  
Luxembourg

### *Transport*

Directive 87/540/EEC (OJ L 322, 12.11.1987) and Articles 5 and 189 of the EEC Treaty  
Access to the occupation of carrier of goods by waterway  
Germany

### *Infringement of the Treaties or of Regulations; failure properly to apply Directives in practice*

2.3.6. In July and August the Commission referred the following cases to the Court of Justice:

#### *Internal market and industrial affairs*

Directive 83/189/EEC (OJ L 109, 26.4.1983) and Articles 30 and 36 of the EEC Treaty  
Sterile medical accessories: labelling and packaging  
Germany

Directive 71/305/EEC (OJ L 185, 16.8.1971)  
Public works contracts: construction of the Ascoli Mare road  
Italy

### **Proceedings terminated**

#### *Failure to communicate any measures incorporating Directives into national law*

2.3.7. In July and August the Commission decided not to continue the following infringement proceedings:

#### *Internal market and industrial affairs*

Directive 89/397/EEC (OJ L 186, 30.6.1989)  
Official control of foodstuffs  
Greece  
Reasoned opinion delivered on 25 February 1992

#### *Transport*

Directive 87/540/EEC (OJ L 322, 12.11.1987) and Articles 5 and 189 of the EEC Treaty  
Access to the occupation of carrier of goods by waterway  
France  
Reasoned opinion delivered on 13 February 1992

#### *Failure properly to incorporate Directives into national law*

2.3.8. In July and August the Commission decided not to continue the following infringement proceedings:

#### *Financial institutions and company law*

Directives 73/239/EEC (OJ L 228, 18.8.1973) and 79/267/EEC (OJ L 63, 13.3.1979)  
Insurance  
Spain  
Reasoned opinion delivered on 5 July 1990

*Infringement of the Treaties or of Regulations; failure properly to apply Directives in practice*

2.3.9. In July and August the Commission decided not to continue the following infringement proceedings:

*Internal market and industrial affairs*

Article 30 of the EEC Treaty  
Prices of medicinal products  
Belgium  
Reasoned opinion delivered on 30 September 1987

Article 30 of the EEC Treaty and Articles 4 and 85 of the ECSC Treaty  
Licence to import and export certain goods  
Belgium  
Reasoned opinion delivered on 31 December 1990

Article 34 of the EEC Treaty  
Disproportionate penalties  
France  
Reasoned opinion delivered on 21 November 1989

Directive 89/440/EEC (OJ L 210, 21.7.1989)  
Public works contracts: 'Colombo 92' events  
Italy  
Reasoned opinion delivered on 2 July 1992

*Agriculture*

Article 40 of the EEC Treaty and Regulation (EEC) No 2261/84 (OJ L 208, 3.8.1984)  
Olive oil: grouping of producers  
Greece  
Reasoned opinion delivered on 29 May 1989

## 4. Additional references in the Official Journal

2.4.1. This section lists the titles of legal instruments, communications and notices of Community institutions which have appeared in the Official Journal since the last Bulletin was published but relate to items appearing in earlier issues; the references were not available when the Bulletin went to press.

The number of the Bulletin and the point to which this additional information refers are followed by the title shown on the cover of the Official Journal, the number of the issue and the date of publication.

### **Bull. EC 12-1989**

#### *Point 2.1.99*

Commission Decision 92/327/EEC of 20 December 1989 concerning aid granted by the Belgian Government to undertakings in the pharmaceutical industry in the form of programme contracts  
OJ L 182, 2.7.1992

#### *Point 2.1.100*

Commission Decision 92/328/EEC of 20 December 1989 concerning aid granted by the French Government for the disposal of the assets of the MFL Group (Machines françaises lourdes), producer of heavy-duty machine tools  
OJ L 182, 2.7.1992

### **Bull. EC 12-1991**

#### *Point 1.2.72*

Commission Decision 92/330/EEC of 18 December 1991 on aid by Germany to the Degendorf textile works  
OJ L 183, 3.7.1992

### **Bull. EC 4-1992**

#### *Point 1.3.34*

Commission Decision 92/385/EEC of 28 April 1992 declaring the compatibility with the common market of a concentration (Case No IV/M.126 — Accor/Wagons-Lits) — Council Regulation (EEC) No 4064/89  
OJ L 204, 21.7.1992

#### *Point 1.3.71*

Commission Decision 92/439/Euratom of 22 April 1992 concerning the conclusion of an Agreement between the European Atomic Energy Community, the Government of Japan, the Government of the Russian Federation, and the Government of the United States of America on cooperation in the engineering design activities for the International Thermonuclear Experimental Reactor (ITER) and of its Protocol 1, by the Commission for and on behalf of the Community  
OJ L 244, 26.8.1992

#### *Points 1.7.15 and 1.7.16*

Opinions adopted by the Economic and Social Committee at its 296th plenary session on 29 and 30 April 1992  
OJ C 169, 6.7.1992

### **Bull. EC 5-1992**

#### *Point 1.1.33*

Commission communication on Community guidelines on State aid for small and medium-sized enterprises  
OJ C 213, 19.8.1992



*Point 1.1.78*

Proposal for a Council Decision concerning the promotion of renewable energy sources in the Community — Altener programme  
OJ C 179, 16.7.1992

*Point 1.1.79*

Proposal for a Council Directive to limit carbon dioxide emissions by improving energy efficiency (SAVE programme)  
OJ C 179, 16.7.1992

*Point 1.1.114*

Proposal for a Council Directive introducing a tax on carbon dioxide emissions and energy  
OJ C 196, 3.8.1992

*Point 1.1.123*

Council Regulation (EEC) No 1973/92 of 21 May 1992 establishing a financial instrument for the environment (LIFE)  
OJ L 206, 22.7.1992

*Point 1.1.130*

Proposal for a Council Decision concerning the approval of the additional Protocol to the Convention on the International Commission for the Protection of the Elbe  
OJ C 185, 22.7.1992

*Point 1.1.132*

Council Directive 92/43/EEC of 21 May 1992 on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora  
OJ L 206, 22.7.1992

*Point 1.1.189*

Proposal for a Council Directive concerning the protection of purchasers in contracts relating to the utilization of immovable property on a time-share basis  
OJ C 222, 29.8.1992

Bull. EC 7/8-1992

*Point 1.1.196*

Amendment to the proposal for a Council Regulation (EEC) on the establishment of a European Drugs Monitoring Centre and a European Information Network on Drugs and Drug Addiction (Reitox)  
OJ C 164, 1.7.1992

*Point 1.2.33*

Proposal for a Council Decision concerning the conclusion of the Framework Agreement for cooperation between the European Economic Community and the Federative Republic of Brazil  
OJ C 163, 30.6.1992

**Bull. EC 6-1992**

*Point 1.3.13*

Council Directive 92/49/EEC of 18 June 1992 on the coordination of laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to direct insurance other than life assurance and amending Directives 73/239/EEC and 88/357/EEC (third non-life insurance Directive)  
OJ L 228, 11.8.1992

*Point 1.3.14*

Amended proposal for a Third Council Directive on the coordination of laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to direct life assurance and amending Directives 79/267/EEC and 90/619/EEC  
OJ C 196, 3.8.1992

*Point 1.3.18*

Council Directive 92/53/EEC of 18 June 1992 amending Directive 70/156/EEC on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to the type-approval of motor vehicles and their trailers  
OJ L 225, 10.8.1992

*Point 1.3.20*

Council Directive 92/61/EEC of 30 June 1992 relating to the type-approval of two- or three-wheel motor vehicles  
OJ L 225, 10.8.1992

*Point 1.3.22*

Proposal for a Council Directive amending Directive 89/107/EEC on the approximation of the laws of the Member States concerning food additives intended for human consumption

Proposal for a Council Directive on sweeteners for use in foodstuffs

Proposal for a Council Directive on food additives other than colours and sweeteners  
OJ C 206, 13.8.1992

*Point 1.3.63*

Council Decision 92/412/EEC of 29 June 1992 on the conclusion of a Cooperation Agreement between the European Economic Community and the Republic of Finland on research and technological development in the field of renewable raw materials: forestry and wood products (including cork) ('Forest' 1990-92)  
OJ L 228, 11.8.1992

*Point 1.3.64*

Council Decision 92/413/EEC of 29 June 1992 concerning the conclusion of a Cooperation Agreement between the European Economic Community and the Kingdom of Sweden on research and technological development in the field of renewable raw materials: forestry and wood products (including cork) (Forest) and the recycling of waste (Reward)  
OJ L 228, 11.8.1992

*Point 1.3.77*

Amendment to the proposal for a Council Regulation on licensing of air carriers

Amendment to the proposal for a Council Regulation (EEC) on access for air carriers to intra-Community air routes

Amendment to the proposal for a Council Regulation on fares and rates for air services  
OJ C 206, 13.8.1992

*Point 1.3.80*

Council Directive 92/54/EEC of 22 June 1992 amending Directive 77/143/EEC on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to

roadworthiness tests for motor vehicles and their trailers (brakes)  
OJ L 225, 10.8.1992

*Point 1.3.81*

Council Directive 92/55/EEC of 22 June 1992 amending Directive 77/143/EEC on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to roadworthiness tests for motor vehicles and their trailers (exhaust emissions)  
OJ L 225, 10.8.1992

*Point 1.3.85*

Amendment to the proposal for a Council Regulation on common rules for the allocation of slots at Community airports  
OJ C 206, 13.8.1992

*Point 1.3.97*

Council Directive 92/56/EEC of 24 June 1992 amending Directive 75/129/EEC on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to collective redundancies  
OJ L 245, 26.8.1992

*Point 1.3.98*

Council Recommendation 92/441/EEC of 24 June 1992 on common criteria concerning sufficient resources and social assistance in social protection systems  
OJ L 245, 26.8.1992

*Point 1.3.103*

Council Directive 92/57/EEC of 24 June 1992 on the implementation of minimum safety and health requirements at temporary or mobile construction sites (eighth individual Directive within the meaning of Article 16(1) of Directive 89/391/EEC)  
OJ L 245, 26.8.1992

*Point 1.3.104*

Council Directive 92/58/EEC of 24 June 1992 on the minimum requirements for the provision of safety and/or health signs at work (ninth individual

Directive within the meaning of Article 16(1) of Directive 89/391/EEC  
OJ L 245, 26.8.1992

*Point 1.3.107*

Council Decision 92/440/EEC of 24 June 1992 on the organization of the European Year of the Elderly and of Solidarity between Generations (1993)  
OJ L 245, 26.8.1992

*Point 1.3.141*

Council Regulation (EEC) No 2064/92 of 30 June 1992 amending Regulation (EEC) No 762/89 introducing a specific measure for certain grain legumes

Council Regulation (EEC) No 2065/92 of 30 June 1992 on the percentage to be used to calculate the aid for dried fodder for the 1993/94 marketing year  
OJ L 215, 30.7.1992

*Point 1.3.142*

Council Regulation (EEC) No 2075/92 of 30 June 1992 on the common organization of the market in raw tobacco

Council Regulation (EEC) No 2076/92 of 30 June 1992 fixing the premiums for leaf tobacco by group of tobacco varieties and the processing quotas allocated by group of varieties and by Member State

Council Regulation (EEC) No 2077/92 of 30 June 1992 concerning inter-branch organizations and agreements in the tobacco sector  
OJ L 215, 30.7.1992

*Point 1.3.143*

Council Regulation (EEC) No 2071/92 of 30 June 1992 amending Regulation (EEC) No 804/68 on the common organization of the market in the milk and milk products sector

Council Regulation (EEC) No 2072/92 of 30 June 1992 fixing the target prices for milk and the intervention prices for butter, skimmed-milk powder and Grana Padano and Parmigiano Reggiano cheeses for two annual periods from 1 July 1993 to 30 June 1995

Council Regulation (EEC) No 2073/92 of 30 June 1992 on promoting consumption in the Community

and expanding the markets for milk and milk products

Council Regulation (EEC) No 2074/92 of 30 June 1992 establishing an additional levy on the milk and milk products sector  
OJ L 215, 30.7.1992

*Point 1.3.144*

Council Regulation (EEC) No 2066/92 of 30 June 1992 amending Regulation (EEC) No 805/68 on the common organization of the market in beef and veal and repealing Regulation (EEC) No 468/87 laying down general rules applying to the special premium for beef producers and Regulation (EEC) No 1357/80 introducing a system of premiums for maintaining suckler cows

Council Regulation (EEC) No 2067/92 of 30 June 1992 on measures to promote and market quality beef and veal

Council Regulation (EEC) No 2068/92 of 30 June 1992 fixing, for the period 1 July 1993 to 30 June 1996, the intervention prices for adult bovine animals  
OJ L 215, 30.7.1992

*Point 1.3.145*

Council Regulation (EEC) No 2069/92 of 30 June 1992 amending Regulation (EEC) No 3013/89 on the common organization of the market in sheepmeat and goatmeat

Council Regulation (EEC) No 2070/92 of 30 June 1992 amending Regulation (EEC) No 3493/90 laying down general rules for the grant of premiums to sheepmeat and goatmeat producers  
OJ L 215, 30.7.1992

*Point 1.3.146*

Council Regulation (EEC) No 2078/92 of 30 June 1992 on agricultural production methods compatible with the requirements of the protection of the environment and the maintenance of the countryside

Council Regulation (EEC) No 2079/92 of 30 June 1992 instituting a Community aid scheme for early retirement from farming

Council Regulation (EEC) No 2080/92 of 30 June 1992 instituting a Community aid scheme for forestry measures in agriculture  
OJ L 215, 30.7.1992

*Point 1.3.147*

Council Decision 92/392/EEC of 30 June 1992 on temporary national compensation for farmers in Germany  
OJ L 215, 30.7.1992

*Point 1.3.170*

Proposal for a Council Regulation amending Regulation (EEC) No 234/68 on the common organization of the market in live trees and other plants,

bulbs, roots and the like, cut flowers and ornamental foliage  
OJ C 166, 3.7.1992

*Point 1.3.194*

Council Directive 92/59/EEC of 29 June 1992 on general product safety  
OJ L 228, 11.8.1992

*Point 1.7.32*

Report of the Court of Auditors of the European Communities on the financial statements of the European Coal and Steel Community at 31 December 1991  
OJ C 215, 21.8.1992

# 5. Index

## A

Abolition of frontier controls: 1.3.97  
Accession: 1.4.1  
Adoption: 1.3.239  
Afghanistan: 1.4.63; 1.5.10  
Agri-monetary measures: 1.3.163  
Air pollution: 1.3.168  
Air transport: 1.3.35; 1.3.36; 1.3.93; 1.3.98  
Aircraft: 1.4.98  
Albania: 1.4.4 to 1.4.7; 1.4.9  
Alcoholic beverages: 1.3.195  
Angola: 1.3.230; 1.3.231  
Animal diseases: 1.3.178; 1.3.179  
Anti-dumping: 1.4.64 to 1.4.87  
Anti-subsidy activities: 1.4.88  
Argentina: 1.4.86  
Armenia: 1.4.60  
Asean: 1.4.41  
Assistance for workers in ECSC industries: 1.3.119; 1.3.121  
Austria — External relations: 1.3.19; 1.3.99; 1.3.100  
Azerbaijan: 1.4.60

## B

Banana trade: 1.3.162  
Bangladesh: 1.4.63  
BC-NET (Business Cooperation Network): 1.3.78  
Beef/veal: 1.3.210  
Belarus: 1.4.65; 1.4.108; 1.4.109  
Belgium: 1.6.19  
Bhutan: 1.4.44  
Border controls on goods: 1.3.97  
Borrowing activities: 1.6.6 to 1.6.8  
Bosnia-Herzegovina: 1.4.25; 1.4.77; 1.4.86; 1.5.2; 1.5.5  
Brazil: 1.4.67

## C

CAP (reform): 1.3.166; 1.3.167  
CAP (structures): 1.3.170; 1.3.171  
Carriage of dangerous goods: 1.3.94  
CCAMLR (Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources): 1.3.232  
CE mark: 1.3.20  
Central America: 1.4.39

Cereals: 1.3.186  
Chemical weapons: 1.4.99  
Chemical, physical and biological agents: 1.3.124  
Child rights: 1.3.238; 1.3.239  
Chile: 1.4.40  
China: 1.4.70; 1.4.72; 1.4.87; 1.4.89  
China — External relations: 1.4.44  
Civil aviation: 1.3.90  
Civil protection: 1.3.159; 1.3.160  
Coal industry: 1.3.122  
Coffee: 1.4.52  
Comett programme (training in the field of technology): 1.3.128; 1.3.129  
Commodities: 1.4.52 to 1.4.54  
Community surveillance measures: 1.4.89 to 1.4.91  
Concentrations: 1.3.41 to 1.3.55  
Concerted practices: 1.3.36  
Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE): 1.4.100  
Consumer protection: 1.3.237  
Cooperation agreement: 1.4.26; 1.4.31; 1.4.39  
Copyright: 1.3.32  
Costa Rica: 1.4.39  
Côte d'Ivoire: 1.5.8  
Cotton: 1.3.199  
Credit institutions: 1.3.30; 1.3.31  
Croatia: 1.4.77; 1.4.86  
CSCE: 1.4.100  
Customs agents: 1.3.14  
Czechoslovakia: 1.4.11; 1.4.84; 1.4.107

## D

Dangerous chemical products: 1.3.148  
Danube: 1.3.154  
Declining industrial areas: 1.3.134  
Denmark: 1.6.20  
Diesel, sulphur content of: 1.3.158  
Disabled people: 1.3.126  
Disasters (Community aid): 1.3.185; 1.3.240 to 1.3.243  
Drugs: 1.3.27

## E

EAGGF: 1.3.215  
EBRD: 1.4.102 to 1.4.110

Economic convergence: 1.3.2; 1.4.3; 1.4.4; 1.4.10; 1.4.12 to 1.4.14  
Economic sanctions: 1.4.22; 1.4.23; 1.4.24  
ECSC operating budget: 1.6.4; 1.6.5  
ECSC social measures: 1.3.118 to 1.3.121; 1.6.7 to 1.6.16  
EDF: 1.4.51  
Egypt: 1.4.29; 1.4.30; 1.4.66; 1.4.86  
EIB: 1.6.6; 1.6.17 to 1.6.30  
El Salvador: 1.4.39; 1.4.44; 1.4.63; 1.4.116  
Elbe: 1.3.151  
Electricity: 1.3.106  
Emergency aid: 1.4.6; 1.4.7; 1.4.11; 1.4.15; 1.4.19 to 1.4.21; 1.4.58; 1.4.60  
Employee participation in profits: 1.3.117  
Employees' rights: 1.3.113  
Employment: 1.3.108; 1.3.109; 1.3.110  
EMS: 1.3.3  
Energy efficiency: 1.3.104  
Estonia: 1.3.233; 1.4.11  
Ethiopia: 1.4.112  
European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund (EAGGF): 1.3.215  
European Charter of Rights of the Child: 1.3.238  
European Cohesion Fund: 1.2.1  
European Council: 1.1.1  
European Development Fund (EDF): 1.4.51  
European Environment Agency: 1.3.146  
European Investment Bank (EIB): 1.6.17 to 1.6.30  
European Monetary System (EMS): 1.3.3  
Exchanges of national officials: 1.3.127  
Excise duties: 1.3.33  
Existing chemicals: 1.3.149

**F**

Feedstuffs: 1.3.180 to 1.3.182  
Fifth environment programme: 1.3.145  
Financial and technical cooperation: 1.4.29; 1.4.33; 1.4.44; 1.4.51  
Finland — External relations: 1.3.19  
Firms: 1.3.5 to 1.3.10  
Fisheries (external aspects): 1.3.230 to 1.3.236  
Fisheries (structures): 1.3.138  
Fisheries (technical measures): 1.3.225 to 1.3.229  
Fodder: 1.3.190  
Food: 1.3.5  
Food aid: 1.4.5; 1.4.55 to 1.4.57  
Foodstuffs: 1.3.164; 1.3.165; 1.3.172  
Footwear: 1.3.23  
Forestry: 1.3.168; 1.3.169  
Forward programme for steel: 1.3.79  
Framework programme for R&TD 1999-94: 1.3.82  
France: 1.3.96; 1.6.24  
Free movement of persons: 1.3.116  
Free movement of workers: 1.3.112; 1.3.116

Fruit and vegetables: 1.3.191 to 1.3.194  
Fundamental social rights: 1.3.113

**G**

GATT: 1.3.167; 1.4.98  
General budget: 1.6.1 to 1.6.3  
Georgia: 1.5.7  
Germany: 1.3.170; 1.6.21  
Greece: 1.1.4; 1.1.5; 1.6.22  
Guatemala: 1.4.39  
Guinea-Bissau: 1.6.30  
Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC): 1.4.34

**H**

Health and safety at work: 1.3.118; 1.3.122 to 1.3.125  
Helios (Handicapped people in the EC living independently in an open society): 1.3.126  
Honduras: 1.4.39  
Hong Kong: 1.4.42; 1.4.63  
Hops: 1.3.202 to 1.3.204  
Horizontal agreements: 1.3.37 to 1.3.39  
Horn of Africa: 1.4.58  
Household appliances: 1.3.104  
Housing programme: 1.3.120; 1.6.12; 1.6.16  
Human rights: 1.4.111 to 1.4.119; 1.5.7  
Humanitarian aid: 1.4.18  
Hungary: 1.4.84; 1.4.102; 1.4.103

**I**

ICRC (International Committee of the Red Cross): 1.4.58; 1.5.6  
Import and export arrangements: 1.4.92 to 1.4.94  
India: 1.4.43; 1.4.75  
Indonesia: 1.4.113  
Inland waterway transport: 1.3.97  
Insurance: 1.3.31  
Integrated Community tariff: 1.3.17  
Intellectual property: 1.3.32  
Internal market (White Paper): 1.3.16  
Interreg programme (development of Community internal and external border areas): 1.3.140  
Ionizing radiation: 1.3.125; 1.3.159; 1.3.160  
Ireland: 1.6.25  
ISTC (International Science and Technology Centre): 1.4.16  
Italy: 1.3.171; 1.6.26  
ITER (International Thermonuclear Experimental Reactor): 1.3.83

**J**

Japan: 1.4.76; 1.4.78 to 1.4.80  
 Japan — External relations: 1.3.222; 1.4.36; 1.4.38  
 Japan — Research agreements: 1.3.83; 1.4.16  
 Jordan: 1.4.29  
 Jute: 1.4.54

**K**

Kazakhstan: 1.4.73  
 Kenya: 1.4.49  
 Korea: 1.4.68; 1.4.75

**L**

Labelling: 1.3.23  
 Labour market: 1.3.108 to 1.3.111  
 Latvia: 1.3.233; 1.4.11  
 Lebanon: 1.4.114; 1.5.11  
 Less-developed regions: 1.3.133  
 Less-favoured farming areas: 1.3.170; 1.3.171  
 Lifts: 1.3.22  
 Linseed and hemp: 1.3.200  
 Lithuania: 1.3.233; 1.4.11  
 Loans: 1.4.4; 1.6.6; 1.6.9 to 1.6.16  
 Luxembourg: 1.1.2; 1.1.3

**M**

Machinery: 1.3.21  
 Madagascar: 1.3.234; 1.4.58  
 Malawi: 1.4.60  
 Mali: 1.4.115  
 Maritime industry: 1.3.123  
 Mauritius: 1.6.29  
 Medical and health research: 1.3.84  
 Medical devices: 1.3.26  
 Medicinal products: 1.3.24  
 Mediterranean countries: 1.4.29 to 1.4.33  
 Mexico: 1.4.63; 1.4.69  
 MFA: 1.4.95  
 Middle East: 1.4.34  
 Milk: 1.3.206; 1.3.208; 1.3.209  
 Mineral oils: 1.3.33  
 Mining industry: 1.3.122  
 Monetary compensatory amounts (MCAs): 1.3.163  
 Mongolia: 1.4.96  
 Montenegro: 1.4.22 to 1.4.24; 1.5.5  
 Morocco: 1.3.235; 1.3.236  
 Motherhood and work: 1.3.111  
 Mozambique: 1.4.58; 1.5.9  
 Multifibre Arrangement (MFA): 1.4.95  
 Multilateral surveillance: 1.3.1  
 Myanmar: 1.5.4

**N**

Nagorno-Karabakh: 1.4.60  
 Netherlands: 1.3.2; 1.6.27  
 NGOs (Non-governmental organizations): 1.4.58 to 1.4.63  
 Nicaragua: 1.4.39; 1.4.63  
 Niger: 1.4.58; 1.4.115  
 North Sea: 1.3.152  
 North-East Atlantic: 1.3.153  
 Norway — External relations: 1.3.224; 1.4.2  
 Nuclear fuels: 1.3.161

**O**

Occupied Territories (West Bank and Gaza Strip): 1.4.58  
 Oder: 1.3.150  
 Oil and gas: 1.3.152  
 Oils and fats: 1.3.188; 1.3.189  
 Open network provision: 1.3.86; 1.3.87  
 Organic farming: 1.3.172  
 Originating products: 1.3.18  
 Own resources: 1.2.2

**P**

Packaging: 1.3.144  
 Pakistan: 1.4.63  
 Panama: 1.4.39  
 Perifra programme (peripheral regions and destabilized activities): 1.3.142  
 Permissible forms of cooperation: 1.3.40  
 Phare (aid for economic restructuring in Poland and Hungary): 1.4.9; 1.4.10; 1.4.27  
 Pharmaceutical products: 1.3.24; 1.3.25  
 Philippines: 1.4.44  
 Pigmeat: 1.3.213  
 Plant health legislation: 1.3.183; 1.3.184  
 Poland: 1.4.66; 1.4.84; 1.4.104; 1.4.105  
 Portugal: 1.3.185  
 Poseima: 1.3.143  
 Poultrymeat: 1.3.214  
 Programme of options specific to the remote and insular nature of Madeira and the Azores (Poseima): 1.3.143  
 Protection of animals at the time of their slaughter: 1.3.176  
 Protection of marine mammals: 1.3.223; 1.3.224  
 Public procurement: 1.3.28; 1.3.29

## Q

Quantitative restrictions: 1.4.92 to 1.4.94

## R

Radioactive waste: 1.3.161  
Refugees: 1.4.18 to 1.4.21; 1.4.60; 1.4.63  
Regional planning: 1.3.132  
Release of hostages: 1.4.114  
Rights of indigenous groups: 1.4.115; 1.4.119  
Road transport: 1.3.91; 1.3.95; 1.3.97  
Romania: 1.4.10; 1.4.69; 1.4.82; 1.4.106  
Rubber: 1.4.53  
Russia: 1.3.83; 1.4.16; 1.4.65; 1.4.73  
Rwanda: 1.5.3; 1.5.12

## S

San Marino: 1.4.31  
Seeds and propagating material: 1.3.205  
Serbia: 1.4.22 to 1.4.24; 1.5.5.; 1.5.6  
Services sector: 1.3.29  
Sheepmeat and goatmeat: 1.3.211; 1.3.212  
Slovenia: 1.4.26 to 1.4.28; 1.4.77; 1.4.86  
SMEs: 1.3.57  
Social Charter: 1.3.113  
Social dialogue: 1.3.107  
Social protection: 1.3.115; 1.3.116  
Social security for workers: 1.3.115; 1.3.116  
Somalia: 1.4.58; 1.4.60  
SOS Sahel: 1.4.58  
South Africa: 1.4.70; 1.4.71; 1.4.111  
Spain: 1.6.23  
Stabex: 1.4.45 to 1.4.47  
State aid: 1.3.59  
• Germany: 1.3.56; 1.3.60; 1.3.61; 1.3.71; 1.3.75; 1.3.76  
• France: 1.3.63; 1.3.74  
• Greece: 1.3.73  
• Italy: 1.3.66; 1.3.70; 1.3.77; 1.3.219 to 1.3.221  
• Portugal: 1.3.67  
• Spain: 1.3.62; 1.3.64; 1.3.65; 1.3.69; 1.3.72; 1.3.216 to 1.3.218  
• United Kingdom: 1.3.68  
State-trading countries: 1.4.94  
Statistical classification (NACE): 1.3.4  
Stride programme (strengthening the research and technological capacity of the regions): 1.3.140  
Sugar: 1.3.187; 1.4.48  
Sweden — External relations: 1.4.1  
Switzerland — External relations: 1.3.99  
Synthetic fibres industry: 1.3.58  
Syria: 1.4.117

## T

TACs and quotas: 1.3.227; 1.3.228  
Taiwan: 1.4.64; 1.4.69  
Technical coal research: 1.3.105  
Technical steel research: 1.3.85  
Technologies used for both civil and military purposes: 1.3.13  
Telecommunications: 1.3.86 to 1.3.92  
Telephone numbering system: 1.3.92  
Textiles: 1.4.95 to 1.4.97  
Thailand: 1.4.63; 1.4.88  
Thermie programme (European technologies for energy management): 1.3.101 to 1.3.103  
Through traffic: 1.3.99; 1.3.100  
Tobacco: 1.3.201  
Togo: 1.4.118  
Tourism: 1.3.81  
Trade agreements: 1.4.34; 1.4.96 to 1.4.98  
Trans-European networks: 1.3.34  
Transport operator (occupation): 1.3.95; 1.3.96; 1.3.98  
Treaty on European Union (ratification): 1.1.2 to 1.1.5  
Trinidad and Tobago: 1.4.86  
Tuaregs: 1.4.115  
Turkey: 1.4.29; 1.4.32; 1.4.69; 1.4.85; 1.4.86

## U

Ukraine: 1.4.65; 1.4.73  
Unced: 1.3.147  
Unemployment: 1.3.108; 1.3.109; 1.3.110  
UNHCR (United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees): 1.4.58  
United Kingdom: 1.2.2; 1.6.28  
United Nations Conference on the Environment and Development: 1.3.147  
United States: 1.4.69; 1.4.74; 1.4.98  
United States — External relations: 1.4.37  
United States — Research agreements: 1.3.83; 1.4.16  
UNRWA (United Nations Relief and Works Agency): 1.4.58  
USSR (former): 1.4.3; 1.4.12; 1.4.15; 1.4.81; 1.4.87

## V

VAT (value-added tax): 1.3.12  
Veterinary legislation: 1.3.173 to 1.3.175  
Veterinary medicinal products: 1.3.25  
Viet Nam: 1.4.97  
Visits to the Commission: 1.3.222; 1.4.2; 1.4.28; 1.4.32; 1.4.37; 1.4.40; 1.4.49  
Vocational training: 1.3.141  
Volatile organic compounds: 1.3.157



**W**

Waste; 1.3.144  
Western Economic Summit: 1.4.35; 2.2.2  
WFP: 1.4.58  
White Paper (internal market): 1.3.16  
Wine: 1.3.195 to 1.3.198  
Work and motherhood: 1.3.111  
Workplace health and safety: 1.3.118; 1.3.122 to 1.3.125

**Y**

Yemen Arab Republic: 1.4.58; 1.4.60  
Youth exchange scheme for Europe: 1.3.120  
Yugoslav Republics of Serbia, Montenegro and Macedonia: 1.4.69; 1.4.77; 1.4.86  
Yugoslavia (former): 1.4.17 to 1.4.21; 1.4.60; 1.4.83; 1.4.119; 1.5.5



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