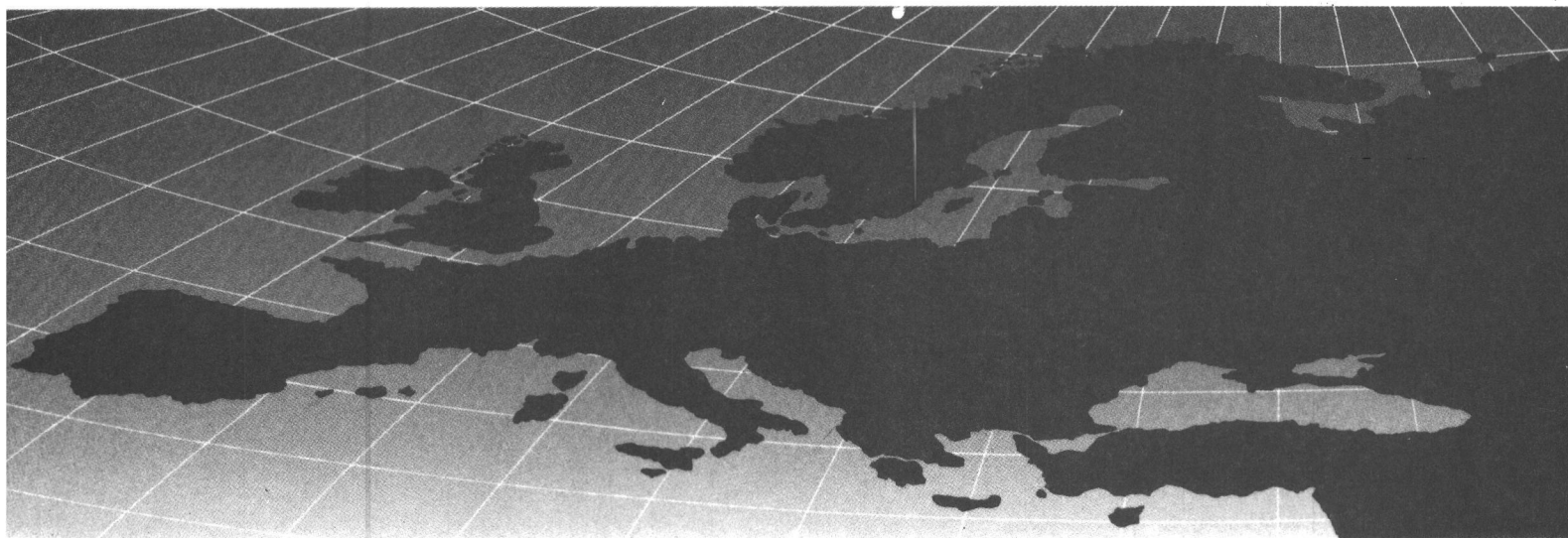




# "Euro Info Centre News"



## ISSUE No. 1/94

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# I. EIC ACTIVITIES

## FR-275 - Poitiers

Within the framework of the inter-EIC exchange programme backed by DG XXIII, the Poitou Charentes (France) EIC was host for two weeks to Ms Norma Macdonald from the Inverness (Scotland) EIC.

During her stay, Ms Macdonald played an active part in FUTURALLIA 93. The Inverness EIC was a partner in this event, which was part of the Community INTERPRISE Programme. The Scottish highlands region had a stand at the forum

which was attended by a delegation of Scottish enterprises.

Ms Macdonald and Ms Laurence Matas, Information Officer for the Poitou Charentes EIC, visited the French EICs of the central and Limousin regions, where they were able to observe at first hand how they operate, who their partners are, how they invoice and the nature of their economic environment (very different SME/SMI fabrics).

Such experiences enable more fruitful cooperation between EICs and generate joint projects.

## II. EC NEWS

### 1. COMMITTEE OF THE REGIONS

The Economic and Social Committee, which is to host the European Union's new Committee of the Regions, is now aiming for an early February launch date for its sister body according to an ECOSOC spokesman. The much-delayed committee was to have met for the first time by January 15, but the session had been put off because recent local elections in Portugal delayed selection of its delegation, and France and Italy have also been slow to provide full details of their committee members. "The working date now is either the first or second of February, depending on the Council's decision," the ECOSOC spokesman said. ECOSOC has taken out a provisional booking at the European Parliament's Espace Leopold building to hold the first session -- with the committee's 189 members, plus an equal number of alternates -- on those dates. Reacting to hopes expressed by Greek European Affairs Minister Theodoros Pangalos on Wednesday that the inaugural meeting may still be possible in January, the ECOSOC spokesman said the timetable depended on the Council of Ministers, but little time now remained to prepare for the meeting.

### 2. EC TRADE STATISTICS

EUROPEAN DOCUMENT RESEARCH -  
January 5, 1994

The Commission has proposed a Council Regulation on the statistics relating to the trading of goods by the Community and its Member States with non-member countries. The proposal sets out the main elements required in the drawing up of such statistics, that is, the goods movements to be recorded, the statistical territory covered, the data to be collected and the medium to be used. Under the regulation, customs formalities would remain the main source for these statistics, and

data collection would be made at national level by each Member State.

Ref: COM(93) 476 final; Dec. 9; 12 pages [EDR 58].

This document is available immediately from European Document Research on our normal terms. For further information and for copies of EC documents, please contact EDR at Rue de Treves 61, 3eme etage, B-1040 Brussels, Belgium. Telephone (322) 230 8814, fax (322) 230 8965.

### 3. EC BUDGET

The European Community's budget ought to almost double when a single currency is created, with central banks' profits being a good way to contribute to its financing, according to a report(\*) produced by a group of economists for the European Commission. "In the economic and monetary union, the Community budget should be financed in a way different from the present one," the report says. The budget is currently funded by national contributions from Value Added Tax (VAT) revenues and, to a lesser extent, customs duties and farm levies. "European Central Bank profits are as convincing a candidate for new own resources (as current sources)", the report says. It sees the EC budget increasing to two percent of the Community's gross domestic product "in the early years following the introduction of a single currency (ie in about 10 to 15 years)". The EC budget represented 1.19 percent of GDP in 1992.

The Edinburgh European Council a year ago decided that own resources would not exceed 1.27 percent of GDP by 1999. "... a small EC budget of about two percent of Community GDP is capable of sustaining economic and monetary union, including the discharge of the Community's growing external responsibilities,"

the report says. The forecasts were developed under the chairmanship of Horst Reichenbach, director of the Commission's Community Policies Economic Service. Other suitable candidates to finance the Community's increased budget would be a tax on carbon dioxide emissions and corporate taxes, the report finds.

"Stable Money - Sound Finances", published in the Commission's regular European Economy series.

#### 4. TELECOMS-GERMANY

Germany will urge its European Union partners when it takes over the presidency in July to abolish existing telephone network monopolies beginning in the year 2000, Postal Minister Wolfgang Boetsch said on Wednesday. Germany would propose abolishing monopolies on telephone lines two years after the monopoly on basic telephone voice services ends, which is set for 1998. "It is not possible to reach agreement on ending the network monopoly simultaneously with voice services, but I consider a delay of two years to be conceivable," he said. He added, however, that further liberalisation was meeting some resistance in the Union. "There is some reluctance in the Council...particularly in the southern countries," Boetsch said. "Things will essentially come to a halt during the Greek presidency." Liberalisation of telecommunications could no longer be stopped, he said, but added that the next step, opening up monopolies on mailing services, was unlikely to succeed because of opposition in almost every EU country. The Telecommunications Council agreed in June to allow competition in basic telephone services throughout the Union beginning in 1998, except in Greece, Ireland, Portugal and Spain. But it failed to agree on ending monopolies over telecommunications infrastructure. Allowing competition to include ownership and operation of lines would open telephone markets to foreign competition. It would also allow power companies and railways to use their lines to transmit telephone and

information services. Despite the stalemate on further liberalisation, member states could move forward on their own to smash monopolies, but Boetsch said Germany would not forge ahead without its European partners. "It is important that we move together in harmony with the European Union," he said.

#### 5. EMI MEETING

Europe enters a new financial era this week with the inaugural -- if largely symbolic -- meeting of the European Monetary Institute (EMI), the forerunner of a future European Central Bank. EMI president Alexandre Lamfalussy will chair the EMI's first meeting in Frankfurt, the controversial site chosen for the new agency after a long and bitter contest between London and Germany's financial capital. But subsequent meetings are expected to be held in Basle, Switzerland, until the EMI finds permanent accommodation in Frankfurt. That could take until the second half of this year. At Tuesday's meeting, the EMI council, made up of Lamfalussy and the governors of the European Union central banks, will choose a deputy to the president from among the ranks of the central bank chiefs. One European monetary official said the meeting would otherwise be a "symbolic show of support for the EMI's new location in Frankfurt". At a news conference after the meeting Lamfalussy, a respected Belgian monetary expert, is, however, expected to map out his agenda for the EMI. The creation of the EMI coincides with the start of the second stage of European Economic and Monetary Union (EMU), during which EU nations will strive for greater coordination of policies before the final creation of a single currency.

The inauguration also comes only five months after the Exchange Rate Mechanism was all but blown apart by speculators last summer. It will be up to Lamfalussy to help restore the credibility of the system. He also has the delicate task of fostering coordination of monetary policies while not allowing the EMI to encroach on the independence of the individual central banks. The EMI has no operational authority and the fiercely

autonomous Bundesbank in particular has stressed that it is the German central bank, and not the EMI, which remains responsible for German monetary policies. Lamfalussy has been described as a broker among individual EU countries, striving to avoid the sort of tensions which forced cracks in the ERM in 1992 and 1993. Those tensions largely reflected differing views on the pace of European financial integration. Some nations had, for example, refused to devalue their currencies, even though they were overvalued in economic terms. Changing currency parities was seen both as a blow to political credibility and also as a setback on the road to union. The Bundesbank especially continues to argue that currency realignments must remain an instrument of economic policy until EMU enters its final stage. The EMI will also work out the details of how a future central bank will work. The Maastricht Treaty has already stipulated that it will be an independent agency dedicated to fighting inflation. But the EMI has to decide what instruments it will use, whether it will pursue policies based on money supply growth targets and what interest rates it will apply. There will also be discussion over whether the future bank will be a centralised organisation, as in Britain, or have a federal structure, as is the case with the Bundesbank. Up until recently, Dutch central bank governor Wim Duisenberg was the hottest tip to become deputy EMI president. But he has said he is not a candidate after his re-election as president of the Bank for International Settlements (BIS). European monetary sources now say Spain's Luis Angel Rojo has a strong chance. Ireland's Maurice Doyle and Portugal's Luis Miguel Pizarro Beleza have also been named.

## 6. EUROPE-TURKEY

Turkey, getting set for a customs union with the European Union next year, wants EU aid to help ease the pain of transition, a senior official said on Friday. Ali Tigrel, Prime Minister Tansu Ciller's top adviser and ambassador-at-large on EU affairs, said Ciller would press the case when she meets European Commission President Jacques Delors and

Commissioner Sir Leon Brittan in Brussels next week. "She will express Turkey's determination to realise the customs union and stress the problem areas relating to the EU not fulfilling some of its obligations under the association agreement," Turkey, an associate member since 1963, applied for full membership in 1987, but was told to wait. Ciller said on Wednesday she expected Turkey to be a full member by 2000. Tigrel said Turkey was looking for "reciprocity" from the EU as the deadline for the customs union approached. "Do they really want a successful customs union or not?" he asked. Greece has blocked financial protocols with Turkey since 1986, citing Ankara's 1974 invasion of Cyprus. Tigrel said the lost aid could have been worth up to \$4 billion. This was insignificant compared to EU aid to Greece, but disbursing it would have "made it easier for us to convince the private sector of the benefits of the customs union". Germany, along with Britain and France, could overcome Greek objections, if the political will existed, Tigrel said. No great progress was expected while Greece held the EU presidency but intense preparations were under way for when Germany took over in the second half of the year. The issue would feature prominently in joint talks with the German and British foreign ministers in Ankara later this month. Tigrel said the treasury would suffer a revenue loss of \$450 million this year after lowering tariffs and other import barriers in preparation for the customs union. Last year's current account deficit was likely to total \$6 billion, a six-fold increase on the previous year. "This may cause difficulties in financial markets and increase the cost of borrowing abroad," Tigrel said. "At such times we have the right to expect some understanding from our partner to activate a financial support package to make life easier for our exports." He said average total protection rates had been reduced by about five percentage points from the 1993 levels of 18-19 percent on EU goods and 23 percent on third-country goods. Actual revenue to the Treasury did not correspond to the average tariff rates because about half Turkey's imports qualified for exemptions, which would now be examined in detail. Tigrel said it was important to rationalise exemptions for investment goods and examine subsidies

ahead of the customs union, which he said would be achieved by the end of 1995. He said Turkey's trade deficit with the EU had doubled in 1993, partly due to quotas and countervailing charges on Turkish textiles and partly to earlier tariff reductions on EU goods.

## **7. PAYMENT OF VAT WHERE GOODS ARE MADE**

Germany will push during its presidency in the second half of 1994 for Value Added Tax (VAT) to be paid in the European Community country where goods are made instead of the country where they are ultimately consumed. The plan is to create by 1997 a definitive VAT system -- as opposed to the transitional system introduced in January 1, 1993 with the advent of the EC's single market -- under which all sales throughout the EC will be treated as domestic transactions. The abolition of the Community's internal borders a year ago shifted to business the job of collecting statistics on intra-EC trade, a burden that does not appear to have been compensated by a simplification of tax obligations. A group of representatives from Germany's tax administration and the Federation of German Industries (BDI) has been working on the issue and is set to present its conclusions in February, Commission and industry officials said. "Their findings will have an influence on other governments (to move onto the final phase)," one Commission official told Reuters.

The report, which is set to be on the Council's table by May or June, analyses the introduction of a clearing system to avoid dramatic falls in tax revenues in small producing countries, Stefan Mette, VAT expert at the BDI, told Reuters on Friday. VAT, the most important single source of indirect revenue for EC countries, is currently paid in the country where goods are imported due to different tax levels in the 12-nation bloc. The standard rate varies from a minimum of 15 percent in Spain and Germany to a maximum of 25 percent in Denmark (see table below). EC countries agreed in principle to shift in 1997 to a system when VAT is collected in the country where goods are manufactured, but have still to work out the details. There is a general

agreement that there should be some sort of compensation for big importers, the question is how this is going to work, Mette said. He said the study put forward several methods, without going into details. "This a highly political issue," said Jean-Yves Muylle, tax adviser at the Union of Industrial and Employers' Confederations of Europe (UNICE). "It's obvious that in a context of (national) budget deficits and economic convergence there is a risk that the loss of fiscal revenue issue will carry great weight," he added. Germany has a special interest in getting the new system adopted, not only because it is the EC's biggest producer, but also due to pressure exerted by German business which seems to be having particular problems in adapting to the transitional VAT system. About 75 percent of German companies questioned recently said they had had to alter their accounting systems to cope with the changes. This compares with 61 percent of EC companies as a whole which said they did not need to make substantial changes, according to the survey published in November by Deloitte & Touche Europe Services, a leading international accountancy group. The same study shows that over 70 percent of EC businesses are in favour of the next phase of VAT reform, but Muylle stressed that this will depend very much on whether it will mean a real simplification of companies' tax obligations or not. UNICE had no official position on the issue since its members were divided, he said. Some feared that the clearing system would imply increased obligations for companies to provide statistical information since EC countries would need to assess in detail intra-EC sales. The current system already shifted to companies duties that were looked after by customs authorities. Some countries, such as France, also insisted on the need to harmonise VAT rates first. But it was unclear whether VAT levels would have to be completely harmonised in the Community -- even if this has always been presented as a necessary pre-condition -- before the passage to the definitive system. "The definitive system has not been clearly defined," the Commission official said, adding that tax harmonisation would not necessarily come from top to bottom but could be imposed by

market evolution. This had already started, some argued, pointing that the Netherlands reduced its standard rate by one percentage point to 17.5 percent, closer to the EC's minimum rate of 15 percent. But its neighbour Belgium increased its rate to 20.5 percent. The

Commission is expected to produce by the end of the year a study assessing the current transitional VAT system and proposing ways of moving to the final system. The Council is due to take a decision on the issue by the end of December 1995.

VAT rates in the European Community (September 1, 1993)		
Country	Reduced rate	Standard Rate
Germany	7	15
Belgium	1/16/12	19.5 (*)
Denmark	-	25
Spain	3/6	15
Greece	4/8	18
France	2.1/5.5	18.6
Ireland	2.5/12.5	21
Italy	4/9/12	19
Luxembourg	3/6	12/15
Netherlands	6	17.5
Portugal (**)	5	16
Britain	-	17.5

\* 20.5 percent since January 1, 1994

\*\* Portugal also has a top rate of 30 percent

Source: European Commission

### III. QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

#### Question :

What short-term plans are there to simplify VAT, most of the management of which has been shifted to enterprises?

#### Answer :

The new responsibilities of enterprises in the area of intra-Community operations, as introduced by Directive 91/680 of 16. 12. 1991 (OJ L 376 of 31. 12. 1991) and by Regulation 3390/91 of 7. 11. 1991 (OJ L 316 of 16. 11. 1991) may at first sight appear to weigh more heavily on enterprises than previous requirements. Careful examination, however, shows the opposite to be true.

Border crossings will no longer be subject to the completion of formalities by the transporter, who will no longer have to hand in Single Administrative Documents (SADs). The elimination of this frontier transit note will mean a time saving for transporters.

For the dispatching enterprise, the SAD was difficult to fill in because the information it contained could not be taken directly from company accounts. The formalities to be completed before or during border crossings often led enterprises to operate through specialist customs agents.

The new requirements, on the other hand, come at the post-invoicing stage and correspond to the supply of information that the enterprise should either already be supplying to the tax authorities or which is related to the flow of sales and purchases that can be traced in company accounts and which can be extracted quite simply using management software.

More specifically, efforts have been redoubled in France to make widespread use of the possibilities of simplified declarations provided

for by Community texts, and to link internal VAT with intra-Community VAT as closely as possible.

The difference is immense when compared with the former VAT payment on imports: for each import the enterprise had to pay the VAT before the goods could be picked up; often the company would appoint a customs agent to pay the tax. This system forced the enterprise to pay the import VAT.

From now on the enterprise will no longer be delayed by the formalities relating to "VAT customs clearance"; the merchandise will be shipped directly from the supplier to the enterprise's warehouse.

Payment of VAT on intra-Community acquisitions (ICAs) will be dealt with in the same way as the payment of VAT on ordinary company turnover: each month the enterprise lists its ICAs on a special line of its CA3 declaration (which has, moreover, been considerably simplified, comprising just one double-sided form instead of two) which it then sends to the tax authorities as usual, with the intra-Community VAT being collected in the same way as internal VAT.

Exporters will simply have to note the price of their Community shipments, which are VAT exempt, on a special line of their CA3.

As far as obligations regarding inspection and statistics for intra-Community operations are concerned, the system applied up to 1992 obliged the seller to fill in a 64-box SAD for identification of the good; its visa from a customs office in State A denoted the border crossing and it was also possible that goods might be checked by customs officials. Using this system, merchandise could only be collected by the receiving enterprise when the VAT had been paid.

As from 01.01.93, merchandise passes directly from the warehouse of the seller to the warehouse of the buyer, with no intermediate checks being made.

Border checks have been replaced by the cross-checking of information in national databases that can be accessed by all Member States.

Enterprises feed these databases by regularly sending the authorities a summary document consisting of information extracted from their accounts.

Where statistics are concerned, because it is no longer possible to obtain information on intra-Community trade when merchandise crosses the border, a harmonized information collection system called INTRASTAT has been set up, gathering data from operators who have made intra-Community purchases or deliveries.

These operators must regularly send a statistical declaration to the national authorities on the basis of which the authorities can then draw up the monthly statistics for intra-Community trade which they pass on to the Commission.

With the aim of alleviating the administrative load on the suppliers of information, Regulation 3390/91 sets out four levels of obligation; in addition to supplying complete statistical data, including in particular the so-called statistical value of trade, i.e. the free-at-Community-frontier price, there is what INTRASTAT Article 28 terms, in decreasing order:

- a simplification threshold; a tax payer in this zone simply enters the commercial value of the goods, taken from the accounts;
- an assimilation threshold, where the fiscal summary form serves as a statistical declaration;
- an exclusion threshold, the beneficiaries of which are excluded from all statistical formalities.

The Regulation states that Member States may combine the fiscal summary form and the statistical declaration provided that operators do not confuse their fiscal and statistical obligations.

In France, for example, to increase the coherence between fiscal and statistical information and to lighten the administrative load on enterprises, the government has produced a single declaration called the "declaration of trade in goods between EC Member States". This serves both as a monthly summary the data of which is entered into the central checking computer, and as a monthly statistical declaration.

A separate document must be supplied for the import and export of goods to and from France.

Paper declarations may be replaced by electronic data transmission or data contained on magnetic media. Declarations are made to the customs authorities which continue to draw up foreign trade statistics.

In addition, a proposal for a Council Directive, amending Directive 77/388 on the harmonization of legislation in Member States relative to tax on turnover in the special scheme for small and medium-sized undertakings (COM (86) 444 final, OJ C272 of 28. 10. 1986, p. 12 and COM (87) 524 final, OJ C310 of 20. 11. 1987, p. 3) is aimed at ensuring simpler management both for national administrations and for enterprises subject to the special SME scheme.

This text states:

- that Member States can give tax relief to tax payers whose annual turnover is less than the exchange value in the national currency of ECU10,000;
- that Member States can give tax relief to tax payers whose annual turnover is less than the exchange value in the national currency of ECU35,000.

The Directive indicates that Member States should establish a simplified scheme for the application and payment of taxes.

The field of application of the simplified tax scheme is limited to enterprises with an annual turnover of less than the exchange value in the national currency of ECU150,000.

It still remains to be seen whether this proposal, which has already been on the Council agenda for seven years, will be included in the legislative priorities of the Greek Presidency.

### **Question :**

Why not follow the American example and create a European customs authority?

### **Answer :**

Historically speaking, taxation and customs policy are prerogatives that have always been closely linked with the exercising of the prerogatives of state sovereignty.

This gave rise to the development in the 18th and 19th centuries of practices and procedures that were different in each European geographical and linguistic zone.

In 1957, when the Community was created, the six founding members set as one of their priority aims on the road to building a common market the removal of customs duties and quantitative restrictions on the import and export of goods. They also chose to establish a common customs tariff which is a very real part of any Customs Union.

After eliminating customs tariffs between Member States in 1968, the Community lost some of its momentum in the seventies and early eighties. Therefore, in 1985, it launched the operation to complete the internal market based on a white paper published by the Commission (COM (85) 310).

The establishment of the internal market included breaking down all physical barriers: customs checks, immigration control, passports,

and in some cases personal luggage checks and veterinary and phytosanitary controls.

This new situation required a new definition of the role of customs officials in the Community to ensure the smooth operation of the Customs Union.

This new role is now focused on ensuring the uniform application of customs legislation at the external Community border, as an instrument for implementing the various Community policies regulating foreign trade. This will be possible through the intensive and continued cooperation of customs authorities at all levels with a view to laying the ground for working together in the Internal Market.

Once again, the approach chosen by the Community to counter the lack of uniformity between the various Member States' customs authorities was to define a plan of action coordinated at Community level and safeguarding the legal requirements of each Member State.

On this basis, the Commission adopted a training programme (pilot scheme) for 1990 based on the exchange of customs officials between national authorities. The aim of this was to gather useful information to enable the implementation of a more ambitious training programme spread over several years, together with additional, complementary action.

The results of this pilot scheme pointed to the need to make officials operational at the workplace, on condition that they have a sufficiently good knowledge of the host country's language and the skills needed to carry out the functions assigned to them.

It was also clear that additional training programmes were needed, running parallel with the exchanges. This training, in the form of seminars and joint training programmes for Member States' customs schools, are the ideal forum for EC customs officials to compare their experiences.

A very important long-term goal was planned: the creation of a joint Community customs training centre. This marks the move from the

phase of alignment of procedures and actions to the phase of true harmonisation that can be seen as an initial step towards the creation of a European customs authority.

In the light of this, the Council, in its Decision 91/341 of 20.06.1991 adopted a Community action plan for the vocational training of customs officials (the Mattheus programme) [OJ L 187 of 13. 7. 1991].

Following the Council's decision, on 13. 12. 1991 the Commission set out certain provisions for the application of the Mattheus programme in its Decision 92/39 (OJ L 16 of 23. 1. 1992).

Subsequently, the Commission, in its Decision 93/15 of 16. 12. 1992, established specific joint programmes for active skills perfection, temporary admission and transit for vocational training for customs officials (OJ L 10 of 16. 1. 1993).

A detailed evaluation of the initial results of the Mattheus programme is given in the first Commission Report on the Execution of the Mattheus Programme, of 15. 4. 1992 (SEC (92) 735 final).

The Commission has also evaluated the activities of the 1992 programme and its perspectives in another report published on 23. 7. 1993 (COM (93) 340 final).

#### **Question :**

A French SME is due to sign a contract for an EC R&D project. The total value of the project is 50 million French Francs and the consortium has been offered EC funding of 25 million French Francs. A local authority has also offered to provide 3-4 million French Francs additional funding to the SME for this project. In the light of EC legislation for the cumulation of state aids with EC R&D funding is it possible for the SME to accept this additional amount ?

#### **Answer :**

Our sources in DG XII (contracts department) confirmed that, given that the beneficiary of the additional funding is an SME and that the amount of funding involved is fairly insignificant in proportion to the total costs of this project, your client would be able to accept the funding from the local authority without jeopardising his position with respect to receiving EC R&D funding.

#### **Question :**

What is the situation of Third country nationals employed by an Austrian company wishing to undertake construction work in Germany, further to the entry into force of the European Economic Area on 01.01.94 ?

#### **Answer :**

With regard to your question concerning the situation of Third country nationals employed by an Austrian company wishing to undertake construction work in Germany, further to the entry into force of the European Economic Area on 01.01.94, please note as follows :

The EEA Agreement provides for the free movement of workers between the Member States and the EFTA States with regard to nationals of the Member States or the EFTA countries.

The situation with regard to nationals from a Third country is therefore not covered by the EEA Agreement and remains subject to the rules and regulations of the two countries concerned.

In the case of your client therefore, it is the German authorities who decide whether to grant working permits to the employers of the Austrian firm (who are not nationals of either the E.U. or the EFTA).

## IV. PUBLICATIONS

### EIC

DE-108 Berlin, DE-113 Bremen, DE-116 Hannover, DE-118 Kiel, UTP Comett ASH

"Zuschlag erhalten, was tun". 1993, 120 p.

A practical guide for project management within the framework of research and development programmes. Also contains legal information and details on how to gain maximum benefits from projects. This guide can be obtained from any of the responsible EICs.

### ES-203 Seville

"Guía práctica para el fomento de la cooperación internacional en la empresa andaluza". 1993, 103 p.

### FR-275 Poitiers

"La PAC. Avenir du monde rural et mondialisation des échanges agricoles". 1993. Les Editions d'Organisation. 96 p. ISBN 2 7081 1616 9 FF59.

### OTHERS

"Medidas de apoyo a las pequeñas y medianas empresas. Aportación española a la iniciativa europea de crecimiento". Ministerio de Economía y Hacienda. 1993. 61 p. (Plaza de Campillo Mundo Nuevo, 3 - 28005 Madrid, Tel. 527 14 37).

Brochure targeted at SMEs describing the measures taken by the Spanish government with a view to reducing the effects of the current economic situation; increase in investment at the level of infrastructures and improving access to finance by SMEs.

"Guía práctica. Programas, ayudas y financiación de la Comunidad Europea para la pequeña y mediana empresa española". ILTRE Colegio oficial de graduados sociales de Madrid. 1993, 102 p. (Gran Vía, 609, 7th - 28013 Madrid).

Guide designed to give information on aid, organisms and addresses necessary to obtain Community subsidies.

# V. CALLS FOR PROPOSALS OFFICIAL JOURNAL DEADLINES

## INFO MARKETS

This the bilingual version of Info Markets, published by DG XXIII of the European Commission for the Euro Info Centre network.

Voici la version bilingue d'Info Markets publiée par la DG XXIII de la Commission des Communautés Européennes pour le réseau Euro Info Centres.

### Key / Legende

(*)	= Calls published since the last edition of this note Appels publiés depuis la dernière édition de cette note
(e)	= Error in OJ/TED. Data provided by the department responsible Erreur au JO/TED. Données fournies par le service responsable
A	= Accelerated (Expedited) procedure Procédure accélérée
ADV.NOT	= Advance notice
AMAN	= Appel aux manifestations d'intérêt Appel de déclaration d'intérêt
AO	= Appel d'offres
AP	= Appel aux propositions (call for proposals)
CEXP	= Call for expressions of interest

COM	= Communication or notice Communication ou avis
COR	= Corrigendum
CP	= Call for proposals (appel aux propositions)
DATDOC	= Deadline for requesting documentation
DATDOC (*)	= non-compulsary deadline for requesting documentation date limite facultative pour les demandes de documentation
DATL	= Deadline / Date limite
DATL-R	= Deadline for receipt of applications (restricted procedure) Date limite de réception des demandes de participation (procédure restreinte)
DOC	= Availability of documentation Disponibilité de la documentation
. DOC >=	= Documentation available as from (date) Documentation disponible à partir de (date)
. DOC >	= Documentation available after (date) Documentation disponible après (date)
IT	= Invitation to tender / call for tenders
O	= Open procedure / procédure ouverte
PREINF	= Avis de préinformation
R	= Restricted procedure / Procédure restreinte

This publication has been shortened in order to enable it to be sent to EICs in one single VANS electronic mail file. It now focusses purely on calls for tenders and proposals for EC programmes published by the Commission and Commission study and service contracts related to EC affaires. For information on other EC-related calls for tenders (e.g. supply contracts for the EC institutions), please consult TED.

Cette publication a été rationalisée, afin de nous permettre de l'envoyer aux EIC en un seul fichier de courrier électronique (VANS). Elle recouvre notamment les appels à propositions pour les programmes communautaires, ainsi que les appels d'offres pour des études et services liés aux affaires communautaires. Pour des informations relatives aux autres appels publiés par les institutions communautaires (p.ex les appels en matière de fournitures), veuillez consulter TED.

COORDINATION OF A NETWORK OF EXPERTS KNOWN AS THE "EUROPEAN OBSERVATORY FOR FAMILY POLICIES" (IT-O)  
COORDINATION D'UN RÉSEAU D'EXPERTS DENOMME "OBSERVATOIRE EUROPEEN DES POLITIQUES FAMILIALES" (AO-O)  
DATL : 94.01.14 DATDOC : 93.12.17  
OJ/JOCE S 223/91 & C 310/23, 93.11.16

RTD AND DEMONSTRATION IN THE FIELD OF AGRICULTURE & AGRO-INDUSTRY INCLUDING FISHERIES (CP)  
RDT ET DEMONSTRATION DANS LE DOMAINE DE L'AGRICULTURE ET L'AGRO-INDUSTRIE, Y COMPRIS LA PECHE (AP)  
DATL : 94.01.14 OJ/JOCE S 180/78, 93.09.15

MONITORING & EVALUATION WORK RELATED TO ADVANCED TELEVISION SERVICES (IT-R-A)  
SURVEILLANCE ET EVALUATION DANS LE DOMAINE DES SERVICES DE TELEVISION AVANCES (AO-R-A)  
DATL-R : 94.01.14  
OJ/JOCE S 251/59 & C 346/15, 93.12.24

IMPACT : INFO EURO ACCESS (CEXP) (AMAN)  
DATL : 94.01.15 OJ/JOCE S 192/95 & C 266/14, 93.10.01

AIR QUALITY MODELLING OF AIR POLLUTION BY OZONE (IT-O)  
MODELISATION DE LA QUALITE DE L'AIR - OZONE (AO-O)  
DATL : 94.01.16 DATDOC : 93.12.22  
OJ/JOCE S 235/122, 93.12.02

CONSULTANCY, STUDIES OR PILOT PROJECTS CONCERNING COOPERATIVES OR THE MUTUAL / NON-PROFIT-MAKING SECTOR (CEXP)  
EXPERTISE, ETUDES OU PROJETS PILOTES CONCERNANT LES DOMAINES COOPERATIF, ASSOCIATIF ET MUTUALISTE (AMAN)  
DATL : 94.01.17  
OJ/JOCE S 239/79, 93.12.08

RENEWAL OF THE EQUIPMENT, SOFTWARE, OPERATIONAL AND CONTRACTUAL ENVIRONMENT OF THE OVIDE HOST (EP) (COM)  
RENOUVELLEMENT DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT MATERIEL, LOGICIEL, OPERATIONNEL ET CONTRACTUEL DU SERVEUR HERBERGEANT LE SERVICE OVIDE (PE) (COM)  
DATL : 94.01.21  
OJ/JOCE S 232/93, 93.11.27

PARTICIPATION IN A DISTRIBUTION NETWORK FOR THE DATABASES OF THE INSTITUTIONS OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES (CEXP)

PARTICIPATION A UN RESEAU DE DIFFUSION DES BASES DE DONNEES DES INSTITUTIONS DES COMMUNAUTES EUROPEENNES (AMAN)

DATL : 94.01.30

OJ/JOCE S 251/65, 93.12.24

SUPPORT FOR PILOT PROJECTS TO CONSERVE THE COMMUNITY'S ARCHITECTURAL HERITAGE (CP)

AIDE POUR DES PROJETS PILOTES VISANT A CONSERVER LE PATRIMOINE ARCHITECTURAL DE LA COMMUNAUTE (AP)

DATL : 94.01.31 DOC > 93.11.04

OJ/JOCE S 200/129 & C 275/16, 93.10.13

JAPAN-EC JOINT STUDY ON FOREIGN WORKERS (IT-O)

ETUDE COMMUNE CEE-JAPON SUR LES TRAVAILLEURS ETRANGERS (AO-O)

DATL : 94.01.31

OJ/JOCE S 254/83 & C 351/8, 93.12.30

STUDY TO ASSESS THE SCHEME FOR THE PERMANENT ABANDONMENT OF WINE-GROWING AREAS (IT-O)

ETUDE D'EVALUATION DU REGIME D'ABANDON DEFINI DE SUPERFICIES VITICOLES (AO-O)

DATL : 94.02.07

OJ/JOCE S 251/63 & C 346/13, 93.12.24

STUDY ON THE IMPACT OF THE EUROPEAN CENTRE FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF VOCATIONAL TRAINING (IT-O)

ETUDE SUR L'IMPACT DU CENTRE EUROPEEN POUR LE DEVELOPPEMENT DE LA FORMATION PROFESSIONNELLE (AO-O)

DATL : 94.02.10

OJ/JOCE S 238/97, 93.12.07

TELEMATIC SYSTEMS (RTD) : AREA 5, LIBRARIES (CP)

SYSTEMES TELEMATIQUES (RDT) : DOMAINE 5, BIBLIOTHEQUES (AP)

DATL : 94.02.15

OJ/JOCE S 223/90 & C 310/22, 93.11.16

OJ/JOCE S 151/103 & C 211/24, 93.08.05

(EXPANSION AWARDS FOR PREPARING PROPOSALS / PRIMES A L'EXPANSION POUR LA PREPARATION DES PROPOSITIONS)

COORDINATION OF A NETWORK OF EXPERTS ON FAMILIES AND WORK (IT-O)

COORDINATION D'UN RESEAU D'EXPERTS DANS LE DOMAINE DE LA FAMILLE ET DU TRAVAIL (AO-O)

DATL : 94.02.14 DATDOC : 94.01.24

OJ/JOCE S 002/143 & C 3/11, 94.01.05

INTEGRATED STUDY ON THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT OF THE ALQUEVA SCHEME IN PORTUGAL (IT-O)

ETUDE INTEGREE DE L'IMPACT DU PROJET ALQUEVA (PORTUGAL) SUR L'ENVIRONNEMENT (AO-O)

DATL : 94.02.15 DATDOC : 94.01.15

OJ/JOCE S 2/144 & C 3/10, 94.01.05

PROGRAMME TO COMBAT SOCIAL EXCLUSION AND PROMOTE SOLIDARITY : TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE (IT-O)

PROGRAMME DE LUTTE CONTRE L'EXCLUSION SOCIALE ET DE PROMOTION DE LA SOLIDARITE (AO-O)

DATL : 94.03.01

OJ/JOCE S 247/103, 93.12.18

(\*) DISTRIBUTION OF GENERAL INFORMATION LEAFLETS & BROCHURES (COM)

DIFFUSION DE PUBLICATIONS D'INFORMATION GENERALE ET DE VULGARISATION (COM)

DATL : 94.03.31

OJ/JOCE S 5/101 & C 6/6, 94.01.08

(\*) SPRINT : SCIENCE PARK  
CONSULTANCY SCHEME (CP)  
SPRINT : PROGRAMME DE SOUTIEN  
AUX PARCS SCIENTIFIQUES (AP)  
DATL : 94.04.07  
OJ/JOCE S 237/117 & C 328/15, 93.12.04  
OJ S 5/129 & C 6/7, 94.01.08 (COR)

MAST : ORGANISATION OF ADVANCED  
STUDY COURSES IN THE FIELD OF  
MARINE SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY  
IN 1995 (CP)

MAST : ORGANISATION DE COURS DE  
PERFECTIONNEMENT EN SCIENCES ET  
TECHNOLOGIES MARINES IN 1995 (AP)  
DATL : 94.04.07 OJ/JOCE S 180/83, 93.09.15

RTD IN THE FIELD OF MEASUREMENTS  
AND TESTING (CP)

RDT DANS LE DOMAINE DES MESURES  
ET ESSAIS (AP)

DATL : 94.04.15  
OJ/JOCE S 244/112, 93.12.15

RTD : SCIENTIFIC AND  
TECHNOLOGICAL COOPERATION WITH  
CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPEAN  
COUNTRIES (ADVANCE NOTICE)

RDT : COOPERATION SCIENTIFIQUE ET  
TECHNOLOGIQUE AVEC LES PAYS  
D'EUROPE CENTRALE ET ORIENTALE  
(PREAVIS)

DATL : 94.04.30  
OJ/JOCE S 244/113, 93.12.15

PROGRAMME FOR HUMAN CAPITAL &  
MOBILITY (CP) (CONTINUOUS  
PROCEDURE)

CAPITAL HUMAIN ET MOBILITE (AP)  
(PROCÉDURE CONTINUE)

OJ/JOCE S 106/68 & C 139/19, 92.06.02

RESEARCH & TECH. ASSISTANCE :  
COMBATting SOCIAL EXCLUSION  
(CEXP)

ETUDES ET MISSIONS D'ASSISTANCE  
TECHNIQUE : LUTTE CONTRE  
L'EXCLUSION SOCIALE (AMAN)

NO DEADLINE / PAS D'ÉCHÉANCE  
OJ/JOCE S 74/95 & C 105/20, 93.04.16

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE : INDUSTRIAL  
AFFAIRS (CEXP)

ASSISTANCE TECHNIQUE : AFFAIRES  
INDUSTRIELLES (AMAN)

NO DEADLINE / PAS D'ÉCHÉANCE  
OJ/JOCE S 146/97 & C 206/9, 93.07.30

STOA : SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL  
OPTIONS ASSESSMENT, EUROPEAN  
PARLIAMENT, PROJECT CONTRACTORS  
& EXPERTS (CEXP)

STOA : (EVALUATION DES 'OPTIONS  
SCIENTIFIQUES ET TECHNIQUES),  
PARLEMENT EUROPEEN,  
CONTRACTANTS ET EXPERTS (AMAN)

NO DEADLINE / PAS D'ÉCHÉANCE  
OJ/JOCE C 179/7, 93.07.01

STUDIES : SOCIAL PROTECTION  
(INCLUDING SOCIAL SECURITY, SOCIAL  
ASSISTANCE AND SUPPLEMENTARY  
SOCIAL WELFARE PROVISION) (CEXP)

ETUDES : PROTECTION SOCIALE (Y  
COMPRIS LA SÉCURITÉ SOCIALE,  
L'AIDE SOCIALE ET LES DISPOSITIONS  
COMPLÉMENTAIRES) (AMAN)

NO DEADLINE / PAS D'ÉCHÉANCE  
OJ/JOCE S 39/80 & C 54/8, 93.02.25

VALUE SME : DISSEMINATION AND  
UTILISATION OF R & D RESULTS (COM)  
VALUE PME - DIFFUSION ET  
UTILISATION DES RÉSULTATS DE LA  
RDT (COM)

OJ/JOCE S 131/74, 92.07.09

STUDIES RELATING TO THE FAMILY  
(CEXP)

ETUDES DANS LE DOMAINE DE LA  
FAMILLE (AMAN)

NO DEADLINE / PAS D'ÉCHÉANCE  
OJ/JOCE S 52/68 & C 74/21, 93.03.16

CONSULTANCY : INTERNAL MARKET  
AND INDUSTRIAL AFFAIRS AND IN  
PARTICULAR PUBLIC PROCUREMENT  
(CEXP)

CONSULTANCE : MARCHÉ INTÉRIEUR  
ET AFFAIRES INDUSTRIELLES ET, EN  
PARTICULIER, LES MARCHÉS PUBLICS  
(AMAN)

NO DEADLINE / PAS D'ÉCHÉANCE  
OJ/JOCE S 114/83, 92.06.13

VALUE II, PROJECTS FOR THE  
EXPLOITATION OF EC RTD RESULTS  
(COM)

VALUE II, PROJETS POUR LA  
VALORISATION DES RÉSULTATS DE LA  
RDT COMMUNAUTAIRE (COM)

NO DEADLINE / PAS D'ÉCHÉANCE

OJ/JOCE S 174/76 & C230/7, 92.09.08

STUDIES RELATING TO SPACE (CEXP)

ETUDES DANS LE DOMAINE DE  
L'ESPACE (AMAN)

NO DEADLINE / PAS D'ÉCHÉANCE

OJ/JOCE S 101/88 & C 146/14, 93.05.26

EUROPEAN SOCIAL FUND  
MULTI-ANNUAL PROGRAMME OF  
STUDIES AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE  
(CEXP)

PROGRAMME PLURIANNUEL D'ÉTUDES  
ET D'ASSISTANCE TECHNIQUE DU  
FONDS SOCIAL EUROPEEN (AMAN)

DATL : 99.12.31

OJ/JOCE S 251/60 & C 346/17, 93.12.24

# VI. SEMINARS, CONFERENCES, WORKSHOPS

## MARCH 1994

17-18/03/1994 - Amsterdam (NL)

### "European Medical Technology Exchange"

Organised by : Innovatie-Centrum Amsterdam,  
in co-operation with ANVAR (France) with  
the support of the SPRINT programme  
(European Community)

Information from : Ms Marianne Nouwens,  
Innovatie-Centrum Amsterdam A-H, Postbus

19408, 1000 GK Amsterdam. Tél. : 31 (20) 620  
70 81 Fax. : 31 (20) 620 78 39.

21/03/1994 - Paris (FR)

### "Paievements, risque commercial et monétaire dans le marché intérieur"

Organised by : EIC FR-272  
Information from : EIC FR-272

**Next issue : 21.02.1994**

**Date of receipt of information : 11.02.1994**

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**Tel. : 02-287.15.64  
Fax. : 02-230.05.20**

**Editor : Mr. Jean-Pierre HABER**

EXPORT PROMOTION PROGRAMME 1994

I. EXHIBITIONS

COUNTRY	ACTIVITY	DATES & PLACE	ORGANIZER
China	PTP SOUTH CHINA print, food, plas, pack and, BUILDING SOUTH CHINA building and construction	12-16 March Guangzhou	ADSALE Exhibition Services Ltd., Mr. J. CHUNG 14/F Devon House, Taikoo Place, 979 King's Road Quarry Bay, Hong Kong, Tel. 852 811 88 97, Fax. 852 516 50 24
UAE	MIDDLE EAST AGRICULTURE agro-industry	17-20 April Dubai	OVERSEAS EXHIBITION SERVICES, Mr. H. Frish 11, Manchester Sq., London W1M 5AB, UK Tel. 44 71 486 19 51, Fax 44 71 413 82 77
Malaysia	ITM var. industr. sectors	6-10 July Kuala Lumpur	OVERSEAS EXHIBITION SERVICES, Mr. W. Viethen 11, Manchester Sq., London W1M 5AB, UK Tel. 44 71 486 19 51, Fax 44 71 413 82 77
China	CHINA INTERNATIONAL INDUSTRIAL FAIR mat. handling, manufact., power, test & measurements	24-29 October Shanghai	REED Exhibition Pte. Ltd., Mr. A. EOW/ Mrs. A. GHOSH, 1 Maritime Square 12-01, World Trade Centre, SINGAPORE 0409 Tel. 65-271 10 13, Fax 65-274 46 66
Thailand	THAIBEX construction	24-27 November Bangkok	REED Exhibition Pte. Ltd., Mrs. Angie LIM 1 Maritime Square 12-01, World Trade Centre SINGAPORE 0409 Tel. 65-271 10 13, Fax 65-274 46 66

II. CONFERENCES & SEMINARS

(not yet finalised)

COUNTRY	ACTIVITY	DATES & PLACE	ORGANIZER
Korea	Trade and Industry Seminar automotive & auto. parts	1st semester 94 Seoul	
Korea	Seminar on European Machine Tool Technology	12-14 April 94 Seoul	CECIMO Tel +32 2 502 70 90, Fax +32 2 562 60 82 Rue Capitaine Crespel 9, 1050 Brussels

Member State Belgium

List of areas eligible for Objective 2  
1994-96

No NUTS III	Name of level III region	Most seriously affected areas	
		Name	Population in '000
1	Regions satisfying basic criteria (a,b,c)		
	Liège	Whole level III region	590
		Sub-total	590
	Adjacent areas		
	Waremmme	St. Georges-sur-Meuse	7
	Huy	Amay, Engis, Héron, Villers-le-Bouillet, Wanze	39
	Verviers	Pépinster, Verviers, Dison	77
		Sub-total	123
	Areas suffering from restructuring in important industrial sectors		
	Turnhout	Balen, Geel, Grobbendonk, Herentals, Herenthout, Kasterlee, Laakdal, Meerhout, Mol, Olen, Turnhout, Westerlo	232
	Hasselt	Whole level III region with the exception of Gingelom, Halen, Herk-de-Stad and Zutendaal	334
	Arlon	Aubange	14
		Sub-total	580
	Areas with severe problems linked to industrial dereliction		
	Maaseik	Dilsen-Stokkem, Houthalen-Helchteren, Lommel, Overpelt	84
	Tongeren	Maasmechelen	34
		Sub-total	118
all types of areas:			1 411

Member State Denmark

List of areas eligible for Objective 2  
1994-96

No NUTS III	Name of level III region	Most seriously affected areas	
		Name	Population in '000
	Areas suffering from restructuring in important industrial sectors		
1	Nordjylland	Brønderslev, Dronninglund, Frederikshavn, Hadsund, Hals, Hirtshals, Hobro, Pandrup, Sejlflod, Skagen, Skørping, Støvring, Sæby, Sindal, Åbybro, Ålborg (excluding the island of Egholm)	370 -
2	Storstrøm	Holeby, Højreby, Maribo (excluding the island of Askø), Nakskov, Nysted, Ravnsborg (excluding the islands of Fejø and Femø), Rudbjerg, Rødby, Sakskøbing	67
all types of areas:			437

List of areas eligible for Objective 2  
1994-96

No NUTS III	Name of level III region	Most seriously affected areas	
		Name	Population in '000
	Regions satisfying basic criteria (a,b,c)		
1	Bremerhaven, krfr. St.	All	130
2	Duisburg, krfr. St.	All	534
3	Oberhausen, krfr. St.	All	223
4	Gelsenkirchen, krfr. St.	All	292
5	Herne, krfr. St.	All	178
		Sum:	1.357
	Areas suffering from restructuring in important industrial sectors		
1	Salzgitter, krfr. St.	partly	75
2	Bremen, krfr. St.	partly	299
3	Wilhemshaven, krfr. St.	Stadt Wilhelmshaven (part) plus Schortens, Ortsteil Roffhausen	67
4	Emden, krfr. St.	partly	45
5	Grafschaft Bentheim	Gemeinden: Nordhorn, St. Engden Isterberg Quendorf Schüttorf	61
6	Peine, Landkr.	partly	60
7	Helmstedt, Landkr.	partly	50
8	Wesel, Landkr.	partly	285
9	Recklinghausen, Landkr.	partly	587
10	Dortmund, krfr. St.	partly	384
11	Hamm, krfr. St.	partly	117
12	Unna, Landkr.	Gemeinden: Bergkamen, St Bönen Kamen, St. Lünen, St Selm, St. Werne, St.	254
13	Bochum, krfr. St.	partly	195
14	Heinsberg, Landkr.	Gemeinden: Hückelhoven, St Heinsberg, St Wassenberg, St Geilenkirchen, St Erkelenz, St Ubach-Palenberg, St	167

No NUTS III	Name of level III region	Most seriously affected areas	
		Name	Population in '000
	Areas suffering from restructuring in important industrial sectors		
15	Bottrop, krfr. St.	partly	84
16	Ennepe-Ruhr-Kreis	Städte Witten (partly) and Hattingen	137
17	Krefeld, krfr. St.	partly	25
18	Schweinfurt, Stadt- and Landkreis	Stadt Schweinfurt plus parts of Landkreis Schweinfurt	73
19	Hof, krfr. St.	All	53
20	Pirmasens, Stadt and Landkreis and Zweibrücken, krfr. St.	Stadt Pirmasens (all) plus parts of Landkreis Pirmasens plus Zweibrücken (part)	110
21	Kaiserslautern, Stadt- and Landkreis	Stadt Kaiserslautern (part) plus parts of Landkreis Kaiserslautern	59
22	Saarbrücken, Stadtverband	partly	278
23	Saarlouis, Landkr.	partly	174
24	Kassel, Stadt- and Landkreis	Stadt Kassel (part) plus Stadt Baunatal (part)	98
25	Kiel, krfr. St.	partly	119
		Sum:	3.856
	Areas with severe problems linked to industrial dereliction		
1	Warendorf	Ahlen, St.	54
2	Essen, krfr. St.	partly	79
3	Neunkirchen, Landkr.	partly	50
		Sum:	183
41	Berlin	partly	1.627
all types of areas:			7.023

List of areas eligible for Objective 2\*  
1994-96

No NUTS III	Name of level III region	Most seriously affected areas		
		Name	Population in '000	
1	Regions satisfying basic criteria (a,b,c)			
	Alava	Partly (Comarcas of Llanada Alavesa, Cantabria Alavesa and the municipality of Legutiano)	251	
	2	Guipuzcoa	Partly (rural areas excluded)	681
	3	Vizcaya	Partly (rural areas excluded)	1156
	4	Zaragoza	Partly (rural areas as well as less industrialised zones of Zaragoza city excluded)	536
	5	Barcelona	Partly, excluding the municipality of Barcelona with the exception of the most industrial areas (18 "unidades estadísticas básicas")	3322
		SUM	5946	
	Adjacent areas			
	1	Navarra	adjacent area to Guipuzcoa	35
	2	Tarragona	comarcas of Baix Camp, Baix Penedès, Ribera d'Ebre, Tarragonès	341
	3	Girona	comarcas of : Baix Empordà, Ripollès, la Selva and Osona (Girona)	212
		SUM	588	
	Urban areas suffering from industrial decline			
	1	Madrid	"Municipios" of: Alcalá de Henares, Alcorcón, Getafe, Leganés, Móstoles, Rivas-Vaciamadrid, San Fernando de Henares, Torrejón de Ardoz, Parla et Fuenlabrada	1123
		SUM	1123	
	Areas suffering from decline in vital industrial sectors			
	1	Navarra	central area excluding Pamplona with the exception of the following barrios: Rochapea-S. Jorge, Chantrea-Orvina et la Milagrosa	149
	2	Rioja	partly	73
	3	Baleares	comarca of Raiguer in Mallorca	56
		SUM	278	
	all types of areas:			7935

\* The precise list of areas will be published in the Official Journal in due course

List of areas eligible for Objective 2  
1994-96

No NUTS III	Name of level III region	Most seriously affected areas	
		Name	Population in '000
	Regions satisfying basic criteria (a,b,c)		
1	Ardennes	Vallée de la Meuse	281
2	Aube	Bassin textile	232
3	Aisne		374
		Chauny-Terrier	
		St Quentin	
		Soissons	
		Thierarche	
4	Somme		548
		Amiens	
		Santerre-Somme	
		<del>Amiens</del> Vimeu	
		Abbeville	
5	Seine Maritime		1.059
		Vallée de la Bresle	
		Dieppe	
		Fécamp	
		Le Havre	
		Rouen (part)	
6	Eure		109
		Lillebonne	
		Vernon (part)	
7	Cher		207
		Bourges	
		Vierzon	
8	Saône et Loire	Châlon sur Saône-Montceau les Mines	279
9	Nord		1.499
		Roubaix-Tourcoing	
		Lille (part)	
		Dunkerque	
		Cambresis	
10	Pas de Calais		1 089
		Lens	
		Bassin Minier ouest	
		Calais	
		Boulonnais	
		Berck-Montreuil (part)	
		Artois-Ternois (part)	
11	Vosges		
		Epinal	228
		St. Dié	
12	Sarthe	Le Mans	300
13	Charente		142
		Angoulême (part)	
14	Drôme	Valence	238
15	Loire		592
		St. Etienne	
		Roanne	
			265

No NUTS III	Name of level III region	Most seriously affected areas		
		Name	Population in '000	
	Adjacent areas			
	1	Haute-Saône	Lure-Luxeuil	82
	2	Haute Loire	Issoire	40
	3	Allier	Vichy-Thiers	105
	SUM		227	
	Areas suffering from restructuring important industrial sectors			
	1	Marne/Hte Marne	Marne moyenne	145
	2	Aisne	Laon	97
	3	Calvados	Caen-Bayeux (part)	293
	4	Manche	Cherbourg	199
	5	Nièvre	Val de la Loire	144
	6	Mcurthe et Moselle		159
	Longwy Briey			
	7	Moselle		631
			Thionville	
			Bassin houiller-Sarreguemines	
	8	Vosges	Remiremont-Gérardmer	81
	9	Bas-Rhin	Mulhouse (part)/V. textiles/B. potassique	171
	10	Belfort	Belfort	134
	11	Haute Saône	Montbéliard	198
	12	Loire atlantique	St. Nazaire-Estuaire de la Loire	402
	13	Maine et Loire		434
	Cholet Angers (part)			
	14	Morbihan	Lorient	237
	15	Côtes d'Armor		331
	St Brieuc Guingamp Lannion			
16	Finistère	Brest (part)	201	
17	Charente-Maritime	La Rochelle	155	
18	Vienne	Châtellerault	75	
19	Deux Sèvres	Extension du Choletais	51	
20	Pyrénées atlantiques		245	
Pau Lacq-Orthez				
21	Landes	Côte Sud	54	
22	Landes/Pyrénées atlantiques	Bayonne-Anglet-Biarritz (part) <sup>1</sup>	142	
23	Gironde	Bordeaux	445	
24	Aveyron/Lot	Figeac-Decazeville	50	
25	Hautes Pyrénées	Tarbes	100	
26	Tarn		223	
		Castres-Mazamet		
		Albi-Carmaux		
27	Allier	Montluçon	91	
		SUM	(5 488)	

No NUTS III	Name of level III region	Most seriously affected areas	
		Name	Population in '000
	Areas suffering from restructuring important industrial sectors		
28	Gard	Alès Bagnols-sur-Cèze Béziers-Sètes Nîmes (part)	553
29	Bouches du Rhône	Aubagne-La Ciotat (part) Bassin minier de Gardanne Fos Etang de Berre	433
30	Var	Toulon-La Seyne (part)	214
		SUM	6.688
	Urban areas suffering from industrial decline		
I	Bouches du Rhône	Marseille (part)	254
		SUM	254
all types of areas:			14.611

List of areas eligible for Objective 2  
1994-96

No NUTS III	Name of level III region	Most seriously affected areas	
		Name	Population in '000
Regions satisfying basic criteria (a,b,c)			
1	Rovigo	partly	205
2	Massa-Carrara	partly	143
3	Pisa	whole NUTS 3 level	385
4	Terni	whole NUTS 3 level	223
5	Latina	partly	185
		Sum:	1141
Adjacent areas			
1	Roma	"comuni" of Pomezia and Ardea	54
2	Livorno	subarea of Piombino and Rosignano	126
3	Ascoli-Piceno	partly	93
4	Padova	area of Monselicese	53
5	Grosseto	subarea of Follonica	45
6	Perugia	the "comuna" of Spoleto	38
7	Frosinone	partly	79
8	Venezia	partly of Litoranea di Venezia	368
9	Verona	partly of Basso Veronese	80
10	Rieti	partly	19
		Sum:	955
Urban communities suffering from industrial decline			
1	Roma	Civitavecchia	51
2	Livorno	the "comuni" of Livorno and Collesalveti	120
		Sum:	171
Areas suffering from restructuring in important industrial sectors			
1	Torino	the whole NUTS 3, excluding the "comune" of Torino with the exception of the "circoscrizioni" nr.: 4,5,6 and 10, and adjacent area (4 "quartieri")	1712
2	Frosinone-Roma	partly of Frosinone & the "comune" of Colleferro in Rome	137
3	Genova	partly	551
4	Valle d'Aosta	partly	83
5	La Spezia	partly	167
6	Trieste-Gorizia-Udine	partly	239

No NUTS III	Name of level III region	Most seriously affected areas	
		Name	Population in '000
	Areas suffering from restructuring in important industrial sectors		
7	Ancona-Macerata	subarea of Senigalia & Jesi	117
8	Savona	partly	127
9	Varese-Milano	Asse-Sempione	290
10	Firenze-Pistoia	Area of Prato	288
11	Novara	area of Verbania	97
12	Alexandria	Valle Escriva	91
13	Modena-Reggio Emilia	partly	154
		Sum:	4053
all types of areas:			6320

Member State Luxembourg

List of areas eligible for Objective 2  
1994-96

No NUTS III	Name of level III region	Most seriously affected areas	
		Name	Population in '000
1	Areas with severe problems linked to industrial dereliction		
	Luxembourg	Esch-sur-Alzette (whole canton)	116
		Bascharage, Clemency, Dippach, Garnich, Mamer (communes in the canton of Capellen)	17
all types of areas:			132

List of areas eligible for Objective 2  
1994-96

No NUTS III	Name of level III region	Most seriously affected areas		
		Name	Population in '000	
	Regions satisfying basic criteria (a,b,c)			
	1	Oost Groningen	Whole level III region	152
	2	Delfzijl e.o	Whole level III region	56
	3	Zuidoost Drenthe	Whole level III region	149
			Sub-total	356
	Adjacent areas			
	1	Overig Groningen	Hoogezand-Sappemeer	34
	2	Zuidwest Drenthe	Hoogeveen	46
			Sub-total	80
	Urban communities suffering from industrial decline			
	1	Overig Groningen	Groningen (city)	168
			Sub-total	168
	Areas suffering from restructuring in important industrial sectors			
	1	Twente	Whole level III region with the exception of Denekamp, Hellendoorn, Ootmarsum and Rijssen	499
	2	Zuidoost Noord-Brabant	Whole level III region	654
	3	Zuid Limburg	Beek, Born, Brunssum, Geleen, Heerlen, Kerkrade, Landgraaf, Nuth, Schinnen, Sittard, Stein	385
			Sub-total	1.538
	Areas with severe problems linked to industrial dereliction			
	1	Arnhem/Nijmegen	Arnhem, Bommel, Beuningen, Duiven, Elst, Heteren, Huissen, Nijmegen, Valburg, Westervoort, Wijchen, Zevenaar	461
			Sub-total	461
all types of areas:			2.604	

No NUTS III	Name of level III region	Most seriously affected areas	
		Name Travel-to-work-area (excl. Greater London)	Population in '000
11	South Glamorgan	Adjacent areas	
		Cardiff (part)	202
		Aberdare (part)	10
		Swansea (part)	106
		Llanelli Swansea (part)	-
12	Powys	Sum:	1.826
13	Dyfed		
Urban communities suffering from industrial decline			
1	Greater London	L.B. Enfield (part) L.B. Hackney (part) L.B. Haringey (part) L.B. Newham (part) L.B. Tower Hamlets (part) L.B. Waltham Forest (part)	549
2	Kent	Thanet	124
		Sum:	673
Areas suffering from restructuring in important industrial sectors			
1	Cumbria	Workington Whitehaven Barrow-in-Furness	238
2	Lancashire	Accrington & Rossendale Blackburn Burnley Pendle (part)	452
3	Staffordshire	Burton-on-Trent (part)	61
4	Devon/Cornwall	Plymouth (part)	254
5	-	Gibraltar	30
		Sum:	1.035
Areas with severe problems linked to industrial dereliction			
1	Staffordshire	Stoke (part)	122
2	Shropshire	Telford and Bridgnorth (part)	41
		Sum:	163
all types of areas:			17.719

ANNEXE

TABLEAU 1

Objectif 2: ensemble de la population - comparaison  
(tous les chiffres en millions)  
périodes 1989-1993 et 1994-1996

Etat membre	Liste finale 1989-1993 <sup>1</sup>	Liste finale 1994-1996
B	1.6	1.4
dont		
(W)	(0.6)	(0.7)
(Fl)	(1.0)	(0.7)
DK	0.25	0.44
D	7.6	7.0
E	8.1	7.9
F	9.3	14.6
I	3.8	6.3
L	0.14	0.13
NL	1.4	2.6
UK	18.8	17.7
Total	51	58.1

(1) Ces chiffres incluent les additions RECHAR et excluent les régions du nouvel Objectif 1 (1994-99) qui étaient auparavant éligibles pour l'Objectif 2 de façon à permettre une comparaison correcte.

TABLEAU 2

Population couverte par les Objectifs régionaux  
1994-1996  
% par Etat membre

	Objectif			Total
	1	2(1)	5b	1+2+5b
B	12.8	14.0	4.2	31.0
DK	-	8.8	6.4	15.2
D	20.7	8.8	9.6	39.1
GR	100	-	-	100
E	59.7	20.3	4.4	84.4
F	4.4	25.9	17.2	47.5
IRL	100	-	-	100
I	36.7 (2)	10.8	7.8	55.3
L	-	34.2	7.3	41.5
NL	1.5	17.3	5.1	23.9
P	100	-	-	100
UK	5.9	31.0	4.9	41.8
% de l'UE(12)	26.6	16.8	8.2	51.6

(1) 1994-1996

(2) Incluant les Abruzzes, seulement éligibles à partir de 1996.

## Advising the governments

The report was presented to the Joint Meeting of EC and EFTA Ministers of Finance and Economy which was held in Luxembourg last April. Together with their counterparts in the EC Economic and Social Committee, the EFTA social partners also submitted a joint statement to the ministers on growth and employment, putting emphasis on - among other things - the need for European co-operation.

At the end of November 1993, the Committee plans to present a statement on the findings of the social partners who have, during recent months, discussed ways to rekindle growth, strengthen competitiveness and increase jobs. The statement will be submitted to EFTA Ministers attending the Joint EFTA/EC Meeting of Ministers of Economy and Finance to be held in Brussels on 14 December 1993, as well as to the EFTA Ministerial Meeting in Vienna which takes place a few days later, on 17 December.

Adding to the importance of the meetings already mentioned, the heads of states and governments in the European Community will meet on 10 December to discuss the Community's blueprint for bringing Europe back to its feet: the EC White Book on growth, competitiveness and employment. The Consultative Committee will follow these developments closely, aiming at publishing a further report during the first half of 1994.

In this way, the EFTA social partners continue to use their specific experience to provide advice and support to policy-making at the highest level.

\* \* \*

# Joint Information Note of the EC and EFTA Education Experts on EEA Co-operation in the field of Education, Training and Youth

*The purpose of this note is to give information about the provisions of the EEA Agreement on education, training and youth and in particular the transitional arrangements for 1993 agreed upon by the EC and EFTA experts in this field. The note is not a legal document and is meant for information purposes only.*

*In the document the term EFTA-EEA States is used to denote the EFTA States which are parties to the EEA Agreement and the term Adjusting Protocol to denote the Protocol adjusting the Agreement on the European Economic Area signed on 17 March 1993.*

*The references to the date 1st January 1994 as the starting date for the participation of the EFTA-EEA States presuppose that the EEA Agreement will enter into force on or before that date.*

*The references to "rights and obligations" should be read in conjunction with the Joint Declaration in the EEA Agreement dealing with the participation of EFTA States in EC Committees.*

## Provisions of the Agreement

Co-operation in the field of education, training and youth within the EEA will in particular be guided by the following provisions:

- as regards objectives and principles, Part I of the EEA Agreement;

- as regards substance and modalities, Articles 80-86 and 88. Protocol 31 Article 4 and the Adjusting Protocol Article 15;
- as regards information, consultation and decision-making procedures, Articles 79 and 97-104;
- as regards institutional arrangements, Articles 89-94 and the Rules of Procedure of the EEA Joint Committee.

## Participation in programmes and activities

### ERASMUS and COMETT

1. The EC-EFTA co-operation in the COMETT and ERASMUS programmes, which is well established and mutually beneficial, is based on bilateral agreements. From the entry into force of the EEA Agreement, the participation of the EFTA-EEA States in these programmes will be guided by the provisions of this Agreement, ensuring the EFTA-EEA States the same rights and obligations as the EC Member States. This includes - based on full financial contributions - representation on the committees associated with the programmes.

2. Within the framework of the bilateral agreements on participation of the EFTA countries in COMETT and ERASMUS and following the signing of the EEA Agreement, representatives of the EFTA-EEA States have been invited to attend

meetings of the COMETT Committee and the ERASMUS Advisory Committee. From the signing of the Adjusting Protocol and until the entry into force of the EEA Agreement, the EFTA-EEA States will be invited as observers at their own expense to meetings of these committees and will participate provisionally in them during the period from the entry into force of the EEA Agreement until 1 January 1994 when the EEA provisions for COMETT and ERASMUS take effect.

3. As the EEA Agreement does not contain provisions on intra-EFTA co-operation, the Commission of the EC is not obliged to fund networks, exchanges and projects involving only EFTA countries.

### *Youth for Europe*

1. From 1 January 1994 the EFTA-EEA States will participate in the Youth for Europe programme having the same rights and obligations as EC Member States. This includes - based on full financial contributions - representation in the Youth for Europe Advisory Committee.

Any provisions under the programme regulating the flows of youth between the countries participating in the programme will be applied to the EFTA-EEA States in the same way as to the EC Member States.

2. From the signing of the Adjusting Protocol, the EFTA-EEA States will be invited as observers at their own expense to the meetings in 1993 of the Youth for Europe Advisory Committee and to other relevant meetings on youth matters including meetings of National Agencies. The EFTA-EEA States will participate provisionally in the Youth for Europe Advisory Committee during the period from the entry into force of the EEA Agreement until 1 January 1994, when the EEA provisions for Youth for Europe take effect.

3. The amount allocated to the Youth for Europe programme in the budget of the EC and the contributions of the EFTA-EEA States will form the consolidated budget of the programme.

4. As the EEA Agreement does not contain provisions on intra-EFTA co-operation, the Commission of the EC is not obliged to fund networks, exchanges and projects involving only EFTA countries.

5. In order to allow for the effective participation of the EFTA-EEA States in the Youth for Europe programme as from 1 January 1994, transitional arrangements may be necessary. In order to discuss this, the Commission of the EC convened in July 1993 an extraordinary meeting of the Youth for Europe Advisory Committee including representatives from the EFTA-EEA States.

### *ARION and EURYDICE*

1. During the EEA negotiations agreement has been reached to open ARION and EURYDICE including committees and groups associated with the programmes to the EFTA-EEA States from 1 January 1994. This agreement is subject to endorsement by formal Decision of the EEA Joint Committee once the EEA Agreement is in force.

2. In order to allow for the effective participation of the EFTA-EEA States in the ARION programme in 1994, they will be invited to send observers to meetings preparing the 1994 study visit programme and to present proposals for study visits to be organised in each country during the academic year 1994/95.

3. In order to ensure the proper and smooth functioning of the enlarged EURYDICE network and to avoid start-up problems on 1 January 1994, there should be a gradual integration of the EFTA-EEA States into the network. To this end:

- the EURYDICE European Unit will provide assistance - without incurring any additional costs for the Commission of the EC - to the temporary information network set up by the EFTA States and will make EURYDICE information and documentation available to the national units of this network. The main task of the EFTA network will be to produce a document describing the education and training structures in each of the EFTA States;

- after the entry into force of the EEA Agreement, the EFTA-EEA States will be invited to send observers at their own expense to meetings of the EURYDICE Steering Committee in 1993. The EFTA-EEA States may be invited to meetings of the Committee taking place before the entry into force of the EEA Agreement. The EFTA-EEA States will also be invited to agree among themselves on one observer to attend at their expense meetings in 1993 of each of the working groups of the EURYDICE network.

### *Other programmes*

1. From 1 January 1995 the EFTA-EEA States shall participate in all programmes of the EC in the field of education, training and youth then in force or adopted. The EEA Joint Committee shall ensure the implementation of this paragraph.

2. Recognising the special character of the TEMPUS programme as an activity within the PHARE framework, the EFTA-EEA States have agreed that the programme is not covered by the provisions of the EEA Agreement. However, the Commission of the EC, welcoming participation by the EFTA-EEA States and other G 24 countries in TEMPUS projects, will make every effort to facilitate the administration of national support schemes for such participation.

## CEDEFOP

From the entry into force of the EEA Agreement, the activities of CEDEFOP will be open to the competent organisations, institutions and other bodies in the EFTA-EEA countries. The specific terms for the participation have to be agreed between these organizations and the Management Board of CEDEFOP.

## Comparability of qualifications

When new schemes concerning comparability of training qualifications have been adopted by the EC, the EFTA-EEA States will be invited to participate in them after a decision by the EEA Joint Committee.

## Conferences and seminars

The EFTA-EEA States will be invited at their own expense to conferences and seminars on education, training or youth matters arranged by the Commission of the EC or within the framework of EC programmes. The Commission will regularly inform the EFTA-EEA States of forthcoming events.

## Development of co-operation

1. In accordance with Article 79 of the EEA Agreement, the Contracting Parties will develop the co-operation with a view to identify EC projects and activities in the field of education, training and youth which could be enriched and strengthened by the participation of the EFTA-EEA States.

2. The EEA Joint Committee may establish sub-committees or working groups to assist it in carrying out its task. The EC and EFTA experts on education, training and youth favour that a working group on education, training and youth should be established.

3. Article 79 of the EEA Agreement, which applies to the field of education, training and youth, requires the Contracting Parties to exchange information and, at the request of one of them, to hold consultations within the EEA Joint Committee in respect of plans or proposals for the establishment or amendment of framework programmes, specific programmes, actions and projects.

4. As regards the planning and development of programmes of the EC in the field of education, training and youth,

the decision-making procedures provided for in Part VII of the EEA Agreement will apply. Accordingly the Commission of the EC shall:

- informally seek advice from experts of the EFTA-EEA States in the same way as it seeks advice from experts of the EC Member States for the elaboration of its proposals;
- when transmitting its proposals to the Council of the EC, it shall transmit copies to the EFTA-EEA States.

When the Commission has transmitted a proposal, a preliminary exchange of views will take place in the EEA Joint Committee, if requested by one of the Parties to the EEA Agreement. After that, and during the phase preceding the decision of the Council, the Parties to the Agreement, in a continuous information and consultation process, shall consult each other in the EEA Joint Committee at the significant moments if requested by one of them.

5. These provisions will be applied in accordance with any guidelines that might be established by the EEA Joint Committee.

### For further information, please contact

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**EFTA News [incorporating EFTA Bulletin].** *English, French and German.* News about EFTA, especially activities related to the EEA, with feature articles/communiqués from the EFTA Bulletin attached in the form of an annex.

**The Stockholm Convention.** *English-French bilingual* paperback edition of the Stockholm Convention. 20 Swiss Francs.

**The Stockholm Convention.** *Bilingual English-French edition.* Loose-leaf edition, kept constantly up to date by the issue to subscribers of all amendments and annexes. Includes the full text of Annex B (on origin rules). Available only from the EFTA Secretariat: 60 Swiss francs.

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## Brochures published under the auspices of the Pharmaceutical Inspection Convention:

*A list of these publications is available from the Secretariat for the Pharmaceutical Inspection Convention at the EFTA Secretariat, 9-11, rue de Varembe, CH-1211 Geneva 20. Readers in the USA can obtain these publications from Interpharm, 1358 Busch Parkway, Buffalo Grove, IL 60089-4505-USA. Tel: (708) 459-8480, Fax (708) 459-6644.*