



COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

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Proposal for a

COUNCIL REGULATION (EURATOM, EC)

concerning the provision of assistance to economic reform and recovery in the New Independent States and Mongolia

(presented by the Commission)

Explanatory Memorandum

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The granting of aid under Regulation (EURATOM, EEC) N° 2053/93 of 19 July 1993, concerning the provision of technical assistance to economic reform and recovery in the independent States of the former Soviet Union and Mongolia, will come to an end on 31 December 1995. Although the transition process is now well underway in the N.I.S., the latter still need foreign assistance. In view of its commitment to build close political and economic links with these countries, the European Union is to play a major role in the effort of the international community to support the reform process in the N.I.S.. Bearing in mind subsequent changes in the situation of the new independent States (N.I.S.) and Mongolia, as well as the Union's experience in providing assistance under this Regulation and the requests emanating from the N.I.S., it is necessary to propose a new Regulation, which will provide the legal basis for the provision of assistance in the years to come.

The TACIS programme will continue to concentrate on a limited number of sectors to maximize impact of lasting consequence, pursuing where possible an integrated and demand-driven approach with regard to programme preparation. This will enable TACIS to cover, as in the past, important activities of horizontal nature such as environment, human health and consumer protection, and inter-regional cooperation. Industrial cooperation will continue to receive highest priority.

The proposed Regulation is modelled on its predecessor, *mutatis mutandis*. In order to ensure the necessary continuity, changes have been kept to a minimum. However, certain necessary modifications have been introduced, the most significant of which are as follows:

1. In view of: i) the experience gained by the Commission in the field of Technical Assistance; ii) the fact that Tacis activities are funded through grants, and not loans; and iii) the deep involvement of other major donors (World Bank, EBRD, bilateral assistance) in equipment and infrastructure funding; Technical Assistance should remain the core component of the Union's co-operation with the N.I.S., and in line with the relevant provisions of the P.C.A.s.

However, with a view to meeting the acute financing needs of small and medium-sized enterprises, the proposed Regulation shall also provide equity capital to new joint-ventures (mechanism inspired by the JOPP scheme). In appropriate cases, co-financing could be sought with other major donors. In certain cases it should also be possible to finance small infrastructure projects, in the context of cross-border operations.

The title is modified to reflect the inclusion of these types of assistance ("technical" has been deleted).

2. The assistance provided by the Union to the new independent States and Mongolia is intended to facilitate political reform and economic liberalisation. It is, therefore, necessary to require firm commitments to: i) transition towards political democracy; and ii) structural reforms in the economic sectors covered by the assistance.

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The present proposal emphasizes that assistance will be fully effective in the context of progress towards free and open democratic systems that respect human rights. These latter aspects have been reinforced in the present proposal. This issue of political conditionality must be seen in relation to the Partnership and Co-operation Agreements. These contain a general political conditionality: "respect for democratic principles and human rights" as defined in the C.S.C.E. Final Act and the Paris Charter. This is an essential element of the Agreement. Grave violation can lead to its suspension, without notice in cases of special urgency.

In addition, there is a strong case for introducing an element of conditionality at sectoral level, so that Union assistance is focused on sectors where the recipient Governments have already taken concrete measures to promote reform and can present a time-schedule for further changes.

3. Although the current Regulation allows for the drawing-up of three-year indicative programmes, country action programmes and projects still have to be prepared and approved every single year. Without assurance of continuous availability of funds over several budget years, it is difficult for Union assistance to operate effectively. Assurance of continuity of budget funds would allow more flexibility in the allocation of these funds among individual countries and years. To that end, a political commitment from the budgetary authority for an overall multi-year financial framework will be sought, in order to: i) make the multi-annual programming approach worthwhile for the partner countries; and ii) to improve Tacis' overall efficiency.
4. The priority sectors for assistance have been maintained, to provide the necessary continuity and to maintain concentrated efforts in a limited number of areas. Increased attention will, at the relevant stages during the implementation of the programme, be paid to nuclear safety, environment and the promotion of the participation of women in the social and economic life.
5. The proposed Regulation strengthens the regional concentration of Tacis programmes. This approach reflects positive experience in that respect. This will permit the Union's presence to be more visible, selecting regions where it can help to support reform-minded administrations directly, and foster local synergies.
6. The political break-up of the Soviet Union in 1991 disrupted existing trade and payment arrangements and fragmented the formerly integrated infrastructure. Most N.I.S. realise that this development was a major cause for the fall in industrial output which they faced in 1992 and 1993, and are now demonstrating a willingness to resume some kind of economic links. The Commission considers it appropriate to support the promotion of inter N.I.S. economic co-operation within the framework of the proposed Regulation.
7. The Commission considers appropriate that in the implementation of the Tacis programmes it is assisted by a Management Committee. This Committee is composed of the representatives of the Member States and chaired by the representative of the Commission.

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The Commission made a similar proposal in 1992 which later became the current Regulation 2053/93. At that time, however, the Council did not agree with this proposal and decided on the introduction of a Regulatory Committee (type III A). This decision led to a case before the Court of Justice, initiated by the European Parliament, which proposed the introduction of a Consultative Committee. At present, this case is still pending before the Court. It is difficult to wait for the final outcome of the case given the need for continuity of the Tacis programmes beyond 1995. However, the Commission will put forward to the other Institutions an amended proposal soon after and in accordance with the final ruling of the Court on the matter.

8. The proposed Regulation provides for the preparation of an annual progress report to be submitted to the Tacis Committee and to the European Parliament, as well as for the provision of other relevant information, including statistical.
9. The proposed Regulation shall be open-ended.

Retaining the necessary flexibility for smooth implementation of Tacis programmes is essential. In that context existing procedures have become consolidated and the Commission and partner countries have learned to make them as operational as possible.

The Commission would also draw attention to the importance of the provision, retained from the previous Regulation, which calls for the effective co-ordination, by the Commission, together with the Member States, of the technical assistance efforts by the Community and Member States on the basis of information provided by the Member States.

**Council Regulation (EURATOM, EC) No
of**

concerning the provision of assistance to economic reform and recovery in the New Independent States and Mongolia

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community, and in particular Article 235 thereof,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Atomic Energy Community, and in particular Article 203 thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission,

Having regard to the opinion of the European Parliament,

Whereas pursuant to the European Council in Dublin and in Rome in 1990 the European Community introduced a technical assistance programme in favour of economic reform and recovery in the former Union of Soviet Socialist Republics;

Whereas Council Regulation (EURATOM, EEC) No 2053/93 of 19 July 1993 concerning the provision of technical assistance to economic reform and recovery in the New Independent States of the former Soviet Union and Mongolia laid down the conditions for the provision of this technical assistance and foresaw such an operation from 1 January 1993 to 31 December 1995;

Whereas such assistance will be fully effective only in the context of progress towards free and open democratic systems that respect human rights, and towards market-oriented economic systems;

Whereas such assistance has already generated significant impact on reform in the New Independent States and Mongolia, and further assistance is still required to ensure that this reform becomes sustainable, it is necessary to continue this effort.

Whereas the implementation of such assistance should enable conditions favourable to private investment to be established;

Whereas it is appropriate to establish priorities for this assistance;

Whereas Community assistance will be all the more effective where it can be implemented on a decentralised basis within each partner country;

Whereas the development of inter-State economic links and trade flows conducive to economic reform and restructuring should be encouraged;

Whereas in order to properly meet the most acute needs of the New Independent States and Mongolia at the present stage of their economic transformation, it is necessary to permit a limited amount of the financial allocation to be used for small scale infrastructure projects in the context of border-crossing facilities;

Whereas the development of small and medium-sized enterprises is a priority in all New Independent States and Mongolia, and it is therefore appropriate to provide equity funding for such companies;

Whereas the integration of the environment aspects into the programme would guarantee the long term sustainability of the economic reforms;

Whereas the European Council at its meeting in Rome also stressed the importance of effective co-ordination by the Commission of the efforts made in the former Union of Soviet Socialist Republics by the Community and its Member States acting individually;

Whereas it is appropriate that the Commission be assisted in the implementation of Community aid by a committee made up of Member States' representatives;

Whereas the requirements of economic reform and restructuring now in progress, and the effective management of this programme, require a multiannual approach;

Whereas assistance for economic reform and recovery may require specific types of expertise particularly available in the Phare partner countries and in certain other States;

Whereas the continued provision of *assistance* will contribute to the attainment of the Community's objectives, *notably in the Partnership and Co-operation Agreements*;

Whereas the Treaties have not provided, for the adoption of this Regulation, powers other than those of Article 235 of the EEC Treaty and Article 203 of the EAEC Treaty,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

1. A programme to assist economic reform and recovery in the partner States listed in Annex I (hereinafter called 'the partner States') shall be implemented by the Community from 1 January 1996 in accordance with the criteria laid down in this Regulation.

2. Assistance shall be concentrated on sectors and, where appropriate, on geographic areas in which the partner States have already taken concrete measures to promote reform and/or for which they can present a time-schedule. The modalities of assistance shall be decided upon in accordance with the procedure provided for in Article 6 (2) and (3).

1. The programme referred to in Article 1 shall *mainly* take the form of technical assistance in support of the economic reform in progress in the partner States for measures aimed at bringing about the transition to a market economy and reinforcing democracy, *inter alia through the encouragement of the dialogue between the social partners*. It shall also, case by case and in accordance with the procedure set out in Article 6 (2) and (3), cover reasonable costs of supplies required in support of the implementation of the technical assistance. In particular cases, such as nuclear safety programmes, a significant supply element may be included.

The cost of the project in local currency shall be covered by the Community only to the extent strictly necessary.

2. *On a case by case basis and subject to the procedure referred to in Article 6 (2), assistance may cover costs related to small-scale infrastructure projects in the context of border-crossing facilities referred to in Article 2 (9).*

3. *The programme shall promote industrial co-operation and support the establishment of joint ventures through the funding of equity investment in small and medium-sized companies.*

4. The *assistance* shall also cover costs related to the preparation, implementation, monitoring, *audit* and evaluation of the execution of these operations, as well as costs concerning information.

5. The assistance shall be concentrated in particular in the indicative areas referred to in Annex II taking into account the evolving needs of the beneficiaries. *In addition, environmental aspects shall be integrated into the preparation and implementation of the programme. This shall further be done, inter alia, by assisting partner countries to strengthen environmental institutions, legislation and training. Particular emphasis shall be laid on nuclear safety issues.*

6. *Due regard shall be taken of the promotion of the participation of women in social and economic life, when designing and implementing programmes.*

7. Operations to be financed pursuant to this Regulation shall be selected taking account, *inter alia*, of the recipients' preferences and on the basis of an assessment of their effectiveness in achieving the objectives aimed at by the Community assistance.

8. *The assistance shall be implemented on a decentralised basis as far as possible. To this end, the final recipients of Community assistance shall be closely involved in the preparation and execution of the projects, and once the National Authorities of the partner States have agreed on sectoral policies and strategies, as well as the geographical concentration areas, the identification and preparation of the measures to be supported shall be carried out directly at regional level, wherever possible.*

Regular co-ordination shall be established between the Commission and the Member States, including on-the-spot co-ordination in their contacts with the partner States, both in the programme-definition and in the programme-implementation stage.

9. *Assistance may be provided to support measures aimed at promoting inter-state, inter-regional and cross-border co-operation. Particular attention will be paid to border-crossing facilities on borders between the N.I.S. and the Union, and the N.I.S. and Central Europe, to the co-operation on the level of large geographic regions as well as to measures complementary to those undertaken in this field within the Union and the Phare countries.*

10. When an essential element for the continuation of co-operation through assistance is missing, in particular in cases of violation of democratic principles and human rights, the Council may, on a proposal from the Commission, acting by a qualified majority, decide upon appropriate measures concerning the assistance to a partner State.

Article 3

1. Community assistance shall take the form of grants which shall be released in tranches as projects materialise.

2. Financing decisions and any contracts resulting therefrom shall expressly provide for supervision by the Commission and the Court of Auditors to be carried out on the spot, if necessary.

Article 4

1. *Indicative programmes covering three-year periods shall be established for each of the partner States in accordance with the procedure provided for in Article 6. These programmes shall define the principal objectives of and guidelines for Community assistance in the indicative areas referred to in Article 2, and could include financial estimates. They may be amended in accordance with the same procedure during the period of their application. Before the establishment of indicative programmes, the Commission shall inform the Committee referred to in Article 6, on the priorities identified with the partner States.*

2. Action programmes based on these indicative programmes shall be adopted on an annual basis in accordance with the procedure provided for in Article 6 (2) and (3). These action programmes shall include a list of the main projects to be financed within the indicative areas referred to in Article 2. The content of the programmes shall be determined in detail so as to provide the Member States with the relevant information to enable the Committee referred to in Article 6 to deliver its opinion.

Article 5

1. The Commission shall implement operations in accordance with the action programmes referred to in Article 4 (2).

2. Supply *and works* contracts shall be awarded by means of open invitations to tender except in the cases provided for in Article 116 of the Financial Regulation applicable to the general budget of the European Communities.

Service contracts shall, as a general rule, be awarded by restricted invitations to tender and by private treaty for operations up to ECU 300 000.

Participation in invitations to tender and contracts shall be open on equal terms to all natural and legal persons in the Member States and in the partner States.

Participation by natural and legal persons from the countries benefiting from Phare as well as in specific cases from Mediterranean countries with traditional economic, trade or geographical links may be authorised by the Commission on a case-by-case basis if the programmes or projects concerned require specific forms of assistance specifically available in such countries.

3. Taxes, duties and the purchase of immovable property shall not be funded by the Community.

4. In the case of co-financing, the participation of third countries concerned in invitations to tender and contracts may be authorised by the Commission, but on a case-by-case basis. In these cases participation of undertakings from third countries shall only be acceptable if reciprocity is granted.

Article 6

1. The Commission shall be assisted by a committee composed of the representatives of the Member States and chaired by the representative of the Commission (hereinafter referred to as the 'Committee') to be known as the "Management Committee for the assistance to the independent States and Mongolia".

2. The representative of the Commission shall submit to the Committee a draft of the measures to be taken. The Committee shall deliver its opinion on the draft within a time limit the chairman may lay down according to the urgency of the matter. The opinion shall be delivered by the majority laid down in Article 148 (2) of the EEC Treaty in the case of decisions which the Council is required to adopt on a proposal from the Commission. The votes of the representatives of the Member States within the Committee shall be weighed in the manner set out in that Article. The chairman shall not vote.

3. *The Commission shall adopt measures, which shall apply immediately. However, if these measures are not in accordance with the opinion of the Committee, they shall be communicated by the Commission to the Council forthwith. In that event, the Commission shall defer application of the measures which it has decided for a period of six weeks.*

The Council, acting by a qualified majority, may take a different decision within the period laid down in the first subparagraph.

4. The Committee may examine any other question relating to the implementation of this Regulation which may be put to it by its chairman, possibly at the request of the representative of a Member State and, in particular, any question relating to general implementation, the administration of the programme, co-financing and the co-ordination referred to in Article 7.

5. The Committee shall adopt its rules of procedure by qualified majority.

6. *The Commission shall keep the Committee regularly informed, supplying*

specific, detailed information on the contracts awarded for the implementation of the projects and programmes. *Moreover*, for projects expected to be put out for restricted invitations to tender in accordance with Article 5 (2), the Commission shall, before drawing up short-lists, provide in good time advance information which shall include selection and evaluation criteria so as to facilitate participation by economic operators.

7. The European Parliament shall also be kept regularly informed of the implementation of the Tacis programmes.

Article 7

The Commission shall, together with the Member States, ensure the effective co-ordination of the assistance efforts undertaken in the partner States by the Community and individual Member States on the basis of the information supplied by the Member States.

In addition co-ordination and co-operation with the international financial institutions and other donors shall be encouraged.

In the framework of the assistance provided pursuant to this Regulation, the Commission shall promote co-financing with public or private bodies in the Member States.

Article 8

Each year the Commission shall present a progress report on the implementation of the assistance programme. This report shall also include, to the extent feasible, an evaluation of the assistance already provided. This report shall be addressed to the Member States, the European Parliament, the Council and the Economic and Social Committee.

Article 9

This Regulation shall enter into force on the third day following its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Communities*.

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.

ANNEX I

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Partner States referred to in Article 1:

Armenia
Azerbaijan
Belarus
Georgia
Kazakhstan
Kyrgyzstan
Moldova
Russian Federation
Tajikistan
Turkmenistan
Ukraine
Uzbekistan
Mongolia

ANNEX II

Indicative areas referred to in Article 2 (5)

Assistance shall give priority to the following areas:

1. Human Resources Development:
 - education, training including manpower training,
 - restructuring of public administration,
 - employment services and social security advice,
 - strengthening of the civic society,
 - policy and macro-economic advice,
 - legal assistance including approximation of legislation;
 2. Enterprise restructuring and development:
 - support for the development of small and medium-sized enterprises,
 - conversion of defence related industries,
 - privatisation and restructuring
 - financial services;
 3. Infrastructure:
 - transport
 - telecommunication;
 4. Energy, including nuclear safety:
 5. Food production, processing and distribution.
-

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

1 TITLE OF OPERATION

Community assistance for reform in the independent states of the former Soviet Union and in Mongolia (Tacis programme).

2 BUDGET HEADING INVOLVED

B7-620: Technical cooperation with the Independent States of the former Soviet Union

3 LEGAL BASIS

- Article 235 of the Treaty of Rome
- Article 203 of the Euratom Treaty
- Council Regulation (Euratom, EEC) No 2053/93 of 19/7/93 (OJ N° L 187/1 of 29/7/93) on the provision of technical assistance to economic reform and recovery in the independent states of the former Soviet Union and Mongolia (replaces Council Regulation (Euratom, EEC) No 2157/91 of 15/7/91);
- Partnership and Cooperation Agreements signed with Russia (26/6/94), Ukraine (16/6/94), Moldova (28/11/94) and Kazakhstan (23/1/95); others due to sign in 1995: Kyrgyzstan and Belarus.

4 DESCRIPTION OF OPERATION

4.1 General objective

Backing for the process of reform, notably by financing or part-financing of assistance to achieve the transition to a market economy and to bolster the democratic process. The focus will be on human resources (training, job-finding and social security, civil society, etc.), developing and restructuring companies (SME, conversion, restructuring, etc.), energy and nuclear safety, infrastructure and production and distribution of food.

4.2 Period covered and arrangements for renewal

Council Regulation (EURATOM, EEC) N° 2053/93 expires in December 1995. Its replacement, which is to be valid indefinitely, should enter into force in January 1996.

5 CLASSIFICATION OF EXPENDITURE

5.1 Non-compulsory expenditure

5.2 Differentiated appropriations

6 TYPE OF EXPENDITURE

The Tacis financing will usually be a 100% subsidy, but in some cases co-financing may be arranged with partners such as the EBRD or the Member States. Other co-financing is provided for small projects in infrastructure and in capital investment in Joint Ventures.

The programmes for financing will be selected from among the recipient countries' proposals.

The programmes drawn up by the Commission departments will be forwarded to the Tacis committee (which consists of representatives of the Member States) for its opinion.

7 FINANCIAL IMPACT

7.1 Method of calculating total cost of operation

In accordance with the three-year indicative programmes referred to in Article 4, the Commission will establish multi-annual indicative financial programming. The budget authority will determine the appropriations available for each financial year.

The attached multiannual indicative programme for financing reflects the options adopted at the Edinburg Council and is in conformity with the Copenhagen Council declaration. Indeed, the Community shall continue to grant an important part of its funds to external actions, namely towards the newly independent states through the Tacis programme.

Even though, given the needs of the newly independent states, the financial aid which can be provided by the Tacis programme until the end of the Financial Perspectives of the Budget seems limited, the Union plans to grant, under the provision of the yearly budget procedure, for the period 1995-1999 2,734 MECU to implement chapter B7-62 "Co-operation with the newly independent States from the former Soviet

Union". This represents an average nominal growth per year of about 3.5% for the same period of time.

7.2 Itemised breakdown of cost

A rough breakdown by programme group is as follows:

	%
National programmes	60
Regional (inter-state) programmes	30
Other (multidisciplinary, EBRD cooperation, etc.)	10

The programmes aim namely at the following sectors: human resources, enterprise development, transport and telecommunications, nuclear safety and environment, energy, food production and distribution and government institutions. The effective sharing within the frame of the programmes takes account of the priorities of each partner country.

8 FRAUD PREVENTION MEASURES; RESULTS OF MEASURES TAKEN

The administrative side of contract and financial affairs is still concentrated in the hands of the Commission. Progressively more decentralized management is a possibility but depends on the circumstances and abilities of the recipient countries. A monitoring system with a centre in Moscow and sector-based monitoring teams are in place and are responsible for making a detailed follow-up of the implementation of projects and activities. The Commission delegations, especially in Moscow and Kiev, also fulfil such functions. These checks are backed up by audit teams sent by the Commission departments to examine work done under contract.

9 ELEMENTS OF COST-EFFECTIVENESS ANALYSIS

9.1 Specific and quantified objectives; target population

The aim of the programme of assistance for the countries of the former Soviet Union and for Mongolia is:

- to achieve the transition to a market economy in the countries in question;
- to modernize the countries' economies;
- to back the process of democratization.

Within the frame of the main objective (purpose) under point 4.1 above, the actions undertaken aim at a part or full financing of projects in the field of:



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- human resources training
 - restructuring of the public administration
 - employment and social security services
 - backing and reinforcement of civil company
 - assistance to macro-economic policy
 - legal assistance, namely the unification of legislative systems
 - support to the development of SMEs
 - military industry conversion
 - support to enterprises privatisation and restructuring
 - financing system modernization
 - reforms linked with the rehabilitation and modernization of basic infrastructures, namely within the transport and telecommunications sector
 - modernization of energy-producing companies, including improvement of nuclear safety
 - food manufacturing, transformation, distribution and safety.

The fields mentioned hereabove shall also deal with the problems of environment protection and the promotion of women's equality. These points shall be included in the programmes improvement and implementation.

The final recipient of the Tacis projects will be the population of the beneficiary countries. However, the programme is implemented by intermediaries: political and economical institutions and organisations which direct the aid.

9.2 Grounds for the operation

The operation is in line with the decisions of the European Council (December 1990) of Rome.

As the economic situation of the beneficiary countries does not allow them to direct themselves towards a pluralist democracy and a market economy independent from any external assistance, and as it is in the interest of the EU to complete the above-mentioned objectives as soon as possible, the Community is dedicated to these actions, including from a financial point of view.

The aim of Community assistance is to use knowledge and know-how to produce a multiplier effect in the sectors involved and establish the framework and institutions for a market economy operating in a democratic society.

The programme offers the advantage of genuinely European sourcing, with a very wide choice of systems and economic partners.

The Community element is designed to back up the Member States' programmes of bilateral assistance.

Spin-off effects

By concentrating on key areas of economic infrastructure (energy, transport and finance), the programme is seeking to create a suitable climate for internal economic activity and investment from public and private sources.

Multiplier effects

Community financing for a project often draws in financing from other sources, either because co-financing from the Community is a condition for the involvement of other institutions or because funds from the Commission create the climate needed for other privately or publicly financed projects to succeed.

Factors of uncertainty

The main uncertainty which could influence the results of the operation is the speed of reform in the partner countries.

9.3 Monitoring and evaluation of the operation

Performance indicators

The success of the operations will be measurable by the ability of the recipient countries to take over rapidly from European experts in projects started with Community backing. Everything will be done to achieve a gradual replacement of those experts with experts from the countries themselves in the sectors involved.

The "demand-driven" nature of the operations and the recipients' undertakings that they will accept the assistance provided will ensure that they have an impact.

European experts will be recruited under service contracts containing detailed terms of reference setting out the goals and duration of the functions in question, in order to allow subsequent evaluation.

Procedure for evaluation and assessment of results

The Commission departments will draw up annual reports on the progress of the operations, difficulties encountered and proposed solutions. These will be put to the Member States, the Council of the European Union, the European Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee.

The projects will be run and evaluated regularly in accordance with the Logical Framework. The experts in charge of the projects will themselves produce half-yearly reports on their work.

The Commission will give the Member States (as represented on the Tacis Committee) and the European Parliament regular updates on the programme's progress.

**Community assistance for reform in the Newly Independent States of the former Soviet Union and in Mongolia
(Takis)**

Indicative multiannual programming of commitment appropriations

(million ECU, current prices)

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	total 95 to 99
Ceiling on heading 4 of the Financial Perspectives (EUR 15)	4.120	4.311	4.895	5.264	5.743	6.345	7.064	29.311
Indicative programming for Chapter B7.62 (1)	510	460	510	528	546	565	585	2.734

- (1) For 1995 = 470 (Budget) + 40 MECU (APBRS N° 1/95 - enlargement) subject to the approval of the budgetary authority
For 1996-1999, following a growth of approximately 3.5% a year.

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