

ISSN 0378-3693

Bulletin of the European Communities

Commission



lv
No 5 1991

Volume 24

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

The following reference system is used: the first digit indicates the part number, the second digit the chapter number and the subsequent digit or digits the point number. Citations should therefore read as follows: Bull. EC 1/2-1991, point 1.1.3 or 2.2.36.

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

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Printed in Belgium

Bulletin of the European Communities

Commission

ECSC — EEC — EAEC
Commission of the European Communities
Secretariat-General
Brussels

No 5 □ 1991

Volume 24

Sent to press in July 1991

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

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

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* In preparation.

PART ONE

ACTIVITIES IN MAY 1991

News in brief

The single market and the Community economic and social area

Economic and monetary policy

The Commission adopts the revised Annual Economic Report 1990-91 (→ point 1.2.1).

Competition

The Commission adopts the Twentieth Report on Competition Policy (→ point 1.2.19).

The Council adopts a Regulation empowering the Commission to exempt certain categories of restrictive practices in the insurance business (→ point 1.2.20).

Enterprise policy, industrial policy and services

The Council adopts a Directive on the legal protection of computer programs (→ point 1.2.45).

Telecommunications and information services

The Commission adopts a proposal for a Council Decision on the harmonization of the international telephone access code in the Community (→ point 1.2.63).

Energy

The Council adopts a Directive on the transit of natural gas through grids (→ point 1.2.72).

The Commission adopts a communication on regional energy planning in the Community (→ point 1.2.73).

Social dimension

The Commission adopts a draft recommendation to provide a guarantee of sufficient resources and benefits in Member States' social protection systems (→ point 1.2.75).

The Council adopts a resolution on the third medium-term Community action programme on equal opportunities for women and men (→ point 1.2.76).

Agriculture

The Council reaches agreement on agricultural prices for 1991/92 (→ point 1.2.98).

Consumers

The Commission adopts a proposal for a Council Directive on comparative advertising (→ point 1.2.164).

A people's Europe

The Commission adopts an amended proposal for a Council Directive on advertising for tobacco products (→ point 1.2.165).

Role of the Community in the world*European Free Trade Association*

A Community-EFTA ministerial meeting takes place (→ points 1.3.1 and 2.2.1).

Mediterranean and Middle East

An EEC-GCC Joint Council/ministerial meeting takes place (→ points 1.3.19 and 2.3.1).

Mr Delors, President of the Commission, and Mr Santer, President of the Council, visit Yugoslavia (→ point 1.3.20).

United States, Japan and other industrialized countries

Mr Delors and Mr Andriessen visit Japan (→ point 1.3.41).

Asia and Latin America

Mr Pérez, President of Venezuela, visits the Commission (→ point 1.3.45).

A Community-Asean ministerial meeting is held (→ point 1.3.46).

ACP countries and overseas countries and territories

Mr Delors visits Senegal (→ point 1.3.55).

International organizations and conferences

A four-party meeting takes place between the EEC and the Council of Europe (→ point 1.3.92)

1. Towards European union

Economic and monetary union

Intergovernmental Conference

- **References:**

- Report of the Delors Committee: Bull. EC 4-1989, points 1.1.1 to 1.1.5

- Conclusions of the special meeting of the European Council, Dublin: Bull. EC 4-1990, point I.7

- Commission communication to the Council on economic and monetary union: comprehensive document: Bull. EC 7/8-1990, point 1.3.2

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

- Conclusions of the Rome II European Council: Bull. EC 12-1990, point I.10

1.1.1. Meeting of Ministers for Economic and Financial Affairs.

Informal meeting held in Luxembourg on 10 and 11 May. The Commission was represented by Mr Delors and Mrs Scrivener. Discussion centred on three aspects of the transitional period, namely the need for programmes to achieve greater convergence, the institutional arrangements for stage two and the move to stage three. Mr Delors reminded the meeting of the Commission's preference for a short stage two. A compromise solution might be to strengthen multilateral surveillance procedures and adjust convergence programmes, which should go beyond inflation and the budget deficit. And derogations could be considered in the case of Member States which cannot take on all the constraints entailed in stage three starting on 1 January 1997, along the lines of the procedure applied when capital movements were liberalized. At the end of the discussions, in which the political resolve to achieve greater convergence was evident, Ministers reached a broad consensus on two basic principles: no Member State should have the veto, and the single currency could not be imposed on any one Member State.

Political union

Intergovernmental Conference

- **References:**

- Conclusions of the special meeting of the European Council, Dublin: Bull. EC 4-1990, point I.12

- Conclusions of the Dublin European Council: Bull. EC 6-1990, point I.11

- Commission opinion on the proposal for amendment of the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community with a view to political union: COM(90) 600; Bull. EC 10-1990, point 1.1.5

- Conclusions of the Rome I European Council: Bull. EC 10-1990, point I.4

- Conclusions of the Rome II European Council: Bull. EC 12-1990, points I.4 to I.9

1.1.2. Ministerial meeting.

- **Previous meeting:** Bull. EC 4-1991, point 1.1.3

Fifth meeting held in Brussels on 13 and 14 May. Before turning to the actual agenda items for this working meeting (social policy, citizenship and economic and social cohesion), a number of delegations raised the fundamental question of the single Community structure and expressed the view that it needed to be examined in greater depth.

Discussions regarding social policy were based on a Presidency document concerning relations between the Community and the Member States and the role of the two sides of industry. The Commission regarded the document as a satisfactory basis on which to work since it introduced the principle of qualified majority voting (though with a number of exceptions) and took account of the diversity of the Member States, the importance of the role of management and labour, and the subsidiarity principle.

The discussion on European citizenship focused on inclusion of the right of residence and freedom of movement in the Treaty.

Economic and social cohesion was the last item of business. Some Ministers were in favour of a comprehensive approach linked to the internal market, EMU and a complete overhaul of the Community finance system. Others favoured the more limited aims of the President's approach, whereby the Intergovernmental Conference would do no more than extend the Community's existing possibilities for action in the field of structural policy.

1.1.3. Interinstitutional Conference.

- Previous session : Bull. EC 3-1991, point 1.1.3

Second session held in Strasbourg on 15 May. At this session, attended by Member States' representatives to the Intergovernmental Conference, a Parliament delegation led by Mr Barón Crespo and a Commission delegation led by Mr Delors and Mr Dondelinger, the work of the IGC was reviewed and views exchanged on the structure of the new Treaty (a single union as proposed by the Commission, or the three pillars formula proposed by the President of the IGC), on the hierarchy of norms, co-decision-making, appointment of the Commission, European citizenship, social policy and economic and social cohesion.

Several of the Member States' delegations and Members of Parliament stressed the need to reinforce the Commission's role as against the President's proposal.

A number of Members of Parliament were insistent that the Commission should retain its right of initiative and power to amend or withdraw proposals until the co-decision-making process was complete.

1.1.4. Parliament resolution on Community enlargement and relations with other European countries.

- References:

Parliament resolution on the Intergovernmental Conference in the context of Parliament's strategy for European union: OJ C 231, 17.9.1990; Bull. EC 7/8-1990, point 1.1.1

Parliament resolution on the constitutional basis of European union: OJ C 19, 28.1.1991; Bull. EC 12-1990, point 1.1.5

Conclusions of the Rome II European Council: Bull. EC 12-1990, points I.1 to I.31

Adopted on 15 May. Given that further integration of the Community should be accompanied by the strengthening of its links with other European countries, Parliament considers that the Community cannot embark upon an enlargement process unless the Treaty amendments currently under discussion result in a substantial strengthening of the Community institutions. It also considers that the *acquis communautaire* which will form the basis of future accession treaties should reflect positive results of the Intergovernmental Conferences as regards achieving economic and monetary union, economic and social cohesion and establishing a common foreign and security policy at Community level.

After examining in turn the current applications for accession, Parliament affirms its resolve to participate in the formulation and implementation of the basic principles of future enlargements and relations with other European countries to be developed by the Community, in accordance with the assent procedure laid down in Articles 237 and 238 of the EEC Treaty.

Parliament considers that reinforcement of relations with other European countries should not jeopardize the process of European union. It approves the establishment of a European economic area, the 'European agreements' now being negotiated and the association agreements with the Central and Eastern European countries, and advocates the conclusion of specific agreements, case by case, with other European countries which do not fall into the above categories.

OJ C 158, 17.7.1991

1.1.5. Parliament resolution on the implementation of the social action programme.

- Reference: Parliament resolutions on the Community Charter of the Fundamental Social

Rights of Workers: OJ C 323, 27.12.1989; Bull. EC 11-1989, point 2.1.81

Adopted on 17 May. Parliament reiterates that the reform of the Treaty of Rome and the Single European Act should ensure that Community social policy and economic policy are indissolubly linked so that a balance is maintained between economic development and social progress. It demands that it should be given powers of co-decision with the Council in this area, and calls for

prompt implementation of the social action programme.

OJ C 158, 17.6.1991

1.1.6. Commission working papers and other documents.

The Commission approved a working paper for the Intergovernmental Conference on new financial provisions to be incorporated in the Treaty on Political Union, and transmitted to the Conference a paper on the general structure of the draft Treaty.

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

Economic and monetary policy

I

Annual Economic Report 1990-91

1.2.1. Proposal for a Council Decision adopting the Annual Economic Report 1990/91 on the economic situation in the Community and determining the economic policy orientation for the Community in 1991.

- **Adoption by the Commission:** OJ C 53, 28.2.1991; Bull. EC 12-1990, point 1.3.1
- **Economic and Social Committee opinion:** OJ C 102, 18.4.1991; Bull. EC 1/2-1991, point 1.2.2
- **Parliament opinion:** OJ C 106, 12.4.1991; Bull. EC 3-1991, point 1.2.2
- **Examination by the Council:** Bull. EC 3-1991, point 1.2.3

The Commission adopted a revised report and a proposal for a Council Decision on 22 May. The Annual Economic Report, adopted by the Commission on 5 December

1990, was revised to take account of the changes that had since occurred, notably as a result of the events in the Gulf. The Commission considers that the temporary cooling-off in economic growth in the Community to 1¼% does not require any significant change of policies and that prospects for a resumption of stronger growth are good. For 1992, growth is expected to pick up and to reach almost 2½%. The Commission, however, highlighted two major areas of concern: high wage demands and lack of improvement in the budget situation in a number of Member States. These are areas where the medium-term outlook could be undermined and where convergence towards economic and monetary union is at stake. Fiscal policy must be very restrictive in countries with excessive budget deficits such as Greece and Italy. Large deficits were also a feature of the situation in Belgium, Ireland, the Netherlands and Portugal. The recent tightening of fiscal policy in Germany was welcomed by the Community although further tightening might be needed to support monetary policy unless inflationary pressures sub-

sided. It was crucial now, during stage one of economic and monetary union, to strengthen policy coordination as part of the process of mutual surveillance.

The amended report is published in the *European Economy* series, Supplement A, No 6, which is available from the sales offices for European Community publications.

COM(91) 185

II

European Monetary System

The ecu and the Swedish krona

1.2.2. New exchange-rate arrangement for the Swedish krona.

On 17 May Mr Delors and Mr Christophersen warmly welcomed the decision of the Swedish authorities to base their exchange-rate policy on the ecu. This decision will help to extend beyond the borders of the Community the zone of monetary stability created by the EMS. It also confirms the importance of the ecu and its role in the realization of economic and monetary union. The decision, of which the Commission was informed in advance, comes at a time when inflation in Sweden is beginning to slow down. It confirms the commitment of the Swedish authorities to a policy of stability.

Internal market

General aspects

1.2.3. Parliament resolution on completing the internal market: an area without internal frontiers.

- **Reference:** Commission progress report required by Article 8b of the Treaty: Completing

the internal market: an area without internal frontiers: Bull. EC 11-1990, point 1.3.2

Adopted by Parliament on 16 May. Welcoming the results of the procedure introduced by the Single European Act in pursuit of completion of the internal market, Parliament calls for it to be extended to other fields. It draws attention, however, to the delays in developing the social dimension. It also urges that the process leading to the abolition of internal frontiers be speeded up.

OJ C 158, 17.6.1991

Removal of physical frontiers

Checks on goods

Simplification of customs formalities

1.2.4. Proposal for a Council Regulation (EEC) repealing Regulations (EEC) No 3690/86 concerning the abolition within the framework of the TIR Convention of customs formalities on exit from a Member State at a frontier between two Member States, and (EEC) No 4283/88 on the abolition of certain exit formalities at internal Community frontiers — introduction of common border posts.

- **Regulations to be repealed:**
 - Council Regulation (EEC) No 3690/86: OJ L 341, 4.12.1986; Bull. EC 12-1986, point 2.1.81
 - Council Regulation (EEC) No 4283/88: OJ L 382, 31.12.1988; Bull. EC 12-1988, point 2.1.87
- **References:**
 - Council Regulation (EEC) No 2726/90 on Community transit: OJ L 262, 26.9.1990; Bull. EC 9-1990, 1.2.8
 - Council Regulation (EEC) No 718/91 amending Council Regulation (EEC) No 3/84 introducing arrangements for movement within the Community of goods sent from one Member State for temporary use in one or more other Member States: OJ L 78, 26.3.1991; Bull. EC 3-1991, point 1.2.14
 - Council Regulation (EEC) No 719/91 on the use in the Community of TIR carnets and, as transit documents, of ATA carnets: OJ L 78, 26.3.1991; Bull. EC 3-1991, point 1.2.20

Adopted by the Commission on 2 May. The aim of this proposal is to repeal, principally with effect from 1 January 1992, Regulations (EEC) No 3690/86 and No 4283/88 now that most of the formalities covered by these Regulations have been abolished in anticipation of the above date; the other formalities should disappear on 1 January 1993. These Regulations will therefore become redundant on those dates.

OJ C 143, 1.6.1991; COM(91) 146

Common Customs Tariff and Combined Nomenclature

1.2.5. Proposal for a Council Regulation amending Regulation (EEC) No 3420/83 on import arrangements for products originating in State-trading countries, not liberalized at Community level.

- **Basic Regulation:** Council Regulation (EEC) No 2727/90 liberalizing or suspending quantitative restrictions applying to certain countries of Central and Eastern Europe and amending Regulations (EEC) No 3420/83 and (EEC) No 288/82 accordingly: OJ L 262, 16.9.1990

Adopted by the Commission on 13 May. The proposal aims to amend the wording of Regulation (EEC) No 3420/83 and its annexes following adoption of the Combined Nomenclature.

Removal of technical frontiers

Free movement of goods

Standardization

1.2.6. Commission communication pursuant to the second sentence of Article 3(1) of the Council Directives of 4 December 1990 concerning implementation of the transitional measures applicable in the Federal Republic of Germany in the context of the harmonization of technical rules of certain products.

- **References:**
Council Directive 90/650/EEC: OJ L 353, 17.12.1990; Bull. EC 12-1990, point 1.2.1

Council Directive 90/657/EEC: OJ L 353, 17.12.1990; Bull. EC 12-1990, point 1.2.1

Adopted by the Commission on 17 May. This communication concerns the transposition of Community law into national legislation and implementation of the control measures and supervisory procedures provided for in Directives 90/650/EEC and 90/657/EEC.

Removal of trade barriers

CE mark

1.2.7. Proposal for a Council Regulation (EEC) concerning the affixing and use of the CE mark of conformity on industrial products.

- **Reference:** Commission communication of 24 July 1989 concerning a global approach to certification and testing: Bull. EC 7/8-1989, point 2.1.22
- **Directives to be amended:**
 - Council Directive 87/404/EEC on the harmonization of the laws of the Member States relating to simple pressure vessels: OJ L 220, 8.8.1987; Bull. EC 6-1987, point 2.1.114
 - Council Directive 88/378/EEC on the approximation of the laws of the Member States concerning the safety of toys: OJ L 187, 16.7.1988; Bull. EC 5-1988, point 2.1.115
 - Council Directive 89/106/EEC on the approximation of the laws, regulations and administrative provisions of the Member States relating to construction products: OJ L 40, 11.2.1989; Bull. EC 12-1988, point 2.1.14
 - Council Directive 89/336/EEC on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to electromagnetic compatibility: OJ L 139, 23.5.1989; Bull. EC 5-1989, point 2.1.14
 - Council Directive 89/392/EEC on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to machinery: OJ L 183, 29.6.1989; Bull. EC 6-1989, point 2.1.15
 - Council Directive 89/686/EEC on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to personal protective equipment: OJ L 399, 30.12.1989; Bull. EC 12-1989, point 2.1.23
 - Council Directive 90/384/EEC on the harmonization of the laws of the Member States relating to non-automatic weighing instruments: OJ L 189, 20.7.1990; Bull. EC 6-1990, point 1.3.17

Council Directive 90/396/EEC on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to appliances burning gaseous fuels: OJ L 196, 26.7.1990; Bull. EC 6-1990, point 1.3.22

Council Directive 90/385/EEC on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to active implantable medical devices: OJ L 189, 20.7.1990; Bull. EC 6-1990, point 1.3.16

Council Directive 91/263/EEC on the approximation of the laws of the Member States concerning telecommunications terminal equipment, including the mutual recognition of the conformity thereof: OJ L 128, 23.5.1991; Bull. EC 4-1991, point 1.2.49

Adopted by the Commission on 17 May.

Objective: to establish a single definition of the meaning of the CE mark. The proposal sets out details of the graphic design and affixing of the mark. The aim is therefore to amend 10 Council Directives already adopted so as to ensure that their provisions relating to the CE mark are identical. The proposal also lays down basic rules for preventing any possible confusion and provides for penalties in the event of misuse.

OJ C 160, 20.6.1991; COM(91) 145

Industrial products

1.2.8. Proposal for a Council Directive amending Directive 89/336/EEC on the harmonization of the laws of the Member States relating to electromagnetic compatibility.

- **Reference:** Council Resolution of 7 May 1985 on a new approach to technical harmonization and standards: Bull. EC 5-1985, point 2.1.8
- **Directive to be amended:** Council Directive 89/336/EEC: OJ L 139, 23.5.1989; Bull. EC 5-1989, point 2.1.14

Adopted by the Commission on 31 May.

This proposal is designed to make good certain deficiencies in Directive 89/336/EEC. The Commission wishes to prevent differing interpretations of the protection requirements from leading to too frequent use of the safeguard clause in the absence of appropriate standards. It has also noted that there are no provisions permitting disposal of stocks of the products concerned at the time of entry into force of Directive

89/336/EEC. The Commission proposal therefore provides for a transitional period up to 31 December 1995 which will give the European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardization (Cenelec) additional time in which to complete the standardization work undertaken.

COM(91) 126

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

- **Directive to be amended:** Council Directive 89/392/EEC: OJ L 183, 29.6.1989; Bull. EC 6-1989, point 2.1.15
- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 37, 17.2.1990; COM(89) 624; Bull. EC 12-1989, point 2.1.21
- **Economic and Social Committee opinion:** OJ C 168, 10.7.1990; Bull. EC 4-1990, point 1.1.5
- **Parliament opinion (first reading):** OJ C 175, 16.7.1990; Bull. EC 6-1990, point 1.3.21
- **Amended Commission proposal:** OJ C 268, 24.10.1990; COM(90) 462; Bull. EC 9-1990, point 1.2.16
- **Council common position:** Bull. EC 12-1990, point 1.3.29
- **Parliament opinion (second reading):** OJ C 129, 20.5.1991; Bull. EC 4-1991, point 1.2.2

Re-examined proposal adopted by the

Commission on 17 May. The proposal incorporates some of the amendments put forward by Parliament. The main amendment concerns the reduction in the length of the period during which the Directive may be applied optionally, i.e. until 1 January 1995 rather than until 1 January 1996.

COM(91) 167

1.2.10. Proposal for a Council Directive on control of the acquisition and possession of weapons.

- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 235, 1.9.1987; COM(87) 383; Bull. EC 7/8-1987, point 2.1.10
- **Economic and Social Committee opinion:** OJ C 35, 8.2.1988; Bull. EC 12-1987, point 2.4.29
- **First amended Commission proposal:** OJ C 299, 28.11.1989; COM(89) 446; Bull. EC 9-1989, point 2.1.13
- **Parliament opinion (first reading):** OJ C 231, 17.9.1990; Bull. EC 7/8-1990, point 1.3.22
- **Second amended Commission proposal:** OJ C 265, 20.10.1990; COM(90) 453; Bull. EC 9-1990, point 1.2.15

- Council agreement on a common position: Bull. EC 12-1990, point 1.3.28
- Council common position: Bull. EC 1/2-1991, point 1.2.19

Endorsed by Parliament (second reading) on 15 May, subject to a technical amendment.

OJ C 158, 17.6.1991

1.2.11. Proposal for a Directive amending for the 12th time Directive 76/769/EEC on the approximation of the laws, regulations and administrative provisions of the Member States relating to restrictions on the marketing and use of certain dangerous substances and preparations.

- Directive to be amended: Council Directive 76/769/EEC: OJ L 262, 27.9.1976
- Commission proposal: OJ C 46, 22.2.1991; COM(91) 7; Bull. EC 1/2-1991, point 1.2.23

Endorsed by the Economic and Social Committee on 29 May. The Committee suggests that a check be carried out as to the actual availability of substitute products which have really been proved to have no harmful effect on health and the environment.

Foodstuffs

1.2.12. Commission Directive on infant formulae and follow-on formulae.

Adopted by the Commission on 14 May. The Directive lays down rules governing the composition, labelling, advertising and marketing of these products.

Public procurement

1.2.13. Proposal for a Council Directive relating to the coordination of procedures on the award of public service contracts.

- Commission proposal: OJ C 23, 31.1.1991; COM(90) 372; Bull. EC 9-1990, point 1.2.7

Endorsed by Parliament (first reading) on 15 May, subject to a number of amendments designed in particular to clarify and supplement the proposal as regards its scope and the procedures it provides for.

OJ C 158, 17.6.1991

Endorsed by the Economic and Social Committee on 29 May. The Committee takes the view, however, that the Commission's approach of covering all procedures for the award of public contracts for all services is likely to complicate implementation of the Directive. It calls *inter alia* for account to be taken of the distinction between suppliers of intellectual services and suppliers of other services. The Committee also draws attention to certain social and technical aspects and calls for improvements to be made in those areas.

Internal market in services

Insurance

1.2.14. Commission Decision relating to the application of Council Directive 72/166/EEC on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to insurance against civil liability in respect of the use of motor vehicles, and to the enforcement of the obligation to insure against such liability.

- Basic Directive: Council Directive 72/166/EEC (OJ L 103, 2.5.1972), as last amended by Council 90/232/EEC: OJ L 129, 19.5.1990; Bull. EC 5-1990, point 1.2.8

Adopted by the Commission on 30 May. Following the signing of the Multilateral Guarantee Agreement between national insurers' bureaux on 15 March 1991, the Commission Decision requires Member States to refrain from making any checks on insurance against civil liability in respect of vehicles which are normally based in the European territory of another Member State or in that of Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Sweden, Finland, Norway, Austria or Switzerland.

Creation of a financial area

1.2.15. Proposal for a Council Directive on prevention of use of the financial system for the purpose of money laundering.

- Commission decision in principle: Bull. EC 1/2-1990, point 1.1.25

- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 106, 28.4.1990; COM(90) 106; Bull. EC 3-1990, point 1.1.24
- **Economic and Social Committee opinion:** OJ C 330, 31.12.1990, Bull. EC 9-1990, point 1.2.25
- **Parliament opinion (first reading):** OJ C 324, 24.12.1990; Bull. EC 11-1990, point 1.3.17
- **Amended Commission proposal:** OJ C 319, 19.12.1990; COM(90) 593; Bull. EC 11-1990, point 1.3.17
- **Council agreement on a common position:** Bull. EC 12-1990, point 1.3.10
- **Formal adoption of Council common position:** Bull. EC 1/2-1991, point 1.2.29
- **Parliament opinion (second reading):** OJ C 129, 20.5.1991; Bull. EC 4-1991, point 1.2.10
- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 252, 22.9.1987; COM(87) 322; Bull. EC 7/8-1987, point 1.2.2
- **First Economic and Social Committee opinion:** OJ C 237, 12.9.1988; Bull. EC 7/8-1988, point 2.4.56
- **Amended Commission proposal:** OJ C 176, 17.7.1990; COM(90) 182; Bull. EC 5-1990, point 1.2.3
- **Second Economic and Social Committee opinion:** OJ C 332, 31.12.1990; Bull. EC 9-1990, point 1.2.29
- **Parliament opinion:** OJ C 324, 24.12.1990; Bull. EC 11-1990, point 1.3.21

Second amended proposal adopted by the Commission on 2 May.

OJ C 131, 22.5.1991; COM(91) 157

Re-examined proposal adopted by the Commission on 14 May. The re-examined proposal incorporates a number of amendments which were suggested by Parliament and which concern:

- (i) the easing of the administrative burden on credit and financial institutions and insurers where the transaction in question involves an account opened with an institution subject to the Directive;
- (ii) maintenance of the necessary vigilance by financial institutions where transactions involve third countries which do not apply standards comparable with those in force in the Community;
- (iii) employee participation in specific training programmes;
- (iv) the drawing-up of periodic reports on the implementation of the Directive.

COM(91) 182

Removal of tax frontiers

Turnover tax (VAT)

1.2.16. Proposal for a Council Directive supplementing the common system of value-added tax (VAT) and amending Directive 77/388/EEC.

- **Directive to be amended:** Sixth Council Directive 77/388/EEC on the harmonization of the laws of the Member States relating to turnover taxes — Common system of value-added tax: uniform basis of assessment: OJ L 145, 13.6.1977; Bull. EC 5-1977, point 2.1.23

1.2.17. Proposal for a Council Regulation concerning administrative cooperation in the field of indirect taxation.

- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 187, 27.7.1990; COM(90) 183; Bull. EC 5-1990, point 1.2.4
- **Economic and Social Committee opinion:** OJ C 332, 31.12.1990; Bull. EC 9-1990, point 1.2.30
- **Parliament opinion (first reading):** OJ C 324, 24.12.1990; Bull. EC 11-1990, point 1.3.22

Amended proposal adopted by the Commission on 7 May.

OJ C 131, 22.5.1991; COM(91) 115

1.2.18. Proposal for a Council Directive amending Directive 76/308/EEC on mutual assistance for the recovery of claims resulting from operations forming part of the system of financing the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund, and of agricultural levies and customs duties and in respect of value-added tax.

- **Directive to be amended:** Council Directive 76/308/EEC: OJ L 73, 19.3.1976; Bull. EC 3-1976, point 2103
- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 306, 6.12.1990; COM(90) 525; Bull. EC 11-1990, point 1.3.18
- **Economic and Social Committee opinion:** OJ C 102, 18.4.1991; Bull. EC 1/2-1991, point 1.2.37

Endorsed by Parliament (first reading) on 15 May, subject to an amendment which would extend the scope of the Directive to all co-responsibility levies, producers' financial participation, contributions and other

duties levied in connection with the common organization of the market.

OJ 158, 17.6.1991

Competition

I

Annual report on competition policy

1.2.19. Twentieth Report on Competition Policy.

- **Reference:** Previous report: Bull. EC 7/8-1990, point 1.3.44

Adopted by the Commission on 24 May. The Report reviews developments in 1990, covering competition policy towards enterprises; competition policy and government assistance to enterprises; the development of concentration, competition and competitiveness; and general competition policy, including international aspects. The Community is using its influence to extend the application of the principles of its competition policy among its trading partners, both in multilateral forums and through bilateral contacts. The process of change from centrally planned to market economies in Central and Eastern Europe has also shown the need for an active competition policy.

The year saw the entry into force of the new Merger Control Regulation, Council Regulation (EEC) No 4064/89, on 21 September. The Regulation was followed up by other legislative and interpretative acts implementing it; Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2367/90 covers the various aspects of the merger control procedure. The Commission stepped up its activities in the fields of telecommunications, postal services, energy, transport, insurance and the audiovisual media.

With regard to State aid, the Commission has in the past tended to concentrate almost entirely on new notifications; but it is now

devoting its attention to the wide range of existing schemes. In 1990 it examined 105 cases in which aid measures had not been notified.

Insurance

1.2.20. Council Regulation (EEC) No 1534/91 of 31 May 1991 on the application of Article 85(3) of the Treaty to certain categories of agreement, decisions and concerted practices in the insurance sector.

- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 16, 23.1.1990; COM(90) 641; Bull. EC 12-1989, point 2.1.79
- **Economic and Social Committee opinion:** OJ C 182, 23.7.1990; Bull. EC 5-1990, point 1.2.33
- **Council agreement:** Bull. EC 6-1990, point 1.3.36
- **Parliament opinion:** OJ C 260, 15.10.1990; Bull. EC 9-1990, point 1.2.32
- **Amended Commission proposal:** OJ C 8, 12.1.1991; COM(90) 650; Bull. EC 12-1990, point 1.3.44

Adopted by the Council on 31 May. The Regulation empowers the Commission to adopt a block exemption declaring that Article 85(1) of the Treaty does not apply to certain categories of restrictive practices in the insurance business which are aimed at cooperation in the following respects: the establishment of common risk premium tariffs, based on collectively ascertained statistics or the number of claims; the establishment of common standard policy conditions; the common coverage of certain types of risks; the settlement of claims; the testing and acceptance of security devices; and registers of, and information on, aggravated risks. The Regulation is based in particular on the consideration that a measure of cooperation between insurers is desirable in order to ensure the proper functioning of this sector, and may at the same time promote consumers' interests.

OJ L 143,7.6.1991

II

General rules applying to businesses

Air transport

1.2.21. Council Regulation (EEC) No 1284/91 of 14 May 1991 amending Regula-

tion (EEC) No 3975/87 laying down the procedure for the application of the rules on competition to undertakings in the air transport sector.

- **Regulation amended:** Council Regulation (EEC) No 3975/87: OJ L 374, 31.12.1987; Bull. EC 12-1987, points 2.1.97 and 2.1.280
- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 155, 26.6.1990; COM(90) 167; Bull. EC 5-1990, point 1.2.31
- **Economic and Social Committee opinion:** OJ C 41, 18.2.1991; Bull. EC 11-1990, point 1.3.23
- **Parliament opinion:** OJ C 48, 25.2.1991; Bull. EC 1/2-1991, point 1.2.44
- **Amended Commission proposal:** OJ C 101, 18.4.1991; COM(91) 113; Bull. EC 3-1991, point 1.2.31

Adopted by the Council on 14 May. The Regulation empowers the Commission to take urgent interim measures against anti-competitive tariffs and other anti-competitive practices in air transport.

OJ L 122, 17.5.1991

1.2.22. Proposal for a Council Regulation (EEC) on the application of Article 85(3) of the EEC Treaty to certain categories of agreements and concerted practices in the air transport sector.

- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 248, 29.9.1989; COM(89) 417; Bull. EC 9-1989, point 2.1.43
- **Parliament opinion:** OJ C 175, 16.7.1990; Bull. EC 6-1990, point 1.3.35

Amended proposal adopted by the Commission on 21 May. The new proposal takes account of the amendments proposed by Parliament by clarifying the objects of the agreements and concerted practices concerned.

OJ C 153, 11.6.1991; COM(91) 183

Application of the competition rules: specific cases

Prohibited horizontal agreements

Martell and Distribution Martell Piper

1.2.23. Commission decision relating to a proceeding under Article 85(1) of the EEC Treaty.

Bull. EC 5-1991

Adopted by the Commission on 15 May. The decision imposes a fine of ECU 300 000 on Martell and ECU 50 000 on Distribution Martell Piper (DMP) for prohibited restrictive practices which prevented the export of Martell cognac from France to Italy.

Mergers

Decisions under the Merger Control Regulation

- **Reference:** Council Regulation (EEC) No 4964/89 on the control of concentrations between undertakings: OJ L 395, 30.12.1989 (corrected version: OJ L 257, 21.9.1990); Bull. EC 12-1989, point 2.1.78; Supplement 2/90 — Bull. EC

ADIA, ASKO AND Omni

- **Reference:** Commission decision of 21 February on the ASKO and Omni agreement: Bull. EC 1/2-1991, point 1.2.49

1.2.24. *Adopted by the Commission on 16 May.* In February the Commission approved plans for the joint acquisition of a majority holding in the Swiss temporary employment agency ADIA SA by the German retail chain ASKO Deutsche Kaufhaus AG and the Swiss holding company Omni Holding AG. The operation notified was never put into effect, as Omni was obliged to seek the appointment of a receiver. ASKO has now reached agreement with Mr Klaus J. Jacobs, former chairman and shareholder of Jacobs Suchard SA, to share control of ADIA, which is the second largest temporary employment agency in the world. This concentration would not have the effect of creating or strengthening a dominant position in the various service markets concerned; the Commission has accordingly decided to declare it compatible with the common market.

Alfa-Laval and Tetra Pak

- **Reference:** Suspension of takeover bid extended: Bull. EC 3-1991, point 1.2.33

1.2.25. *Adopted by the Commission on 23 May.* Following a detailed inquiry into the

proposed bid by Tetra Pak International SA for Alfa-Laval AB, the Commission has now lifted its earlier decision preventing the bid from being completed. On the basis of its investigations the Commission is satisfied that it is no longer necessary to continue the suspension in order to ensure the full effectiveness of any decision it might have to take later under the Merger Control Regulation.

Magneti Marelli and CEAc

1.2.26. *Adopted by the Commission on 29 May.* The decision grants formal approval to the merger between Magneti Marelli (Fiat) and CEAc (Alcatel-Alsthom). This follows undertakings given to the Commission by Fiat to reduce its shareholding in the French battery producer CFEC from 75% to 10%. In accordance with the procedure laid down for such cases by the Regulation, the decision takes the form of a conditional approval subject to fulfilment of the obligations imposed on Fiat.

Conagra and Idea Industrie

1.2.27. *Adopted by the Commission on 30 May.* The US company Conagra Inc. has reached an agreement with the controlling shareholders of Idea Industrie under which Conagra is to acquire a minority stake in Idea, with additional subscription rights to increase its share up to 50%. The Commission has decided not to oppose the transaction and to declare it compatible with the common market.

Decisions under Article 66(2) of the ECSC Treaty

Voest-Alpine and Uddeholms

1.2.28. *Adopted by the Commission on 2 May.* The decision authorizes Voest-Alpine Stahl AG, Linz, Austria, to acquire the entire share capital of Uddeholms AG, Hagfors, Sweden, a producer of steel products.

Coal Products and Miller Group

1.2.29. *Adopted by the Commission on 2 May.* The decision authorizes the establishment of a joint venture company by Coal Products Ltd and Miller Group Ltd. The new company is to be named CPL/Miller (Environmental) Ltd.

Usinor Sacilor and Associated Steel Distributors

1.2.30. *Adopted by the Commission on 3 May.* The decision authorizes Usinor Sacilor SA to acquire a majority holding in the British company Associated Steel Distributors plc.

Thyssen Sonnenberg

1.2.31. *Adopted by the Commission on 17 May.* The decision authorizes Thyssen Sonnenberg GmbH to acquire the plant and stock of Metallaufbereitung Halle GmbH, Metallaufbereitung Magdeburg GmbH, Metallaufbereitung Eberswalde GmbH, Metallaufbereitung Brandenburg GmbH and of the scrap division of Stahl- und Walzwerk Brandenburg GmbH. The five companies Thyssen Sonnenberg is acquiring are all scrap distributors from the former German Democratic Republic.

Afon and Eaglebush

1.2.32. *Adopted by the Commission on 22 May.* The decision authorizes the acquisition by Afon Tinplate Co. Ltd of the stocks and goodwill of Eaglebush Secondary Tinplate Service Centre.

Hoesch, Scholz and Metall Rohstoffe Thüringen

1.2.33. *Adopted by the Commission on 22 May.* The decision authorizes two German scrap distributors, Hoesch Rohstoff AG and C. H. Scholz KG, each to acquire half the share capital in Metall Rohstoffe Thüringen GmbH, Erfurt. Metall Rohstoffe Thüringen is also a scrap distributor; one of the State cooperatives of the former German

Democratic Republic, it was put up for sale by the Treuhand.

State aid

Decisions to raise no objection

1.2.34. The decisions reported under this heading are those which were listed in the Official Journal during the month of May.

France

1.2.35. Commission decision approving State aid to recapitalize the French State-owned film and television production company, Société française de production. The recapitalization takes the form of a write-off of FF 768 million in debt owed to the government. The government is also advancing a further FF 171 million to SFP to cover its remaining financial needs for 1990. The Commission decision finds that the aid can be allowed in view of the accompanying restructuring, which has transformed SFP's financial prospects.

OJ C 124, 14.5.1991

Italy

1.2.36. Commission decision approving grants to be paid by the autonomous province of Bolzano for the construction or modernization of public funicular railway installations. For the period 1990-93 the aid is to total LIT 91 062 million (ECU 59.6 million), some 30% of which is to be provided by the ERDF.

OJ C 123, 9.5.1991

1.2.37. Commission decision under Council Decision 322/89/ECSC, the 'steel aid code', finding that aid towards research and development granted by the Italian Government to the steel company Acciaierie Valbruna SpA is compatible with the common market. The Commission regrets the failure to notify the aid in advance, but takes the view that the investment programme pursues objectives within the scope of Article

2 of the code, and that the intensity of the aid, at 12.07%, is within the ceiling of 25% of eligible costs which the code lays down.

OJ C 119, 4.5.1991

1.2.38. Commission decision approving legislation in the region of Molise which introduces subsidies for investment aimed at setting up and developing craft activities. The budget for 1991 is LIT 3 billion (ECU 1.96 million), part of which would be financed by the ERDF under the Molise IMP.

Netherlands

1.2.39. Commission decision approving a Dutch scheme aimed at stimulating investment in heating appliances which comply with energy efficiency standards and with reduced nitrogen oxide emission levels. The programme runs up to 1 January 1993 and the budget amounts to HFL 25.9 million (ECU 11.2 million) in 1991.

OJ C 140, 30.5.1991

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

Belgium

1.2.40. Commission decision on a plan to assist a company engaged in storing liquid chemicals, gas and oil-based products.

Adopted by the Commission on 22 May. The aid, to be granted to NV Gamatex, Antwerp, consists of an interest subsidy with a net grant equivalent of 2% towards an investment of BFR 726 million (ECU 18.1 million). Given the intensity of competition and the scale of intra-Community trade in the chemical industry, the Commission considers at this stage that the aid is likely to distort competition and is, therefore, incompatible with the common market.

1.2.41. Commission decision on aid to a manufacturer of mica paper-based products.

Adopted by the Commission on 22 May. The Belgian authorities plan to grant the firm an investment premium of 6% on an investment of BFR 395.5 million (ECU 9.9 million) which is designed to expand activities and to develop new applications and products. Given the intensity of competition and the scale of intra-Community trade in the mica paper and related products industry, the Commission considers at this stage that the aid is likely to distort competition and is, therefore, incompatible with the common market.

Spain

1.2.42. Commission decision on unnotified social aid for the Victorio Luzuriaga SA foundry.

Adopted by the Commission on 7 May. The aid totals PTA 7 546.5 million (Some ECU 58.8 million) and is to help finance an early retirement programme aimed at reducing the size of the workforce. The Commission needs further details of a restructuring plan.

Netherlands

1.2.43. Commission decision on an aid scheme for disposing of surplus manure.

Adopted by the Commission on 22 May. The proposed scheme is to aid the transportation and storage of manure, and would have an annual budget of HFL 60 million (ECU 26 million). The scheme would be financed by a compulsory levy, so that the funds collected constitute State resources; they would be used to finance operating aid incompatible with the common market. The Commission fully understands the environmental objectives of the Dutch Government, and has in the past accepted several aid schemes in this sector, but has already said that it would not be sympathetic to any further assistance towards manure disposal in the Netherlands.

Decisions to refer cases to the Court of Justice

Greece

1.2.44. Commission decision concerning Greece's failure to comply with Commission Decision 89/65/EEC.

- **Reference:** Commission Decision 89/659/EEC relating to Ministerial Decision No E 3789/128 of the Greek Government establishing a special single tax on undertakings: OJ L 394, 30.12.1989; Bull. EC 5-1989, point 2.1.85

Adopted by the Commission on 7 May. Proceedings are to be brought before the Court of Justice under Article 93(2) of the EEC Treaty in respect of the failure on the part of Greece to comply with Decision 89/659/EEC, which found that the aid granted to exporting firms in the form of exemption from a special single tax was granted in breach of Article 93(3) of the EEC Treaty. Under Article 2 of the Decision, the Greek Government was required to recover the aid from the recipient firms; it has not done so, and has not proposed any alternative measures either.

Enterprise policy, industrial policy and services

I

Protection of computer programs

1.2.45. Council Directive 91/250/EEC on the legal protection of computer programs.

- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 91, 12.4.1989; COM(88) 816; Bull. EC 12-1988, point 2.1.36
- **Economic and Social Committee opinion:** OJ C 329, 30.12.1989; Bull. EC 10-1989, point 2.1.41
- **Parliament opinion (first reading):** OJ C 231, 17.9.1990; Bull. EC 7/8-1990, point 1.3.158
- **Amended Commission proposal:** OJ C 320, 20.12.1990; COM(90) 509; Bull. EC 10-1990, point 1.3.104

- Council agreement on a common position: Bull. EC 11-1990, point 1.3.107
- Council common position formally adopted: Bull. EC 12-1990, point 1.3.171
- Parliament opinion (second reading): OJ C 129, 20.5.1991; Bull. EC 4-1991, point 1.2.37

Adopted by the Council on 14 May. Aware of the importance of the information technology industry for economic activity and confronted with the dual problem of having to combat a growing illicit trade and to avoid unduly wide disparities between national laws, the Council has adopted a Directive designed to ensure the protection of computer programs. Under the Directive, Member States will have to afford computer programs the same copyright law protection as literary and artistic works. Restrictions thus apply to the permanent or temporary reproduction of a programme by any means and in any form, in part or in whole, the translation, adaptation, arrangement and any other alteration of a computer program and the reproduction of the results, any form of distribution to the public, including rental, of the original program or of copies. On the other hand, the Directive authorizes back-up copies, the correction of errors in programs and reverse engineering, where this is aimed strictly at ensuring the interoperability of independently created programs.

Protection will be granted for the life of the author and for 50 years after his death or after the death of the last surviving author. Where the computer program is an anonymous or pseudonymous work, or where a legal person is designated as the author by national legislation, the term of protection will be 50 years from the time that the computer program is lawfully made available to the public.

OJ L 122, 17.5.1991

II

Enterprise policy

A propitious legal and tax environment for business

Company law

1.2.46. Proposal for a Council Regulation on the Statute for a European company.

- Commission proposal: OJ C 263, 16.10.1989; COM(89) 268; Bull. EC 7/8-1989, points 1.2.1 to 1.2.6
- Economic and Social Committee opinion: OJ C 124, 21.5.1990; Bull. EC 3-1990, point 1.1.100
- Parliament opinion (first reading): OJ C 48, 25.2.1991; Bull. EC 1/2-1991, point 1.2.69

Amended proposal adopted by the Commission on 6 May. Purpose: to take account of the opinions delivered by Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee or emanating from interested circles. The amended proposal makes for clarification or improvement on numerous points, including in particular the setting-up of European companies, the transfer of registered offices, registration, liquidation, winding-up, merger, the setting-up of holding companies, conversion of existing public limited companies, increases in capital and the operation of the governing bodies.

COM(91) 174

1.2.47. Proposal for a Council Directive complementing the Statute for a European company with regard to the involvement of employees in the European company.

- Commission proposal: OJ C 263, 16.10.1989; COM(89) 268; Bull. EC 7/8-1989, points 1.2.1 to 1.2.6
- Economic and Social Committee opinion: OJ C 124, 21.5.1990; Bull. EC 3-1990, point 1.1.100
- Parliament opinion (first reading): OJ C 48, 25.2.1991; Bull. EC 1/2-1991, point 1.2.70

Amended proposal adopted by the Commission on 6 May. The proposal makes several amendments regarding in particular the procedures for adopting the model of participation, for appointing candidates to the supervisory board and for electing the representatives of the employees within the European company.

OJ C 138, 29.5.1991; COM(91) 174

Industrial policy

General questions

1.2.48. Communication from the Commission to the Council concerning 'The EC-

Japan Centre for Industrial Cooperation: From pilot phase to consolidation', accompanied by a proposal for a Council Decision confirming the consolidation of the EC-Japan Centre for Industrial Cooperation.

Adopted by the Commission on 31 May. In view of the satisfactory results recorded by the Centre as a cooperative pilot project since it was set up in 1986, the Commission proposes embarking on the consolidation phase and thus according the Centre the status of an EC-Japan common venture.

COM(91) 193

Industrial strategies

1.2.49. Commission's forward programme for steel for the second quarter of 1991.

- **Previous forward programme:** OJ C 36, 12.2.1991; Bull. EC 1/2-1991, point 1.2.76
- **Adoption by the Commission (first reading):** Bull. EC 3-1991, point 1.2.56
- **ECSC Consultative Committee opinion:** Bull. EC 3-1991, point 1.2.56

Adopted by the Commission (second reading) on 7 May. The report notes the possibility of a decline in production in the second quarter of 1991. This slowdown in production is due less to the climate of uncertainty associated with the Gulf crisis than to the general adverse trend discernible since September 1989, coupled with flagging growth in the industrialized countries.

OJ C 118, 3.5.1991

Research and technology

Framework programme for R&TD 1987-91

- **Basic Decision:** Council Decision 87/516/Euratom, EEC on a framework programme for Community activities in the field of research and technological development (1987-91): OJ L 302, 24.10.1987; Bull. EC 9-1987, point 2.1.32

Environment

- **Basic Decision:** Council Decision 89/625/EEC on two specific research programmes in the field of the environment: STEP and Epoch (1989-93): OJ L 359, 8.12.1989; Bull. EC 11-1989, point 2.1.47

1.2.50. Proposal for a Council Decision concerning the conclusion of bilateral cooperation agreements on science and technology for environmental protection (STEP) between the European Economic Community and the Republic of Austria, the Republic of Finland and the Kingdom of Norway.

Adopted by the Commission on 27 May. Purpose: to allow the participation of Austria, Finland and Norway in the STEP programme.

COM(91) 94

1.2.51. Proposal for a Council Decision concerning the conclusion of bilateral cooperation agreements between the European Economic Community and the Republic of Iceland and the Kingdom of Sweden on research and development in the field of the environment: science and technology for environmental protection (STEP) and European programme on climatology and natural hazards (Epoch).

Adopted by the Commission on 30 May. Purpose: to allow the participation of Iceland and Sweden in the STEP and Epoch programmes.

COM(91) 93

Framework programme for R&TD 1990-94

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

Information technology and telecommunications

1.2.52. Proposal for a Decision adopting a specific research and technological devel-

opment programme in the field of communications technology (1990-94) (→ point 1.2.64).

1.2.53. Proposal for a Decision adopting a specific research and technological development programme in the field of telematic systems in areas of general interest (1990-94) (→ point 1.2.65).

Industrial and materials technologies

1.2.54. Proposal for a Council Decision adopting a specific research and technological development programme in the field of industrial and materials technologies (1990-94).

- **Commission approval:** Bull. EC 4-1990, point 1.1.59
- **Formal adoption by the Commission:** OJ C 174, 16.7.1990; COM(90) 156; Bull. EC 5-1990, point 1.2.96
- **Economic and Social Committee opinion:** OJ C 41, 18.2.1991; Bull. EC 11-1990, point 1.3.71
- **Parliament opinion (first reading):** OJ C 19, 28.1.1991; Bull. EC 12-1990, point 1.3.128
- **Amended Commission proposal:** OJ C 14, 22.1.1991; COM(90) 673; Bull. EC 12-1990, point 1.3.128
- **Common position agreed by the Council:** Bull. EC 4-1991, point 1.2.43

Common position formally adopted by the Council on 6 May.

Environment

1.2.55. Proposal for a Decision adopting a specific research and technological development programme in the field of the environment (1990-94).

- **Commission approval:** Bull. EC 4-1990, point 1.1.61
- **Formal adoption by the Commission:** OJ C 174, 16.7.1990; COM(90) 158; Bull. EC 5-1990, point 1.2.98
- **Economic and Social Committee opinion:** OJ C 332, 31.12.1990; Bull. EC 9-1990, point 1.2.70
- **Parliament opinion (first reading):** OJ C 324, 24.12.1990; Bull. EC 11-1990, point 1.3.73
- **Amended Commission proposal:** COM(90) 592; Bull. EC 11-1990, point 1.3.73

- **Common position agreed by the Council:** Bull. EC 12-1990, point 1.3.129
- **Council common position:** Bull. EC 1/2-1991, point 1.2.80
- **Interinstitutional compromise:** Bull. EC 4-1991, point 1.7.1

Endorsed by Parliament on 15 May subject to various amendments concerning the assessment of economic and social impact and technological risks, relations with non-member countries, the project-selection procedure and the Committee procedure.

OJ C 158, 17.6.1991

Life sciences and technology

1.2.56. Proposal for a Decision adopting a specific research and technological development programme in the field of marine science and technology (1990-94).

- **Commission approval:** Bull. EC 4-1990, point 1.1.62
- **Formal adoption by the Commission:** OJ C 174, 16.7.1990; COM(90) 159; Bull. EC 5-1990, point 1.2.99
- **Economic and Social Committee opinion:** Bull. EC 9-1990, point 1.2.71
- **Parliament opinion (first reading):** OJ C 324, 24.12.1990; Bull. EC 11-1990, point 1.3.74
- **Amended Commission proposal:** COM(90) 574; Bull. EC 11-1990, point 1.3.74
- **Council common position:** Bull. EC 12-1990, point 1.3.130
- **Interinstitutional compromise:** Bull. EC 4-1991, point 1.7.1

Endorsed by Parliament on 15 May subject to various amendments concerning the assessment of economic and social impact and technological risks, relations with non-member countries, the project-selection procedure and the Committee procedure.

OJ C 158, 17.6.1991

1.2.57. Proposal for a Council Decision adopting a specific research and technological development programme in the field of agriculture and agro-industry (1990-94).

- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 174, 16.7.1990; COM(90) 161; Bull. EC 5-1990, point 1.2.101
- **Economic and Social Committee opinion:** OJ C 332, 31.12.1990; Bull. EC 9-1990, point 1.2.73

- **Parliament opinion (first reading):** OJ C 48, 25.2.1991; Bull. EC 1/2-1991, point 1.2.81
- **Common position agreed by the Council:** Bull. EC 4-1991, point 1.2.44

Common position formally adopted by the Council on 6 May.

1.2.58. Proposal for a Council Decision adopting a specific research and technological development programme in the field of life sciences and technologies for developing countries (1990-94).

- **Commission approval:** Bull. EC 4-1990, point 1.1.66
- **Formal adoption by the Commission:** OJ C 174, 16.7.1990; COM(90) 163; Bull. EC 5-1990, point 1.2.103
- **Economic and Social Committee opinion:** OJ C 332, 31.12.1990; Bull. EC 9-1990, point 1.2.74
- **Parliament opinion (first reading):** OJ C 19, 28.1.1991; Bull. EC 12-1990, point 1.3.131
- **Amended Commission proposal:** OJ C 15, 23.1.1991; COM(90) 678; Bull. EC 12-1990, point 1.3.131
- **Council common position:** Bull. EC 1/2-1991, point 1.2.82
- **Interinstitutional compromise:** Bull. EC 4-1991, point 1.7.1

Endorsed by Parliament on 15 May subject to various amendments concerning the assessment of economic and social impact and technological risks, relations with non-member countries and the project-selection procedure.

OJ C 158, 17.6.1991

Non-nuclear energy

1.2.59. Proposal for a Council Decision adopting a specific research and technological development programme in the field of non-nuclear energies (1990-94).

- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 174, 16.7.1990; COM(90) 164; Bull. EC 5-1990, point 1.2.104
- **Economic and Social Committee opinion:** OJ C 31, 6.2.1991; Bull. EC 10-1990, point 1.3.66
- **Parliament opinion (first reading):** OJ C 48, 25.2.1991; Bull. EC 1/2-1991, point 1.2.83
- **Common position agreed by the Council:** Bull. EC 4-1991, point 1.2.46

Common position formally adopted by the Council on 6 May.

Human capital and mobility

1.2.60. Proposal for a Council Decision adopting a specific research and technological development programme in the field of human capital and mobility (1990-94).

- **Commission approval:** Bull. EC 4-1990, point 1.1.68
- **Formal adoption by the Commission:** OJ C 174, 16.7.1990; COM(90) 165; Bull. EC 5-1990, point 1.2.105
- **Economic and Social Committee opinion:** OJ C 332, 31.12.1990; Bull. EC 9-1990, point 1.2.75

Endorsed by Parliament (first reading) on 15 May subject to various amendments concerning the assessment of economic and social impact, the participation of non-member countries, in particular the countries of Central and Eastern Europe, and the procedure for the selection of research fellows.

OJ C 158, 17.6.1991

Support for Community R&TD policy and other activities

1.2.61. Commission recommendation to the Member States concerning the harmonization within the Community of databases in the field of research and technological development.

Adopted by the Commission on 6 May. To facilitate the exchange of information between the Member States and the Commission in the field of research and technological development without setting up a centralized Community service, the Commission recommends to the Member States that they should voluntarily and progressively harmonize their databases in this area by adopting a common format for the description of research projects and a common classification system.

International cooperation

1.2.62. Arrangement between the Commission and the Government of New Zea-

land for cooperation in science and technology.

Approved by the Commission on 8 May.

Signed in Wellington on 17 May. This arrangement provides for cooperation between the Community and New Zealand in fields of science and technology of mutual interest, including agriculture, biomass, biotechnology, environment, forestry, renewable energy sources, telecommunications and information technologies.

Telecommunications and information services

I

International telephone access code

1.2.63. Proposal for a Council Decision on the harmonization of the international telephone access code in the Community.

Adopted by the Commission on 17 May. The proposal requires all Member States to introduce the number 00 as the standard international access code in public telephone networks by 31 December 1992 at the latest or, in the event of particular technical, financial or organizational difficulties, by 31 December 1998 (provided that the 00 number range is freed from other uses by 31 December 1995 in anticipation of the full implementation of the number as the international telephone access code). The Commission's aim is to provide a solid basis for the full implementation of a single international telephone access code throughout the Community within a reasonable time, taking into account the different national arrangements.

OJ C 157, 15.6.1991; COM(91) 165

II

Information technology and telecommunications

Communications technology

1.2.64. Proposal for a Council Decision concerning a specific programme of research and technological development in the field of communications technology (1990-94).

- **Commission approval:** Bull. EC 4-1990, point 1.1.57
- **Formal adoption by the Commission:** OJ C 174, 16.7.1990; COM(90) 154; Bull. EC 5-1990, point 1.2.94
- **Economic and Social Committee opinion:** OJ C 41, 18.2.1991; Bull. EC 11-1990, point 1.3.69
- **Parliament opinion (first reading):** OJ C 19, 28.1.1991; Bull. EC 12-1990, point 1.3.126
- **Amended Commission proposal:** OJ C 10, 16.1.1991; COM(90) 675; Bull. EC 12-1990, point 1.3.126
- **Council common position:** Bull. EC 3-1991, point 1.2.58
- **Interinstitutional compromise:** Bull. EC 4-1991, point 1.7.1.

Endorsed by Parliament on 15 May, subject to various amendments concerning the assessment of the economic and social impact and technological risks, relations with non-Community countries, project selection and committee procedures.

OJ C 158, 17.6.1991

Development of telematic systems in areas of general interest

1.2.65. Proposal for a Council Decision concerning a specific programme of research and technological development in the field of telematic systems in areas of general interest (1990-94).

- **Commission approval:** Bull. EC 4-1990, point 1.1.58
- **Formal adoption by the Commission:** OJ C 174, 16.7.1990; COM(90) 155; Bull. EC 5-1990, point 1.2.95
- **Economic and Social Committee opinion:** OJ C 41, 18.2.1991; Bull. EC 11-1990, point 1.3.70

- **Parliament opinion (first reading):** OJ C 324, 24.12.1990; Bull. EC 11-1990, point 1.3.70
- **Amended Commission proposal:** COM(90) 594; Bull. EC 11-1990, point 1.3.70
- **Council common position:** Bull. EC 12-1990, point 1.3.127
- **Interinstitutional compromise:** Bull. EC 4-1991, point 1.7.1.

Endorsed by Parliament on 15 May, subject to various amendments concerning the assessment of the economic and social impact and technological risks, relations with non-Community countries, project selection and committee procedures.
OJ C 158, 17.6.1991

Coordinated introduction of the DECT system

1.2.66. Proposal for a Council Directive on the frequency bands to be designated for the coordinated introduction of digital European cordless telecommunications (DECT) in the Community.

- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 187, 27.7.1990; COM(90)139; Bull. EC 5-1990, point 1.2.85
- **Economic and Social Committee opinion:** OJ C 332, 31.12.1990; Bull. EC 9-1990, point 1.2.76
- **Parliament opinion (first reading):** OJ C 19, 28.1.1991; Bull. EC 12-1990, point 1.3.134
- **Council common position:** Bull. EC 12-1990, point 1.3.134
- **Parliament opinion (second reading):** OJ C 106, 22.4.1991; Bull. EC 3-1991, point 1.2.65

Re-examined proposal adopted by the Commission on 17 May.

COM(91) 181

Transport

Inland transport

1.2.67. Proposal for a Council Decision on the European system for observing the inland goods transport markets.

- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 29, 5.2.1991; COM(90) 652; Bull. EC 12-1990, point 1.3.280

Endorsed by the Economic and Social Committee on 29 May. However, the Committee regretted that this very wide-ranging proposal did not include inland waterway transport. The Committee asked the Commission to involve the Member States' statistical offices in collecting data on inland goods transport.

Railways

1.2.68. Proposal for a Council Decision on the development of a European high-speed rail network.

- **Commission proposal:** Bull. EC 12-1990, point 1.3.271

Endorsed by the Economic and Social Committee on 29 May. The Committee noted with regret, however, that some Member States had not finally decided on the main routes for high-speed railway lines crossing their territory. Moreover, the Committee considered that a Community framework instrument should be drawn up, laying down the principles and criteria for establishing a genuinely integrated high-speed rail network.

State aid

Belgium

Decision to initiate the procedure

1.2.69. Commission Decision to initiate the procedure in respect of aid granted by the Belgian State to Sabena.

Adopted by the Commission on 7 May. In the Commission's view, uncertainty prevailed regarding some parts of the restructuring programme, particularly the wording of the explicit guarantees as to the one-off nature of the proposed measures.

OJ C 138, 29.5.1991

International cooperation

Poland

1.2.70. Visit to the Commission by Mr Wiberadzki, the Polish Minister for Transport, on 21 May.

Mr Wiberadzki was welcomed by Mr Van Miert, Member of the Commission. The two parties discussed transport policy in Poland and the Community. Mr Wiberadzki hoped that Poland would become a transit country for Community goods exported to Eastern Europe.

USSR

1.2.71. Visit to the Commission by Mr Kurilo, Soviet Deputy Minister for Civil Aviation, on 29 May.

Mr Kurilo and a delegation of Soviet civil-aviation representatives — in particular from Aeroflot — were welcomed by Mr Van Miert, Member of the Commission. The Soviet delegation gave details of the equipment they needed in order to improve the Soviet air traffic control system, and of their training requirements, in the broadest possible sense, for aviation personnel. They stressed the ways in which an improvement of the air traffic control system might benefit airlines using the trans-Siberian route — which enables the flight time between Europe and South-East Asia to be halved.

Energy

I

Internal energy market

Natural gas

1.2.72. Council Directive 91/296/EEC on the transit of natural gas through grids.

Bull. EC 5-1991

- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 247, 28.9.1989; COM(89) 334; Bull. EC 7/8-1989, point 2.1.213
- **First examination by the Council:** Bull. EC 10-1989, point 2.1.191
- **Economic and Social Committee opinion:** OJ C 75, 26.3.1990; Bull. EC 1/2-1990, point 1.1.264
- **Parliament opinion (first reading):** OJ C 231, 17.9.1990; Bull. EC 7/8-1990, point 1.3.298
- **Amended Commission proposal:** OJ C 268, 24.10.1990; COM(90) 425; Bull. EC 9-1990, point 1.2.185
- **Common position agreed by the Council:** Bull. EC 10-1990, point 1.3.212
- **Common position formally adopted by the Council:** Bull. EC 12-1990, point 1.3.292
- **Parliament opinion (second reading):** OJ C 129, 20.5.1991; Bull. EC 4-1991, point 1.2.61

Re-examined proposal adopted by the Commission on 16 May. Purpose: to take account of certain amendments proposed by Parliament to clarify the scope of the development of the internal market in energy.

COM(91) 166

Adopted by the Council on 31 May. Purpose: to help achieve a more integrated European energy market by removing obstacles to increased natural gas transfers between transmission grids. Contracts involving transit of natural gas between grids will be negotiated between the entities responsible for those grids and for the quality of the service provided and, where appropriate, with the entities responsible in the Member States for importing and exporting natural gas. Conditions of transit must be non-discriminatory and fair for all parties concerned, and must not include unfair clauses or unjustified restrictions or endanger security of supply or quality of service.

OJ L 147, 12.6.1991

Regional energy planning

1.2.73. Commission communication on regional energy planning in the European Community.

Adopted by the Commission on 8 May. Purpose: to define the framework, scope

and objectives of regional energy planning in the European Community, and propose guidelines for the period 1991-93. The aim is to make the best possible use of local resources and use energy more efficiently, taking into account energy/environment interactions and the objectives of economic and social cohesion and Community integration.

The action taken by the Community is designed to improve the information base and the analysis of the energy situation in a region, improve the decision-making process on matters of energy policy and energy planning at sub-national level, and improve relations between energy consumers and energy producers. It also seeks to assist the transfer of results of Community measures at regional level, and help regional authorities to formulate action plans consistent with, and complementary to, national programmes and Community objectives.

COM(91) 53

II

International dimension

Nuclear fusion

1.2.74. Council Decision approving the conclusion by the Commission of an exchange of letters amending the Agreement between the European Atomic Energy Community and the Government of Canada for cooperation in the peaceful uses of atomic energy.

- **Reference:** Euratom/Canada Agreement: OJ C 60, 24.11.1959
- **Commission proposal:** Bull. EC 1/2-1990, point 1.1.267
- **Council Decision on the negotiation of an amendment to the Agreement:** Bull. EC 4-1990, point 1.1.156
- **Commission proposal concerning the amendment to the Agreement:** COM(91) 21; Bull. EC 1/2-1991, point 1.2.110

Adopted by the Council on 14 May.

Social dimension

I

Social protection

1.2.75. Draft Council recommendation on common criteria concerning sufficient resources and social assistance in the social protection systems.

- **References:**

Resolution of the Council and of the Ministers for Social Affairs meeting within the Council on combating social exclusion: OJ C 277, 31.10.1989; Bull. EC 9-1989, point 2.1.61

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

Adopted by the Commission on 7 May. The aim of the draft is to make a contribution to combating social exclusion, and more particularly to improving social protection and furthering the integration of the least advantaged sections of the population, especially the elderly and those excluded from the labour market. With a view to improving existing national provisions and promoting the convergence of the Member States' social policies, it calls on the Member States to recognize the individual general right to a guarantee of sufficient benefits and resources for all those residing within the territory of the Member State who do not have access to resources equal to or higher than a specified amount. Provision is also made for accompanying measures such as access to health protection, housing, etc.

COM(91) 161

Equal opportunities

1.2.76. Council resolution on the third medium-term Community action programme on equal opportunities for women and men.

- **Reference:** Commission communication on the third action programme on equal opportunities for men and women: COM(90) 449; Bull. EC 10-1990, point 1.3.46

Adopted by the Council on 21 May. The Council invited the Member States to implement the measures provided for in the third action programme on equal opportunities for women and men, with special reference to measures to increase the participation of women in the labour market and to promote the participation of women in public, economic and social life. It called on Member States to improve the quality of women's employment by stepping up action relating to education, vocational training and the management of human resources in businesses. It also stressed the need to reconcile the family and occupational responsibilities of both women and men. The Council also called for information and awareness-raising initiatives to be developed on equal opportunity and equal treatment issues to present a full, realistic picture of women in society.

OJ C 142, 31.5.1991

II

General matters

1.2.77. Own-initiative opinion on social developments in the Community.

Adopted by the Economic and Social Committee on 29 May. The Committee insisted that implementation of the various Community policies should take more account of the social dimension, drawing the Intergovernmental Conference's attention particularly to the importance of the social dialogue as an instrument of progress.

Employment

Standing Committee on Employment

1.2.78. Forty-first meeting of the Standing Committee on Employment.

- **Previous meeting:** Bull. EC 10-1990, point 1.3.50

Chairman's conclusions delivered on 30 May. The Committee approved the Commission's strategy on employment and growth, giving priority status to the earliest possible conclusion of a GATT agreement in order to avoid the negative repercussions for the economy and the employment situation if negotiations got bogged down. It called for more attention to be given to continuing education, technological change, direct social dialogue between the two sides of industry and worker consultation and participation. It advocated giving a boost to the structural Funds and to regional policy and took the view that all Community policies should contribute to attaining a higher level of economic and social cohesion.

Atypical work

1.2.79. Proposal for a Council Directive supplementing the introduction of measures to encourage improvements in the safety and health at work of temporary workers.

- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 224, 8.9.1990; COM(90) 228; Bull. EC 6-1990, points 1.3.70 and 1.3.73
- **Economic and Social Committee opinion:** OJ C 332, 31.12.1990; Bull. EC 9-1990, point 1.2.56
- **Parliament opinion (first reading):** OJ C 295, 26.1.1990; Bull. EC 10-1990, point 1.3.49
- **Amended Commission proposal:** OJ C 305, 5.12.1990; COM(90) 533; Bull. EC 10-1990, point 1.3.49
- **Council agreement on a common position:** Bull. EC 12-1990, point 1.3.94
- **Formal adoption by the Council of a common position:** Bull. EC 1/2-1991, point 1.2.114

Endorsed by Parliament (second reading) on 15 May, subject to certain amendments relating mainly to medical supervision for all atypical workers on certain special types of work, to include the period beyond expiry of the contract.

OJ C 158, 17.6.1991

European Social Fund and other structural measures

• References:

Council Regulation (EEC) No 4253/88 laying down provisions for implementing Regulation (EEC) No 2052/88: OJ C 374, 31.12.1988; Bull. EC 12-1988, point 2.1.200

Council Regulation (EEC) No 4255/88 laying down provisions for implementing Regulation (EEC) No 2052/88: C 374, 31.12.1988; Bull. EC 12-1988, point 2.1.200

1.2.80. Conclusions of the ESF report — 1989.

Adopted by the Commission on 3 May. The report indicates that 1989, which was a transitional year, was marked by the reform of the structural Funds. Applications for assistance submitted by the Member States totalled ECU 7 546 million, with ECU 3 580 million being approved for the benefit of 2 762 273 people. Three-quarters of this aid went on measures on behalf of young people under 25, while 50% of the aid approved went to less-favoured regions.

COM(91) 149

1.2.81. Aid for an operational programme supporting Objectives 3 and 4 of the structural Funds (Luxembourg).

Commission decision taken on 8 May. Purpose: aid grant of ECU 73 960 for a technical assistance programme.

1.2.82. Aid for seven operational programmes for the new German *Länder*.

- **Reference:** Commission Decision on the setting-up of a Community support framework for Community structural operations in the five new *Länder* of Germany and eastern Berlin: Bull. EC 3-1991, point 1.2.77

Commission decision taken on 17 May. Purpose: ESF aid of a total of ECU 900 million for the period 1991-93, including ECU 48.6 million for eastern Berlin, ECU 109.2 million for Brandenburg, ECU 84.5 million for Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania, ECU 192.4 million for Saxony, ECU 120.9 million for Saxony-Anhalt, ECU 107.7 million for Thuringia and ECU 236.8 million for a federal programme. These sums are concerned

mainly with vocational training, apprenticeship schemes, measures to combat long-term unemployment and unemployment among young people, and the creation of secure jobs.

Health and safety at work

European Year

1.2.83. Proposal for a Council Decision on an action programme for the European Year of Safety, Hygiene and Health Protection at Work (1992).

- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 293, 23.11.1990; COM(90) 450; Bull. EC 11-1990, point 1.3.48
- **Economic and Social Committee opinion:** OJ C 60, 8.3.1991; Bull. EC 12-1990, point 1.3.101

Endorsed by Parliament on 17 May, subject to certain amendments centring on the need to identify priority groups of activities and the importance of mass information circulated in clear and accessible documents to all concerned.

OJ C 158, 17.6.1991

Protection of pregnant women

1.2.84. European Parliament resolution on protection at work for pregnant women and women who have just given birth.

• References:

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

Amended proposal for a Council Directive concerning measures to encourage improvements in the safety and health of pregnant workers, women workers have recently given birth and women who are breastfeeding: OJ C 25, 1.2.1991; COM(90) 692; Bull. EC 1/2-1991, point 1.2.117

Adopted by Parliament on 17 May. Parliament pointed out that it regarded Article 118a as the legal basis for the Commission proposal on this matter and called on the

Commission to defend the text of the amended proposal of 3 January 1991.

OJ C 158, 17.6.1991

Protection against chemical, physical and biological agents

1.2.85. Commission Directive establishing limit values of an indicative nature in application of Directive 80/1107/EEC on the protection of workers from the risks related to exposure to chemical, physical and biological agents at work.

- **Basic Directive:** Council Directive 80/1107/EEC: OJ L 327, 3.12.1980; Bull. EC 11-1980, point 2.1.38; most recently amended by Council Directive 88/642/EEC: OJ L 356, 24.12.1988; Bull. EC 12-1988, point 2.1.176

Adopted by the Commission on 29 May. Purpose: to establish an initial list of occupational exposure limit values for 27 chemical agents.

Minimum requirements

1.2.86. Proposal for a Council Directive concerning minimum requirements for improving the safety and health protection of workers in the extractive industries (individual Directive within the meaning of Directive 89/391/EEC).

- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 32, 7.2.1991; COM(90) 663; Bull. EC 12-1990, point 1.3.103

Endorsed by the Economic and Social Committee on 29 May, subject to certain observations, e.g. on the importance of preventive examinations.

Solidarity

Equal opportunities

1.2.87. Parliament resolution on a European prize for women.

Adopted by Parliament on 14 May. Parliament called for the creation of 'Helena prizes' to be awarded to women in such

fields as science and scientific research, art and literature, industry and commerce and human merit. Parliament proposed that the prizes, worth ECU 100 000, be awarded on the annual international Women's Day, 8 March.

OJ C 158, 17.6.1991

Workers with reduced mobility

1.2.88. Proposal for a Council Directive on minimum requirements to improve the mobility and the safe transport to work of workers with reduced mobility.

- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 68, 16.3.1991; COM(90) 588; Bull. EC 1/2-1991, point 1.2.112

Endorsed by the Economic and Social Committee on 29 May, subject to certain observations on such matters as the definition of 'workers with reduced mobility', the shortening of the deadline for application of the Directive, and safety in private forms of transport.

Human resources

Cooperation in the field of education

1.2.89. Proposal for a Council Decision amending Decision 87/569/EEC concerning an action programme for the vocational training of young people and their preparation for adult and working life (Petra).

- **Decision to be amended:** Council Decision 87/569/EEC: OJ L 346, 10.12.1987; Bull. EC 12-1987, point 2.1.143
- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 322, 21.12.1990; COM(90) 467; Bull. EC 10-1990, point 1.3.52
- **Economic and Social Committee opinion:** OJ C 102, 18.4.1991; Bull. EC 1/2-1991, point 1.2.123

Endorsed by Parliament on 17 May, subject to certain amendments centring on the need to ensure that young job-seekers are involved in the programme.

OJ C 158, 17.6.1991

1.2.90. Proposal for a Council Decision adopting an action programme to promote youth exchanges and mobility in the Community: the 'Youth for Europe' programme.

- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 308, 8.12.1990; COM(90) 470; Bull. EC 10-1990, point 1.3.220
- **Economic and Social Committee opinion:** Bull. EC 4-1991, point 1.2.75

Endorsed by Parliament on 17 May, subject to certain amendments relating to the legal basis, the definition of 'disadvantaged young people' and conditions of access to the programme.

OJ C 158, 17.6.1991

Regional policies

The reform of the Funds and regional objectives

Financial instruments

ERDF

Pilot projects

1.2.91. Commission financing decision on a pilot project relating to the development of small and medium-sized enterprises in Madrid.

- **Basic Regulation:** Council Regulation (EEC) No 4254/88 on the European Regional Development Fund: OJ L 374, 31.12.1988; Bull. EC 12-1988, point 2.1.200

Adopted by the Commission on 23 May. Grants ERDF assistance worth ECU 4.5 million over two years for measures costing a total of ECU 9.2 million.

Community initiatives

Renaval

1.2.92. Commission financing decision on a French programme for the Poitou-Charantes region.

- **Basic Regulation:** Council Regulation (EEC) No 2506/88 instituting a Community programme to assist the conversion of shipbuilding areas: OJ L 225, 15.8.1988; Bull. EC 7/8-1988, point 2.1.98

Adopted by the Commission on 14 May. Grants ERDF assistance worth ECU 3.1 million.

Rechar

1.2.93. Commission financing decision on a German programme for the North Rhine-Westphalia region.

- **Basic Regulation:** Council Regulation (EEC) No 4253/88 laying down provisions for implementing Regulation (EEC) No 2052/88: OJ L 374, 31.12.1988; Bull. EC 12-1988, point 2.1.200

Adopted by the Commission on 14 May. Grants ERDF and ESF assistance worth ECU 72 million.

Regional operational programmes

Less-developed regions

1.2.94. Financing of operational programmes.

- **Reference:** Council Regulation (EEC) No 4253/88 laying down provisions for implementing Regulation (EEC) No 2052/88: OJ L 374, 31.12.1988; Bull. EC 12-1988, point 2.1.200

Commission Decisions. See Table 1.

Table 1 — *Financing of operational programmes (Objective 1)*

Country/purpose	Funds	Total assistance (million ecus)
<i>Spain</i>		
Castile-Leon	ERDF	137.6
Operational programme for local authorities	ERDF	221
<i>Greece</i>		
Training facilities	ERDF/ESF	79.7

Most remote regions

1.2.95. Proposal for a Council Regulation on the application of the provisions of Community law to the Canary Islands.

- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 67, 15.3.1991; COM(90) 686; Bull. EC 12-1990, point 1.3.108

Endorsed by Parliament on 17 May, subject to certain amendments with particular reference to common measures to provide effective guarantees concerning Community preference in respect of products originating in the Member State and to ensure a fair income for the producers concerned.

OJ C 158, 17.6.1991

1.2.96. Proposal for a Council Decision setting up a programme of options specific to the remote and insular nature of the Canary Islands (Poseican).

- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 67, 15.3.1991; COM(90) 686; Bull. EC 12-1990, point 1.3.108

Endorsed by Parliament on 17 May, subject to a number of amendments with particular reference to adjustment of the programme so as to take account of the specific nature of the islands and their economic and social development, and to measures guaranteeing a certain level of income to banana producers.

OJ C 158, 17.6.1991

Endorsed by the Economic and Social Committee on 30 May, subject to a number of observations with particular reference to the duration of the transition periods, the tax system and import and export taxes.

1.2.97. Proposal for a Council Decision setting up a programme of options specific to the remote and insular nature of Madeira and the Azores (Poseima).

- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 81, 26.3.1991; COM(90) 687; Bull. EC 12-1990, point 1.3.108

Endorsed by Parliament on 17 May, subject to a number of amendments with particular reference to better Community exploitation of the possibilities provided by the autonomous regions of the Azores and Madeira to

open social, economic and cultural contacts with other continents, and to improving transport, by air in particular.

OJ C 158, 17.6.1991

Endorsed by the Economic and Social Committee on 30 May, subject to a number of comments with particular reference to the diversification of energy supplies, assistance for enterprises, the inclusion of the fisheries sector in the programme and to the tax system.

Agriculture

I

Agricultural prices for 1991/92

1.2.98. Proposals on the prices for agricultural products and on related measures (1991/92).

- **Commission approval:** Bull. EC 1/2-1991, point 1.2.132
- **Formal adoption by the Commission:** OJ C 104, 19.4.1991; COM(91) 72; Bull. EC 3-1991, point 1.2.93
- **Economic and Social Committee opinion:** Bull. EC 4-1991, point 1.2.96

Parliament opinion delivered on 16 May. Parliament endorsed 58 of the 60 proposals presented, in nine cases with no amendment. The two proposals referred back to committee were those on cereal prices and aid for nuts.

Parliament adopted a recital for each sector and, for 34 Regulations, an Article to be inserted drawing attention to the rules on budgetary discipline and the obligation on the Commission to take management measures or to present proposals to the Council where there was a risk of the guideline being exceeded. For most products, Parliament also adopted an amendment intended to support the Commission in its desire to reform the CAP, asking the Council to take decisions on future arrangements in good

time and in close cooperation with Parliament.

In general, Parliament wanted prices and aid to be frozen. However, it accepted the reductions proposed for flint maize, rice, 'indica' rice, flax, hemp and tobacco. It requested increases for small arable crop producers and in ewe premiums and aid for silkworms. It approved the 6% co-responsibility levy on cereals, the retention of the co-responsibility levy on milk and the reduction of milk quotas.

OJ C 158, 17.6.1991

Agreed by the Council on 25 May. The agreement covers agricultural prices for the 1991/92 marketing year (see Table 2), other than those for cereals (which are not therefore included in that table) and measures concerning nuts.

In general and in most cases, the Council retained the prices applied during the previous marketing year. However, it decided to reduce certain prices and adjust some intervention or taxation systems, such as those for beef, milk and oilseeds.

Prices for rice, sugar, flax, hemp, cotton, wine, fruit and vegetables, beef, sheepmeat and pigmeat and milk remain unchanged while those for oilseeds and protein plants are reduced by 1.5%.

Aid for dried fodder will be reduced by 20% over two years, with a 10% fall in 1991/92, while the subsidy for 'double zero' rapeseed will be cut by half. Prices and premiums for tobacco will be reduced by between 0.6% and 13%, depending on the variety (see Table 4).

The related measures include:

(i) in the case of milk, a general 2% reduction in quotas and introduction of a voluntary buy-back scheme limited to 3% of quotas (financed by the EAGGF at the rate of ECU 0.10/kg for five years from autumn 1992). If the Member States can buy back these quantities at lower prices, they can use the savings to buy further quantities and so build up national reserves. The buying-back of quotas should solve

the SLOM problem (the redistribution of quotas to producers who had temporarily stopped milk production but were now able to resume it under the rules). If the quantities originally authorized prove insufficient, the Member States may make any further purchases required.

(ii) Beef: The thresholds for triggering normal intervention by tender were fixed at 84% of the Community price and 80% of the regional market price. Safety net intervention will come into play when the price of steers or young bulls falls below 78% of the intervention price.

All eligible tenders will be accepted when:

- (a) in three Member States or regions representing at least 60% of production, prices fall below 75% of the intervention price;
- (b) in one Member State or region the market price falls below 72% of the intervention price.

The tenders accepted may exceed the market price by a margin to be decided by the Management Committee on the basis of objective criteria.

(iii) Wine: The Council decided to extend the grubbing-up scheme for vines in Portugal and extend the support distillation price at 82% of the guide price for A1 wine.

The agrimonetary measures (Table 3) adopted by the Council will lead to:

- (i) complete elimination of the remaining monetary gaps in Germany, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom;
- (ii) dismantling of three-quarters of the gap remaining in Greece after application of the rule on automatic dismantling and the alignment of green rates on the highest rate;
- (iii) a slight reduction in the case of Spain in monetary gaps in the milk, beef, cereals and sugar sectors.

Table 2 — Price decisions in ecus for individual agricultural products

Product and type of price or amount (Period of application)	1990/91 Decisions		1991/92 Decisions		Spain			Portugal		
	Amounts in ecus/t	% change	Amounts in ecus/t	% change	Amounts in ecus/t		% change	Amounts in ecus/t		% change
					1990/91	1991/92		1990/91	1991/92	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Sugar 1.7.1991-30.6.1992										
• Basic price for sugar beet	40.00	0.00	40.00	0.00	47.09	46.84	- 0.53	42.83	42.83	0.00
• Intervention price for white sugar ¹	53.01	0.00	53.01	0.00	61.61	61.29	- 0.52	52.47	53.35	+ 1.68
Olive oil 1.11.1991-31.10.1992										
• Production target price	3 220.1	0	3 220.1	0	3 220.1	3 220.1	0	3 220.1	3 220.1	0
• Intervention price	2 158.7	0	2 158.7	0	1 751.2	1 853.1	5.8	2 075.8	2 096.5	1
• Production aid	708.3	0	708.3	0	396.1	458.5	15.8	354.6	425.3	19.9
Rapeseed 1.7.1991-30.6.1992										
• Target price	449.4	0	442.7	- 1.5	420.3	419.7	- 0.1	449.4	442.7	- 1.5
• Intervention price	406.9	0	400.8	- 1.5	377.8	377.8	0	406.9	400.8	- 1.5
Sunflower seed 1.8.1991-30.6.1992										
• Target price	582.5	0	573.8	- 1.5	497.1	506.5	+ 1.9	582.5	573.8	- 1.5
• Intervention price	533.8	0	525.8	- 1.5	448.4	458.5	+ 2.3	533.8	525.8	- 1.5
Soya beans 1.9.1991-30.6.1992										
• Guide price	557.5	0	549.1	- 1.5	476.2	485.1	+ 1.9	557.5	549.1	- 1.5
• Minimum price	488.6	0	481.3	- 1.5	407.3	417.3	+ 2.5	488.6	481.3	- 1.5
Dried fodder 1.5.1991-30.4.1992										
• Guide price ²	178.61	0	178.61	0	169.99	178.61	+ 5.1	178.61	178.61	0
Peas and field beans 1.7.1991-30.6.1992										
• Activating price	446.8	0	440.1	- 1.5	446.8	440.1	- 1.5	446.8	440.1	- 1.5
• Guide price	294.7	0	290.3	- 1.5	294.7	290.3	- 1.5	294.7	290.3	- 1.5
• Minimum price — peas	257.3	0	253.4	- 1.5	257.3	253.4	- 1.5	257.3	253.4	- 1.5
— field beans	238.3	0	234.7	- 1.5	238.3	234.7	- 1.5	238.3	234.7	- 1.5
Lupins 1.7.1991-30.6.1992										
• Activating price	429.8	0	423.4	- 1.5	429.8	423.4	- 1.5	429.8	423.4	- 1.5
• Minimum price	288.5	0	284.2	- 1.5	288.5	284.2	- 1.5	288.5	284.2	- 1.5
Flax 1.8.1991-31.7.1992										
• Guide price (seed)	553.20	0	544.90	- 1.5	505.50	507.30	+ 0.3	553.20	544.90	- 1.5
• Fixed-rate aid (fibre) (per ha)	374.36	0	374.36	0	263.38	318.87	+ 21.1	263.38	318.87	+ 21.1

Product and type of price or amount (Period of application)	1990/91 Decisions		1991/92 Decisions		Spain			Portugal		
	Amounts in ecus/t	% change	Amounts in ecus/t	% change	Amounts in ecus/t		% change	Amounts in ecus/t		% change
					1990/91	1991/92		1990/91	1991/92	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Hemp 1.8.1991-31.7.1992										
• Fixed-rate aid (per ha)	339.42	0	339.42	0	238.91	289.16	+ 21.3	238.91	289.16	+ 21.0
• Aid (seed)	249.60	0	245.90	- 1.5	249.60	245.90	- 1.5	249.60	245.90	- 1.5
Silkworms 1.4.1991-31.3.1992										
• Aid per box	111.81	0	111.81	0	79.78	95.80	+ 20.1	79.78	95.80	+ 20.1
Cotton 1.9.1991-31.8.1992										
• Guide price	958.6	0	958.6	0	958.6	958.6	0	958.6	958.6	0
• Minimum price	910.7	0	910.7	0	910.7	910.7	0	910.7	910.7	0
Milk 1.4.1991-31.3.1992										
• Target price	268.1	- 3.50	268.1	0	268.1	268.1	0	268.1	268.1	0
Butter										
• Intervention price	2 927.8	0	2 927.8	0	3 082.5	3 024.9	- 1.9	2 839.9	2 927.8	+ 3.1
Skimmed-milk powder										
• Intervention price	1 724.3	0	1 724.3	0	2 105.5	2 026.7	- 3.7	2 100.0 ³	2 100.0 ³	0.0
Grana padano cheese 30-60 days										
• Intervention price	3 796.7	- 2.20	3 796.7	0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grana padano cheese 6 months										
• Intervention price	4 704.3	- 1.90	4 704.3	0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parmigiano-reggiano cheese 6 months										
• Intervention price	5 192.1	- 1.70	5 192.1	0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Beef 2.4.1991-31.3.1992										
• Guide price for adult bovine animals ⁴	2 000	- 2.45	2 000	0	2 000	2 000	0	2 000	2 000	0
• Intervention price quality R 3, cat. A	3 430	0	3 430	0	3 430	3 430	0	3 430	3 430	0
• Intervention price quality R 3, cat. C	3 430	0	3 430	0	3 430	3 430	0	3 430	3 430	0
Sheepmeat 7.1.1991-6.1.1992										
• Basic price (carcase weight)	4 315.8	0	4 229.5	- 2	4 315.8	4 229.5	- 2	4 315.8	4 229.5	- 2
Pigmeat 1.7.1991-30.6.1992										
• Basic price (carcase weight)	1 897	- 6.6	1 897	0	1 897	1 897	0	1 897	1 897	0

Product and type of price or amount (Period of application)	1990/91 Decisions		1991/92 Decisions		Spain ⁵			Portugal ⁶		
	Amounts in ecus/t	% change ⁷	Amounts in ecus/t	% change ⁷	Amounts in ecus/t		% change ⁷	Amounts in ecus/t		% change ⁷
					1990/91	1991/92		1990/91	1991/92	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Fruits and vegetables — Basic price										
• Cauliflowers 1.5.1991-30.4.1992	—	0	—	0	—	—	+ 5.2	—	—	+ 3.5
• Tomatoes 11.6.1991-30.11.1991	—	0	—	0	—	—	+ 16.0	—	—	+ 5.8
• Peaches 1.6.1991-30.9.1991	—	0	—	0	—	—	+ 0.8	—	—	0
• Lemons 1.6.1991-31.5.1992	—	- 3.0	—	0	—	—	+ 10.8	—	—	+ 9.9
• Pears 1.7.1991-30.4.1992	—	0	—	0	—	—	+ 8.5	—	—	+ 9.4
• Table grapes 1.8.1991-20.11.1991	—	0	—	0	—	—	0	—	—	+ 5.7
• Apples 1.8.1991-31.5.1992	—	0	—	0	—	—	+ 8.1	—	—	+ 5.3
• Mandarins 16.11.1991-29.2.1992	—	- 7.5	—	0	—	—	+ 5.9	—	—	0
• Sweet oranges 1.12.1991-31.5.1992	—	- 7.5	—	0	—	—	+ 1.8	—	—	+ 4.7
• Apricots 1.6.1991-31.7.1992	—	0	—	0	—	—	+ 8.9	—	—	+ 6.7
• Aubergines 1.7.1991-31.10.1991	—	0	—	0	—	—	+ 19.1	—	—	+ 6.1
• Clementines 1.12.1991-15.2.1992	—	- 3.0	—	0	—	—	0	—	—	0
• Satsumas 16.10.1991-15.1.1992	—	- 3.0	—	0	—	—	0	—	—	0
• Nectarines 1.6.1991-31.8.1991	—	0	—	0	—	—	0	—	—	0
Table wine ⁸ 1.9.1991-31.8.1992										
• Guide price Type R I	3.21	- 1.5	3.21	0	2.81	3.01	+ 7.1	—	3.21	—
• Guide price Type R II	3.21	- 1.5	3.21	0	2.81	3.01	+ 7.1	—	3.21	—
• Guide price Type R III	52.14	0	52.14	0	45.48	48.81	+ 7.3	—	52.14	—
• Guide price Type A I	3.21	+ 1.6	3.21	0	2.81	3.01	+ 7.1	—	3.21	—
• Guide price Type A II	69.48	0	69.48	0	60.59	65.04	+ 7.3	—	69.48	—
• Guide price Type A III	79.35	0	79.35	0	69.20	74.28	+ 7.3	—	79.35	—

¹ ecus/q.

² It was decided to reduce the level of aid by 20% over 2 years, of which 10% would take effect in 1991/92.

³ For the Azores the 1990/91 intervention price for skimmed milk powder is ECU 3/100 kg less than the price indicated, which is applicable on the mainland.

⁴ Price per tonne (liveweight).

⁵ Including price alignment (2nd alignment).

⁶ Including price alignment (1st alignment).

⁷ Without the effect of intervention thresholds and, for 1990/91, the monetary realignment.

⁸ R I, R II and A I expressed in ECU/%/hl; R III, A II and A III expressed in ECU/hl.

Table 3 — Agrimonetary measures — 1991/92

Member State	Previous situation			Disman- tlemen- t	New situation			Consequences	
	Green rate	Real gap	Applied gap		Green rate	Real gap	Applied gap	Devaluation	Effect prices
Product group	ecu = nc	point	point	point	ecu = nc	point	point	%	%
Germany	Green market rate ¹ = 2.35418								
Cereals	2.37360	0.818	0.0	0.818	2.35418	0.000	0.0	0.825	- 0.818
Others	2.35418	0.000	0.0	0.000	2.35418	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000
Netherlands	Green market rate ¹ = 2.65256								
Cereals	2.66089	0.313	0.0	0.313	2.65256	0.000	0.0	0.314	- 0.313
Others	2.65256	0.000	0.0	0.000	2.65256	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000
BLEU	Green market rate ¹ = 48.5563								
All products	48.5563	0.000	0.0	0.000	48.5563	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000
France	Green market rate ¹ = 7.89563								
All products	7.89563	0.000	0.0	0.000	7.89563	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000
Denmark	Green market rate ¹ = 8.97989								
All products	8.97989	0.000	0.0	0.000	8.97989	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000
Ireland	Green market rate ¹ = 0.878776								
All products	0.878776	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.878776	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000
Italy	Green market rate ¹ = 1 761.45								
All products	1 761.45	0.000	0.0	0.000	1 761.45	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000

Member State	Previous situation			1991/92 consequences of automatic dismantlement		Dismantlement	New situation			Consequences ²	
	Green rate	Real gap	Applied gap	Green rate	Real gap		Green rate	Real gap	Applied gap	Devaluation	Effect prices
Product group	ecu = nc	point	point	ecu = nc	point	point	ecu = nc	point	point	%	%
Greece	Green market rate ³ = 257.895										
Pigmeat	246.319	- 4.700	3.2			- 4.700	257.895	0.000	0.0	- 4.489	4.700
Sheepmeat	231.754	- 11.280	—	236.250	- 9.162	- 6.872	252.121	- 2.290	—	- 6.295	6.718
Poultry	212.503	- 21.361	- 6.9	232.541	- 10.903	- 8.613	252.121	- 2.290	0.0	- 7.766	8.420
Fish	206.395	- 24.952	—	229.864	- 12.195	- 9.905	252.121	- 2.290	—	- 8.828	9.683
Cereals, sugar, wine, tobacco	230.472	- 11.899	- 10.4	236.250	- 9.162	- 6.872	252.121	- 2.290	- 1.0	- 6.295	6.718
Olive oil	232.153	- 11.088	- 1.1	236.250	- 9.162	- 6.872	252.121	- 2.290	0.0	- 6.295	6.718
Grain legumes	204.710	- 25.981	—	228.862	- 12.686	- 10.396	252.121	- 2.290	—	- 9.225	10.163
Vegetable products for which marketing year has begun	231.968	- 11.177	—	—	— ⁴	- 8.887	252.121	- 2.290	—	- 7.993	8.688
Other crop products	222.905	- 15.697	—	231.968	- 11.177	- 8.887	252.121	- 2.290	—	- 7.993	8.688
Structure	230.337	- 11.964	—	236.250	- 9.162	- 6.872	252.121	- 2.290	—	- 6.295	6.718
Others	204.710	- 25.981	- 24.5	228.862	- 12.686	- 10.396	252.121	- 2.290	- 1.0	- 9.225	10.163
Spain	Green market rate ³ = 145.756										
Pigmeat	145.756	0.000	0.0	—	—	0.000	145.756	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000
Sheepmeat	152.756	4.582	—	—	—	1.219	150.828	3.363	—	1.278	- 1.262
Beef	155.786	6.438	4.9	—	—	1.000	154.138	5.438	3.9	1.069	- 1.058
Milk	154.794	5.839	4.3	—	—	0.401	154.138	5.438	3.9	0.426	- 0.424
Sugar	153.498	5.044	3.5	—	—	0.000	153.498	5.044	3.5	0.000	0.000
Cereals	154.213	4.484	4.0	—	—	0.440	153.498	5.044	3.5	0.466	- 0.464
Tobacco, seeds, peas	153.498	5.044	—	—	—	1.681	150.828	3.363	—	1.770	- 1.739
Rice, oilseeds, vegetable products	152.896	4.670	—	—	—	1.307	150.828	3.363	—	1.371	- 1.353
Cotton	154.213	5.484	—	—	—	1.591	151.660	3.893	—	1.683	- 1.656
Grain legumes	154.794	5.839	—	—	—	1.946	151.660	3.893	—	2.066	- 2.025
Other crop products	151.927	4.062	0.0	—	—	1.354	149.813	2.708	0.0	1.411	- 1.391
Others	154.794	5.839	4.3	—	—	1.946	151.660	3.893	2.4	2.066	- 2.025

Member State	Previous situation			1991/92 consequences of automatic dismantlement		Dismantlement	New situation			Consequences ²	
	Green rate	Real gap	Applied gap	Green rate	Real gap		Green rate	Real gap	Applied gap	Devaluation	Effect prices
Product group	ecu = nc	point	point	ecu = nc	point	point	ecu = nc	point	point	%	%
Portugal	Green market rate ³ = 205.190										
Pigmeat	205.190	0.000	0.0	—	—	0.000	205.190	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000
Other products	208.676	1.671	0.0	—	—	0.000	298.676	1.671	0.0	0.000	0.000
United Kingdom	Green market rate ³ = 0.795423										
Pigmeat	0.796802	- 0.173	0.0	—	—	0.173	0.795423	0.000	0.0	0.173	- 0.173
Sheepmeat	0.779553	- 2.036	—	—	—	- 2.036	0.795423	0.000	—	- 1.995	2.036
Beef	0.795232	- 0.024	0.0	—	—	- 0.024	0.795423	0.000	0.0	- 0.024	0.024
Crop products	0.779553	- 2.036	- 1.0	—	—	- 2.036	0.795423	0.000	0.0	- 1.995	2.036
Others	0.758185	- 4.911	- 3.4	—	—	- 4.911	0.795423	0.000	- 2.3	- 4.682	4.911

¹ Coefficient: 1.145109.

² Of dismantling the price package.

³ Coefficient: 1.145109, week of reference 15.5.1991-21.5.1991 (MCAs applicable on 27.5.1991).

⁴ Applicable at the beginning of the marketing year for milk: cucumbers, courgettes, aubergines, silkworms, cherries, dried fodder, cauliflowers, apricots, peaches and nectarines, cherries in syrup, plums, pears, lemons, tinned pineapple, table grapes.

Table 4 — *Price decisions in ecus for tobacco*

EUR 12 decisions, 1990	1991 harvest — Decisions
Price/premium/% change compared with 1989	Price/premium/% change compared with 1990
1	2
Price 0	Price -6% adjusted
Average premium -3.0	Premium -6% adjusted

II

Agricultural structure and rural development

1.2.99. Proposal for a Council Regulation on improving the efficiency of agricultural structures.

- **Commission proposal:** Bull. EC 1/2-1991, point 1.2.134
- **Economic and Social Committee opinion:** Bull. EC 4-1991, point 1.2.80

Endorsed by Parliament on 17 May.

OJ C 158, 17.6.1991

1.2.100. Proposal for a Council Directive amending Directive 86/466/EEC concerning the Community list of less-favoured farming areas within the meaning of Directive 75/268/EEC.

- **Directive to be amended:** Council Directive 86/466/EEC: OJ L 273, 24.9.1986; Bull. EC 9-1986, point 2.1.100
- **Basic Directive:** Council Directive 75/268/EEC on mountain and hill farming and farming in certain less-favoured areas (OJ L 128, 19.5.1975), as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 797/85: OJ L 93, 30.3.1985; Bull. EC 3-1985, point 2.1.113

Adopted by the Commission on 23 May. Extends the list of mountain and hill farming areas to include less-favoured areas under threat of depopulation and areas affected by specific handicaps in Spain.

COM(91) 101

1.2.101. Proposal for a Council Directive amending Directive 85/350/EEC concerning the Community list of less-favoured farming areas within the meaning of Directive 75/268/EEC.

- **Directive to be amended:** Council Directive 85/350/EEC: OJ L 187, 19.7.1985
- **Basic Directive:** Council Directive No 75/268/EEC on mountain and hill farming and farming in certain less-favoured areas (OJ L 128, 19.5.1975), as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 797/85: OJ L 93, 30.3.1985; Bull. EC 3-1985, point 2.1.113

Adopted by the Commission on 23 May. Extends the list of less-favoured farming areas in Ireland, thereby increasing the total area concerned to 71.25% of the utilized agricultural area of that Member State.

COM(91) 178

1.2.102. Aid for operational programmes under Objective 5b.

- **Reference:** Council Regulation (EEC) No 4253/88 laying down provisions for implementing Regulation (EEC) No 2052/88: OJ L 374, 31.12.1988; Bull. EC 12-1988, point 2.1.200

1.2.103. *Commission decisions:* see Table 5.

Table 5 — *Financing of operational programmes*

Member State/region	Contribution (million ecus)
<i>Spain</i>	
Cantabria	24.4
Madrid	6.9
Basque Country	7.3
<i>France</i>	
Champagne-Ardenne	11.32
Languedoc-Roussillon (Aude-Hérault)	15.38
Languedoc-Roussillon (Pyrénées)	18.15
<i>United Kingdom</i>	
Wales (integrated development operation)	124.7

Prices and related measures

1.2.104. Proposal for a Council Regulation introducing specific measures in

respect of certain agricultural products for the benefit of the French overseas departments.

- **Basic Decision:** Council Decision 89/687/EEC establishing a programme of options specific to the remote and insular nature of the French overseas departments (Poseidom): OJ L 399, 30.12.1989; Bull. EC 12-1989, point 2.1.142

Adopted by the Commission on 13 May. Implements the agricultural measures in the Poseidom programme. The measures provided for relate to the creation of special conditions under which certain supplies may be carried out and to the provision of assistance for the development of agricultural production in those departments.

The measures involve in particular the securing of supplies of cereals, the development of stockfarming, the improvement of animal and plant health, the encouragement of the production and marketing of fruit and vegetables, plants and flowers and support for the cane-sugar-rum industry. Assistance will be provided under the EAGGF Guarantee Section.

OJ C 149, 8.6.1991; COM(91) 160

Legislation

Veterinary and zootechnical legislation

1.2.105. Commission Decision 91/280/EEC fixing the Community financial contribution to the implementation of a programme for the exchange of officials competent for veterinary matters.

- **Basic Decision:** Council Decision 90/424/EEC on expenditure in the veterinary field: OJ L 224, 18.8.1990; Bull. EC 6-1990, point 1.3.141

Adopted by the Commission on 14 May. Lays down the procedures for the first programme for the exchange of officials working in the veterinary field and determines the Community financial contribution to the programme.

OJ L 142, 6.6.1991

1.2.106. Council Directive 91/266/EEC amending Directive 72/461/EEC on health problems affecting intra-Community trade in fresh meat and Directive 72/462/EEC on health and veterinary inspection problems upon importation of bovine, ovine and caprine animals and swine and fresh meat or meat products from third countries.

- **Directives amended:**
 - Council Directive 72/461/EEC: OJ L 302, 31.12.1972
 - Council Directive 72/462/EEC: OJ L 302, 31.12.1972
- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 154, 23.6.1990; COM(90) 175; Bull. EC 5-1990, point 1.2.174
- **Economic and Social Committee opinion:** OJ C 332, 31.12.1990; Bull. EC 9-1990, point 1.2.157
- **Parliament opinion:** OJ C 129, 20.5.1991; Bull. EC 4-1991, point 1.2.88

Adopted by the Council on 21 May.

OJ L 134, 29.5.1991

1.2.107. Commission Decision 91/270/EEC drawing up a list of third countries from which Member States authorize importation of embryos of domestic animals of the bovine species.

- **Basic Directive:** Council Directive 89/556/EEC on animal health conditions governing intra-Community trade in and importation from third countries of embryos of domestic animals of the bovine species (OJ L 302, 19.10.1989; Bull. EC 9-1989, point 2.1.110), as last amended by Directive 90/425/EEC: OJ L 224, 18.8.1990

Adopted by the Commission on 14 May. Presents a list of non-member countries meeting the animal health conditions for importing embryos of the bovine species on the basis of which the Member States may accordingly authorize imports of bovine embryos.

OJ L 134, 29.5.1991

1.2.108. Commission Decision 91/276/EEC amending Decision 90/14/EEC drawing up a list of third countries from which Member States authorize imports of deep-frozen semen of domestic animals of the bovine species.

- **Basic Directive:** Council Directive 88/407/EEC laying down the animal health requirements

applicable to intra-Community trade in and imports of deep-frozen semen of domestic animals of the bovine species: OJ L 194, 22.7.1988; Bull. EC 6-1988, point 2.1.223

- **Decision amended:** Commission Decision 90/14/EEC: OJ L 8, 11.1.1990

Adopted by the Commission on 22 May. Adds Norway and Israel to the list of non-member countries from which the Member States may authorize imports of deep-frozen semen of domestic animals of the bovine species.

OJ L 135, 30.5.1991

1.2.109. Commission Decision 91/277/EEC concerning health protection measures in respect of imports of deep-frozen bovine semen from Israel.

- **Reference:** Commission Decision 91/276/EEC: point 1.2.108 of this Bulletin

Adopted by the Commission on 22 May. In view of the current epidemic in Israel and since Israel has just been added to the list of non-member countries from which the Member States may import deep-frozen semen of domestic animals of the bovine species, imports are prohibited provisionally.

OJ L 135, 30.5.1991

1.2.110. Commission Decision 91/245/EEC amending Decision 91/168/EEC relating to protection measures concerning trichinosis.

- **Decision amended:** Commission Decision 91/168/EEC: OJ L 82, 28.3.1991; Bull. EC 3-1991, point 1.2.105

Adopted by the Commission on 7 May. Lifts prohibitions on imports of fresh meat of solipeds from US establishments providing the necessary guarantees that the meat is free of trichinae

OJ L 115, 8.5.1991

1.2.111. Proposal for a Council Decision laying down methods for the analysis and testing of heat-treated milk for direct human consumption.

- **Basic Directive:** Council Directive 85/397/EEC on health and animal health problems affecting intra-Community trade in heat-treated milk

(OJ L 226, 24.8.1985; Bull. EC 7/8-1985, point 2.1.159), as last amended by Directive 89/662/EEC: OJ L 395, 30.12.1989; Bull. EC 12-1989, point 2.1.196

Adopted by the Commission on 14 May. Lays down control methods to ensure compliance with the standards laid down in Directive 85/397/EEC.

COM(91) 159

Animal feed

1.2.112. Proposal for a Council Directive amending Directive 90/44/EEC amending Directive 79/373/EEC on the marketing of compound feedingstuffs.

- **Directive to be amended:** Council Directive 79/373/EEC (OJ L 86, 6.4.1979), as last amended by Directive 90/44/EEC: OJ L 27, 31.1.1990; Bull. EC 1/2-1990, point 1.1.238
- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 103, 19.4.1991; COM(91) 90; Bull. EC 3-1991, point 1.2.107

Endorsed by the Economic and Social Committee on 29 May.

Plant health

1.2.113. Commission Decision authorizing Germany to provide for derogations from certain provisions of Council Directive 77/93/EEC, in respect of growing mediums originating in the USSR.

- **Basic Directive:** Council Directive 77/93/EEC on protective measures against the introduction into the Member States of organisms harmful to plants or plant products (OJ L 26, 31.1.1977), as last amended by Directive 91/27/EEC: OJ L 16, 22.1.1991; Bull. EC 12-1990, point 1.3.228

Adopted by the Commission on 2 May. Authorizes Germany to import growing mediums from the Soviet Union under certain conditions.

1.2.114. Commission Decision 91/261/EEC recognizing Australia as being free from *Erwinia amylovora* (Burr.) Winsl. et al.

- **Basic Directive:** Council Directive 77/93/EEC on protective measures against the introduction

into the Member States of organisms harmful to plants or plant products (OJ L 26, 31.1.1977), as last amended by Directive 91/27/EEC: OJ L 16, 22.1.1991; Bull. EC 12-1990, point 1.3.228

Adopted by the Commission on 2 May. Declares Australia free from the harmful organism *Erwinia amylovora* (Burr.) Winsl. et al.

OJ L 126, 22.5.1991

1.2.115. Parliament resolution on plant protection products.

• **References:**

Council Directive 90/220/EEC on the deliberate release into the environment of genetically modified organisms: OJ L 117, 8.5.1990; Bull. EC 4-1990, point 1.1.79

Proposal for a Directive concerning the placing of EEC-accepted plant protection products on the market: OJ C 93, 11.4.1991; COM(91) 87; Bull. EC 3-1991, point 1.2.113

Adopted by Parliament on 17 May. Parliament pointed out that, in its opinion, Directive 90/220/EEC constituted the appropriate legislative basis for regulations on products involving the deliberate release of genetically modified organisms into the environment and called on the Commission to defend this position before the Council.

OJ C 158, 17.6.1991

Organization of markets

Cereals

1.2.116. Proposal for a Council Regulation amending Regulation (EEC) No 1799/87 on special arrangements for imports of maize and sorghum into Spain.

- **Regulation to be amended:** Council Regulation (EEC) No 1799/97: OJ L 170, 30.6.1987; Bull. EC 6-1987, point 2.1.167

Adopted by the Commission on 6 May. Extends the validity of the Regulation for one year, retroactively from 1 January 1991.

OJ C 143, 1.6.1991; COM(91) 155

1.2.117. The Commission adopted:

Decision 91/272/EEC, 14.5.1991: OJ L 135, 30.5.1991,

Regulation (EEC) No 1172/91, 6.5.1991: OJ L 114, 7.5.1991,

Regulation (EEC) No 1184/91, 6.5.1991: OJ L 115, 8.5.1991,

Regulation (EEC) No 1243/91, 13.5.1991: OJ L 119, 14.5.1991,

Regulation (EEC) No 1244/91, 13.5.1991: OJ L 119, 14.5.1991,

Regulation (EEC) No 1254/91, 14.5.1991: OJ L 120, 15.5.1991,

Regulation (EEC) No 1302/91, 17.5.1991: OJ L 123, 18.5.1991,

Regulation (EEC) No 1367/91, 24.5.1991: OJ L 130, 25.5.1991,

Regulation (EEC) No 1398/91, 28.5.1991: OJ L 134, 29.5.1991,

Regulation (EEC) No 1436/91, 30.5.1991: OJ L 137, 31.5.1991,

Regulation (EEC) No 1477/91, 31.5.1991: OJ L 138, 1.6.1991,

Regulation (EEC) No 1481/91, 31.5.1991: OJ L 138, 1.6.1991,

Regulation (EEC) No 1482/91, 31.5.1991: OJ L 138, 1.6.1991.

Rice

1.2.118. The Commission adopted:

Regulation (EEC) No 1255/91, 14.5.1991: OJ L 120, 15.5.1991,

Regulation (EEC) No 1398/91, 28.5.1991: OJ L 134, 29.5.1991.

Sugar

1.2.119. The Commission adopted:

Regulation (EEC) No 1476/91, 31.5.1991: OJ L 138, 1.6.1991.

Oils and fats

1.2.120. The Commission adopted:

Regulation (EEC) No 1312/91, 17.5.1991: OJ L 123, 18.5.1991,

Regulation (EEC) No 1381/91, 24.5.1991: OJ L 130, 25.5.1991,

Regulation (EEC) No 1483/91, 31.5.1991: OJ L 138, 1.6.1991.

Dried fodder

1.2.121. Council Regulation (EEC) No 1357/91 fixing the guide price for dried fodder products for the period 27 May to 16 June 1991.

Proposal adopted by the Commission on 24 May.

COM(91) 197

Adopted by the Council on 24 May.

OJ L 130, 25.5.1991

Flowers and live plants

1.2.122. The Commission adopted:

Regulation (EEC) No 1303/91, 17.5.1991: OJ L 123, 18.5.1991,
Regulation (EEC) No 1316/91, 21.5.1991: OJ L 126, 22.5.1991.

Fresh fruit and vegetables

1.2.123. Council Regulations (EEC) Nos 1354 to 1356/91 fixing basic and buying-in prices:

- (i) for cauliflowers for the period 27 May to 16 June 1991;
- (ii) for apricots, peaches, nectarines and lemons for the period 1 to 16 June 1991;
- (iii) for tomatoes for the period 11 to 16 June 1991.

Proposals adopted by the Commission on 24 May.

COM(91) 198 to 200

Adopted by the Council on 24 May.

OJ L 130, 25.5.1991

1.2.124. Proposal for a Council Regulation introducing specific measures for table olives.

Adopted by the Commission on 27 May. Aimed at encouraging producer organiza-

tions or associations to set up working capital to finance the storage needed to regularize supply to the market.

COM(91) 189

1.2.125. The Commission adopted:

Regulation (EEC) No 1171/91, 6.5.1991: OJ L 114, 7.5.1991,
Regulation (EEC) No 1181/91, 6.5.1991: OJ L 115, 8.5.1991,
Regulation (EEC) No 1182/91, 6.5.1991: OJ L 115, 8.5.1991,
Regulation (EEC) No 1183/91, 6.5.1991: OJ L 115, 8.5.1991,
Regulation (EEC) No 1185/91, 7.5.1991: OJ L 115, 8.5.1991,
Regulation (EEC) No 1186/91, 7.5.1991: OJ L 115, 8.5.1991,
Regulation (EEC) No 1216/91, 8.5.1991: OJ L 116, 9.5.1991,
Regulation (EEC) No 1217/91, 8.5.1991: OJ L 116, 9.5.1991,
Regulation (EEC) No 1241/91, 13.5.1991: OJ L 119, 14.5.1991,
Regulation (EEC) No 1242/91, 13.5.1991: OJ L 119, 14.5.1991,
Regulation (EEC) No 1304/91, 17.5.1991: OJ L 123, 18.5.1991,
Regulation (EEC) No 1435/91, 30.5.1991: OJ L 137, 31.5.1991,
Regulation (EEC) No 1437/91, 30.5.1991: OJ L 137, 31.5.1991,
Regulation (EEC) No 1438/91, 30.5.1991: OJ L 137, 31.5.1991,
Regulation (EEC) No 1439/91, 30.5.1991: OJ L 137, 31.5.1991,
Regulation (EEC) No 1441/91, 30.5.1991: OJ L 137, 31.5.1991,
Regulation (EEC) No 1442/91, 30.5.1991: OJ L 137, 31.5.1991,
Regulation (EEC) No 1443/91, 30.5.1991: OJ L 137, 31.5.1991.

Processed fruit and vegetables

1.2.126. The Commission adopted:

Regulation (EEC) No 1219/91, 8.5.1991: OJ L 116, 9.5.1991,
Regulation (EEC) No 1240/91, 13.5.1991: OJ L 119, 14.5.1991.

Wine

1.2.127. Proposal for a Council Regulation amending for the second time Regulation (EEC) No 823/87 laying down special provisions relating to quality wines produced in specified regions; proposal for a Council Regulation amending Regulation (EEC) No 358/79 on sparkling wines produced in the Community.

- **Regulations to be amended:**
Council Regulation (EEC) No 823/87: OJ L 84, 27.3.1987; Bull. EC 3-1987, point 2.1.168
Council Regulation (EEC) No 358/79: OJ L 54, 5.3.1979
- **Commission proposals:** OJ C 84, 28.3.1991; COM(90) 554; Bull. EC 3-1991, point 1.2.124.

Endorsed by the Economic and Social Committee on 30 May. The Committee stressed the need to restrict the derogation on regional origin of quality wines to a short non-renewable transitional period.

1.2.128. The Commission adopted:
Regulation (EEC) No 1180/91, 6.5.1991: OJ L 115, 8.5.1991,
Regulation (EEC) No 1350/91, 23.5.1991: OJ L 129, 24.5.1991.

Tobacco

1.2.129. The Commission adopted:
Regulation (EEC) No 1413/91, 29.5.1991: OJ L 135, 30.5.1991.

Milk and milk products

1.2.130. Council Regulation (EEC) No 1353/91 extending for the third time the 1990/91 marketing year in the milk and beef and veal sectors.

- **Previous extension:** Council Regulation (EEC) No 1025/91: OJ L 106, 26.4.1991; Bull. EC 4-1991, point 1.2.113

Proposal adopted by the Commission on 24 May.

COM(91) 201

Adopted by the Council on 24 May. Extends the 1990/91 marketing years for milk and beef and veal until 16 June.

OJ L 130, 25.5.1991

1.2.131. Proposal for a Council Regulation amending Regulation (EEC) No 985/68 laying down general rules for intervention on the market in butter and cream.

- **Regulation to be amended:** Council Regulation (EEC) No 985/68 (OJ L 169, 18.7.1968), as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 3644/90: OJ L 362, 27.12.1990; Bull. EC 12-1990, point 1.3.179

Adopted by the Commission on 13 May. Takes account of transfer by Denmark from the public authorities to the Danish Dairy Board of rights and obligations in connection with grading of Danish butter.

COM(91) 168

1.2.132. The Commission adopted:
Regulation (EEC) No 1157/91, 3.5.1991: OJ L 112, 4.5.1991,
Regulation (EEC) No 1158/91, 3.5.1991: OJ L 112, 4.5.1991,
Regulation (EEC) No 1218/91, 8.5.1991: OJ L 116, 9.5.1991,
Regulation (EEC) No 1256/91, 14.5.1991: OJ L 120, 15.5.1991,
Regulation (EEC) No 1257/91, 14.5.1991: OJ L 120, 15.5.1991,
Regulation (EEC) No 1273/91, 15.5.1991: OJ L 121, 16.5.1991,
Regulation (EEC) No 1290/91, 16.5.1991: OJ L 122, 17.5.1991,
Regulation (EEC) No 1366/91, 24.5.1991: OJ L 130, 25.5.1991,
Regulation (EEC) No 1440/91, 30.5.1991: OJ L 137, 31.5.1991.

Beef and veal

1.2.133. Council Regulation (EEC) No 1353/91 extending for the third time the 1990/91 marketing year in the milk and beef and veal sectors (→ point 1.2.130).

1.2.134. The Commission adopted:
Decision 91/273/EEC, 17.5.1991: OJ L 135, 30.5.1991,

Regulation (EEC) No 1187/91, 7.5.1991: OJ L 115, 8.5.1991,
 Regulation (EEC) No 1221/91, 8.5.1991: OJ L 116, 9.5.1991,
 Regulation (EEC) No 1351/91, 23.5.1991: OJ L 129, 24.5.1991,
 Regulation (EEC) No 1407/91, 28.5.1991: OJ L 134, 29.5.1991.

Sheepmeat and goatmeat

1.2.135. The Commission adopted:
 Regulation (EEC) No 1258/91, 14.5.1991: OJ L 120, 15.5.1991,
 Regulation (EEC) No 1337/91, 22.5.1991: OJ L 127, 23.5.1991,
 Regulation (EEC) No 1347/91, 23.5.1991: OJ L 129, 24.5.1991.

Pigmeat

1.2.136. The Commission adopted:
 Regulation (EEC) No 1120/91, 2.5.1991: OJ L 111, 3.5.1991.

Poultrymeat

1.2.137. The Commission adopted:
 Regulation (EEC) No 1121/91, 2.5.1991: OJ L 111, 3.5.1991,
 Regulation (EEC) No 1306/91, 17.5.1991: OJ L 123, 18.5.1991.

Eggs

1.2.138. The Commission adopted:
 Regulation (EEC) No 1121/91, 2.5.1991: OJ L 111, 3.5.1991,
 Regulation (EEC) No 1274/91, 15.5.1991: OJ L 121, 16.5.1991.

State aid

Negative decision

Belgium

1.2.139. Commission Decision on aid from and compulsory contributions to the Animal Health and Welfare Fund.

Adopted by the Commission on 7 May.
 The Commission found against aid for the control of certain pig and cattle diseases partly financed by a levy on slaughtered and exported animals.

The Commission had no objection to the purposes of the aid but required its abolition on the grounds that the mode of financing, involving a compulsory contribution (para-fiscal charge) on animals imported from other Member States, was incompatible with the common market.

External aspects

United States

1.2.140. Visit by Mr Mac Sharry from 1 to 3 May.

Mr Mac Sharry met the Secretary of Agriculture, Mr E. Madigan, and Mrs C. Hills, the Special Representative for Trade Negotiations. Discussion centred on the agriculture side of the GATT negotiations, in particular on oilseed tariffs, and on health surveillance of cattle and pig abattoirs in the United States and the present prohibition on importation of US horsemeat into the Community. It was decided to hold regular EEC-USA ministerial level meetings.

Argentina

1.2.141. Visit to the Commission by Mr M. Regunaga, Secretary of State for Agriculture, on 27 May.

Mr Regunaga was received by Mr Mac Sharry. Discussions covered the Uruguay Round, renewal of the EEC-Argentina agreement on maize and sorghum and difficulties over beef.

Brazil

1.2.142. Visit to the Commission by Mr A. Cabrera, Minister of Agriculture, on 27 May.

Mr Cabrera was received by Mr Mac Sharry. Discussions covered veterinary matters, the Uruguay Round and beef and buffalo meat difficulties.

Fisheries

Resources

External aspects

Morocco

- Reference: EEC-Morocco Agreement: OJ L 181, 12.7.1988; Bull. EC 6-1988, point 2.1.239

1.2.143. Proposal for a Council Regulation on the conclusion of Protocol No 2 establishing for the period 1 April 1991 to 29 February 1992 the crawfish fishing opportunities and corresponding financial compensation provided for in the Agreement between the European Economic Community and the Kingdom of Morocco.

Adopted by the Commission on 7 May. The Protocol provides, in the specified period, for crawfish fishing opportunities using pots for five vessels not exceeding an average of 600 grt in the southern zone, the corresponding financial compensation to be paid by the Community being ECU 360 000.

OJ C 142, 31.5.1991; COM(91) 156

1.2.144. Proposal for a Council Decision on the conclusion of the Agreement in the form of an exchange of letters concerning the provisional application of Protocol No 2 establishing for the period 1 April 1991 to 29 February 1992 the crawfish fishing opportunities and the corresponding financial compensation provided for in the fishing Agreement between the European Economic Community and the Kingdom of Morocco.

Adopted by the Commission on 7 May. Allows provisional application of the Protocol.

OJ C 142, 31.5.1991; COM(91) 156

United States of America

1.2.145. Proposal for a Council Decision on the conclusion of an Agreement in the form of an exchange of notes on the extension of and amendments to the Agreement between the Government of the United States of America and the European Economic Community concerning fisheries off the coast of the United States.

- Reference: EEC-United States Agreement: OJ L 272, 13.10.1984; Bull. EC 9-1984, point 2.1.102

Adopted by the Commission on 8 May. Extends the fisheries Agreement between the United States and the Community until 31 December 1993 and makes certain technical amendments to the text.

COM(91) 170

Sao Tome and Principe

1.2.146. Council Regulation (EEC) No 1295/91 on the conclusion of the Protocol establishing, for the period from 1 June 1990 to 31 May 1993, the fishing rights and financial compensation provided for in the Agreement between the European Economic Community and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe on fishing off Sao Tome and Principe.

- Commission proposal: COM(90) 429; Bull. EC 9-1990, point 1.2.175
- Parliament opinion: OJ C 129, 20.5.1991; Bull. EC 4-1991, point 1.2.127

Adopted by the Council on 14 May. The fishing rights off Sao Tome and Principe are fixed, for the period from 1 June 1990 to 31 May 1993, to 46 freezer tuna seiners and five pole-and-line wet tuna vessels. The specified financial compensation is ECU 1 650 000, the Community also contributing ECU 150 000 towards the financing of scientific and technical programmes to improve

biological and fishery resource information as regards the exclusive economic zone of Sao Tome and Principe.

OJ L 123, 18.5.1991

Structural measures and assistance

1.2.147. Commission Regulation (EEC) No 1387/91 introducing various transitional measures concerning the implementation of Council Regulation (EEC) No 4042/89 in the former German Democratic Republic.

- **Basic Regulation:** Regulation (EEC) No 4042/89 on the improvement of the conditions under which fishery and aquaculture products are processed and marketed: OJ L 388, 30.12.1989; Bull. EC 12-1989, point 2.1.233.

Adopted by the Commission on 27 May. Authorizes the Federal Republic of Germany to submit, up to 31 December 1991, applications for assistance for the former German Democratic Republic pursuant to Regulation (EEC) No 4042/89, without the sectoral plan required by the Regulation having previously to be drawn up.

OJ L 133, 28.5.1991

State aid

Decision to close proceedings

France

1.2.148. Commission Decision to close the proceedings initiated in respect of the granting of aid to on-land investments (refuelling facilities, refrigeration) and to port facilities in French Guiana.

- **References:**

Council Regulation (EEC) No 355/77 on common measures to improve the conditions under which agricultural and fishery products are processed and marketed: OJ L 51, 23.2.1977

Council Regulation (EEC) No 4028/86 on Community measures to improve and adapt structures in the fisheries and aquaculture sector: OJ L 376, 31.12.1986; Bull. EC 12-1986, point 2.1.285

Adopted by the Commission on 11 May. The Commission has decided to close proceedings having noted that the conditions under which aid is granted are compatible with Community rules in this regard, that the eligible projects are linked to the priorities of a multiannual programme as required by Regulation (EEC) No 355/77 and, for aid for the provision of port facilities, are linked to a specific programme as required by Regulation (EEC) No 4028/86.

Environment

Prevention and reduction of pollution and nuisance

Water

Urban waste water

1.2.149. Council Directive 91/271/EEC concerning urban waste water treatment.

- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 300, 29.11.1989; OJ C 1, 4.1.1990; COM(89) 518; Bull. EC 10-1989, point 2.1.111
- **Economic and Social Committee opinion:** OJ C 168, 10.7.1990; Bull. EC 4-1990, point 1.1.74
- **Parliament opinion:** OJ C 260, 15.10.1990; Bull. EC 9-1990, point 1.2.86
- **Amended Commission proposal:** OJ C 287, 15.11.1990; COM(90) 522; Bull. EC 10-1990, point 1.3.81
- **Council agreement:** Bull. EC 3-1991, point 1.2.157

Formally adopted by the Council on 21 May.

OJ L 135, 30.5.1991

Air pollution

Transboundary pollution

1.2.150. Recommendation for a Council Decision on the negotiation of a Protocol to the Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution, concerning the con-

trol of emissions of volatile organic compounds or their transboundary fluxes.

Adopted by the Commission on 22 May. Purpose: to authorize the Commission to take part, on behalf of the Community, in the negotiations on the conclusion of a Protocol concerning the control of emissions of volatile organic compounds or their transboundary fluxes.

Motor vehicle emissions

1.2.151. Proposal for a Council Directive amending Directive 88/77/EEC on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to the measures to be taken against the emission of gaseous pollutants from diesel engines for use in vehicles.

- **Directive to be amended:** Council Directive 88/77/EEC: OJ L 36, 9.2.1988; Bull. EC 12-1987, point 2.1.187
- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 187, 27.7.1990; COM(90) 174; Bull. EC 5-1990, point 1.2.113
- **Economic and Social Committee opinion:** OJ C 41, 18.2.1991; Bull. EC 11-1990, point 1.3.93
- **Parliament opinion (first reading):** OJ C 48, 25.2.1991; Bull. EC 1/2-1991, point 1.2.222
- **Amended Commission proposal:** COM(91) 89; Bull. EC 3-1991, point 1.2.158
- **Council agreement on a common position:** Bull. EC 3-1991, point 1.2.158

Common position formally adopted by the Council on 13 May.

Chemicals, industrial hazards and biotechnology

Dangerous substances

1.2.152. Proposal for a Council Regulation amending Council Regulation (EEC) No 1734/88 concerning exports from and imports into the Community of certain dangerous substances in order to apply the principle of 'prior informed consent'.

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

Endorsed by the Economic and Social Committee on 29 May subject to a few drafting

amendments. The Committee reiterated the importance it attaches to all measures designed to ensure information and safety in the transport, handling and use of dangerous chemicals both in the Community and outside, bearing in mind the increasing interdependence between safety and environmental problems.

Management of environmental resources

Flora and fauna

1.2.153. Recommendation for a Council Decision on the negotiation of a Convention on Biological Diversity.

Adopted by the Commission on 24 May. Purpose: to authorize the Commission to take part, on behalf of the Community, in the negotiations on a Convention on Biological Diversity. Maintaining biological diversity is regarded as one of the world's major environmental problems. The Convention covers the conservation of threatened species and the protection of biotopes through *in situ* and *ex situ* measures.

Conservation of birds

1.2.154. Proposal for a Council Directive amending Directive 79/409/EEC on the conservation of wild birds.

- **Directive to be amended:** Directive 79/409/EEC: OJ L 103, 25.4.1979
- **Commission proposal:** COM(91) 42; Bull. EC 3-1991, point 1.2.168

Endorsed by the Economic and Social Committee on 29 May. The Committee welcomed the proposal that Member States should comply with the Directive by 16 August 1991, but doubted whether it was realistic to stipulate such a short deadline. It also urged that other bird species known to cause damage on a fairly regular basis to crops, livestock and fisheries or to other wildlife should be added to the list given in the proposal.

Conservation of small cetaceans

1.2.155. Recommendation for a Council Decision on the participation of the European Economic Community in the negotiations with a view to drawing up an Agreement for the conservation of small cetaceans of the Baltic and North Seas.

- **Reference:** Third International Conference on the Protection of the North Sea: Bull. EC 3-1990, point 1.1.79

Adopted by the Commission on 28 May. Purpose: to authorize the Commission to participate, on behalf of the Community, in the negotiations with a view to the adoption of the Regional Agreement on the conservation of small cetaceans of the Baltic and North Seas. The Agreement will provide for measures designed to prevent the pollution of waters which play an important role in connection with the breeding, feeding and migration of the species in question, for the regulation of activities which may cause direct harm to the animals or deplete their food resources, and for the reduction of other forms of pollution, in particular noise, which may disturb the animals' lives.

Natural resources

Protection of the Alps

1.2.156. Council Decision authorizing the Commission to participate, on behalf of the Community, in negotiations on the framework Convention on the protection of the Alps.

- **Recommendation for a Council Decision:** Bull. EC 3-1991, point 1.2.171

Adopted by the Council on 14 May. This Decision lays down negotiating directives for the Commission, which will endeavour to ensure that the draft Convention and Protocols are compatible with Community legislation and policy on the environment and other related areas, that they contain appropriate clauses to enable the Community to be a Contracting Party and that their provisions do not in any way prejudice

the results of the negotiations on transit through the Alps and on the European economic area.

Protection of the Oder

1.2.157. Recommendation for a Council Decision concerning the participation of the European Economic Community in the negotiations on the conclusion of a Convention on the protection of the Oder and the signature of that Convention.

- **Reference:** Conference on the Baltic Sea: Bull. EC 9-1990, point 1.2.87

Adopted by the Commission on 21 May. Purpose: to authorize the Commission to negotiate and sign, on behalf of the European Economic Community, a Convention designed to reduce the pollution of the Oder. The Contracting Parties would be the Community and Germany, on the one hand, and Poland and Czechoslovakia on the other. The Convention, which will meet an undeniable ecological need relating not only to the river itself but also to its impact on the Baltic Sea, would cover areas covered by Community competence with regard to the environment.

Protection of the Elbe

1.2.158. Proposal for a Council Decision concerning the approval of the Convention on the International Commission for the Protection of the Elbe.

- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 93, 11.4.1991; COM(91) 78; Bull. EC 3-1991, point 1.2.172

Endorsed by Parliament on 17 May.

OJ C 158, 17.6.1991

Endorsed by the Economic and Social Committee on 29 May. The Committee suggested that funds for environmental protection under the Phare programme should be assigned on a priority basis to the prevention of water pollution in Czechoslovakia and the former GDR.

1.2.159. Proposal for a Council Decision concerning the signature of a Protocol to

the Convention on the International Commission for the Protection of the Elbe.

Adopted by the Commission on 21 May. The proposal concerns the signature of a Protocol to the Convention on the International Commission for the Protection of the Elbe designed to confer upon the latter the requisite legal capacity.

Protection of the Antarctic

1.2.160. Recommendation for a Council Decision on the protection of the Antarctic environment.

Adopted by the Commission on 29 May. The Contracting Parties to the Antarctic Treaty concluded in 1959 have drawn up a Protocol on the protection of the Antarctic environment which, subject to final agreement, will probably be signed in June. The recommendation proposes the inclusion in the Protocol of a clause allowing the subsequent accession of the Community as such.

Acnat

1.2.161. Financial assistance for publications and symposiums in preparation for the implementation of Community action for nature conservation.

- **Reference:** Proposal for a Regulation on action by the Community relating to nature conservation (Acnat): COM(91) 35; Bull. EC 1/2-1991, point 1.2.232

Commission Decision adopted on 29 May. The Decision concerns the granting of financial assistance totalling ECU 101 000 for publications and symposiums in preparation for the implementation of Community action relating to nature conservation.

Norspa

1.2.162. Proposal for a Council Regulation on specific action to protect the environment in the coastal areas and coastal

waters of the Irish Sea, North Sea, Baltic Sea and North-East Atlantic Ocean (Norspa).

- **Reference:** Proposal for a Council Regulation establishing a financial instrument for the environment (LIFE): point 1.2.163 of this Bulletin
- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 21, 29.1.1991; COM(90) 498; Bull. EC 12-1990, point 1.3.159

Endorsed by the Economic and Social Committee on 29 May. However, the Committee recommended a substantial increase in the financial resources proposed for the achievement of the objectives and greater precision as to those objectives. It also recommended that the objectives of Norspa should be incorporated into the LIFE programme, and that monitoring be undertaken in an overall policy context.

Horizontal activities

LIFE

1.2.163. Proposal for a Council Regulation establishing a financial instrument for the environment (LIFE).

- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 44, 20.2.1991; COM(91) 28; Bull. EC 1/2-1991, point 1.2.220

Endorsed by the Economic and Social Committee on 29 May. The Committee took the view that the proposed financial instrument will provide a major stimulus for the effective implementation of environment policy, but only if it is properly funded. It considered that the LIFE programme should be the financial instrument of a long-term Community environment strategy.

Consumers

Comparative advertising

1.2.164. Proposal for a Council Directive relating to the approximation of the laws, regulations and administrative provisions of the Member States concerning comparative

advertising and amending Directive 84/450/EEC on misleading advertising.

- **Council Directive to be amended:** Directive 84/450/EEC relating to the approximation of the laws, regulations and administrative provisions of the Member States concerning misleading advertising: OJ L 250, 19.9.1984; Bull. EC 9-1984, point 2.1.74

Adopted by the Commission on 22 May. The proposal seeks to authorize comparative advertising (which it defines as 'advertising which identifies goods or services of the same kind offered by a competitor') throughout the Community provided that it concerns relevant and objectively verifiable features, does not mislead, does not cause confusion in the market-place, and does not denigrate, discredit or bring contempt on a competitor. The use in advertisements of comparative tests carried out by third parties would be permitted, subject to the latter's agreement. The provisions are intended to help improve consumer information while stimulating competition at Community level.

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A people's Europe

I

Tobacco advertising

1.2.165. Proposal for a Council Directive on the approximation of Member States' laws, regulations and administrative provisions on advertising for tobacco products.

- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 124, 19.5.1989; COM(89) 163; Bull. EC 3-1989, point 2.1.85
- **Economic and Social Committee opinion:** OJ C 62, 12.3.1990; Bull. EC 12-1989, point 2.1.116
- **Parliament opinion (first reading):** OJ C 96, 17.4.1990; Bull. EC 3-1990, point 1.1.193
- **Amended Commission proposal:** OJ C 116, 11.5.1990; COM(90) 147; Bull. EC 4-1990, point 1.1.162

Second amended proposal adopted by the Commission on 15 May. The proposal seeks to ban all forms of advertising for tobacco products other than inside sales outlets throughout the Community. Indirect ('brand-stretching') advertising, which entails using a well-known brand which is mainly associated with tobacco products to sell other products, is also prohibited when the brand continues to be used to promote a tobacco product. The reverse practice, which involves using a reputed non-tobacco brand name to launch a new tobacco product, and the free distribution of such products, are also covered by the ban. The proposal provides for adequate and effective means for monitoring the application of these provisions.

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II

Public health

Cancer

1.2.166. Proposal for a Directive amending Directive 89/622/EEC on the approximation of the laws, regulations and administrative provisions of the Member States concerning the labelling of tobacco products.

- **Directive to be amended:** Council Directive 89/622/EEC: OJ L 359, 8.12.1989; Bull. EC 11-1989, point 2.1.91
- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 29, 5.2.1991; COM(90) 538; Bull. EC 11-1990, point 1.3.205

Endorsed by the Economic and Social Committee on 29 May. The Committee recalls that it is important to prepare conversion programmes for raw tobacco production and support measures for the workers who will lose their jobs in the tobacco industry. It calls for exceptions for tobacco products other than cigarettes and also draws attention to the difficulties of small businesses.

AIDS

1.2.167. Proposal for a Decision of the Council and the Ministers for Health of the Member States meeting within the Council adopting a plan of action in the framework of the 1991-93 'Europe against AIDS' programme.

- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 13, 19.1.1991; COM(90) 601; Bull. EC 12-1990, point 1.3.300

Endorsed by Parliament on 15 May, subject to certain amendments mainly concerning the need for an approach including cultural, medical and social aspects and the development of information, education and health programmes in prisons.

OJ C 158, 17.6.1991

Endorsed by the Economic and Social Committee on 29 May, subject to certain comments mainly relating to the positive role which can be played by the two sides of industry, the amount of appropriations allocated to the action plan and the urgent need for clear information on means of protection against infection.

Amended proposal adopted by the Commission on 30 May.

OJ C 160, 20.6.1991; COM(91) 207

Measures to help victims of natural disasters

1.2.168. Parliament resolution on damage to orchards and vineyards in the Member States by black frosts.

Adopted on 16 May. Parliament asked the Commission and the Council to declare disaster areas in the regions affected by black frosts, and stressed that the victims should be authorized to spread their losses over several financial years.

OJ C 158, 17.6.1991

Drugs

1.2.169. European Committee to Combat Drugs (ECCD).

- **References:**

Decision by the Strasbourg European Council to establish the ECCD: Bull. EC 12-1989, point 1.1.9

Rome European Council of 14 and 15 December 1990: Bull. EC 12-1990, point I.17

Meeting in Brussels on 27 May. Discussion centred on precursors and the establishment of a European Drug Monitoring Centre.

3. Role of the Community in the world

European Free Trade Association

I

Further progress towards the European economic area

1.3.1. EEC-EFTA ministerial meeting.

- **References:**

Council Decision concerning the negotiating directives for an agreement with the EFTA countries on the establishment of a European economic area: Bull. EC 6-1990, point 1.4.6

Previous meeting: Bull. EC 12-1990, point 1.4.12

Meeting held in Brussels on 13 and 14 May. The meeting was chaired, for the Community, by Mr Jacques Poos, President of the Council of the European Communities, and for the EFTA countries by Mr Wolfgang Schüssel, Chairman of the EFTA Council. The Commission of the European Communities was represented by Mr Frans Andriessen, Vice-President. During the course of the meeting, which marked further progress in the negotiations, the participants agreed on the establishment of a judicial mechanism composed of five Community judges and three EFTA judges which will be competent to give rulings at the request of the joint body or the contracting parties to settle disputes (including when necessary interpretation of the EEA rules) between the EFTA surveillance body and EFTA countries, and in cases brought by enterprises or States against decisions of the EFTA structure in the field of competition, including State aid. The participants also agreed on the need to provide for a general safeguard clause which could be triggered when serious economic, social and/or environmental difficulties arise. They further stressed the need to set up a surveillance system, particularly in the fields of competition and State aid, composed of the Commission and an EFTA structure working in a similar way. The ministers also

agreed that individual EFTA countries should not be allowed to opt out of new Community rules. Finally, the participants noted that significant progress had been achieved in certain fields but that further negotiations were required before an agreement could be reached. The fields in question include: agriculture, where a higher degree of liberalization of trade must be achieved; transport, where the bilateral transit negotiations must be brought to a rapid conclusion; the free movement of persons, where there is still no consensus concerning the duration of transitional periods; and the cohesion fund, the financial mechanism for which has yet to be established. The ministers confirmed their commitment to concluding the negotiations on a comprehensive EEA agreement before the summer. They adopted a joint declaration indicating the questions to which solutions had been found and those which remained unresolved (→ point 2.2.1).

II

Relations with EFTA

1.3.2. Annual ministerial meeting.

- **Previous meeting:** Bull. EC 6-1990, point 1.4.8

Meeting in Vienna on 23 and 24 May. At this meeting the EFTA countries were represented by their heads of government while the Community was represented by Mr Jacques Santer, President of the Council, and Mr Henning Christophersen, Commission Vice-President. The purpose of the meeting was to discuss the unresolved issues of the EEA negotiations. The meeting took stock of the principal political issues which remained unresolved following the EEC-EFTA ministerial meeting of 13 and 14 May. The participants confirmed their desire to find solutions to these questions at the next EEC-EFTA ministerial meeting, to be held in Luxembourg on 18 June, with a view to achieving their goal of bringing the EEA

negotiations to a conclusion before the summer.

Bilateral relations

Austria

1.3.3. Mr Christophersen visited Vienna on 23 and 24 May.

Mr Christophersen met Mr Alois Mock, the Austrian Foreign Minister, and Mr Ferdinand Lacina, Minister of Finance. The talks centred mainly on issues related to Community-Austria bilateral relations, including European integration, Austria's accession to the Community, relations with Central and East European countries, the EEA and the transit negotiations.

Norway

1.3.4. Prime Minister Mrs Gro Harlem Brundtland visited the Commission on 8 May.

Mrs Brundtland met Mr Delors, President of the Commission, with whom she spoke about Community-Norway relations in general, and about the EEA negotiations. Mrs Brundtland said that she was optimistic, adding that the parties concerned would have to demonstrate the necessary political will. She confirmed that Norway would not change its position on agriculture and on fishing rights in its territorial waters.

The Soviet Union and the countries of Central and Eastern Europe

Coordinated aid to Central and Eastern Europe

1.3.5. The Commission's general guidelines for assistance under the Phare programme for 1991 and 1992.

- **Reference:** Council Regulation (EEC) No 3906/89 (OJ L 375, 23.12.1989; Bull. EC 12-1989, point 2.2.25), as amended by Council Regulation (EEC) No 2698/90 in order to extend economic aid to other countries of Central and Eastern Europe (OJ L 257, 21.9.1990; Bull. EC 9-1990, point 1.3.3)

Approved by the Commission on 15 May. The strategy adopted for 1991 and 1992 is to channel Community aid into those Central and East European countries which have embarked upon the process of transforming their command economies into market economies. The immediate priority of these reforms is macroeconomic stabilization. To attain this objective large-scale financial operations will have to be undertaken to bolster the balance of payments of the countries in question and these will be coordinated with the IMF and other institutions through the Group of 24. Measures will take the form of technical assistance, training courses or studies and financial aid under sectoral programmes to back up the establishment of market economies. They will be established in accordance with the recipient countries' own priorities and their economic situation and in the light of funding from other sources such as the Group of 24, the EBRD, EIB, etc. This is to ensure maximum efficiency and to prevent any duplication of aid.

Between 10% and 15% of Phare resources will be used to promote regional or transnational projects in areas such as telecommunications and transport. Under the terms of Regulation (EEC) No 2698/90 some of the funds made available to Central and Eastern Europe may be used for humanitarian aid.

1.3.6. Financing decisions under Council Regulation (EEC) No 2698/90 amending Regulation (EEC) No 3906/89 in order to extend economic aid to other countries of Central and Eastern Europe.

- **Basic Regulation:** Council Regulation (EEC) No 3906/89 (OJ L 375, 23.12.1989; Bull. EC 12-1989, point 2.2.25), as amended by Council Regulation (EEC) No 2698/90 in order to extend economic aid to other countries of Cen-

tral and Eastern Europe (OJ L 257, 21.9.1990; Bull. EC 9-1990, point 1.3.3)

- **Reference:** General guidelines for assistance under the Phare programme in 1991 and 1992: point 1.3.5 of this Bulletin

Adopted by the Commission on 15 May. The Commission approved funding for nine projects under the Phare programme totalling ECU 63 million. This will be allocated as follows:

Czechoslovakia: ECU 20 million to set up a general facility to finance short and medium-term technical assistance measures in the areas of trade, investment, transport, employment, health, research and development, financial sector reform and strengthening the public administration;

Bulgaria: ECU 20 million for enterprise restructuring and privatization. The Bulgarian Government is committed to the move towards a market economy and has put particular emphasis on the development of a strong private sector. A total of ECU 3 million will also be provided for the reorganization and modernization of telecommunications;

Poland: ECU 5 million for a programme of assistance to modernize the Polish telecommunications services;

Hungary: ECU 1 500 000 to establish a national information system to process and administer company registrations;

Hungary and Poland: ECU 4 million for a transport sector support programme, concentrating on the transfer of expertise by drawing on Community experience in the transport sector;

Bulgaria, Romania and Czechoslovakia: ECU 3 million to develop a statistical information system;

Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia and Romania: ECU 5 million to support cooperation activities in the field of economics;

Information activities related to the Phare programme: ECU 1 500 000.

1.3.7. Council Decision extending to Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria and Romania

Decision 90/62/EEC providing the Community guarantee to the EIB against losses under loans for projects in Hungary and Poland.

- **Decision amended:** Decision 90/62/EEC: OJ C 42, 16.2.1990; Bull. EC 1/2-1990, point 1.2.9
- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 242, 27.9.1990; COM(90) 384; Bull. EC 7/8-1990, point 1.4.4
- **Parliament opinion:** OJ C 72, 18.3.1991; Bull. EC 1/2-1991, point 1.3.12

Adopted by the Council at its 13/14 May meeting.

1.3.8. Commission Decision approving a humanitarian aid project in Bulgaria.

- **Basic Regulation:** Council Regulation (EEC) No 3906/89 (OJ L 375, 23.12.1989; Bull. EC 12-1989, point 2.2.25), as last amended by Council Regulation (EEC) No 2698/90 in order to extend economic aid to other countries of Central and Eastern Europe (OJ L 257, 21.9.1990; Bull. EC 9-1990, point 1.3.3)

Adopted by the Commission on 15 May. In response to a request by the Bulgarian Government, which is having to contend with increasing problems and a virtual dearth of basic medicines in the country, the Commission undertook a rapid assessment of needs and decided to provide humanitarian aid totalling ECU 10 million under the Phare programme to cover the most pressing needs in the coming six months. This aid will be implemented in conjunction with the non-governmental organizations Pharmaciens sans frontières and Hôpitaux du monde.

Bilateral relations

Bulgaria

1.3.9. Proposal for a Council Decision providing medium-term financial assistance for Bulgaria.

- **References:**
 - High-level meeting of the Group of 24 in Brussels: Bull. EC 1/2-1991, point 1.3.9
 - Parliament resolution on the adjustment and revision of the financial perspective: point 1.5.1 of this Bulletin

- **Council agreement:** Bull. EC 3-1991, point 1.3.11
- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 96, 12.4.1991; COM(91) 88; Bull. EC 3-1991, point 1.3.11

Endorsed by Parliament on 16 May, subject to an amendment concerning the administration of the financial assistance provided by the Community to Bulgaria. Parliament proposes a mechanism making it possible to mobilize guarantees under transparent conditions in the form of a 'reserve for loan guarantees'.

OJ C 158, 17.6.1991

Hungary

1.3.10. Proposal for a Council Decision providing medium-term financial assistance for Hungary.

- **Reference:** Parliament resolution on the adjustment and revision of the financial perspective: point 1.5.1 of this Bulletin
- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 97, 13.4.1991; COM(91) 83; Bull. EC 3-1991, point 1.3.12

Endorsed by Parliament on 16 May, subject to an amendment concerning the administration of the financial assistance provided by the Community to Hungary. Parliament proposes a mechanism making it possible to mobilize guarantees under transparent conditions in the form of a 'reserve for loan guarantees'.

OJ C 158, 17.6.1991

Poland

1.3.11. Visit by Sir Leon Brittan to Warsaw on 23 and 24 May.

Sir Leon Brittan met the Prime Minister, Mr Bielecki, the Finance Minister and Deputy Prime Minister, Mr Balcerowicz, and other members of the Polish Government. Talks centred on Poland's economic and monetary policy, the reform of the banking sector, competition policy and the inauguration of the Warsaw stock exchange. Sir Leon Brittan underlined the Commission's desire to assist Poland in introducing policies to promote economic stability and establish a

market economy. Cooperation on competition and financial services was also discussed. Sir Leon Brittan took the opportunity to express his confidence in the early conclusion of a European association agreement.

Romania

1.3.12. Joint Committee.

- **References:**

Agreement between the EEC and Romania on trade and commercial and economic cooperation: OJ L 79, 26.3.1991; Bull. EC 3-1991, point 1.3.14

Council Regulation (EEC) No 3906/89 (OJ L 375, 23.12.1989; Bull. EC 12-1989, point 2.2.25), as amended by Council Regulation (EEC) No 2698/90 in order to extend economic aid to other countries of Central and Eastern Europe (OJ L 257, 21.9.1990; Bull. EC 9-1990, point 1.3.3)

First meeting, held in Brussels on 30 May. This first meeting was opened jointly by Mr Andriessen, Commission Vice-President, representing the Community, and Mr Dijmarescu, Minister without Portfolio, representing Romania.

They both underlined the importance of the new trade and cooperation Agreement which came into effect on 1 May and expressed the desire that it be fully exploited to assist Romania in its economic reconstruction. The two sides exchanged information on the economic situation in Romania and the Community, noted with satisfaction the progress made on cooperation, and took stock of measures under the Phare programme and concerning humanitarian aid.

1.3.13. Proposal for a Council Decision providing medium-term financial assistance for Romania.

- **Reference:** Parliament resolution on the adjustment and revision of the financial perspective for 1991: point 1.5.1 of this Bulletin
- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 121, 7.5.1991; COM(91) 129; Bull. EC 4-1991, point 1.3.10

Endorsed by Parliament on 16 May, subject to an amendment concerning the adminis-

tration of the financial assistance provided by the Community to Romania. Parliament proposes a mechanism making it possible to mobilize guarantees under transparent conditions in the form of a 'reserve for loan guarantees'.

OJ C 158, 17.6.1991

Czechoslovakia

1.3.14. Visit by Mr Dondelinger from 2 to 4 May.

Mr Dondelinger paid an official visit to Czechoslovakia during which he met Mr Vales and Mr Miklosko, Deputy Prime Ministers of the Federal Government, and Prince Schwarzenberg, Chancellor to the President.

Talks focused on relations between the Community and Czechoslovakia and in particular on negotiations for the association agreement. The Czechoslovak side underlined the country's fervent desire to join the Community.

Mr Dondelinger also met Mr Pitart, Prime Minister of the Czech Republic, and Mr Zaszlos, Deputy Prime Minister of the Slovak Republic. They discussed relations between the federation and the republics, the present crisis faced by the Slovak Government and cultural cooperation with the Community.

1.3.15. Visit by Sir Leon Brittan to Prague on 23 May.

Sir Leon Brittan met the Prime Minister, Mr Calfa, and the Finance Minister, Mr Klaus, with whom he discussed the association agreement, the economic reform programme, privatization, Czechoslovakia's relations with other East European countries and the Soviet Union and relations in general with the Community.

Soviet Union

1.3.16. Proposal for a Council Regulation (EEC, Euratom) concerning aid to assist

economic reform and recovery in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

- **References:**

Council Decision 90/116/EEC on the conclusion by the EEC of the Agreement between the EEC and EAEC and the USSR on trade and commercial and economic cooperation: OJ L 68, 15.3.1990; Bull. EC 1/2-1990, point 1.2.23

Conclusions of the second Rome European Council: Bull. EC 12-1990, point I.30

Adopted by the Commission on 7 May. Under the terms of the 1990 trade and economic and commercial cooperation Agreement, and in response to the commitment made by the Community at the European Council in Rome in December 1990 to back measures by the Soviet authorities to reform and transform the Soviet economy, the Commission proposes that aid be provided in the form of technical assistance to help promote the transition to a market economy. This will cover public and private sector management training, financial services, energy, transport and food distribution.

OJ C 140, 30.5.1991; COM(91) 172

1.3.17. Proposal for a Council Regulation amending Regulation (EEC) No 599/91 introducing a credit guarantee for exports of agricultural products and foodstuffs from the Community to the Soviet Union.

- **Regulation to be amended:** Council Regulation (EEC) No 599/91: OJ L 68, 14.3.1991; Bull. EC 3-1991, point 1.3.8
- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 122, 8.5.1991; COM(91) 140; Bull. EC 4-1991, point 1.3.12

Endorsed by Parliament on 16 May, subject to an amendment stipulating that the credit guaranteed by the Community should be backed by a payment and transfer guarantee of a 'Soviet' body; the latter does not appear in the Commission proposal.

OJ C 158, 17.6.1991

1.3.18. Proposal for a Council Regulation liberalizing quantitative restrictions applying to imports of certain products originating in the USSR and amending Regulation (EEC) No 3420/83 accordingly.

- **Regulation to be amended:** Council Regulation (EEC) No 3420/83 on import arrangements for products originating in State-trading countries, not liberalized at Community level: OJ L 346, 8.12.1983
- **References:**
 - Council Decision 90/116/EEC on the conclusion by the EEC of the Agreement between the EEC and EAEC and the USSR on trade and commercial and economic cooperation: OJ L 68, 15.3.1990; Bull. EC 1/2-1990, point 1.2.23
 - Council Regulation (EEC) No 2727/90 liberalizing or suspending quantitative restrictions applying to certain countries of Central and Eastern Europe: OJ L 262, 26.9.1990; Bull. EC 9-1990, point 1.3.4

Adopted by the Commission on 22 May. Since the Community has already undertaken extensive dismantling of specific quantitative restrictions for the countries of Central and Eastern Europe under trade and cooperation Agreements with these countries, and has expressed its desire to strengthen trade relations with the Soviet Union and thereby contribute to its economic reconstruction, the Commission proposes to bring forward the date for the dismantling of restrictions, as provided for in the cooperation and trade Agreement, to 1 July. Under this proposal, in the event of economic problems arising — which is unlikely, given the structure of Soviet exports and the agreement's provisions — safeguard clauses will come into play. The Commission has also excluded the former German Democratic Republic, since it became part of the Federal Republic of Germany on 3 October 1990, from the scope of Regulation No 3420/83.

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Mediterranean and Middle East

I

EEC-Gulf Cooperation Council relations

1.3.19. Joint Council and ministerial meeting.

- **References:**
 - Cooperation Agreement between the European Economic Community and the countries parties to the Charter of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf: OJ L 54, 25.2.1989
 - First meeting of the Joint Council and ministerial meeting: Bull. EC 3-1990, point 1.2.24
 - Overall decision by the Council on redirecting Mediterranean policy: Bull. EC 12-1990, point 1.4.15
 - Commission initiatives to combat pollution in the Gulf: Bull. EC 4-1991, point 1.2.136
 - Commission communication to the Council on the negotiation of the free trade agreement with the Gulf countries: point 1.3.33 of this Bulletin

Second meeting of the Joint Council and ministerial meeting in Luxembourg, on 10 and 11 May. This encounter, at the end of which a joint statement was adopted (→ point 2.3.1), constituted both the second meeting of the Joint Council set up under the Cooperation Agreement and a ministerial meeting. The Council of the European Communities was represented by Mr Poos, Luxembourg's Foreign Minister and President of the Council, and the Commission by Mr Matutes. In their opening addresses Mr Poos and Mr Matutes underlined the importance in the aftermath of the Gulf War of pursuing political and economic dialogue. They then turned to an appraisal of the cooperation already established. The Ministers highlighted the positive role played by regional integration and economic cooperation as factors for peace, stability and development, and also discussed the prospects for international cooperation in support of the Arab world's sustainable development. The two sides also welcomed the efforts already made, particularly under the Community's redirected Mediterranean policy. They went on to review their cooperation in sectors such as the environment, where measures already taken to tackle the ecological disaster in the Gulf region will be stepped up on a joint basis in the next few months. It was also decided to set up a working party in the field of energy.

The Joint Council reaffirmed its resolve to conclude swiftly the free trade agreement intended to supplement the Cooperation Agreement already in force.

Discussions on political issues focused mainly on peace efforts in the Middle East and the organization of an international conference. The Ministers expressed their full support for US efforts in this area and agreed that the Community had a useful role to play in the peace process. The Ministers also discussed the situation in the Occupied Territories. With regard to the situation in Lebanon, the Ministers confirmed their willingness to take part in the donors' conference to set up an assistance fund. The Ministers referred to the important role that Iran had to play in the future stability of the region and they welcomed the fact that the GCC had established a framework for future cooperation with Syria and Egypt.

Relations with Yugoslavia

1.3.20. Mr Delors, President of the Commission, and Mr Santer, President of the Council, visited Belgrade on 29 and 30 May.

- **References:**

Council Regulation (EEC) No 2698/90 amending Regulation (EEC) No 3906/89 in order to extend economic aid to other countries of Central and Eastern Europe: OJ L 257, 21.9.1990; Bull. EC 9-1990, point 1.3.3

Informal meeting of the European Council in Luxembourg: Bull. EC 4-1991, point 1.3.13

Third Financial Protocol: point 1.3.32 of this Bulletin

Mr Delors and Mr Santer met Mr Loncar, Yugoslavia's Foreign Minister, and the Presidents of the six Yugoslav republics.

The purpose of the visit was to examine to what extent the Community could provide Yugoslavia with aid. Mr. Santer and Mr Delors recalled that Yugoslavia was a long-standing partner of the Community and underlined the progress made in cooperation between the Community and Yugoslavia under the third financial Protocol and the technical assistance provided by the Phare programme. Because of the deteriorating economic situation and current political developments, they emphasized that it was vital to carry out the federal government's economic recovery programme if

cooperation between the Community and Yugoslavia was to bear fruit.

Mr Delors and Mr Santer also mentioned the Community's attachment to certain principles such as adherence to the existing institutional framework and respect for territorial integrity, the need for dialogue to seek a peaceful settlement to the issue of the country's new structures within current internal and external borders, respect for human rights and national minorities and the need for a deeper-seated democracy.

In this connection they considered the possibility of helping Yugoslavia to find the international financial assistance needed for the country's recovery and the opening of negotiations with a view to concluding a European agreement, as soon as the political situation permitted.

II

Mediterranean countries

Implementing the new Mediterranean policy

- **Reference:** Overall Decision by the Council on redirecting Mediterranean policy (1992-96): Bull. EC 12-1990, point 1.4.15

1.3.21. Proposal for a Council Regulation on the application of the Protocols on financial and technical cooperation concluded by the Community with Mediterranean non-member countries.

- **Regulation to be repealed:** Council Regulation (EEC) No 3973/86: OJ L 370, 30.12.1986; Bull. EC 12-1986, point 2.2.40
- **Reference:** Proposal for a Council Regulation concerning financial cooperation in respect of all the Mediterranean non-member countries: OJ C 68, 16.3.1991; COM(91) 48; Bull. EC 1/2-1991, point 1.3.22

Adopted by the Commission on 29 May. The Protocols on financial and technical cooperation between the Community and Mediterranean non-member countries provide for funding from Community budget

resources and EIB own resources loans. The aim of the proposal is to lay down the rules and arrangements for administering this financial cooperation.

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1.3.22. Communication from the Commission to the Council on the implementation of trade arrangements under the new Mediterranean policy.

- **Reference:** Proposal for a Council Regulation amending the arrangements for the import into the Community of certain agricultural products originating in Algeria, Cyprus, Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Malta, Morocco, Syria, Tunisia and Yugoslavia: point 1.3.23 of this Bulletin.

Adopted by the Commission on 22 May. The aim of the communication is to implement the overall decision on redirecting Mediterranean policy adopted by the Council last December, when it was agreed to introduce measures to promote exports from Mediterranean non-member countries with three specific aims.

The first objective is to improve the preferential arrangements applying to imports into the Community of agricultural products originating in those countries, and in this connection the Commission has transmitted to the Council a proposal for a Regulation implementing such measures.

The second aim is to abolish exceptions to the arrangements allowing free access to the Community market for some textiles originating in Egypt, Morocco, Tunisia, Malta, Turkey and Yugoslavia; for the first three countries the Commission will present the appropriate proposal when progress made within the Uruguay Round will allow it; for the last three countries the Commission will propose measures for reverting to completely free access to the Community market once negotiations on trade relations with these countries are under way.

To achieve the third objective — to improve the origin rules applying under the agreements concluded with the countries concerned — the Commission is considering a draft protocol involving simpler procedures

than those provided for under the protocols currently in force.

COM(91) 179

1.3.23. Proposal for a Council Regulation amending the arrangements for the import into the Community of certain agricultural products originating in Algeria, Cyprus, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Malta, Morocco, Syria, Tunisia and Yugoslavia.

- **Reference:** Overall Council Decision on a new Mediterranean policy (1992-96): Bull. EC 12-1990, point 1.4.15

Adopted by the Commission on 22 May. This proposal is aimed at implementing the measures provided for in the Council Decision on redirecting Mediterranean policy which are intended to promote agricultural exports from Mediterranean non-member countries to the Community; accordingly it amends the arrangements applying to agricultural imports into the Community, as laid down in the financial Protocols attached to the association or cooperation agreements concluded with those countries.

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Bilateral relations

Algeria

1.3.24. Fourth financial Protocol.

- **References:**
 - Overall Council Decision on a new Mediterranean policy (1992-96): Bull. EC 12-1990, point 1.4.15
 - Council Decision supplementing negotiating directives: Bull. EC 1/2-1991, point 1.3.24
- **Initialling of the fourth financial Protocol:** Bull. EC 4-1991, point 1.3.20

Recommendation for a Council Decision adopted by the Commission on 3 May.

OJ C 135, 25.5.1991

Council Decision concerning signature adopted on 27 May.

Egypt

1.3.25. Fourth financial Protocol.

- **References:**

Overall Council Decision on a new Mediterranean policy (1992-96): Bull. EC 12-1990, point 1.4.15

Council Decision supplementing negotiating directives: Bull. EC 1/2-1991, point 1.3.24

Recommendation for a Council Decision adopted by the Commission on 3 May.

OJ C 135, 25.5.1991

Council Decision concerning signature adopted on 27 May.

Israel

1.3.26. Cooperation Council.

- **References:**

Agreement between the European Economic Community and the State of Israel: OJ L 136, 28.5.1975

Previous meeting: Bull. EC 9-1990, point 1.3.27

Fourth financial Protocol: point 1.3.27 of this Bulletin

Ninth ministerial meeting, held in Brussels on 14 May. Mr J. Poos, President of the Council, and Mr D. Levi, Israel's Foreign Minister, led the two delegations; during the meeting, in which Mr Matutes also took part, the various aspects of bilateral cooperation were discussed. In this connection, Mr Levi asked for discussions to be opened with a view to allowing Israel to work more closely with Europe in the context of the single market and for effective measures to be taken to counteract the Arab boycott of Israeli firms and European companies operating in Israel. He urged the need to establish regional cooperation with Arab countries, so as to promote a climate of confidence in the peace process. Mr Poos spoke of the various aspects of EEC-Israel cooperation in fields such as technology, industry, agriculture, science and finance, for which projects have already been agreed. He also spoke of the opportunities for greater cooperation opened up by the signature of the fourth financial Protocol. Lastly, he expressed the hope that the political and

economic situation in the region as a whole would soon be ripe for aspirations for peace, stability and development to be met.

1.3.27. Fourth financial Protocol.

- **References:**

Commission communication: Bull. EC 5-1990, point 1.3.24

Overall Council Decision on a new Mediterranean policy (1992-96): Bull. EC 12-1990, point 1.4.15

Council Decision supplementing negotiating directives: Bull. EC 1/2-1991, point 1.3.24

- **Initialling of the fourth financial Protocol:** Bull. EC 4-1991, point 1.3.22

Recommendation for a Council Decision adopted by the Commission on 3 May.

OJ C 135, 25.5.1991

Council Decision concerning signature adopted on 27 May.

Morocco

1.3.28. Fourth financial Protocol.

- **References:**

Overall Council Decision on a new Mediterranean policy (1992-96): Bull. EC 12-1990, point 1.4.15

Council Decision supplementing negotiating directives: Bull. EC 1/2-1991, point 1.3.24

- **Initialling of the fourth financial Protocol:** Bull. EC 4-1991, point 1.3.25

Recommendation for a Council Decision adopted by the Commission on 3 May.

OJ C 135, 25.5.1991

Council Decision concerning signature adopted on 27 May.

Tunisia

1.3.29. Visit to the Commission by Mr Habib Benyahia, Tunisia's Foreign Minister, on 7 May.

- **References:**

Proposal for a Council Regulation on the application of the Protocols on financial and technical cooperation concluded by the Com-

munity with Mediterranean non-member countries: point 1.3.21 of this Bulletin

Commission communication to the Council on the implementation of trade arrangements under the new Mediterranean policy: point 1.3.22 of this Bulletin

Mr Benyahia saw Mr Delors and Mr Matutes. Talks focused on cooperation between Tunisia and the Community, in particular from the standpoint of the first measures to be implemented under the new Mediterranean policy. In this respect, the need to provide structural adjustment support for the Tunisian economy, weakened by the Gulf War, was discussed. Both parties stressed the need to establish an appropriate framework reflecting the nature of relations between the Community and the Arab Maghreb Union.

1.3.30. Financing.

- **Reference:** Third Protocol on financial and technical cooperation: OJ L 22, 27.1.1988

Commission Decision adopted on 17 May. The aim is to provide ECU 7 million in grants for the financing of an agricultural development project to make the best use of water resources in the Kasserine province.

1.3.31. Fourth financial Protocol.

- **References:**
 - Overall Council Decision on a new Mediterranean policy (1992-96): Bull. EC 12-1990, point 1.4.15
 - Council Decision supplementing negotiating directives: Bull. EC 1/2-1991, point 1.3.24
- **Initialling of the fourth financial Protocol:** Bull. EC 4-1991, point 1.3.26

Recommendation for a Council Decision adopted by the Commission on 3 May.

OJ C 135, 25.5.1991

Council Decision concerning signature adopted on 27 May.

Yugoslavia

1.3.32. Third financial Protocol.

- **References:**
 - Commission communication: Bull. EC 5-1990, point 1.3.25

Council Decision on the opening of negotiations with a view to concluding a third EEC-Yugoslavia financial protocol: Bull. 12-1990, point 1.4.31

- **Initialling of third financial Protocol:** Bull. EC 4-1991, point 1.3.27

Proposal for a Council Decision adopted by the Commission on 3 May. This proposal seeks Council approval for the outcome of the negotiations and the initiation of the conclusion procedure.

OJ C 134, 24.5.1991

Countries of the Middle East

Gulf Cooperation Council

1.3.33. Free trade agreement between the European Community and the Gulf Cooperation Council.

- **References:**
 - Cooperation agreement between the European Economic Community and the countries parties to the Charter of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf: OJ L 54, 25.2.1989
 - Negotiating directives for the conclusion of a trade agreement: Bull. EC 12-1989, point 2.2.46
 - Opening of negotiations for the trade agreement between the European Community and the Gulf Cooperation Council: Bull. EC 10-1990, point 1.4.17
 - Joint Council and ministerial meeting: point 1.3.19 of this Bulletin

Communication to the Council on the negotiation of the free trade agreement with the Gulf countries, adopted by the Commission on 30 May. The aim is to amend the negotiating directives for the conclusion of the free trade agreement with the countries of the Gulf Cooperation Council. The amendments concern essentially the import of sensitive products into the Community.

Iraq

1.3.34. Decision 91/265/ECSC of the Representatives of the Governments of the

Member States meeting within the Council amending Decision 90/414/ECSC preventing trade as regards Iraq and Kuwait.

- **Decision amended:** Decision 90/414/ECSC (OJ L 213, 9.8.1990; COM(90) 393; Bull. EC 7/8-1990, point 1.4.22), as last amended by Decision 91/125/ECSC (OJ L 60, 7.3.1991; Bull. EC 3-1991, point 1.3.16)

Adopted by the Representatives of the Governments of the Member States meeting within the Council on 21 May. This Decision amends Decision 90/414/ECSC to include the changes made by the UN Security Council in Resolution 687 to the prohibition on the sale or supply to Iraq of commodities or products and on the import of commodities or products originating in Iraq.

OJ L 127, 23.5.1991

1.3.35. Council Regulation (EEC) No 1194/91 amending Regulations (EEC) No 2340/90 and (EEC) No 3155/90 preventing trade by the Community as regards Iraq and Kuwait.

- **Regulation amended:** Council Regulation (EEC) No 2340/90, as amended by Regulation (EEC) No 3155/90, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 811/91; OJ L 82, 28.3.1991; Bull. EC 3-1991, point 1.3.17
- **Commission proposal:** COM(91) 143; Bull. EC 4-1991, point 1.3.16

Adopted by the Council on 7 May. This Regulation amends Regulations (EEC) No 2340/90 and (EEC) No 3155/90 to include the changes made by the UN Security Council in respect of the prohibition on the sale or supply to Iraq of products or commodities and the import of products or commodities originating in Iraq.

OJ L 115, 8.5.1991

Jordan

1.3.36. Fourth financial Protocol.

- **References:**
Overall Council Decision on a new Mediterranean policy (1992-96): Bull. EC 12-1990, point 1.4.15

Council Decision supplementing negotiating directives: Bull. EC 1/2-1991, point 1.3.24

Recommendation for a Council Decision adopted by the Commission on 30 May.

COM(91) 203

Lebanon

1.3.37. Fourth financial Protocol.

- **References:**
Overall Council Decision on a new Mediterranean policy (1992-96): Bull. EC 12-1990, point 1.4.15
Council Decision supplementing negotiating directives: Bull. EC 1/2-1991, point 1.3.24

Recommendation for a Council Decision adopted by the Commission on 30 May.

COM(91) 203

Palestinians living in the Occupied Territories

1.3.38. Financing decision.

- **Reference:** Council Decision on measures to help the Palestinians living in the Occupied Territories: Bull. EC 10-1986, point 2.2.49a

Adopted by the Commission on 29 May. The ECU 10 million aid is intended for the Palestinians living in the Occupied Territories on the West Bank of the Jordan and in the Gaza Strip and is covered by Article 7-406 of the 1991 budget of the European Communities. In accordance with the principles laid down by the Council in October 1986, priority was given to activities likely to boost income and the employment rate in the farming, industrial and service sectors, and to improve the operation of certain institutions. Health and education were also given special consideration.

Syria

1.3.39. Fourth financial Protocol.

- **References:**

Overall Council Decision on a new Mediterranean policy (1992-96): Bull. EC 12-1990, point 1.4.15

Council Decision supplementing negotiating directives: Bull. EC 1/2-1991, point 1.3.24

Protocol initialled in Brussels on 17 May. The fourth Protocol is for a total amount of ECU 158 million, with ECU 115 million in the form of EIB loans and ECU 43 million as budget funds. The funds will go, to a large extent, to water management projects.

Recommendation for a Council Decision adopted by the Commission on 30 May.

COM(91) 203

1.3.40. Mr Farouk al Shara', the Syrian Foreign Minister, visited the Commission on 22 May.

Mr al Chara' had talks with Mr Matutes. Discussion focused essentially on the peace process in the Middle East and renewed cooperation with Syria by means of accelerated implementation of the third financial Protocol. Mr al Chara' showed a keen interest in the possibility of stepping up economic cooperation with a view to modernizing the Syrian economy and promoting the development of the private sector.

Mr Delors, accompanied by Mr Andriessen, met the Japanese Prime Minister, Mr Kaifu, in Tokyo. The aim of the meeting was to strengthen Community-Japan relations, modelling them on Community-United States relations and relations between the United States and Japan.

With regard to international relations, Mr Delors and Mr Kaifu agreed on the need to reinforce the role of the UN and to do everything possible to enable the Uruguay Round to be concluded by the end of the year. Mr Delors hoped that Japan might increase its involvement in projects to help the Soviet Union, Central and East European countries and the Mediterranean countries. Bilateral talks to this effect would be intensified.

With regard to bilateral relations, the scope of which both sides wished to expand, Mr Delors stressed that the declaration on Community-Japan relations which was currently being drawn up must bear significant results and lead to real cooperation in as many areas as possible, particularly political and economic relations, science and technology, the environment, development aid and culture. Mr Kaifu agreed it was important to ensure that the declaration was implemented effectively.

Mr Delors and Mr Andriessen also met the Emperor of Japan and held discussions with Mr Nakao, Minister of International Trade and Industry, and Mr Mieno, Governor of the Bank of Japan.

United States, Japan and other industrialized countries

II

I

South Africa

1.3.42. Parliament resolution on South Africa.

- **Reference:** Proposal for a Council Regulation repealing the suspension of imports of gold coins originating in South Africa and Draft Decision of the Representatives of the Governments of the Member States, meeting within

Community-Japan relations

1.3.41. Mr Delors visited Japan from 22 to 25 May.

the Council, repealing the suspension of imports of certain iron and steel products originating in South Africa: COM(91) 107; Bull. EC 3-1991, point 1.3.27

Adopted by Parliament on 16 May. Parliament noted that the prospects for a political solution allowing the construction of a free and democratic post-apartheid South Africa by peaceful means were under serious threat, and it expressed its opposition to any moves to relax the embargo on the sale of oil and arms or the military and nuclear sanctions. Parliament urged the Council to maintain the pressure currently being applied until the South African Government had removed all obstacles to negotiation with the parties concerned. Parliament regretted that the Commission had failed to consult it on proposals to lift certain sanctions and called on the Commission to cooperate more closely with Parliament on any future initiatives concerning South Africa.

OJ C 158, 17.6.1991

Australia

1.3.43. Community-Australia ministerial consultations.

- Reference: Previous meeting: Bull. EC 6-1990, point 1.4.12

Ninth round of consultations, Canberra, 20 May. The Commission delegation was led by Mr Andriessen and the Australian delegation by Senator Evans, Minister for Foreign Affairs. During the talks, the participants on both sides noted the progress which had been made in Community-Australia bilateral relations and confirmed the decisions taken at the previous meeting to intensify cooperation in new areas such as science and technology, industry, trade relations, the environment, energy and development aid. In addition, Mr Andriessen and Senator Evans signed an exchange of letters providing for closer cooperation on the environment. The subject of the Uruguay Round negotiations was also raised during the discussions: although the two

sides' positions were very close on many issues, there were still some differences with regard to agriculture. Australia's industrial policy, the single market and the geopolitical situation in Europe, Asia and the Pacific were also discussed.

New Zealand

1.3.44. Mr Andriessen visited Wellington from 16 to 18 May.

Mr Andriessen met Mr Bolger, the Prime Minister of New Zealand, and Mr McKinnon, the Foreign Minister. The discussions centred on the Uruguay Round negotiations, agriculture and the reform of the common agricultural policy. Mr Andriessen and Mr McKinnon also signed a cooperation agreement between the Community and New Zealand on science and technology.

Asia and Latin America

I

Relations between the Community and Venezuela

1.3.45. Visit to the Commission by Mr Pérez, President of the Republic of Venezuela, on 27 May.

Mr Pérez saw Mr Delors and Mr Matutes. During the talks, the President of Venezuela stressed the need to intensify relations between the Community and Latin America and the importance of the Rio Group as a negotiating partner for the Community. He also called for a better overall Community policy on Latin America. Mr Delors stressed the progress made under the Community-Latin America dialogue, particularly with the institutionalization of dialogue with the Rio Group, and also the Commission's

intention to make cooperation with Latin America more effective. He welcomed the changes which had occurred in that part of the world, in particular the process of democratization and economic restructuring, and also greater openness to the rest of the world. The talks also focused on the Uruguay Round negotiations, concerning which Mr Perez proposed that more extensive cooperation be established between the Community and Latin America. With regard to the granting of trade preferences for the four other Andean Pact countries, Mr Delors undertook to re-examine Venezuela's situation. Matters relating to the dialogue between oil-producing and oil-consuming countries and the North-South dialogue were also discussed.

Association of South-East Asian Nations

1.3.46. Community-Asean ministerial meeting.

• References:

Eighth meeting: Bull. EC 1/2-1990, point 1.2.39

Council Regulation (EEC) No 1440/80 concerning the conclusion of the EEC-Asean Cooperation Agreement: OJ L 144, 10.6.1980

EEC-Mexico framework cooperation Agreement: Bull. EC 4-1991, point 1.3.39

Repatriation and reintegration programme for Vietnamese exiles not regarded as refugees: Bull. EC 12-1990, point 1.4.35

Ninth meeting, held in Luxembourg on 30 and 31 May. At this meeting of the Community and Asean Foreign Ministers, at which the Commission was represented by Mr Matutes, the two sides took stock of their bilateral relations and held a wide-ranging exchange of views on various regional and international political issues.

With regard to Community-Asean bilateral relations, the participants agreed, in the light of the major changes which had occurred in the two regions since the Cooperation Agreement was signed, to negotiate a new agreement covering all the possible spheres of cooperation. Intensive dis-

cussions were held on the guidelines for this new agreement, with the Asean countries wanting machinery to be set up for consultation on trade matters along the lines of that provided for under the Agreement between the Community and Mexico.

Human rights dominated the discussion of the more general aspects of international policy. The participants agreed on the need to strengthen international cooperation to promote human rights and fundamental freedoms. In this context, they touched on recent events in Burma and Viet Nam, expressing the hope that these countries would move towards democracy. They also welcomed the implementation of the first stage of the Community's programme for the repatriation and reintegration of Vietnamese seeking asylum. They expressed their support for the draft political agreement on Cambodia drawn up by the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council.

II

Asia

Bilateral relations

Bangladesh

- Reference: Commission decision on food aid and emergency aid: points 1.3.71 to 1.3.74 of this Bulletin

1.3.47. Council conclusions on special aid for Bangladesh.

Adopted by the Council on 14 May. The aid, amounting to ECU 60 million, is to be incorporated in the general action taken by the Community to help Bangladesh, and will be provided either direct from the Member States or through an account administered by the Commission. The break-

down among the Member States will be based on GNP.

1.3.48. Parliament resolution on the catastrophe in Bangladesh.

Adopted by Parliament on 16 May. In view of the disastrous consequences of the cyclones in Bangladesh, which were believed to have caused over 125 000 deaths and left over 10 million people homeless, Parliament called upon the international community to step up its efforts in order to provide large-scale, effective aid for Bangladesh.

It asked the Commission to implement immediately an aid programme amounting to ECU 40 million and quickly approve the necessary financial adjustments. Parliament also requested the Commission to provide, within its spheres of competence, all the technical assistance which the Bangladesh authorities required in order to undertake essential works, on completion of the appropriate studies, so as to prevent the regular recurrence of disasters of this kind. It urged the Commission and the Council to provide the countries responsible for the management of the river basins upstream of Bangladesh with the financial and technical assistance needed to reafforest upland areas in those basins.

OJ C 158, 17.6.1991

South Korea

1.3.49. Visit by Mr Andriessen on 27 May.

Mr Andriessen went to Seoul on 27 May to chair, with Mr Lee Sang Ock, the Korean Foreign Minister, the seventh round of high-level consultations between the Community and Korea. Following the breakdown in the technical discussions on intellectual property, Mr Andriessen pointed to the negative effect which discrimination against the Community in this sphere could have on relations between the Community and Korea. The two sides also touched on other topics, in particular the programme for liberalizing Korea's balance of payments, non-tariff barriers to Community exports,

investment and the liberalization of the services sector in Korea. For their part, the Korean representatives referred mainly to the Community's anti-dumping measures in respect of their products and expressed the wish that cooperation should be developed between the Community and Korea in science and technology.

Mr Andriessen also met the President of the Republic, Mr Roh Tae Woo, the Prime Minister, Mr Chung Won-shik, and the Minister of Finance, Mr Chung Young-Euy. In his talks with the President, Mr Andriessen reiterated the Community's concern regarding the dispute over intellectual property. Mr Roh Tae Woo expressed his conviction that a satisfactory solution to the matter would be found in the near future.

Hong Kong

1.3.50. Visit by Mr Andriessen on 28 May.

The aim of Mr Andriessen's visit to Hong Kong was to testify to the Community's support for Hong Kong in the run-up to 1997. In a speech to a large audience of businessmen, Mr Andriessen also expressed his views on the Uruguay Round negotiations and recent developments in Europe, the underlying theme being that the Community favoured a free trade system.

Philippines

1.3.51. Visit by Mr Matutes to Manila on 15 and 16 May.

Mr Matutes met Mrs Aquino, President of the Republic, and Mr Manglapus, Foreign Minister, with whom he discussed various economic issues. Mrs Aquino thanked the Community and its Member States for the essential role they played at the conference held in Hong Kong in February to work out a programme of assistance for the Philippines.

Singapore

1.3.52. Visit by Mr Matutes on 17 May.

- Reference: EEC-Asean ministerial conference: point 1.3.46 of this Bulletin

Mr Matutes saw Mr Wong Kan Seng, Singapore's Foreign Minister, and Mr Mah Bow Tan, Singapore's Minister for Trade and Industry. The discussions focused mainly on the wish expressed by Singapore, which is a member of Asean, that its economic and technological relations with the Community be intensified. Other topics touched upon were the forthcoming ministerial meeting between the Community and Asean, the progress of the Uruguay Round negotiations and relations between the Community and Asia.

Cooperation with the countries of Asia and Latin America

Financing

1.3.53. Commission decisions granting aid.

- **References:**

Council Regulation (EEC) No 442/81 of 17 February 1981 on financial and technical aid to non-associated developing countries: OJ L 48, 21.2.1981; Bull. EC 2-1981, point 2.2.16

Council Decision setting out general guidelines for 1990 for financial and technical assistance to Latin American and Asian developing countries: Bull. 6-1990, point 1.4.20

Five projects were adopted by the Commission on 15 May. Under the programme of financial and technical assistance for the Asian and Latin American developing countries, the Commission adopted five financing proposals:

Iran: ECU 13 million for rebuilding the hospital units in Manjil and Abbar Tarum which were destroyed by the violent earthquake in northern Iran in June 1990;

Interamerican Development Bank: ECU 8 million to set up a special fund for small productive projects;

Interamerican Development Bank: ECU 2 million for setting up a special technical consultancy fund;

Paraguay: ECU 10.4 million for agricultural development and the resettlement of landless peasants in San Pedro and Caaguazu;

India: ECU 28.7 million for a programme to develop horticulture in the state of Kerala.

1.3.54. Proposal for a Council Regulation on an export earnings stabilization system for least-developed countries in Asia and Latin America.

- **Regulation extended:** Regulation (EEC) No 428/87 setting up an export earnings stabilization system for the least-developed countries not signatory to the third ACP-EEC Convention: OJ L 43, 13.2.1987; Bull. EC 2-1987, point 2.2.32

Adopted by the Commission on 16 May. The Stabex system for the Asian and Latin American developing countries, which was adopted on 9 February 1987 and expires on 31 December this year, is to be extended until the year 2000.

OJ C 147, 6.6.1991; COM(91) 169

ACP countries and OCTs

I

EEC-Senegal relations

1.3.55. Mr Delors visited Senegal from 30 April to 3 May.

- **Reference:** Fourth ACP-EEC Convention, signed in Lomé on 15 December 1989: Bull. EC 12-1989, points 1.2.1 to 1.2.3

Mr Delors, accompanied by Mr Marín, had talks with Mr Abdou Diouf, President of Senegal, and Mr Thiam, the Prime Minister. During his stay, Mr Delors visited the Podor area, where the European Development Fund is financing a large-scale, mostly agricultural, development project. He also inaugurated the Place de l'Europe on Gorée Island in a ceremony of considerable sym-

bolic significance. Mr Delors made a speech to the Senegalese National Assembly, emphasizing the growing interdependence in the world. He said that this interdependence demanded both adjustment and solidarity, and that it required Africa to face the major challenges before it (commodity prices, population, the environment, etc.), improve the financial situation of its economy and carry out essential structural reform. Mr Delors called for democracy to be fostered in the countries of Africa and urged those countries to take the necessary step of opening up to the outside world. He urged more regional cooperation and integration, pointing out that in this regard the fourth Lomé Convention provided the means for a new partnership. In concluding, he observed that it was clear that greater democracy and social development had become inseparable.

II

Implementation of the new Convention

- **Reference:** Fourth ACP-EEC Convention, signed in Lomé on 15 December 1989: Bull. EC 12-1989, points 1.2.1 to 1.2.3

1.3.56. Draft Financial Regulation applicable to development finance cooperation under the fourth ACP-EEC Convention.

- **References:**

Internal Agreement on the financing and administration of Community aid under the fourth ACP-EEC Convention: Bull. EC 6-1990, point 1.4.32

Financial Regulation applicable to the general budget: OJ L 356, 31.12.1977; OJ L 70, 16.3.1990

Opinion No 1/91 of the Court of Auditors: Bull. EC 1/2-1991, point 1.7.21

- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 165, 6.7.1990; Bull. EC 6-1990, point 1.4.33
- **Amended Commission proposal:** OJ C 267, 23.10.1990; Bull. EC 9-1990, point 1.3.34

Parliament opinion adopted on 14 May. Parliament rejected the Commission proposal and called on the Commission to put forward a new proposal taking into account the Financial Regulation and the opinion of the Court of Auditors.

OJ C 158, 17.6.1991

1.3.57. Draft Decision of the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers extending Decision No 2/90 of the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers on transitional measures to be applied from 1 March 1990; proposal for a Council Regulation on the application of the Decision.

- **Reference:** Council Regulation (EEC) No 524/91 on the application of Decision No 1/91 of the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers extending Decision No 2/90 for the first time: OJ L 58, 5.3.1991; Bull. EC 1/2-1991, point 1.3.47
- **Decision to be extended:** Decision No 2/90 of the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers: Bull. EC 1/2-1990, point 1.2.49

Adopted by the Commission on 24 May. The draft Decision and proposal for a Regulation will extend once again, pending the entry into force of the new Convention and until 30 September 1991 at the latest, the transitional measures needed to ensure continuity in ACP-EEC cooperation.

COM(91) 190

1.3.58. Commission Regulation (EEC) No 1474/91 opening and providing for the administration of Community tariff quotas for certain agricultural products originating in the African, Caribbean and Pacific States or in the overseas countries and territories (1991/92).

- **Reference:** Council Regulation (EEC) No 715/90 on the arrangements applicable to agricultural products and certain goods resulting from the processing of agricultural products originating in the ACP States or in the overseas countries and territories: OJ L 84, 30.3.1990; Bull. EC 3-1990, point 1.2.47

Adopted by the Commission on 31 May. This Regulation renews from 1 November 1991 the tariff quotas contained in Council Regulation (EEC) No 715/90.

OJ L 138, 1.6.1991

1.3.59. Commission Regulation (EEC) No 1475/91 on the arrangements applicable to agricultural products subject to reference quantities and originating in the African, Caribbean and Pacific States or in the overseas countries and territories (1991/92).

- **Reference:** Council Regulation (EEC) No 715/90 on the arrangements applicable to agricultural products and certain goods resulting from the processing of agricultural products originating in the ACP States or in the overseas countries and territories: OJ L 84, 30.3.1990; Bull. EC 3-1990, point 1.2.47

Adopted by the Commission on 31 May. This Regulation renews from 1 July 1991

certain tariff measures contained in Council Regulation (EEC) No 715/90.

Financial and technical cooperation

1.3.60. Financing of projects, programmes and emergency aid.

Commission decision allocating ECU 91 255 000 from the fifth and sixth EDFs (see Table 6).

Table 6 — Financing of operations under the fifth and sixth EDFs

Country	Project	Amount	
		Grant	Special loan
<i>Economic infrastructure</i>			
Papua New Guinea	Rebuilding of roads and bridges	2.477	19.043
Sierra Leone	Road rebuilding	16.800	
Benin, Burkina Faso, Niger	Regional road rehabilitation		18.500
Rwanda	Roads	8.000	
Ghana	Port rehabilitation	20.000	
Kiribati	Telecommunications	5.700	
<i>Emergency aid</i>			
Zaire	Aid for Sudanese refugees in Zaire	0.300	
Kenya	Aid for Somali refugees	0.435	
Total		53.712	37.543

Institutions

1.3.61. ACP-EEC Council of Ministers.

- **References:**

Fourth ACP-EEC Convention, signed in Lomé on 15 December 1989: Bull. EC 12-1989, points 1.2.1 to 1.2.3

Previous meeting: Bull. EC 3-1990, point 1.2.43

Sixteenth meeting, held in Brussels on 6 and 7 May. Mr Augustin Njirabatware (Rwan-

da's Minister of Planning) and Mr René Steichen (President of the Council of the European Communities) were co-chairmen. The Commission was represented by Mr Marín. The Council considered positive the ACP States' progress in ratifying the fourth Lomé Convention. Two-thirds of them had done so and deposited their instruments of ratification. Mr Steichen communicated the firm intention of all the Member States to complete all the formalities before the end of June. The participants raised the issue of

debt in the ACP States. The Community reaffirmed its desire to find ways of easing the burden and to increase its level of grants to 92%, compared with 75% under the previous Conventions. Sugar was also discussed, as was the situation in South Africa. In connection with the latter, the ACP States stressed that they wished economic sanctions to be maintained. The Council also dealt with the erosion of generalized preferences, the Uruguay Round negotiations and the situation of ACP workers legally settled in Europe.

Particular issues

1.3.62. Parliament resolution on peace in Angola.

Adopted by Parliament on 16 May. Parliament expressed its desire to see a rapid ceasefire and an end to hostilities. It congratulated the Angolan Government, Unita and the Portuguese Government in its capacity as mediator on their willingness to implement the peace agreements. Parliament also called on all other countries to stop supplying weapons and military equipment to the warring parties and to refrain from any form of interference in the internal affairs of the country. It requested the Council, the Commission and the Member States to provide the promised aid for reconstruction and economic and social development and to submit concrete proposals as soon as possible.

OJ C 158, 17.6.1991

Visits

1.3.63. Mr Saïd Mohamed Djohar, President of the Comoros, visited the Commission on 28 May.

Mr Djohar had talks with Mr Marín, who said he was attentive to the process of democratization in the Comoros. He confirmed that the Community would support the structural adjustment programme negotiated with the IMF and World Bank once

the agreement was signed. Mr Djohar emphasized the Comoros' commitments towards dynamic regional cooperation and expressed the hope that the Community would contribute to promoting tourism and telecommunications.

1.3.64. His Majesty King Mswati III of Swaziland visited the Commission on 30 May.

King Mswati had talks with Mr Marín, chiefly in his capacity as current chairman of the eastern and southern African Preferential Trade Area (PTA). During the talks, the two sides examined EEC-PTA cooperation and discussed issues connected with bilateral relations between the Community and Swaziland, particularly with regard to the implementation of the fourth Lomé Convention.

1.3.65. Ms Maria Liberia-Peters, Prime Minister of the Netherlands Antilles, visited the Commission on 31 May.

Ms Liberia-Peters had talks with Mr Marín, during which she stressed the fact that the Netherlands Antilles were part of the Netherlands and that no move towards independence was anticipated. She expressed the wish, however, to see the trade arrangements for OCTs based on intra-Community rules, in accordance with Part Four of the EEC Treaty. She also asked the Commission to carry out a regional study with a view to implementing regional cooperation in the Caribbean. Mr Marín said that he was willing to commission such a study in the very near future.

General development cooperation

Commodities and world agreements

Coffee

1.3.66. Executive Board of the International Coffee Organization.

● **References:**

International Coffee Agreement 1983: OJ L 308, 9.11.1983; OJ L 299, 17.10.1989; Bull. EC 9-1983, point 2.2.33

Previous meeting: Bull. EC 12-1990, point 1.4.58

Meeting in London on 2 and 3 May. The Executive Board met to take stock of the situation on the international coffee market, in particular the management of the large stocks held by producer countries, and to discuss the prospects for negotiating a new international coffee agreement. Brazil, a major producer, refused to set out its policy regarding such new negotiations. The organization of African producers called on all other producers to hold consultations in Nairobi in June. The Community welcomed this initiative.

Rubber

1.3.67. International Natural Rubber Council.

● **References:**

Second International Natural Rubber Agreement: OJ C 58, 3.3.1988

Previous meeting: Bull. EC 7/8-1990, point 1.4.61

Twenty-third meeting, held in Kuala Lumpur from 16 to 23 May. The Council redistributed the number of votes allocated to each of its members for 1991 on the basis of the latest statistics on net natural rubber imports and exports. It was agreed that the Agreement's objective of price stabilization required effective Council intervention on existing markets. The Council also felt that the need to hold down costs relating to stocks should not prevail over the objective of price stabilization.

Food aid

General aspects

Annual report

1.3.68. Commission report on food aid policy and management in 1989.

● **Reference:** Council resolution of 21 November 1989; Bull. EC 11-1989, point 2.2.52

Adopted by the Commission on 3 May. Despite the holdups caused by budgetary problems, the Community managed to deliver all the quantities of cereals and milk powder programmed for 1989, and quantities of other products committed (notably butteroil, sugar and oil) were sufficient to meet what the Commission had deemed to be priority requirements. Nevertheless, the report shows that there are still problems regarding the integration of food aid into other forms of development assistance and the analysis of counterpart funds. The criteria for multiannual operations are currently being determined.

Hunger in Africa

1.3.69. Parliament resolution on famine in Africa.

● **References:**

Parliament resolution on famine in Africa: Bull. EC 4-1991, point 1.3.53

Commission proposal for a special programme of food aid for Africa: Bull. EC 4-1991, point 1.3.52

Adopted by Parliament on 16 May. Parliament asked the Commission and the Member States to respond to the appeal made by the UN Secretary-General and humanitarian organizations for massive aid appropriate to requirements and called on the Council to adopt the measures proposed by the Commission as a matter of urgency. It also hoped that emergency aid would be speedily channelled through NGOs working on the spot in order to ensure that the food reached the hungry. Parliament also condemned the violence in Sudan, Ethiopia and Somalia and called on the Commission and the Member States to take steps to encourage a return to democracy in these countries and to accord them humanitarian and food aid.

OJ C 158, 17.6.1991

1.3.70. Special programme of food aid for Africa.

- **Reference:** Commission proposal concerning a special programme of food aid for Africa: Bull. EC 4-1991, point 1.3.52

Conclusions adopted by the Council on 27 May. The Council thanked the Commission for its efficient work. It noted that the programme had been implemented rapidly. It also noted the amount of the national contributions that had been pledged by the Member States and their willingness to contribute as much as possible to the programme and provide any logistic support in their power to assist the Commission. The Council also recognized that it would be useful to hold a more detailed policy debate on the implementation of emergency aid.

Food aid decisions

Standard food aid

1.3.71. Food aid allocations from the Community budget totalling an estimated ECU 7 926 000.

- **Basic Regulations:**
Council Regulation (EEC) No 3972/86 on food aid policy and food aid management: OJ L 370, 30.12.1986; Bull. EC 12-1986, point 2.2.31
Regulation (EEC) No 1930/90 amending *inter alia* Regulation (EEC) No 3972/86: OJ L 174, 7.7.1990; Bull. EC 6-1990, point 1.4.43

Commission decision of 21 May. See Table 7.

Table 7 — Food aid operations

Country or organization	Cereals (tonnes)
Malawi	5 000
Mauritania	18 000
Chad	12 000
Total	35 000

1.3.72. Storage programmes.

- **Basic Regulations:**
Council Regulation (EEC) No 2507/88 on the implementation of storage programmes and

early warning systems: OJ L 220, 11.8.1988; Bull. EC 7/8-1988, point 2.2.47

Regulation (EEC) No 1930/90 amending *inter alia* Regulation (EEC) No 3972/86: OJ L 174, 7.7.1990; Bull. EC 6-1990, point 1.4.43

Commission decision of 21 May. It was decided to accord ECU 150 000 to Togo for a food storage programme.

Emergency food aid

1.3.73. Commission decisions granting aid:

- (i) Victims of the cyclone in Bangladesh: ECU 5 680 500 in the form of 45 000 tonnes of cereal equivalent and 1 500 tonnes of vegetable oil.
- (ii) Famine victims in Africa: some ECU 140 million in the form of 400 000 tonnes of cereal equivalent for Ethiopia, Sudan, Somalia, Liberia, Malawi, Angola, Mozambique, Mauritania and Niger.

Emergency aid

1.3.74. Commission decisions granting aid:

- (i) Cholera victims in South America: ECU 500 000 to finance an aid programme.
- (ii) Victims of the cyclone and flooding in Bangladesh: ECU 2 500 000 to finance relief operations.
- (iii) Victims of the conflict in Cambodia: ECU 500 000 to finance medical and health programmes.
- (iv) Victims of the earthquake and rioting in Ossetia (Soviet Union): ECU 65 000 to finance an aid programme.

Financial and technical cooperation

1.3.75. Council resolution on the use of counterpart funds generated by various aid instruments.

Adopted by the Council on 27 May. Because of the increasing volume of counterpart

funds generated by various development assistance instruments and the need to ensure their use for the optimum growth of the developing countries, the Council laid down some general principles to guide the policies of the Community and the Member States on this subject. The funds should be administered in the framework of a single, consistent budgetary policy and public funds should be allocated to requirements that are deemed a priority in terms of efficiency and equity. The Council believed that implementation of such principles would call for greater coordination at Community and Member States level with a view to proper planning, a gradual reduction in the amounts of funds accumulated and a standardization of the procedures for constituting, allocating and monitoring such funds. The Council asked the Commission to present a report on the implementation of the guidelines in the course of 1993.

Cooperation via non-governmental organizations

1.3.76. Council resolution on Community cooperation with non-governmental development organizations.

Adopted by the Council on 27 May. The Council noted that cooperation with NGOs was extremely valuable and generally functioned satisfactorily. It welcomed the fact that NGOs from different Community Member States were collaborating with each other in this field and said that the Community had found NGOs to be efficient and reliable partners for the implementation of programmes and projects aimed at making lasting improvements in the living conditions and development prospects of the people of the recipient countries. The Council stressed the importance of the autonomy and independence of NGOs, which should be solely responsible for the development projects they put forward for cofinancing. It made a number of proposals, including: possible improvements in the system for selecting projects in view of the large number of projects postponed from

one year to the next; examination of the consistency of the procedures used for different budget headings; the simplification and speeding-up of administrative procedures for NGOs; a strengthening of the machinery for exchanges of views between NGOs and the Commission. Finally, the Council hoped that the regular increases in appropriations for NGOs within the resources allocated to development would continue in the years to come.

1.3.77. Projects in developing countries.

Cofinanced by the Commission: commitment of ECU 829 294 for eight operations put forward by five NGOs.

1.3.78. Campaigns to increase European public awareness of development issues.

Commission contribution: ECU 701 469 for four operations.

Commercial policy

General matters

Commercial policy instruments

Trade protection

Annual report

1.3.79. Ninth annual report by the Commission on the Community's anti-dumping and anti-subsidy activities (1990).

- **References:**

Parliament resolution of 16 December 1981 on the Community's anti-dumping activities: OJ C 11, 18.1.1982; Bull. EC 12-1981, point 2.3.11

Eighth report: Bull. EC 1/2-1991, point 1.3.74

Adopted by the Commission on 31 May. The report covers most facets of the Community's anti-dumping and anti-subsidy activities in 1990 and contains tables with detailed statistics on each activity. It charts,

for the purposes of comparison, all the anti-dumping and anti-subsidy activities carried out over the 10-year period 1981-90 and takes stock of the negotiations on the new GATT anti-dumping code, with particular emphasis on anti-circumvention measures.

Council anti-dumping measures

1.3.80. Council Regulation (EEC) No 1251/91 imposing a definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of audio tapes in cassettes originating in Japan and the Republic of Korea, collecting definitively the provisional duty and terminating the procedure concerning Hong Kong.

- **References:**
Provisional duty: OJ L 113, 13.11.1990; Bull. EC 11-1990, point 1.4.55
Council Regulation (EEC) No 578/91 extending the provisional duty: OJ L 65, 12.3.1991; Bull. EC 3-1991, point 1.3.54
- **Commission proposal:** COM(91) 118; Bull. EC 4-1991, point 1.3.64

Amended proposal adopted by the Commission on 6 May.

COM(91) 171

Adopted by the Council on 13 May.

OJ L 119, 14.5.1991

1.3.81. Council Regulation (EEC) No 1283/91 extending the provisional anti-dumping duty on imports of small-screen colour television receivers originating in Hong Kong and the People's Republic of China.

- **Reference:** Initial duty: OJ L 14, 19.1.1991; Bull. EC 1/2-1991, point 1.3.84
- **Commission proposal:** COM(91) 139; Bull. EC 4-1991, point 1.3.63

Adopted by the Council on 14 May.

OJ L 122, 17.5.1991

1.3.82. Council Regulation (EEC) No 1391/91 imposing a definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of aspartame originating in Japan and the United States of America.

- **Reference:** Provisional duty: OJ L 330, 29.11.1990; Bull. EC 11-1990, point 1.4.56

- **Commission proposal:** COM(91) 10; Bull. EC 4-1991, point 1.3.65

Adopted by the Council on 27 May.

OJ L 134, 29.5.1991

1.3.83. Proposal for a Council Regulation (EEC) imposing a definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of espadrilles originating in the People's Republic of China and definitively collecting the provisional anti-dumping duty.

- **Reference:** Provisional duty: OJ C 365, 28.12.1990

Adopted by the Commission on 27 May.

COM(91) 194

Commission anti-dumping measures

1.3.84. Commission Regulation (EEC) No 1386/91 imposing a provisional anti-dumping duty on imports of gas-fuelled, non-refillable pocket flint lighters originating in Japan, the People's Republic of China, the Republic of Korea and Thailand.

- **Reference:** Initiation: OJ C 89, 7.4.1990; Bull. EC 4-1990, point 1.2.49

Adopted by the Commission on 23 May.

OJ L 133, 28.5.1991

1.3.85. Commission Regulation (EEC) No 1432/91 imposing a provisional countervailing duty on imports of polyester fibres and polyester yarns originating in Turkey.

- **Reference:** Initiation: OJ C 33, 9.2.1989

Adopted by the Commission on 27 May.

OJ L 137, 31.5.1991

1.3.86. Commission Regulation (EEC) No 1472/91 imposing a provisional anti-dumping duty on imports of oxalic acid originating in India or China and terminating the anti-dumping proceeding in respect of imports of oxalic acid originating in Czechoslovakia.

• **References:**

Initiation of the proceeding concerning China and Czechoslovakia: OJ C 137, 22.5.1987

Initiation of the proceeding concerning India: OJ C 216, 31.8.1990

Adopted by the Commission on 29 May.

OJ L 138, 1.6.1991

1.3.87. Commission Decision 91/256/EEC accepting undertakings offered in connection with the anti-dumping proceeding concerning imports of welded wire-mesh originating in Yugoslavia and terminating the investigation.

- **Reference:** Initiation: OJ C 188, 28.7.1990; Bull. EC 7/8-1990, point 1.4.84

Adopted by the Commission on 14 May.

OJ L 123, 18.5.1991

1.3.88. Initiation of an anti-dumping proceeding concerning imports of ferro-silicon originating in Egypt and Poland.

Notice published on 1 May.

OJ C 122, 8.5.1991

1.3.89. Expiry of an anti-dumping measure concerning imports of copper sulphate originating in Yugoslavia.

Notice published on 1 May.

OJ C 117, 1.5.1991

Intra-Community surveillance

1.3.90. Commission Decision 91/285/EEC authorizing the French Republic to apply intra-Community surveillance in respect of imports of certain textile products originating in certain third countries.

Adopted by the Commission on 21 May.

OJ L 143, 7.6.1991

Individual sectors

Textiles

Multifibre Arrangement

1.3.91. Directives for negotiations aimed at maintaining in force the Arrangement

regarding international trade in textiles (MFA) and its 1986 Protocol of renewal.

- **Commission proposal:** Bull. EC 4-1991, point 1.3.75

Adopted by the Council on 13 May. The Council noted that the MFA would expire on 31 July 1991 and that a legal vacuum should be avoided pending a result within the Uruguay Round on the future multilateral arrangements for textiles.

International organizations and conferences

I

Council of Europe

1.3.92. Four-party meeting between the EEC and the Council of Europe.

- **Previous meeting:** Bull. EC 10-1990, point 1.4.67
- **Reference:** Council Decision on negotiating directives for European agreements: Bull. EC 12-1990, point 1.4.6

Fourth four-party meeting, held in Strasbourg on 15 May. The Community was represented at this meeting by Mr Poos, President of the Council and Luxembourg's Minister for Foreign Affairs, and Mr Williamson, Secretary-General of the Commission; the Council of Europe representatives were Mr Andersson, Chairman of the Committee of Ministers and Sweden's Foreign Minister, and Mrs Lalumière, Secretary-General.

The participants looked at recent developments in pan-European cooperation in terms of both the accession of the countries of Central and Eastern Europe and the association agreements which the Community is considering concluding with these countries.

The participants also underlined the vital importance of aid and cooperation programmes if reforms were to succeed, particularly programmes aimed at meeting the training needs of civil servants, managers and teachers.

They expressed concern at recent developments in Yugoslavia and at the violence threatening the country's territorial integrity.

With regard to the Soviet Union, the participants hoped that the policy of democratic reforms and respect for human rights would continue and that negotiation and dialogue would bring suitable solutions to constitutional problems and disagreements among the republics.

The participants discussed the progress of the two intergovernmental conferences and the implications for relations between the Council of Europe and the Community. They felt that there was an unprecedented need to strengthen cooperation between the two organizations in order to optimize the effectiveness of their respective activities.

The possibility of the Community joining the Council of Europe was also raised.

II

General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade

1.3.93. On 2 May Mr Dunkel, the Secretary-General of GATT, visited the Commission.

Mr Dunkel met Mr Andriessen, with whom he discussed all areas of the Uruguay Round negotiations, including agriculture. Both agreed on the need to find a lasting solution in all areas as soon as possible, and Mr Andriessen expressed the Commission's view that a lasting and comprehensive solution covering all areas should be reached before the end of the year.

He pointed out that the Community was willing to seek suitable solutions in the matter of agriculture provided that this issue was not detached from the rest.

1.3.94. Mr Mac Sharry visited Washington (→ point 1.2.140).

Human rights in the world

South Africa

1.3.95. Parliament resolution on South Africa (→ point 1.3.42).

Yugoslavia

1.3.96. Parliament resolution on the situation in Yugoslavia.

Adopted on 16 May. Deeply concerned by the deteriorating political situation in Yugoslavia, Parliament warned the Yugoslav Government that a seizure of power by or with assistance from the army would bring about the immediate end of all assistance or preferential treatment accorded by the Community. While reiterating the preference of the European Community and the international community in general for the maintenance of a federal Yugoslavia, it insisted that this could not and should not be seen as a willingness to countenance the suppression of democracy and human rights. It urged the Foreign Ministers meeting in European political cooperation to formulate a policy on the changing situation in Yugoslavia, which was an area of vital security interest since it was bordered by two Member States and at least one applicant State.

OJ C 158, 17.6.1991

USSR

1.3.97. Parliament resolution on the situation in Armenia and Azerbaijan.

- **Reference:** Paris Charter for a New Europe: Bull. EC 11-1991, point 2.2.1

Adopted on 16 May. Parliament called on the central authorities of the Soviet Union to refrain from all acts of intimidation and from obstructing the planned referendum on the future of Armenia. It warned the Soviet Government that, under the terms of the Paris Charter for a New Europe, the Community and its Member States could not be indifferent to the brutal suppression of human rights in part of the USSR.

OJ C 158, 17.6.1991

Kuwait

1.3.98. Parliament resolution on the situation in Kuwait.

Adopted on 16 May. Concerned at the scale of human rights violations in Kuwait since the Iraqi withdrawal, Parliament called on the Council, the Commission and the governments of the Member States to insist, when carrying out aid operations, on the need to put an end to arbitrary arrest, torture and killing, to lift martial law and restore the institutions and freedoms laid down by the constitution, and to give all prisoners the right to a fair trial. It declared that it would make its assent to any agreement with Kuwait or the Gulf Cooperation Council conditional upon these demands being met.

OJ C 158, 17.6.1991

Kurds

1.3.99. Parliament resolution on the situation of the Kurdish refugees.

Adopted on 16 May. Parliament condemned the Iraqi Government's repressive and genocidal actions against the Kurdish people, criticized the United Nations' failure to act in the matter and called on the UN Security Council to take all necessary steps to guarantee the safety of the Kurdish population of northern Iraq and thereby create the conditions which would enable the refugees to return home. It expressed its support for the negotiations being conducted by the Kurdish representatives with the Iraqi Government with a view to the introduction of democratic structures in Iraq and the recognition of Kurdish autonomy within Iraq.

OJ C 158, 17.6.1991

Morocco

1.3.100. Parliament resolution on human rights violations in Morocco.

• References:

Parliament resolution: OJ C 72, 18.3.1991; Bull. EC 1/2-1991, point 1.3.122

Parliament resolution: OJ C 129, 20.5.1991; Bull. EC 4-1991, point 1.3.88

Adopted on 16 May. Parliament again called on Morocco to comply with the international agreements on human rights to which it was already a party and to grant an amnesty to all political prisoners. It asked the Commission, the Council and those Member States which had a preferential relationship with Morocco to make their relations with this country conditional on respect for human rights.

OJ C 158, 17.6.1991

Israel and the Occupied Territories

1.3.101. Parliament resolution on the establishment by Israel of settlements in the Occupied Territories.

• References:

Parliament resolution: OJ C 72, 18.3.1991; Bull. EC 1/2-1991, point 1.3.121

Declaration by the Dublin European Council: Bull. EC 6-1990, point I.39

Adopted on 16 May. Parliament once more condemned the settlements in the Occupied Territories and called on the Council and the Commission to use their influence to end the policy of settlement. It recalled the need to appoint a Commission representative to East Jerusalem, irrespective of any other Commission representation in the area, as decided at the Dublin summit of June 1990.

OJ C 158, 17.6.1991

Diplomatic relations

1.3.102. HE Mr Lev Alekseyevich Voronin, Head of Mission of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the European Communities, whose appointment took effect on 28 May, presented his letters of credence to the President of the Council and the President of the Commission.

4. Intergovernmental cooperation

European political cooperation

1.4.1. The joint statements adopted and published in May are reproduced below in chronological order.

Occupied Territories

1.4.2. The following joint statement on Israel's settlement policy in the Occupied Territories was published in Luxembourg and Brussels on 3 May:

'The Community and its Member States are gravely concerned at the recent establishment of two new Israeli settlements in the Occupied Territories, at Revava on 15 and 16 April and at Talmon Keva on 22 April.

They deplore the fact that the Israeli Government has given permission for these new settlements.

The Community and its Member States reaffirm their long-standing position that Jewish settlements in the territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including East Jerusalem, are illegal under international law and under the fourth Geneva Convention in particular.

The Community and its Member States consider that the initiative of the American Secretary of State, Mr Baker, now offers genuine prospects of progress towards peace in the region. They fully support this initiative and the process envisaged, which should enable the necessary dialogue between the parties concerned to get under way. They also consider that any establishment of new settlements in the Occupied Territories, which is in any case illegal, is especially harmful at a time when all parties should show flexibility and realism so as to bring about a climate of confidence favourable to the starting of negotiations.

The Community and its Member States strongly urge the Israeli Government neither to allow nor encourage the establishment of settlements in the Occupied Territories.'

Yugoslavia

1.4.3. The following joint statement was published in Luxembourg and Brussels on 8 May:

'The Community and its Member States follow with the greatest concern the latest developments in Yugoslavia and deplore the loss of human lives.

Referring to their previous statements and *démarches*, they state their firm opposition to the use of force and recall that only dialogue between all the parties concerned will provide a lasting solution to the present grave crisis and ensure a future for a democratic and united Yugoslavia.

The Community and its Member States address an urgent appeal to all those in charge of the institutions, bodies and constituted authorities of the country to act in accordance with the rule of law and to ensure their normal functioning.'

El Salvador

1.4.4. The following joint statement was published in Luxembourg and Brussels on 13 May:

'The European Community and its Member States are most encouraged by the agreement signed in Mexico City on 27 April 1991 between the Salvadorean Government and the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN). These agreements mark an important stage in the peace process begun in Geneva in April 1990.

They welcome the progress which has been achieved by the two sides as a result of their courageous and constructive approach. They also pay tribute to the tireless efforts of Mr Alvaro de Soto, the Personal Representative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, to bring about national reconciliation.

In expressing the hope that a decisive step in the peace process has been made in El Salvador, the Community and its Member States call on the two sides to pursue and bring to a conclusion their negotiations in the same spirit of dialogue, peace-making and flexibility. They also hope that this same spirit will be maintained in the deliberations which are being carried forth by the legislative Assembly of El Salvador.'

South Africa

1.4.5. The following joint statement on the 10th synthesis report on the Code of Conduct for Community companies with subsidiaries in South Africa was published in Luxembourg and Brussels on 14 May:

'The Ministers for Foreign Affairs approved the 10th synthesis report on the application of the Code of Conduct for companies from the EC with subsidiaries, branches or representation in South Africa. They decided to forward it to the European

Parliament and to the Economic and Social Committee of the European Community.

The report covers the period from 1 July 1988 to 30 June 1989 and analyses reports on the activities of 244 companies with more than 91 000 black employees. It also takes into account the annual report by representatives of the Twelve in Pretoria on the implementation of the Code.

The Community and its Member States noted with satisfaction:

- (i) that a very large majority of European companies have resolutely adopted a policy of allowing their workforces to choose freely their representatives;
- (ii) that objective non-racial criteria are employed by all companies in determining wages and filling vacancies;
- (iii) that the majority of companies have achieved total desegregation;
- (iv) that, in line with the objective of encouraging black businesses, an increasing number of companies are members of, or support, local organizations established to promote black entrepreneurs.

The Community and its Member States are convinced that the measures taken by European companies to abolish segregation at the work place have substantially contributed to furthering their policy aimed at achieving the elimination of apartheid by peaceful means. In the expectation of the foreshadowed profound changes of the South African society, they reaffirm their commitment to promote the full implementation of the Code of Conduct.'

Western Sahara

1.4.6. The following joint statement was published in Luxembourg and Brussels on 17 May:

'The Community and its Member States welcome the adoption by the UN Security Council of Resolution 690 approving the report of the UN Secretary-General on the referendum to be held concerning the self-determination of the Saharan people. They believe this represents an important step towards a just and lasting settlement of the conflict in Western Sahara.

They also confirm their firm support for the Secretary-General's efforts to implement the final stages of his plan.'

India

1.4.7. The following joint statement on the death of Mr Rajiv Gandhi was published in Luxembourg and Brussels on 22 May:

'The Community and its Member States are deeply dismayed at the news of the assassination of Mr Rajiv Gandhi. They condemn this cowardly act of terrorism against the leader of the Congress Party and the persons who were with him. They recall the statesmanlike qualities and the hope-bearing personality of the man who led India between 1984 and 1989, succeeding his mother, Indira, herself a victim of political violence.'

Ethiopia

1.4.8. The following joint statement was published in Luxembourg and Brussels on 23 May:

'Following the resignation of President Mengistu, the Community and its Member States strongly appeal to all parties to the conflict to endeavour to achieve a cease-fire and to participate in a constructive manner in the peace talks due to open on 27 May in London.

The Community and its Member States are convinced that a negotiated settlement of the conflict is the only possible road to peace, stability and economic and social development for the Ethiopian nation.

They are willing to lend their support to this process of appeasement in whatever ways might be appropriate.

The Community and its Member States also recall the necessity to secure the continuation of effective humanitarian relief operations.'

Somalia

1.4.9. The following joint statement was published in Luxembourg and Brussels on 24 May:

'The Community and its Member States are following with concern the development of the situation in Somalia. In view of the separatist tendencies of recent days, they reiterate their urgent appeal to all the parties concerned to maintain the territorial integrity and the unity of the country and underline the urgent necessity of a peaceful solution to the internal conflict, which is the only guarantee for cohesion and national stability.

The Community and its Member States urge all the parties concerned to participate as rapidly as possible in talks which should deal in particular with political reconciliation, institutional reorganization and the reconstruction of the country. They note with interest all regional and international efforts to this end and reaffirm their will-

ingness actively to support the search for a negotiated settlement acceptable to all the parties concerned.

The Community and its Member States also reaffirm their commitment to pursue efforts to provide humanitarian relief to the populations affected by famine. They call upon all the parties concerned to do everything in their power to guarantee the efficient delivery of aid directed to the civilian populations.'

Burma

1.4.10. The following joint statement was published in Luxembourg and Brussels on 27 May:

'A year ago, free elections enabled the Burmese people to demonstrate in the clearest fashion their wish to see established a democratic, multi-party system.

At that time the Community and its Member States expressed their satisfaction and called on the military rulers to respect the results of the elections. They called for power to be transferred without delay to a government designated by the newly elected parliament and for political leaders in detention to be released immediately.

The Community and its Member States have, since then, through *démarches* and statements, made clear on several occasions their concern at the prolonged absence of a positive response from the Burmese authorities and at their continuing refusal to accept the requests made by the elected representatives of that country for the initiation of a democratic process. The Community and its Member States have condemned the numerous shortcomings in respect of internationally accepted rules of conduct and of human rights, the continuing harassment, detention and house arrest of opposition leaders, and the refusal to free political prisoners.

The Community and its Member States take this opportunity to reiterate their appeal to the military government to bring about a democratic solution to the present situation in Burma and one which would respect the mandate given by the people on 27 May 1990. They confirm their readiness to re-establish constructive relations, including a resumption of their programmes of development assistance, with a Burma at last democratic and respectful of human rights.'

Suriname

1.4.11. The following joint statement on the elections in Suriname was published in Luxembourg and Brussels on 27 May:

'The European Community and its Member States note with satisfaction that free and fair elections took place in Suriname on 25 May 1991. They congratulate the Surinamese people on their having taken an important step on the path back to democracy and they hope that a democratic government will soon be formed which will do justice to the clearly expressed will of the Surinamese people. The European Community and its Member States express the fervent hope that the people of Suriname will be spared any further military interference in the democratic process of their country. They trust that as a result Suriname will shortly regain its place as a respected member of the international community.'

Mozambique

1.4.12. The following joint statement was published in Luxembourg and Brussels on 27 May:

'The Community and its Member States are following closely the course of the peace negotiations that are taking place in Rome between the Government of Mozambique and Renamo.

They have welcomed the opening of this dialogue which has led already to the declaration of a partial cease-fire in December and the establishment of a verification commission in which the Government of Mozambique, Renamo, certain of its Member States, the United States, the Soviet Union and several African States participate.

They have noted that the discussion which has just been resumed turns on the examination of the political and military components of a definitive agreement.

In this perspective, the Community and its Member States reiterate their support for those who are mediating, express the desire to see a rapid conclusion to negotiations, and invite the two parties to deploy every effort to reach an agreement on national reconciliation in the framework of the democratic development of the country.

The Community and its Member States consider that the continuing of an armed confrontation in Mozambique is incompatible with the peace process which seems at last to be prevailing in the region and that it poses a threat to the effectiveness of their cooperation.'

Angola

1.4.13. The following joint statement was published in Luxembourg and Brussels on 31 May:

'The Community and its Member States welcome the signature by the government of Angola and by Unita of the peace agreements of Estoril which, in marking the end of the civil war, give promise of a new era in Angola.

They congratulate the two sides and encourage them to pursue in a constructive spirit the dialogue thus begun, which constitutes an important milestone on the road to establishing a new framework of peace and stability for the country and for the whole region.

This stage is the point of departure of a long and difficult process. Many questions will thus need to be addressed in the coming months. In particular, the Community and its Member States appeal to both parties to spare no effort to facilitate the putting in place of the joint political-military commission.

The Community and its Member States reiterate their commitment to participate, as their means allow, in the reconstruction of the country.

They note, finally, the exemplary role played by the mediator and the observers and warmly congratulate Portugal in particular which has succeeded, by its tireless commitment, in reconciling in less than a year the divergent positions of the Angolan Government and Unita.'

Ethiopia

1.4.14. The following joint statement was published in Luxembourg and Brussels on 31 May:

'The Community and its Member States welcome the joint communiqué issued in London on 28 May and the commitments subscribed to on this occasion. They reiterate their conviction that only a negotiated, political solution acceptable to all the parties will guarantee peace, stability and the economic and social development of Ethiopia.

The Community and its Member States appeal to all the parties to exercise restraint so as to allow a smooth transition to a democratic system. They support the convening of a Conference open to all political groups, with the participation of international observers, with a view to establishing a national government of transition. They hope that an undertaking will be given on this occasion to hold free elections, duly scrutinized, on the future organization of the country and its institutions.

The Community and its Member States recall the commitments to which they have subscribed in the framework of the Lomé Convention and consider that the economic aid to Ethiopia would be all the more effective if democratic institutions were rapidly established. To this end, they look to the provisional administration to respect its commitments regarding human rights and the progressive democratization of the country.

The Community and its Member States recall their readiness to support any appropriate process of political negotiation and electoral consultation which will be organized. They also confirm their commitments to meet the humanitarian needs whilst stressing again the necessity to ensure free access to the populations benefiting from assistance.'

5. Financing Community activities

Budgets

General budget

Financial perspective

1.5.1. Adjustment of the financial perspective annexed to the Interinstitutional Agreement of 29 June 1988 to take account of the granting of technical assistance to the USSR, financial aid to Israel and the occupied territories, humanitarian aid to the Iraqi population of Kurdish origin and a special food aid programme for Africa.

- **Reference:** Interinstitutional Agreement of 29 June 1988 on budgetary discipline and improvement of the budgetary procedure: OJ L 185, 15.7.1988; Bull. EC 6-1988, point 2.3.8
- **Commission proposal:** Bull. EC 1/2-1991, point 1.5.1
- **Council endorsement:** Bull. EC 3-1991, point 1.5.3
- **Commission communication on a special food aid programme for Africa:** Bull. EC 4-1991, point 1.5.1
- **Council agreement and first trialogue meeting:** Bull. EC 4-1991, point 1.5.4

Second trialogue meeting on 2 May.

Formally agreed by the Council at meeting on 13 and 14 May. The Council confirmed the outcome of the trialogue meeting and agreed the following:

- (i) technical assistance to the USSR of up to ECU 400 million;
- (ii) financial aid to Israel and the occupied territories amounting to ECU 87.5 million;
- (iii) humanitarian aid for the Iraqi population of Kurdish origin amounting to ECU 100 million;
- (iv) a special food aid programme for Africa amounting to ECU 140 million.

Adopted by Parliament on 15 May. Parliament agreed to the proposal to raise the subceiling for non-compulsory expenditure in heading 4 of the financial perspective by ECU 728 million for commitment appropri-

ations and ECU 423 million for payment appropriations in 1991 and by ECU 180 million for payment appropriations in 1992. It also approved a reduction of ECU 3 million for stock disposal in heading 5 of the financial perspective, the ceiling for this heading remaining unchanged. In approving these adjustments Parliament confirmed the agreement it had reached with the Council.

Parliament regrets the Council's refusal to endorse the Commission's proposal to set up a reserve fund to cover unexpected contingencies and calls on the Commission to submit proposals for exceptional financial aid to Bangladesh and to the Latin American countries affected by the cholera epidemic. Noting that a new revision of the financial perspective is inevitable, Parliament agrees that the ceiling for commitment appropriations for non-compulsory expenditure in 1992 be raised by ECU 350 million in heading 2 and ECU 115 million in heading 3.

OJ C 158, 17.6.1991

Budgetary procedure

1991 financial year

Supplementary and amending budget

1.5.2. Supplementary and amending budget No 1/91.

- **Reference:** Revision of financial perspective: point 1.5.1 of this Bulletin
- **Commission's preliminary draft:** Bull. EC 1/2-1991, point 1.5.2
- **Council agreement:** Bull. EC 3-1991, point 1.5.10
- **Commission proposal for letter of amendment No 1:** Bull. EC 3-1991, point 1.5.11
- **Commission proposal for letter of amendment No 2:** Bull. EC 4-1991, point 1.5.5
- **Council agreement on letters of amendment Nos 1 and 2:** Bull. EC 4-1991, point 1.5.5
- **Parliament opinion:** OJ C 129, 20.5.1991; Bull. EC 4-1991, point 1.5.5
- **Second Council reading:** Bull. EC 4-1991, point 1.5.5

Proposal for letter of amendment No 2 adopted by the Commission on 8 May. This new letter of amendment is presented by the Commission as letter of amendment No 3 but is in fact letter of amendment No 2 since the two previous letters — Nos 1 and 2 — were consolidated by the Council on 15 April. The purpose of the new letter of amendment is to enter in the budget the appropriations for which provision was made in the financial perspective as a result of the triologue meeting on 2 May.

Letter of amendment No 2 endorsed by the Council on 13 and 14 May.

Letter of amendment No 2 endorsed by Parliament on 15 May.

Supplementary and amending budget No 1 adopted by Parliament on 15 May. Parliament decided to adopt letter of amendment No 2 in view of its urgency. As regards the supplementary and amending budget, it confirmed its amendments relating to the remarks entered in the headings for loan guarantees.

OJ C 158, 17.6.1991

Financial Regulation

1.5.3. Draft Commission Regulation laying down detailed rules for the implementation of certain provisions of the Financial Regulation of 21 December 1977.

- **Reference:** Council Regulation (Euratom, ECSC, EEC) No 610/90 amending the Financial Regulation of 21 December 1977 applicable to the general budget of the European Communities: OJ L 70, 16.3.1990; Bull. EC 3-1990, point 1.4.6
- **Regulation to be amended:** Commission Regulation 86/610/EEC, Euratom, ECSC laying down detailed rules for the implementation of certain provisions of the Financial Regulation of 21 December 1977: OJ L 360, 19.12.1986; Bull. EC 12-1986, point 2.3.3
- **Commission draft:** Bull. EC 1/2-1991, point 1.5.5

Opinion of the Economic and Social Committee delivered on 29 May. The Committee approved the proposal, which is concerned

mainly with technical aspects, while regretting that it had not been consulted on the Financial Regulation proper.

It noted with satisfaction the provisions on the role of the accounting officer, the indexing of various thresholds applied to contracts and the application of the Council directives by the Community institutions.

The Committee affirmed its support for the Commission's proposals relating to the use of the ecu and asked that they be included in the Financial Regulation and the detailed implementing rules.

Financial operations

ECSC

Loans raised

1.5.4. In May the Commission made a private placing in marks and lire for the equivalent of ECU 84.0 million.

Loans granted

1.5.5. Acting under Articles 54 and 56 of the ECSC Treaty, the Commission granted loans in May totalling ECU 17.1 million, as follows:

Industrial loans

1.5.6. Industrial loans (Article 54) totalling ECU 1.6 million were made to Italy.

Conversion loans

1.5.7. Conversion loans (Article 56) totalling ECU 11.9 million were made to Italy.

Workers' housing

1.5.8. Loans totalling ECU 3.6 million were granted for steelworkers and mine-workers (ECSC sector) in Belgium, France,

Germany, Greece, Ireland, Luxembourg and the United Kingdom.

European Investment Bank

Financing

1.5.9. In May the European Investment Bank, the Community's financial institution, granted loans totalling ECU 1.2 billion: ECU 1.15 billion was lent in the Community and ECU 0.23 million outside.

Community

Link with Community policies

1.5.10. Loans were made for the following measures:

- (i) ECU 720 million for the economic development of disadvantaged regions;
- (ii) ECU 301 million for the improvement of transport and telecommunications infrastructures of benefit to the Community;
- (iii) ECU 136 million for the protection of the environment and the improvement of the quality of life;
- (iv) ECU 265 million for the pursuit of Community objectives in the field of energy;
- (v) ECU 67 million for the enhancement of the international competitiveness of industry and its integration within the Community.

The Bank also continued its operations to support small and medium-sized businesses (since the beginning of the year around ECU 750 million has been granted in global loans).

Individual loans usually come under several Community policies; some are therefore counted more than once in the above amounts.

Geographical distribution

Germany

1.5.11. ECU 113.4 million was lent in the form of global loans for small and medium-scale investments. ECU 58.8 million went towards the construction of natural gas pipelines linking the eastern part of Germany to the European network and the construction of a new steam boiler in a combined heat and electricity plant at Mannheim. ECU 41.3 million was lent for the modernization of facilities at the Berlin trade fair and ECU 9.9 million for the extension of Hamburg airport.

Greece

1.5.12. ECU 14.6 million was granted for the modernization of railways.

Spain

1.5.13. ECU 188.12 million was lent for the improvement of the electricity grid in the Madrid, Castile-La Mancha, Valencia and Murcia regions. ECU 47 million went towards the construction of a factory to produce telecommunications equipment. ECU 78.4 million, including ECU 39.2 million from NCI resources, was granted in the form of global loans to finance small and medium-scale investments. ECU 39 million went towards motorway construction in Barcelona. ECU 37 million was provided as a contribution towards purchasing and launching two telecommunications satellites to improve communications in remoter regions of the country and ECU 19.6 million went towards the modernization of the rail network in Santander and Bilbao.

France

1.5.14. ECU 100.3 million was lent in the form of a global loan for small and medium-scale investments. ECU 123.7 million went towards the construction of the Channel Tunnel and ECU 15 million was granted for

the extension of a carbon fibre plant in Pyrénées-Atlantiques.

Ireland

1.5.15. ECU 16.1 million was granted to continue the renewal of the aircraft fleet. ECU 12.3 million went towards the construction of the new Dublin west link, ECU 9.7 million towards the improvement of the water supply network in Dublin and ECU 7.8 million towards various projects for the development of the road network.

Italy

1.5.16. ECU 130.5 million went towards electricity distribution in the Mezzogiorno. ECU 20.6 million was used to help improve water supply and treatment in Sicily, Lazio and Emilia-Romagna. ECU 11.1 million went towards the construction of a goods storage and transit terminal at Bologna. ECU 10.4 million went towards the installation throughout Italy of new telecommunications equipment for satellite data transmission. ECU 6.5 million was granted in the form of global loans to finance small and medium-sized investments. ECU 4.6 million was lent for the modernization of a float glass factory in Abruzzi, ECU 3.9 million for pharmaceutical production and research in Marche and ECU 3.3 million for infrastructures relating to tourism and culture in Umbria.

Portugal

1.5.17. ECU 3 million was lent towards the production of ignition systems for diesel engines in Setúbal.

United Kingdom

1.5.18. ECU 37 million went towards the construction of the Channel Tunnel and ECU 9 million towards a factory in Scotland producing silicon chips for semiconductors.

Community development cooperation policy

ACP countries

Madagascar

1.5.19. ECU 180 000 was granted from risk capital to acquire a minority shareholding in a venture capital enterprise which will use its own funds to acquire minority holdings in private firms.

Côte d'Ivoire

1.5.20. ECU 52 000 was granted from risk capital for a feasibility study into the siting of a soluble coffee factory in Abidjan.

6. Statistics

General

Legislation

Fisheries statistics

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

- Commission proposal: OJ C 214, 21.8.1989; COM(89) 98; Bull. EC 6-1989, point 2.6.4
- Parliament opinion: OJ C 113, 7.5.1990; Bull. EC 4-1990, point 1.5.1
- Council agreement: Bull. EC 4-1991, point 1.6.5

Formally adopted by the Council on 21 May.

OJ L 133, 28.5.1991

Results

1.6.2. An ever-increasing Community population.

On 3 October 1990 the European Community extended its territory by 108 000 sq km and gained 16 million inhabitants, without any increase in the number of Member States.

At 345 million inhabitants the Community is still in third place in world population terms. Most Member States are to conduct population censuses during 1991 so as to provide more accurate figures on demographic variables, particularly migration. Since the results are not yet available, the estimates given here are still based on the results of censuses carried out in the 1980s.

Eurostat puts the EUR 12 population on 1 January 1991 at 345 053 000, 84% of whom belong to the five larger countries: France, Germany, Italy, Spain and the United Kingdom. Germany alone accounts for almost a quarter of the total Community

population. The population density of the enlarged Community, 146 inhab./sq km, has remained unaffected by the expansion, since population density in the former German Democratic Republic is only slightly above this average (148 inhab./sq km).

The total EUR 12 population is expected to increase by 1 582 000 during 1991, slightly fewer than two-thirds of whom (976 700) will be immigrants and 605 700 due to natural growth, i.e. the difference between 4 082 100 births and 3 476 400 deaths.

Germany is the only country with negative natural growth. The situation is particularly serious in the five *Länder* of the former German Democratic Republic, where natural growth is -26 000 inhabitants. The positive growth of 13 900 in the rest of Germany compensates for this to some extent.

The southern Member States (Greece, Italy, Portugal and Spain) have an increasingly ageing population, with a continuing fall in numbers of live births combined with a rise in numbers of deaths, producing a decline in overall growth rates (-19% for Spain and -41% for Portugal compared with 1989).

The northern Member States (Belgium, Denmark, Ireland, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom), on the other hand, are seeing a slight increase in numbers of births while the death rate remains constant or even diminishes.

Information

1.6.3. *International trade in services 1979-88.*

Document published in May, available from the sales offices for official publications of the European Communities.

7. Community institutions

Parliament

Strasbourg: 13 to 17 May

1.7.1. The salient political features of this part-session, during which a further interinstitutional conference on political union was held (→ point 1.1.3), were debates on the enlargement of the Community and on security policy, and the adoption of opinions on major issues such as farm prices and budget policy.

In the search for a Middle East peace settlement, Mr Poos, President of the Council, declared that the Community could make a contribution by playing the role of mediator, either with each country individually or with the various groups of countries. He also reviewed the record of Community action with regard to security in the region, highlighting the aid given to the Kurds and the other victims of the conflict and the links forged at all levels with the Gulf Cooperation Council countries, the Maghreb, Israel and Iran. He concluded with a reminder that the Community ought to attend the peace conference.

In close connection with the first subject, the House held a detailed debate on European security policy. A number of members called for political cooperation to be incorporated into the Community's sphere of competence, with all the institutional consequences which that implied, and for close cooperation with the NATO authorities. More specifically concerned with security policy in the Mediterranean, a resolution was adopted emphasizing the crucial importance of efforts to be made to defuse conflicts, in the light of the Community's contractual relations with virtually all the countries involved. The President of the Commission, Mr Delors, reminded the House that the concept of security covered various aspects which, besides defence, included internal security, the economic and social situation and the situation of society in general.

The debate on the enlargement of the Community and relations with the other European countries, the end of which saw a resolution adopted (→ point 1.1.4), revealed a broad consensus on the fact that enlargement and deepening are not contradictory but complementary, that the Community's achievements to date must be safeguarded and that Parliament must be involved in the enlargement process from the outset of negotiations. The House, on the other hand, did not want to see any initiative that might create a two-speed Europe.

Still on the subject of external relations, Parliament expressed its concern over the political situation and the violence in Yugoslavia and adopted a resolution in which it reiterated that the 'maintenance of one federal Yugoslavia ... must not be seen as a willingness to countenance the suppression of democracy and human rights' (→ point 1.3.96). In the same spirit a resolution was passed condemning the violence inflicted on the Armenian population in Karabakh and Armenia (→ point 1.3.97) and another welcoming the ceasefire in Angola (→ point 1.3.62).

The House also unanimously passed a resolution on the catastrophe in Bangladesh, in which it urged the Commission to implement an aid programme for that country (→ point 1.3.48), and again voiced its fears about the famine in Africa (→ point 1.3.69).

Turning to the question of farm prices, some members expressed misgivings about confining the price-fixing exercise within the constraints imposed by the guideline figure, while others believed that a strictly orthodox approach was necessary. Parliament finally gave 58 favourable opinions on the proposals laid before it and referred back to committee the proposals concerning cereal prices and aid for nuts (→ point 1.2.98).

Welcoming the results of the trialogue on the financial perspective and the very early

presentation by the Commission of its preliminary draft budget for 1992, Parliament addressed the budget debate in a very positive frame of mind.

As regards the financial perspective, the House regretted the Council's refusal to create a contingency reserve, pointing out that the Gulf conflict, aid to the Soviet Union and the famine in Africa had prompted a revision of the financial perspective and that new revision procedures already needed to be initiated to cover the aid to Bangladesh and the Latin American countries hit by the cholera epidemic.

In its resolution, Parliament agreed to the ceilings (commitment appropriations, non-compulsory expenditure) being revised by ECU 350 million for heading 2 and by ECU 115 million for heading 3 in 1992 (→ point 1.5.1). The House also gave a second reading to supplementary and amending budget No 1/91, which incorporated letter of amendment No 2 (proposed by the Commission as No 3) and which had been adopted by the Council to formalize the agreements reached at the triologue covering technical assistance for the Soviet Union, aid to Israel and the occupied territories, to the Iraqi population and for Africa (→ point 1.5.2). Lastly, on the matter of the Community guarantees for loans for Bulgaria, Hungary and Romania, Parliament reiterated its concern over the budgetary treatment of guarantees in general and asked the Commission to propose a permanent reserve mechanism for guarantees and loans, when the Interinstitutional Agreement comes up for renewal (→ points 1.3.9, 1.3.10 and 1.3.13).

Before tackling the legislative items on the agenda, the House debated social Europe and once again deplored the delays in implementing the action programme to apply the Community Charter of Fundamental Social Rights. The resolution called for an interinstitutional conference to work out priority arrangements for implementing the programme and for joint decision-making powers to be granted (→ point 1.1.5).

The proposed action plan 'Europe against AIDS' was approved by a very large majority. Miss Papandreou indicated that the Commission could not adopt some of the amendments but would consider the matter of blood transfusions and present a report before the end of the year (→ point 1.2.167).

In its legislative role Parliament gave its opinion on the five research programmes that had been the subject of the compromise signed in Strasbourg on 17 April, while the part-session was in progress, by the Presidents of the Commission, the Council and Parliament. The House welcomed the fact that due account had been taken of its amendments concerning committee procedure, assessment of the economic and social impact and of the technological risks, relations with non-member countries, and the special project selection procedure (→ points 1.2.55, 1.2.56, 1.2.58, 1.2.64 and 1.2.65).

Under the cooperation procedure, Parliament gave opinions at first reading on a research programme in the field of human capital and mobility (→ point 1.2.60), the procedure for awarding public service contracts (→ point 1.2.13), and the proposal relating to mutual assistance for the recovery of EAGGF claims (→ point 1.2.18). At second reading, Parliament gave its opinion on the proposal for a Directive concerning the safety and health at work of workers with fixed-duration employment relationships or temporary employment relationships (→ point 1.2.79) and on the proposal for a Directive relating to control of the acquisition and possession of weapons. On the second of these, Parliament rejected the part of the common position that sought to exempt commercial transfers of weapons and ammunition of war (→ point 1.2.10).

Under the consultation procedure Parliament rejected the proposal for a financial regulation for the fourth Lomé Convention and called on the Commission to submit a new proposal to make the general Financial Regulation applicable to the European Development Fund (→ point 1.3.56). It gave

a favourable opinion on the proposals for decisions and a regulation concerning the Poseican and Poseima programmes (→ points 1.2.96 and 1.2.97). It also welcomed the 'Youth for Europe' programme (→ point 1.2.90), the proposal for a decision on the vocational training of young people and a proposal on safety, hygiene and health protection at work. A resolution was also passed on the protection of pregnant women at work (→ point 1.2.84).

The items covered during the usual exchange of views on human rights were the situation in Kuwait, the situation of the Kurdish refugees, human rights in Morocco and the establishment by Israel of settlements in the occupied territories (→ points 1.3.98 to 1.3.101).

The House established the schedule of part-sessions for 1992, rejecting an amendment that sought to organize regular part-sessions in Brussels.

Report of proceedings:
OJ Annex 3-405
Full text of opinions and resolutions:
OJ C 158, 17.6.1991

Council

1487th meeting

1.7.2. General affairs (Brussels, 13 and 14 May).

- **Previous meeting:** Bull. EC 4-1991, point 1.7.3

President: Mr Poos, Luxembourg Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Commission: Mr Delors, Mr Andriessen, Mr Cardoso e Cunha and Mr Matutes.

Main item

Aid for Bangladesh: conclusions adopted (→ point 1.3.47).

Other business

Relations with the EFTA countries: EEC-EFTA ministerial meeting prepared.

Relations with Israel: discussed.

Relations with Turkey: exchange of views.

External role of the European Investment Bank: discussed.

European Energy Charter: discussed in detail.

Relations with the overseas countries and territories: held over.

1489th meeting

1.7.3. Agriculture (Brussels, 21 to 24 May).

- **Previous meeting:** Bull. EC 4-1991, point 1.7.5

President: Mr Steichen, Luxembourg Minister for Agriculture.

Commission: Mr Mac Sharry.

Main item

Agricultural prices and related measures: agreed (→ point 1.2.98).

Other business

Uruguay Round (agriculture): discussed.

Plant protection products: proposal examined.

1490th meeting

1.7.4. Development cooperation (Brussels, 27 May).

- **Previous meeting:** Bull. EC 11-1990, point 1.8.6

President: Mr Wohlfart, Luxembourg State Secretary for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation.

Commission: Mr Marín and Mr Matutes.

Main items

Special food aid programme for Africa: conclusions adopted (→ point 1.3.70);

Use of counterpart funds generated by various aid instruments: resolution adopted (→ point 1.3.75);

Cooperation with NGOs: resolution adopted (→ point 1.3.76).

Other business

EC investment partners: general discussion.

Tropical forests: discussed.

Human rights, democracy and development cooperation policy: exchange of views.

Bangladesh: implementation of the emergency aid programme discussed.

Relations with the overseas countries and territories: exchange of views.

Ratification of the fourth Lomé Convention: the situation regarding ratification procedures reviewed.

AIDS: discussed.

1491st meeting

1.7.5. Energy (Brussels, 31 May).

- **Previous meeting:** Bull. EC 10-1990, point 1.8.25

President: Mr Bodry, Luxembourg Minister for Energy.

Commission: Mr Cardoso e Cunha.

Maint item

Transit of natural gas through grids: Directive adopted (→ point 1.2.72).

Other business

SAVE programme: exchange of views.

European Energy Charter: discussed.

Oil supplies and stocks: general discussion.

Commission

Proposals adopted

1.7.6. The main proposals involving the internal market adopted by the Commission under the cooperation procedure dealt with the introduction of a standard international telephone access code (→ point 1.2.63), comparative advertising (→ point 1.2.164) and tobacco advertising (→ point 1.2.165).

1.7.7. The Commission also adopted a draft Council recommendation that would provide a guarantee of sufficient resources and benefits in Member States' social protection systems (→ point 1.2.75).

Communications and reports

1.7.8. Two reports — a revised version of the Annual Economic Report 1990-91 (→ point 1.2.1) and the Twentieth Report on Competition Policy (→ point 1.2.19) — and a communication on regional energy planning in the Community (→ point 1.2.73) were adopted.

Community lawcourts

1.7.9. Since the beginning of the year (Bull. EC 1/2-1991), Court material has been covered in the Bulletin for the month in which the items are reported in the Official Journal.

New cases

1.7.10. The following cases came before the Court of Justice in May either as references for preliminary rulings or as actions brought direct.

Free movement of goods

Case C-113/91 *Criminal proceedings v Debus*

Basis: Article 177 of the EEC Treaty

Interpretation of Articles 30 and 36 of the Treaty, with reference to whether the Italian provisions laying down health rules for the production and marketing of beer are to be regarded as incompatible with those Articles in so far as the rules permit the use of not more than 20 mg per litre of sulphur dioxide.

OJ C 132, 23.5.1991

Case C-114/91 *Openbaar Ministerie v Claeys*

Basis: Article 177 of the EEC Treaty

Interpretation of Articles 9 and 12 of the Treaty, with particular reference to whether the words 'duties on imports' or the words 'charges having equivalent effect', or both, apply to the contribution which must be paid on pigs imported into Belgium from abroad by virtue of the Act of 27 December 1938, as amended by the Act of 11 April 1983, and the Royal Decree of 31 January 1985, as amended by Royal Decree of 23 April 1986.

OJ C 132, 23.5.1991

Freedom of establishment and freedom to provide services

Case C-104/91 *Colegio Oficial de Agentes de la Propiedad Inmobiliaria v Aguirre Borrell and Others*

Basis: Article 177 of the EEC Treaty

Interpretation of Article 52 *et seq.* of the Treaty, Directive 67/43/EEC and the current state of implementation of Article 57(1) of the Treaty, with reference to whether in a

Member State a citizen of another Member State who holds a qualification validly issued in his country of origin which has not been recognized in the country where he wishes to establish himself and where entitlement to carry on the occupation in question is subject to the passing of an examination can be prevented from carrying on the occupation of estate agent.

OJ C 132, 23.5.1991

Case C-112/91 *Werner v Finanzamt Aachen-Innenstadt*

Basis: Article 177 of the EEC Treaty

Reference for a preliminary ruling on whether the scope of Article 52 of the Treaty is limited to the requirement to accord national treatment to EEC nationals or whether it also contains a prohibition on restrictions on the freedom of establishment, and on the interpretation of Article 7 of the Treaty with reference to the provisions of German tax law regarding limited tax liability.

OJ C 132, 23.5.1991

Social affairs

Case C-102/91 *Knoch v Bundesanstalt für Arbeit*

Basis: Article 177 of the EEC Treaty

Interpretation of Article 71(1)(b)(ii) and Article 67 of Council Regulation No 1408/71 with reference to whether an employed person, other than a frontier worker, who is wholly unemployed and resided in the territory of a Member State other than the competent one during his last employment is entitled to receive benefits even if he has previously received unemployment insurance benefits from the institution of the competent Member State.

OJ C 125, 15.5.1991

Case C-109/91 *ten Oever v Stichting Bedrijfspensioenfonds voor het Glazenwassers- en Schoonmaakbedrijf*

Basis: Article 177 of the EEC Treaty

Interpretation of Article 119 of the Treaty, with reference to whether non-statutory benefits paid to surviving relations (widower's pension) should be regarded as 'pay' or the 'other consideration' referred to in that Article and whether the plaintiff is entitled to that pension.

OJ C 125, 15.5.1991

Case C-110/91 *Moroni v Collo*
Basis: Article 177 of the EEC Treaty

Interpretation of Article 119 of the Treaty, in conjunction with Article 8(2) of Council Directive 86/378/EEC, with reference to an occupational pension scheme which confers a supplementary pension on a male employee at the age of 65 but on a female employee at the earlier age of 60.

OJ C 132, 23.5.1991

Case C-119/91 *McMenamin v Chief Adjudication Officer*
Basis: Article 177 of the EEC Treaty

Interpretation of Articles 13 and 73 of Council Regulation No 1408/71 and Article 10(1) of Council Regulation No 574/72, to determine which parent is entitled to family benefits or family allowances (child benefit) if a child lives with its parents in Ireland while the mother exercises a professional activity in the United Kingdom and the father exercises a professional activity in Ireland.

OJ C 140, 30.5.1991

Free movement of workers

Cases C-117/91 and 117/91R *Bosman v Commission*
Basis: Articles 173, 178 and 215 of the EEC Treaty (Case C-117/91) and Articles 185 and 186 of the EEC Treaty (Case C-117/91R)

Annulment of the Commission Decision of 17 April 1991 on nationality clauses and transfer fees for professional footballers, and liability (Case C-117/91).

Application for suspension of operation and interim measures (Case C-117/91R).

OJ C 140, 30.5.1991

Infringements

Case C-105/91 *Commission v Greece*
Basis: Article 169 of the EEC Treaty

Seeking a declaration that, by applying higher rates of the special consumption tax on vehicles to imports of passenger vehicles for private use incorporating traditional technology produced in the other Member States than to such vehicles produced or assembled in Greece, Greece has failed to fulfil its obligations under Article 95 of the Treaty.

Infringement A/89/627

OJ C 125, 15.5.1991

Case C-111/91 *Commission v Luxembourg*
Basis: Article 169 of the EEC Treaty

Seeking a declaration that, by imposing residence requirements for the grant of child-birth and maternity allowances, Luxembourg has failed to fulfil its obligations under Article 18 of Regulation No 1408/71 and Article 52 of the EEC Treaty.

Infringement A/87/420

OJ C 125, 15.5.1991

Euratom

Case C-107/91 *ENU v Commission*
Basis: Article 148 of the Euratom Treaty

Seeking a declaration that the Commission unlawfully failed in its duty to take the decision which the applicant requested of it pursuant to Article 53 of the Treaty.

OJ C 125, 15.5.1991

Judgments

1.7.11. Decisions were given by the Court of Justice in the following cases.

Free movement of goods

16.4.1991: Case C-112/89 *The Upjohn Company and NV Upjohn v Farzo and Kortmann*

1. A product which is not 'for treating or preventing disease in human beings or animals' is a medicinal product if it may be administered 'with a view to ... restoring, correcting or modifying physiological functions', and it is for the national courts, where necessary, to determine the classification of each product having regard to its pharmacological properties as they may be ascertained in the current state of scientific knowledge, to the way in which it is used, to the extent to which it is sold and to consumers' familiarity with it.

2. Any product satisfying either of the sets of criteria laid down in Article 1(2) of Council Directive 65/65/EEC on the approximation of provisions laid down by law, regulation or administrative action relating to proprietary medicinal products is a medicinal product and must, if it is a proprietary medicinal product, be subject to the relevant legal rules, to the exclusion of those governing cosmetic products.

OJ C 125, 15.5.1991

16.4.1991: Case C-347/89 *Freistaat Bayern v Eurim-Pharm*

Articles 30 and 36 of the EEC Treaty preclude national legislation from prohibiting the importation from another Member State of proprietary medicinal products legally marketed in that State when those products are subject to marketing authorization in the importing Member State and the importer holds a manufacturing permit for the purpose of labelling them and providing them with a package insert in accordance with the legislation of the importing Member State.

OJ C 125, 15.5.1991

Customs union

18.4.1991: Case C-79/89 *Brown Boveri v HZA Mannheim*

1. In 1982, Article 3 of Council Regulation No 1224/80 on the valuation of goods for customs purposes was to be interpreted as meaning that the transaction value of carrier media containing at the time of importation recorded software in respect of which the supplier had invoiced a total

price to the person making the customs declaration had to be the invoiced price.

2. In order to be excluded from the customs value in accordance with Article 3(4)(a) of the Regulation, assembly costs must be distinguished from the price actually paid or payable in respect of the goods in the declaration of particulars relating to customs value. Pursuant to Article 8 of Council Directive 79/695/EEC on the harmonization of procedures for the release of goods for free circulation, that declaration cannot be corrected after the relevant time for the determination of customs value, which is after the goods have been released for free circulation.

OJ C 132, 23.5.1991

18.4.1991: Case C-219/89 *WeserGold v Oberfinanzdirektion München*

A product consisting of 39.4% orange juice and 60.6% sugar is to be classified as 'fruit juice containing added sugar' under CN code 20.09.

OJ C 125, 15.5.1991

18.4.1991: Case C-324/89 *Nordgetränke v HZA Hamburg-Ericus*

1. The Common Customs Tariff must be interpreted as meaning that apricot purée made by forcing fruit pulp through a sieve and then bringing it to the boil in a vacuum concentrator for no more than 30 seconds is not to be regarded as a fruit purée, being a cooked preparation, under heading 20.05.

2. A correct interpretation of the CCT requires the product to be regarded as 'fruit otherwise prepared or preserved' under heading 20.06.

OJ C 125, 15.5.1991

Freedom of establishment and freedom to provide services

23.4.1991: Case C-41/90 *Höfner and Elser v Macrotron*

1. A public employment office engaged in the activity of finding work for persons seeking employment is subject to the prohibition in Article 86 of the Treaty, provided the application of that provision does not defeat the specific task entrusted to it. A Member State which has conferred an exclusive right to carry on that activity upon the public employment office is in breach of Article 90(1) of the Treaty where it creates a situation in which that office is obliged to infringe the terms of Article 86. That is the case, in particular, where the following conditions are met:

- (i) the exclusive right extends to finding employment for business executives,
- (ii) the public employment office is manifestly incapable of satisfying demand on the market for such activity,
- (iii) The actual pursuit of that activity by private personnel consultants is rendered impossible by the maintenance in force of a statutory provision prohibiting it, with the annulment of the corresponding contracts as a penalty for contravention,
- (iv) the activity in question may extend to nationals or to the territory of other Member States.

2. A personnel consultant in a Member State cannot rely on Articles 7 and 59 of the Treaty with regard to the activity of finding employment for nationals of that Member State with undertakings from the same State.

OJ C 132, 23.5.1991

Taxation

24.4.1991: Case C-297/89 *Rigsadvokaten v Ryborg*

1. Normal residence, within the meaning of Article 7(1) of Council Directive 83/182/EEC on tax exemptions within the Community for certain means of transport temporarily imported into one Member State from another, corresponds to the permanent centre of interests of the person concerned, which must be determined with the aid of all the criteria set out in that provision and all the relevant facts. In that regard, the mere fact that a national of one Member State (B) moved to another Member State (A), in which he found a job and a dwelling, but from a certain date and for more than one year spent practically every night and every weekend with a woman friend in Member State B, whilst retaining his job and his dwelling in Member State A, is insufficient to support the conclusion that he transferred his normal residence to Member State B.

2. Article 10(2) of the Directive does not require the Member States to cooperate in each individual case in which the application of the Directive raises difficulties.

3. Article 10(2) of the Directive cannot be relied upon by individuals before a national court.

OJ C 132, 23.5.1991

Social affairs

20.3.1991: Case C-233/89 *Cray Precision Engineers v Clarke*

Removed from the Court Register.

(Interpretation of Article 119 of the EEC Treaty and of Council Directive 75/117/EEC on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to the application of the principle of equal pay for men and women.)

OJ C 125, 15.5.1991

Agriculture

7.2.1991: Joined Cases C-71/89 and C-72/89 *The Queen v Intervention Board for Agricultural Produce*

Removed from the Court Register.

(Validity of Commission Regulation No 1587/88 suspending advance fixing of the subsidy for colza, rape and sunflower seed in so far as it suspended the advance fixing of subsidy for rapeseed in the case of certificates the applications for which were lodged on 7 June 1988.)

OJ C 125, 15.5.1991

7.2.1991: Case C-191/89 *Cargill and Speelman's Oliefabrieken v Produktschap voor Margarine, Vetten en Oliën*

Removed from the Court Register.

(Validity of Commission Regulation No 1587/88 suspending advance fixing of the subsidy for colza, rape and sunflower seed and interpretation of Article 8 of Council Regulation No 1594/83 on the subsidy for oilseeds.)

OJ C 125, 15.5.1991

Transport

20.3.1991 Case C-194/90 *Peter Kühnle and Others v Council*

Application dismissed as inadmissible.

(Annulment of Council Regulation No 1101/89 on structural improvements in inland waterway transport, Commission Regulation No 1102/89 laying down certain measures for implementing Regulation No 1101/89 and Commission Regulation No 3685/89 amending Regulation No 1102/89.)

OJ C 125, 15.5.1991

16.4.1991: Case C-354/89 *Schiocchet v Commission*

Application dismissed.

(Seeking a declaration that Commission Decision 89/524/EEC on a dispute between Luxembourg and France on the establishment of a special regular passenger service between these two States is void.)

OJ C 125, 15.5.1991

Insurance

18.4.1991: Case C-63/89 *Les Assurances du crédit and Compagnie belge d'assurance crédit v Council and Commission*

Application dismissed.

(Action brought under Article 178 and the second paragraph of Article 215 of the EEC Treaty for compensation for the damage caused to the applicants by the exclusion of export credit insurance operations for the account of or guaranteed by the State from the scope of Council Directive 73/239/EEC on the coordination of laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to the taking-up and pursuit of the business of direct insurance other than life assurance, as amended by Council Directive 87/343/EEC.)

OJ C 125, 15.5.1991

Infringements

20.3.1991: Case C-232/89 *Commission v Italy*

Removed from the Court Register.

(Failure to fulfil obligations under Council Directive 72/166/EEC on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to insurance against civil liability in respect of the use of motor vehicles, and to the enforcement of the obligation to insure against such liability, as amended by Directive 84/5/EEC.)

OJ C 125, 15.5.1991

20.3.1991: Case C-257/89 *Commission v Greece*

Removed from the Court Register.

(Seeking a declaration that, by failing to adopt and to notify to the Commission within the prescribed period the laws, regulations and administrative provisions necessary to comply with Council Directive 84/360/EEC on the combating of air pollution from industrial plants, Greece has failed to fulfil its obligations under the EEC Treaty.)

OJ C 140, 30.5.1991

18.4.1991: Case C-230/89 *Commission v Greece*

By applying to spirits a system of differentiated VAT rates discriminating against imported beverages which Greece does not produce, Greece has failed to fulfil its obligations under Article 95 of the EEC Treaty.

OJ C 125, 15.5.1991

Economic and Social Committee

287th plenary session

1.7.12. The 287th plenary session of the Economic and Social Committee was held in Brussels on 29 and 30 May, chaired by Mr Staedelin, Mr Kazazis and Mrs Tiemann.

1.7.13. The Committee debated and adopted opinions on the following:

the coordination of procedures on the award of public service contracts (→ point 1.2.13);

social developments in the Community (own-initiative opinion) (→ point 1.2.77);

minimum requirements for improving the safety and health protection of workers in the extractive industries (→ point 1.2.86);

the application of the provisions of Community law to the Canary Islands and a programme of options specific to the remote and insular nature of the Canary Islands (Poseican) (→ point 1.2.96);

a programme of options specific to the remote and insular nature of Madeira and the Azores (Poseima) (→ point 1.2.97);

rules on the production, presentation and designation of viticultural products (→ point 1.2.127);

the labelling of tobacco products (→ point 1.2.166).

1.7.14. The Committee adopted opinions on the following without debate:

restrictions on the marketing and use of certain dangerous substances and preparations 1.2.11);

a European system for observing the inland goods transport markets (→ point 1.2.67);

a European network of high-speed trains (→ point 1.2.68);

minimum requirements to improve the mobility and the safe transport to work of workers with reduced mobility (→ point 1.2.88);

the marketing of compound feedingstuffs (→ point 1.2.112);

Community exports and imports of certain dangerous chemical products (→ point 1.2.152);

the conservation of wild birds (→ point 1.2.154);

the Convention on the International Commission for the Protection of the Elbe (→ point 1.2.158);

action to protect the environment in the coastal areas and coastal waters of the Irish Sea, North Sea, Baltic Sea and North-East Atlantic (Norspa) (→ point 1.2.162);

the establishment of a financial instrument for the environment (LIFE) (→ point 1.2.163);

a plan of action in the framework of the 1991-93 'Europe against AIDS' programme (→ point 1.2.167);

detailed rules for the implementation of certain provisions of the Financial Regulation (→ point 1.5.3).

PART TWO

DOCUMENTATION

1. The ecu

Values in national currencies of ECU 1

May 1991 ¹		
BFR/ LFR	Belgian franc and Luxembourg franc	43.3492
DKR	Danish krone	7.87772
DM	German mark	2.05872
DR	Greek drachma	225.165
ESC	Portuguese escudo	179.018
FF	French franc	6.97976
HFL	Dutch guilder	2.31947
IRL	Irish pound	0.769137
LIT	Italian lira	1 528.11
PTA	Spanish peseta	127.435
UKL	Pound sterling	0.694729
AUD	Australian dollar	1.55172
CAD	Canadian dollar	1.37855
FMK	Finnish markka	4.84445
NKR	Norwegian krone	8.01752
NZD	New Zealand dollar	2.04473
OS	Austrian schilling	14.4870
SFR	Swiss franc	1.74448
SKR	Swedish krona	7.37260
USD	United States dollar	1.19918
YEN	Japanese yen	165.625

¹ Average for the month; OJ C 143, 1.6.1991.

NB: Explanatory notes on the ecu and 'green' rates can be found in Bull. EC 7/8-1982, points 3.1.1 to 3.1.3, and Bull. EC 9-1989, point 2.1.3.

Representative rates ('green' rates)

Conversion rates into national currencies for the ecu used in connection with the common agricultural policy

May 1991		
National currency/sector		Value in national currency of ECU 1
BFR/ LFR	Belgian franc and Luxembourg franc All products	48.5563
DKR	Danish krone All products	8.97989
DM	German mark Cereals Other products	2.37360 2.35418
DR	Greek drachma Sheepmeat and goatmeat Structural measures Pigmeat Tobacco, cereals, sugar, wine Olive oil Eggs and poultrymeat Fishery products Other crop products Other products	231.754 230.337 246.319 230.472 232.153 212.503 206.395 222.905 204.710
ESC	Portuguese escudo Pigmeat Other products	202.713 on 13.5.1991 205.190 on 20.5.1991 208.676
FF	French franc All products	7.89563
HFL	Dutch guilder Cereals Other products	2.66089 2.65256
IRL	Irish pound All products	0.878776
LIT	Italian lira All products	1 761.45

May 1991		
National currency/sector		Value in national currency of ECU 1
PTA	Spanish peseta Sheepmeat and goatmeat Milk and milk products, structural measures, eggs and poultrymeat, fishery products Pigmeat	152.756 154.794 145.535 on 6.5.1991 145.756 on 13.5.1991 151.927
	Wine, olive oil Other livestock products Tobacco Rice, oilseeds Other crop products	155.786 153.498 152.896 154.213
UKL	Pound sterling Cereals, sugar, olive oil, sheepmeat and goatmeat Beef and veal Pigmeat	0.779553 0.795232 0.796802 on 6.5.1991 0.793982 on 20.5.1991 0.795423 on 27.5.1991
	Other crop products Other products	0.704335 0.758185

2. Community-EFTA ministerial meeting

Joint declaration

2.2.1. The following joint declaration was adopted at the end of the meeting in Brussels on 13 May between the Ministers of the Member States and the Commission of the European Communities and the Ministers of the Member States of EFTA and Liechtenstein.

1. The Ministers of the Member States and the Commission of the European Communities and the Ministers of the Member States of the European Free Trade Association and Liechtenstein met in Brussels on 13 May 1991.

2. The meeting was chaired, for the Community, by Mr Jacques Poos, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Luxembourg, President-in-Office of the Council of the European Communities, and for the EFTA countries by Mr Wolfgang Schüssel, Minister for Economic Affairs of Austria, Chairman of the EFTA Council. The Commission of the European Communities was represented by Mr Frans Andriessen, Vice-President. The list of participating Ministers is attached. Mr Georg Reisch, Secretary-General of EFTA, also participated in the meeting.

2a. Ministers confirmed their commitment to conclude, before the summer, negotiations on a comprehensive EEA agreement, based on equality which should ensure the greatest possible mutual interest for the parties concerned as well as the global and balanced character of their cooperation.

3. On the basis of the respective oral reports on the current state of the negotiations, they took note with satisfaction of the considerable progress achieved in the negotiations since their last joint meeting in December 1990.

4. They noted that agreement had been achieved on several important elements of the EEA agreement and concluded that solutions now seemed possible on the remaining open issues. Recalling that final agreement was dependent on a mutually acceptable solution to all questions covered by the negotiations, both substantive and institutional, as well as an overall balance of benefits, rights and obligations, they encouraged negotiators to pursue their work actively in order to find solutions to the outstanding problems.

5. With reference to the issues mentioned in their joint declaration of 19 December 1990 they noted the following developments.

6. They welcomed progress achieved in the definition of solutions required for the operation of a system ensuring equal conditions of competition

including State aids throughout the EEA. They noted convergence on the main elements defining the respective role of, and the cooperation between, the EC Commission and the independent EFTA structure (with equivalent powers and similar functions to those exercised by the EC Commission). They encouraged negotiators to finalize the negotiations as rapidly as possible, including on more detailed criteria for the attribution of cases between the two sides and on the role of the judicial mechanism.

7. The participants welcomed the pragmatic solutions agreed upon reconciling a high level of protection in the field of health, safety and the environment with the free circulation of goods. This will ensure that most of the relevant Community *acquis* will be applied in full by the EFTA countries as from 1 January 1993. In some other areas, free circulation within the EEA will be guaranteed from 1 January 1993 on the basis of Community *acquis* although EFTA countries' national legislations may be maintained during a transitional period. In relation to motor vehicles agreement was reached on free circulation as of 1 January 1995 on the basis of the Community *acquis*. EFTA countries may however maintain national legislation until new Community rules are introduced which will be dealt with according to procedures laid down in the Agreement. For certain products (i.e. fertilizers containing cadmium, CFCs, halons) an open-ended transitional period has been agreed subject to a review in 1995.

Sectors where solutions have to be found before the end of the negotiations are now reduced to those of dangerous substances, chemical substances/preparations and pesticides. Negotiators have been encouraged to pursue their work on these issues.

8. As regards other questions related to goods, the participants noted good progress on public procurement, product liability, testing and certification and the CE mark, and intellectual property. The agreement will contain a number of elements increasing cooperation in customs matters and improving and simplifying rules of origin. Further improvements will be sought in the framework of the Agreement.

9. Moreover, progress was noted on steel which both sides agree to bring under the coverage of the EEA Agreement in as far as the provisions of the bilateral free trade agreements for ECSC products, which will be maintained, do not apply. Further progress has been achieved in the area of energy where agreement has been reached on the inclusion of part of the EC *acquis*. More work is necessary on the *acquis* with provisions relating to difficulties of supply.

10. They also welcomed the agreement in the areas related to the free movement of capital and services. The relevant Community *acquis* will be introduced by the EFTA countries from 1 January 1993 with the exception of some elements for which transitional periods will apply. Moreover, in the area of capital movements the EFTA countries concerned will apply their present legislation in a liberal manner during the transitional period. Further work is necessary concerning the EC broadcasting directive. Furthermore they welcomed the agreement reached on the outline of economic and monetary policy cooperation.

11. They noted further progress in the transport area, a key factor in the EEA context in relation with the free movement both of goods and services. They concluded that a comprehensive solution in transport has to be found. They urged negotiators shortly to conclude the ongoing bilateral transit negotiations, taking into account the specific interests of some EEA peripheral countries.

12. Further work remains to be done in the area of free movement of persons.

13. They noted that agreement had been reached that in a number of horizontal areas where the EC *acquis* will be taken over by the EFTA countries (company law, social policy and environmental policy) transitional periods of up to two years in general will apply.

They welcomed the agreement reached to strengthen and broaden cooperation outside the four freedoms (flanking policies) in the framework of the Community's activities in areas such as research and development (including information services), environment, education, training and youth, social policy, consumer protection, small and medium-sized enterprises, tourism and the audiovisual sector, in so far as these matters are not regulated by other titles of the Agreement. They noted that there was now a substantial convergence of views as regards the elements which should figure in the EEA Agreement to provide a firm legal basis for comprehensive and dynamic cooperation.

They encouraged negotiators to press ahead with their work on the few remaining questions on which agreement still has to be reached.

14. The participants took note of the progress in the agricultural area. They confirmed their determination to achieve within the EEA a higher degree of liberalization of agricultural trade in the framework of their respective agricultural policies. An evolutionary clause will be included in the EEA Agreement. Moreover, EFTA countries will abolish or reduce import duties from 1 January 1993 on a range of products of particular importance

to the less developed regions of the Community. Particular attention will also be paid to the objective of abolishing trade barriers resulting from veterinary and phytosanitary regulations. In the latter areas the EFTA countries will take over, to the maximum extent possible, the EC *acquis*. Moreover, concrete measures will be introduced as from 1 January 1993 in the form of reciprocal bilateral agreements between the EC and the EFTA countries under the umbrella of the EEA Agreement. Finally, trading conditions will be facilitated for processed agricultural products. They agreed that negotiations on all these issues should now be actively pursued and finalized as quickly as possible, given the importance of the agricultural sector as an element of balance in the Agreement as well as in the context of the reduction of regional social and economic disparities.

15. Recalling that they attached the same importance to the inclusion of fisheries into the EEA Agreement, they underlined the need for urgent and increased negotiating efforts in order to arrive at a solution combining satisfactorily the interests of both sides before the end of the negotiations.

With regard to fisheries, the Ministers specifically refer to point 4 of this declaration, stating that the final agreement was dependent on a mutually acceptable solution to all questions covered by the negotiations; there must, at the end, be an overall balance of benefits, rights and obligations for each contracting party.

16. Urgent further work was also required with regard to the ways and means of attaining the important objective of reducing regional economic and social disparities. This objective is essential to ensure a satisfactory balance of the EEA Agreement. They took note of the request of the Community and of the readiness of the EFTA countries to consider the creation of a financial mechanism through which appropriate efforts will be made to the attainment of this objective. Concrete modalities should now be worked out.

17. As regards legal and institutional questions the participants reaffirmed the principles set out in the joint declaration of 19 December 1990. They considered that operational institutional solutions should be arrived at in order to achieve maximum legal homogeneity within the European economic area without compromising the decision-making autonomy of the contracting parties, the process of integration of the European Communities and the specific nature of Community law. With this in mind, they treated in particular the following points.

18. They agreed on the need to provide in the Agreement for a general safeguard clause which could be triggered into action whenever serious

economic, societal, and/or environmental difficulties of a sectoral or regional nature were arising. The contracting parties could, in unilateral declarations noted by the Diplomatic Conference, make any specific points they wished on the possible application of the general clause. They also confirmed the points in this connection made in the joint declaration of 19 December 1990.

19. They also stressed the importance, in order to ensure maximum legal homogeneity, of developing as regards questions concerning the European economic area, an ongoing process of information and consultation in the course of the Community legislative process and likewise of involving experts from the EFTA countries as widely as possible according to the areas concerned in the preparatory stage of draft measures to be submitted subsequently to the Committees by the Commission. In this regard, they noted that when drawing up its proposals the Commission would refer to experts from the EFTA countries on the same basis as those from the Member States.

Further, they noted that pragmatic solutions for certain specific problems could be discussed and that the status of the EFTA countries in the committees relating to the flanking policies would take full account of their possible financial participation in the projects concerned.

The Commission will send to the EFTA side a letter explaining the modalities of this paragraph.

20. Recalling that decisions at European economic area level are taken on a consensus basis by the Community on one side and the EFTA countries speaking with one voice on the other side, they recognized that should a serious and important difficulty arise in those areas which in the EFTA countries came within the competence of the legislator, this difficulty should be subjected to examination by the Joint Committee, which would try first of all to seek a mutually acceptable solution which would allow to maintain the Agreement in its entirety without prejudice to the possi-

bility of invoking subsequently, where necessary, the general safeguard clause and proportionate rebalancing measures.

21. The participants stressed the need to have in the European economic area an effective system of surveillance composed on the one hand of the Commission and on the other of an EFTA mechanism working in a similar way and also an independent judicial mechanism.

22. As regards the independent judicial mechanism, the following principles will be taken into account:

(i) nomination of seven judges from the EFTA countries;

(ii) creation of an independent EEA Court composed of five judges from the EC Court of Justice and three from the seven EFTA judges, functionally integrated with the EC Court of Justice and which would be competent to give rulings:

(a) concerning dispute settlement (including when necessary interpretation of the EEA rules) on request of the Joint Body or the contracting parties,

(b) concerning disputes between the EFTA Surveillance Body and an EFTA country,

(c) concerning cases brought by enterprises or States against decisions of the EFTA structure in the field of competition (including State aid);

(iii) reinforcement of legal homogeneity within the EEA through the opening of intervention possibilities for EFTA countries before the EC Court of Justice and through a procedure inspired by that of the Lugano Convention.

23. They noted that the EFTA Member States were prepared to introduce provisions in their internal legislation to the effect that rules of the Agreement establishing a European economic area shall prevail in cases of possible conflict between these rules and other provisions of their internal legal order.'

3. Community-Gulf Cooperation Council ministerial meeting

Joint communiqué

2.3.1. The following joint communiqué was adopted at the end of the second Community-GCC ministerial meeting, held in Luxembourg on 11 May:

1. The Joint Council established under the Cooperation Agreement between the European Community and the countries parties to the Charter of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf held its second meeting in Luxembourg on 11 May 1991.

2. In their opening speeches, both sides emphasized the importance of continuing and deepening the political and economic dialogue between the European Community and its Member States on the one hand and the GCC countries on the other, in an international situation marked by the aftermath of the Gulf crisis.

3. The Ministers of the Community and of the GCC highlighted the positive role played by regional integration and the contribution made by economic cooperation as a factor for peace, stability and development. They agreed to consider possibilities of stepping up their efforts in regional cooperation.

4. The Ministers discussed the prospects for international cooperation in support of sustainable development of the Arab World. They reiterated their commitment to continue their cooperation with these countries in a spirit of solidarity. They exchanged information on the major efforts required in the region, their respective endeavours to meet them, and the prospects for joint cooperation. In this regard the EC welcomed the initiatives already taken by the GCC to launch the Gulf programme in support of the development of the Arab World. The GCC in turn welcomed the efforts already made by the Community *inter alia* under its redirected Mediterranean policy.

5. The Joint Council went on to consider recent trends in trade between the EC and GCC countries. It reviewed the various cooperation sectors provided for in the Agreement, looking into ways of giving a boost to cooperation in the areas concerned. In this connection, it stressed the importance of an appropriate environment for the encouragement and protection of investment.

6. Accordingly, in order to encourage direct contacts between businessmen from the two regions the Council agreed to convene a second meeting

between the parties involved, which could take place in Doha (Qatar) early in 1992, to be prepared by an EEC-GCC working party in the light of the experience gained through the Granada industrial conference.

7. The Ministers discussed the ecological catastrophe in the Gulf region arising from the criminal damage caused by the Iraqi regime in dumping oil into the Gulf waters and setting fire to the Kuwaiti oilfields. The GCC Ministers welcomed the initiatives already taken and projects being considered by the EC in joining the important efforts of the GCC in the field of combating pollution in the Gulf. These actions will be jointly worked out further in the next few months.

8. The Joint Council decided to set up a working party in the field of energy, which is of major importance in relations between the two sides and is the subject matter of Article 6 of the Cooperation Agreement.

9. The Joint Council emphasized the common resolve of the two sides to conclude the trade agreement envisaged in Article 11 of the Cooperation Agreement and the joint declaration attached to it in an expeditious and effective manner. This common resolve has already been expressed at the highest level by both sides.

10. The Ministers of the GCC and of the Community held an in-depth exchange of views on ongoing developments in both regions. In this regard the GCC Ministers briefed their Community counterparts on the GCC's development prospects (economic integration and unification of customs tariff). The European side described current progress in the Intergovernmental Conferences on political union and economic and monetary union as well as on completion of the internal market. It also emphasized the impact of the major changes that have occurred in Central and Eastern Europe.

The Ministers of the Community and those of the countries of the GCC discussed regional and international matters of common interest.

11. The Ministers of the EC and of the GCC welcomed the re-establishment of the rule of international law which had been violated by Iraq, and the fact that Kuwait had regained its independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity under its legitimate government. They thanked all the States which had contributed to upholding the relevant Resolutions of the United Nations Security Council.

The Ministers of the EC and of the GCC confirmed their steadfast support for a full and swift application of Security Council Resolution 687. They considered that sanctions against Iraq should be maintained until Iraq abides effectively by the relevant provisions of Security Council Resolution 687.

They also emphasized the importance of the release of all Kuwaiti and other detainees, settlement of claims, the return of stolen objects to Kuwait and the elimination of mass destruction weapons, in accordance with Resolution 687.

12. The Ministers of the EC and of the GCC reaffirmed their commitment to the sovereignty, unity, independence and territorial integrity of all the countries in the region.

They are fully committed to supporting the role of the United Nations in promoting international peace and security in the region. They considered that it was essentially up to the States in the region to reach agreement on mechanisms to guarantee their individual and collective security. The EC Ministers supported the efforts made by the countries of the GCC to ensure peace and stability in the region, in accordance with the principle of collective security. The EC Ministers confirmed the desire of the Community and its Member States to make an active contribution to the security, stability and development of all the countries in the region. The GCC Ministers expressed their appreciation of the willingness to help shown by the Community and its Member States.

The EC Ministers recognized the positive role played by the GCC in maintaining greater security and stability in the Gulf region. They welcomed the fact that at the Cairo and Damascus meetings the Foreign Ministers of the GCC, Egypt and Syria had established a framework for future cooperation. They reaffirmed their desire to step up appropriate contacts with these countries.

The Ministers of the EC and of the GCC referred to the fact that other countries, particularly Iran, also had an important part to play in the future stability of the region.

13. The Ministers of the EC and of the GCC are extremely concerned at the plight of the civilian population in northern and southern Iraq. They condemned the brutal repression inflicted on these peoples, causing a massive flow of refugees towards the neighbouring countries. They called on the Iraqi authorities to stop the repression immediately. The Ministers of the GCC expressed their appreciation of the action, notably regarding emergency aid, taken by the Community and its Member States to assist the refugees. Both parties confirmed their support for the establishment of

safe havens in Iraq within the framework of Security Council Resolution 688. They stressed the irreplaceable role of the United Nations in this context. They reaffirmed their commitment to the unity and territorial integrity of Iraq.

14. The Ministers of the EC and of the GCC considered that the Arab-Israeli conflict and the Palestinian question were also root causes of instability in the region. They stressed that the need to achieve a just, lasting and comprehensive settlement which will put an end to the Palestinian question and the Arab-Israeli conflict was even greater now than ever before. They reiterated their support for achieving such a settlement by peaceful means, in accordance with Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338, and the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination.

The Ministers of the EC and of the GCC considered that the initiative of the US Secretary of State, Mr Baker, now offers genuine prospects of progress towards peace in the region. They fully support this initiative and the process envisaged, which should enable negotiations to be started between Israel and its Arab neighbours and between Israel and the Palestinians.

Both parties agreed that the EC had a useful role to play in this process.

They felt that an international peace conference, held at the appropriate time and properly structured, will provide a suitable framework for the agreements between the parties.

The Ministers of the EC and of the GCC remain deeply concerned about the deteriorating situation in the Occupied Territories, including East Jerusalem. In particular, they referred to the need for the occupying power to comply with its obligations under the fourth Geneva Convention and abide by the relevant principles of international law. They deplored the Israeli policy of settlement in the Occupied Territories and stressed that they regarded all such settlements as illegal under international law. They also considered that any further Israeli settlement in the Occupied Territories would be especially prejudicial at a time when all parties should be adopting a flexible and realistic approach so as to bring about a climate of confidence favourable to the launching of negotiations.

15. With regard to the situation in Lebanon, the Ministers of the EC and of the GCC expressed firm support for the implementation of the Taif Agreements. They also recalled their support for the implementation of Security Council Resolution 425. They reiterated the need for all parties to unite behind the legitimate Lebanese Government and to work towards the full restoration of the sovereignty, independence, unity and territorial

integrity of Lebanon. Both parties reaffirmed their commitment to help provide Lebanon with the assistance needed to build its future and the willingness of the GCC and the EC to participate in the pledging conference for the creation of a Lebanon Assistance Fund.

16. The two sides decided to step up their cooperation in order to improve mutual understanding and intercultural dialogue and to support, together

and in agreement with other States in the Gulf region and with the help of the whole international community, all diplomatic and political efforts to re-establish and strengthen peace, the rule of law, stability, cooperation and security in the region. To this end, they also reaffirmed their support for a set of common rules and principles which would offer all the countries of the region a stable and harmonious framework for coexistence and cooperation, in accordance with the UN Charter.'

4. Infringement proceedings

Initiation of proceedings for failure to implement Directives

Letters of formal notice

2.4.1. In April and May the Commission sent letters of formal notice for failure to inform it of any national implementing measures in the following cases:

Internal market

Council Directive 88/182/EEC (Greece, Spain, Portugal)
OJ L 81, 26.3.1988

Council Directive 82/711/EEC (Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Greece, France, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, United Kingdom)
OJ L 297, 23.10.1982

Council Directive 85/572/EEC (Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Greece, Spain, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, United Kingdom)
OJ L 372, 31.12.1985

Commission Directive 90/128/EEC (Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Greece, Spain, France, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, United Kingdom)
OJ L 75, 21.3.1990

Commission Directive 89/178/EEC (Belgium, Denmark, Greece, Spain, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Portugal, United Kingdom)
OJ L 64, 8.3.1989

Commission Directive 90/35/EEC (Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Spain, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, United Kingdom)
OJ L 19, 24.1.1990

Council Directive 63/607/EEC (Portugal)
OJ L 159, 2.11.1963

Competition

Commission Directive 90/388/EEC (Belgium, Greece, Spain, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Portugal)
OJ L 192, 24.7.1990

Employment, industrial relations and social affairs

Council Directive 86/188/EEC (Greece, Portugal)
OJ L 137, 24.5.1986

Council Directive 88/642/EEC (Belgium, Greece, France, Ireland, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal)
OJ L 356, 24.12.1988

Agriculture

Council Directive 66/400/EEC (Portugal)
OJ L 125, 11.7.1966

Council Directive 66/404/EEC (Portugal)
OJ L 125, 11.7.1966

Council Directive 68/193/EEC (Portugal)
OJ L 93, 18.4.1968

- Council Directive 69/61/EEC (Portugal)
OJ L 48, 26.2.1969
- Council Directive 69/64/EEC (Portugal)
OJ L 48, 26.2.1969
- Council Directive 69/208/EEC (Portugal)
OJ L 169, 10.7.1969
- Council Directive 69/465/EEC (Portugal)
OJ L 323, 24.12.1969
- Council Directive 70/458/EEC (Portugal)
OJ L 225, 12.10.1970
- Council Directive 71/140/EEC (Portugal)
OJ L 71, 25.3.1971
- Council Directive 71/161/EEC (Portugal)
OJ L 87, 17.4.1971
- Commission Directive 72/168/EEC (Portugal)
OJ L 103, 2.5.1972
- Commission Directive 72/169/EEC (Portugal)
OJ L 103, 2.5.1972
- Commission Directive 72/180/EEC (Portugal)
OJ L 108, 8.5.1972
- Commission Directive 74/13/EEC (Portugal)
OJ L 15, 18.1.1974
- Council Directive 74/648/EEC (Portugal)
OJ L 352, 28.12.1974
- Council Directive 74/649/EEC (Portugal)
OJ L 352, 28.12.1974
- Commission Directive 75/502/EEC (Portugal)
OJ L 228, 29.8.1975
- First Commission Directive 76/331/EEC (Portugal)
OJ L 83, 30.3.1976
- First Commission Directive 77/629/EEC (Portugal)
OJ L 257, 8.10.1977
- First Commission Directive 78/388/EEC (Portugal)
OJ L 113, 25.4.1978
- Commission Directive 80/304/EEC (Portugal)
OJ L 68, 14.3.1980
- Commission Directive 82/331/EEC (Portugal)
OJ L 148, 27.5.1982
- Commission Directive 82/859/EEC (Portugal)
OJ L 357, 18.12.1982
- Commission Directive 85/429/EEC (Germany)
OJ L 245, 12.9.1985
- Commission Directive 87/481/EEC (Portugal)
OJ L 273, 26.9.1987
- Commission Directive 88/95/EEC (Portugal)
OJ L 56, 2.3.1988
- Commission Directive 89/14/EEC (Portugal)
OJ L 8, 11.1.1989
- Commission Directive 89/424/EEC (Portugal)
OJ L 196, 12.7.1989
- Commission Directive 89/520/EEC (Belgium, Denmark, Luxembourg, United Kingdom)
OJ L 270, 19.9.1989
- Council Directive 90/168/EEC (Denmark, Greece, France, Spain, Italy, Luxembourg, Portugal, United Kingdom)
OJ L 92, 7.4.1990
- Commission Directive 90/335/EEC (Greece, Italy, Netherlands)
OJ L 162, 28.6.1990
- Eighth Commission Directive 90/490/EEC (Belgium, Germany, Greece, France, Italy, Luxembourg, Portugal, United Kingdom)
OJ L 271, 3.10.1990
- Ninth Commission Directive 90/506/EEC (Belgium, Germany, Greece, Italy, Luxembourg, Portugal)
OJ L 282, 13.10.1990
- Council Directive 90/533/EEC (Belgium, Germany, Greece, France, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal)
OJ L 296, 27.10.1990
- Council Directive 88/409/EEC (Belgium, Denmark, France, Spain, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal)
OJ L 194, 22.7.1988
- Council Directive 88/661/EEC (Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Netherlands, United Kingdom)
OJ L 382, 31.12.1988
- Council Directive 89/361/EEC (Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Greece, Spain, France, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, United Kingdom)
OJ L 153, 6.6.1989
- Council Directive 89/556/EEC (Belgium, Germany, Greece, Spain, France, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal)
OJ L 302, 19.10.1989

Council Directive 90/118/EEC (Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Greece, France, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, United Kingdom)

OJ L 71, 17.3.1990

Council Directive 90/119/EEC (Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Greece, France, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, United Kingdom)

OJ L 71, 17.3.1990

Transport

Council Directive 90/398/EEC (Denmark, Germany, Greece, Spain, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Portugal)

OJ L 202, 31.7.1990

Council Directive 89/461/EEC (Greece, Italy, Luxembourg)

OJ L 226, 3.8.1989

Environment

Council Directive 75/440/EEC (Netherlands)

OJ L 194, 25.7.1975

Council Directive 85/339/EEC (Ireland)

OJ L 176, 6.7.1985

Council Directive 89/369/EEC (Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Greece, Spain, France, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, United Kingdom)

OJ L 163, 14.6.1989

Council Directive 89/429/EEC (Belgium, Denmark, Greece, Spain, France, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, United Kingdom)

OJ L 203, 15.7.1989

Telecommunications

Council Directive 90/387/EEC (Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Greece, Spain, France, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Portugal)

OJ L 192, 24.7.1990

Financial institutions and company law

Council Directive 86/635/EEC (Belgium, Denmark, Greece, Spain, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, United Kingdom)

OJ L 372, 31.12.1986

Council Directive 89/299/EEC (Belgium, Greece, Spain, Italy, Luxembourg, United Kingdom)

OJ L 124, 5.5.1989

Council Directive 89/647/EEC (Belgium, Greece, Spain, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, United Kingdom)

OJ L 386, 30.12.1989

Council Directive 87/345/EEC (Spain)

OJ L 185, 4.7.1987

Council Directive 88/627/EEC (Belgium, Denmark, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Portugal, United Kingdom)

OJ L 348, 17.12.1988

Consumers

Council Directive 89/395/EEC (Denmark, France, Spain, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal)

OJ L 186, 30.6.1989

Twelfth Commission Directive 90/121/EEC (Belgium, Denmark, Greece, France, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, United Kingdom)

OJ L 71, 28.2.1990

Commission Directive 90/207/EEC (Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Greece, Luxembourg, Portugal, United Kingdom)

OJ L 108, 28.4.1990

Reasoned opinions

2.4.2. In April and May the Commission delivered reasoned opinions for failure to inform it of any national implementing measures in the following cases:

Internal market

Council Directive 77/62/EEC (Italy)

OJ L 13, 15.1.1977

Council Directive 88/295/EEC (Netherlands)

OJ L 127, 20.5.1988

Council Directive 86/604/EEC (Netherlands)

OJ L 352, 13.12.1986

Council Directive 89/107/EEC (Spain)

OJ L 40, 11.2.1989

Council Directive 89/108/EEC (Spain)

OJ L 40, 11.2.1989

Commission Directive 89/519/EEC (Spain)

OJ L 265, 12.9.1989

Council Directive 64/224/EEC (Greece)

OJ L 56, 4.4.1964

Council Directive 64/427/EEC (Greece)

OJ L 117, 23.7.1964

Council Directive 64/428/EEC (Greece)

OJ L 117, 23.7.1964

Council Directive 65/1/EEC (Greece)

OJ L 1, 8.1.1965

Council Directive 66/162/EEC (Greece)

OJ L 42, 8.3.1966

Council Directive 67/43/EEC (Greece)

OJ L 10, 19.1.1967

Council Directive 67/654/EEC (Greece)

OJ L 263, 30.10.1967

Council Directive 68/363/EEC (Greece)

OJ L 260, 22.10.1968

Council Directive 68/364/EEC (Greece)

OJ L 260, 22.10.1968

Council Directive 68/365/EEC (Greece)

OJ L 260, 22.10.1968

Council Directive 68/366/EEC (Greece)

OJ L 260, 22.10.1968

Council Directive 68/367/EEC (Greece)

OJ L 260, 22.10.1968

Council Directive 68/368/EEC (Greece)

OJ L 260, 22.10.1968

Council Directive 69/82/EEC (Greece)

OJ L 68, 19.3.1969

Council Directive 70/522/EEC (Greece)

OJ L 267, 10.12.1970

Council Directive 70/523/EEC (Greece)

OJ L 267, 10.12.1970

Council Directive 74/556/EEC (Greece)

OJ L 307, 18.11.1974

Council Directive 74/557/EEC (Greece)

OJ L 307, 18.11.1974

Council Directive 75/368/EEC (Greece)

OJ L 167, 30.6.1975

Council Directive 75/369/EEC (Greece)

OJ L 167, 30.6.1975

Agriculture

Commission Directive 88/485/EEC (Belgium)

OJ L 239, 30.8.1988

Commission Directive 89/321/EEC (Belgium)

OJ L 133, 17.5.1989

Environment

Council Directive 80/836/Euratom (Spain)

OJ L 246, 17.9.1980

Council Directive 84/467/Euratom (Spain)

OJ L 265, 5.10.1984

Council Directive 84/360/EEC (Luxembourg)

OJ L 188, 16.7.1984

Council Directive 87/219/EEC (Greece)

OJ L 91, 3.4.1987

Council Directive 84/538/EEC (Greece)

OJ L 300, 19.11.1984

Council Directive 86/278/EEC (Greece)

OJ L 181, 4.7.1986

Commission Directive 87/302/EEC (Italy)

OJ L 133, 30.5.1988

Customs union and indirect taxation

Council Directive 88/331/EEC (Ireland)

OJ L 151, 17.6.1988

Consumers

Commission Directive 87/140/EEC (Luxembourg)

OJ L 56, 26.2.1987

Commission Directive 87/184/EEC (Luxembourg)

OJ L 75, 17.3.1987

Proceedings terminated

2.4.3. In May the Commission decided not to continue the infringement proceedings in the following case:

Environment

Council Directive 85/337/EEC (Portugal)

OJ L 175, 5.7.1985

5. Additional references in the Official Journal

2.5.1. This section lists the titles of legal instruments and notices of Community institutions or organs which have appeared in the Official Journal since the last Bulletin was published but relating to items appearing in earlier issues of the Bulletin; the references were not available when the Bulletin went to press.

The number of the Bulletin and the point to which this additional information refers is followed by the title shown on the cover of the Official Journal, the number of the issue and the date of publication.

Bull. EC 1/2-1991

Point 1.2.219

Commission communication pursuant to Article 93(2) of the EEC Treaty to other Member States and interested parties concerning certain forms of aid in the fisheries sector which the Netherlands authorities have decided to grant
OJ C 132, 23.5.1991

Bull. EC 3-1991

Point 1.2.31

Amendment to the proposal for a Council Regulation (EEC) amending Regulation (EEC) No 3975/87 laying down the procedure for the application of the rules on competition to undertakings in the air transport sector
OJ C 101, 18.4.1991

Point 1.3.30

Exchange of letters between the Secretariat-General of the Latin American Integration Association (LAIA) and the Commission of the European Communities
OJ C 154, 12.6.1991

Point 1.7.18

Special Report No 2/91 on the utilization of the results of Community research work accompanied by the replies of the Commission
OJ C 133, 23.5.1991

Bull. EC 5-1991

Bull. EC 4-1991

Point 1.2.49

Council Directive 91/263/EEC of 29 April 1991 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States concerning telecommunications terminal equipment, including the mutual recognition of their conformity
OJ L 128, 23.5.1991

Point 1.2.71

Commission Directive 91/269/EEC of 30 April 1991 adapting to technical progress Council Directive 82/130/EEC on the approximation of the laws of the Member States concerning electrical equipment for use in potentially explosive atmospheres in mines susceptible to firedamp
OJ L 134, 29.5.1991

Point 1.2.82

Commission Decision 91/264/EEC of 17 April 1991 on applications for part-financing of national aid schemes in the form of reimbursements and advances pursuant to Council Regulation (EEC) No 797/85
OJ L 131, 27.5.1991

Point 1.2.89

Proposal for a Council Regulation (EEC) introducing Community measures for the control of certain animal diseases
OJ C 148, 7.6.1991

Point 1.5.9

Decision 91/289/ECSC, EEC, Euratom of the European Parliament of 16 April 1991 granting discharge to the Commission in respect of the implementation of the general budget of the European Communities for the 1989 financial year concerning Sections I — Parliament, II — Council, III — Commission, IV — Court of Justice and V — Court of Auditors
OJ L 146, 11.6.1991

Point 1.5.10

Decision 91/290/EEC of the European Parliament of 16 April 1991 granting a discharge to the Commission in respect of the financial management of

the fourth European Development Fund for the 1989 financial year

Decision 91/291/EEC of the European Parliament of 16 April 1991 granting a discharge to the Commission in respect of the financial management of the fifth European Development Fund for the 1989 financial year

Decision 91/292/EEC of the European Parliament of 16 April 1991 granting a discharge to the Commission in respect of the financial management of the sixth European Development Fund for the 1989 financial year

OJ L 146, 11.6.1991

Point 1.5.12

Decision 91/295/EEC of the European Parliament of 16 April 1991 giving discharge to the Administrative Board of the European Foundation for the Improvement of Living and Working Conditions in respect of the implementation of its budget for the 1989 financial year

OJ L 146, 11.6.1991

Point 1.5.13

Decision 91/294/EEC of the European Parliament of 16 April 1991 granting a discharge to the Management Board of the European Centre for the Development of Vocational Training in respect of the implementation of its budget for the 1989 financial year

OJ L 146, 11.6.1991

Point 1.5.14

Decision 91/293/ECSC of the European Parliament of 16 April 1991 granting a discharge to the Commission of the European Communities in respect of the ECSC accounts for the 1989 financial year

OJ L 146, 11.6.1991

Point 1.6.4

Commission Decision 91/268/EEC of 26 April 1991 amending certain Commission Decisions concerning agricultural statistics in connection with the unification of Germany

OJ L 134, 29.5.1991

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Commission of the European Communities

OFFICES IN THE COMMUNITY

BELGIUM

Rue Joseph II 99 – 1040 Bruxelles
Joseph II straat 99 – 1040 Brussel
Tel (32-2) 235 38 44
Fax (32-2) 235 01 66
Telex 26657 COMINF B

DENMARK

Højbrohus
Østergade 61
Postbox 144
1004 København K
Tel (45-33) 14 41 40
Fax (45-33) 11 12 03/14 13 92
Telex (055) 16402 COMEUR DK

SPAIN

Madrid

Calle de Serrano, 41, 5^o planta
28001 Madrid
Tel. (34-1) 435 17 00
Fax (34-1) 576 03 87/577 29 23
Telex (052) 46818 OIPE E

Barcelona

Avenida Diagonal, 407 bis
08008 Barcelona
Tel. (34-3) 415 81 77
Fax (34-3) 415 63 11
Telex (34-3) 415 70 44

GERMANY

Bonn

Zitelmannstraße 22
5300 Bonn
Tel. (49-228) 53 00 90
Fax (49-228) 53 00 950/12
Telex (041) 88 66 48 EUROP D

Berlin

Kurfurstendamm 102
1000 Berlin 31
Tel. (49-30) 896 09 30
Fax (49-30) 892 20 59
Telex (041) 18 40 15 EUROP D

München

Erhardtstraße 27
8000 München 2
Tel (49-89) 202 10 11
Fax (49-89) 202 10 15
Telex (041) 52 18 135

FRANCE

Paris

288, bld Saint-Germain
75007 Paris
Tel (33-1) 40 63 40 99
Fax (33-1) 45 56 94 17/45 56 94 19
Telex (042) CCEBRF202271F

Marseille

2, rue Henri-Barbusse
13241 Marseille CEDEX 01
Tel. (33) 91 91 46 00
Fax (33) 91 90 98 07
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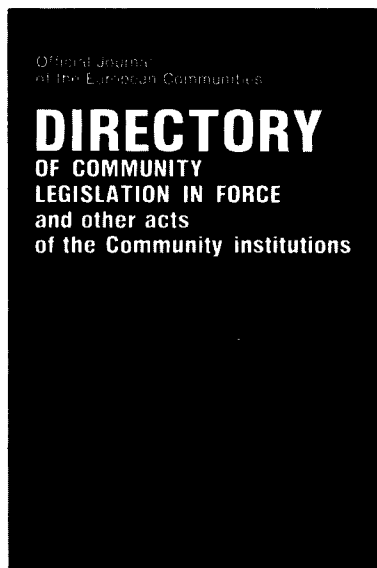
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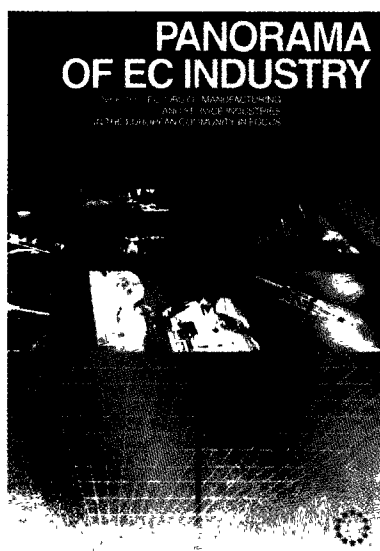
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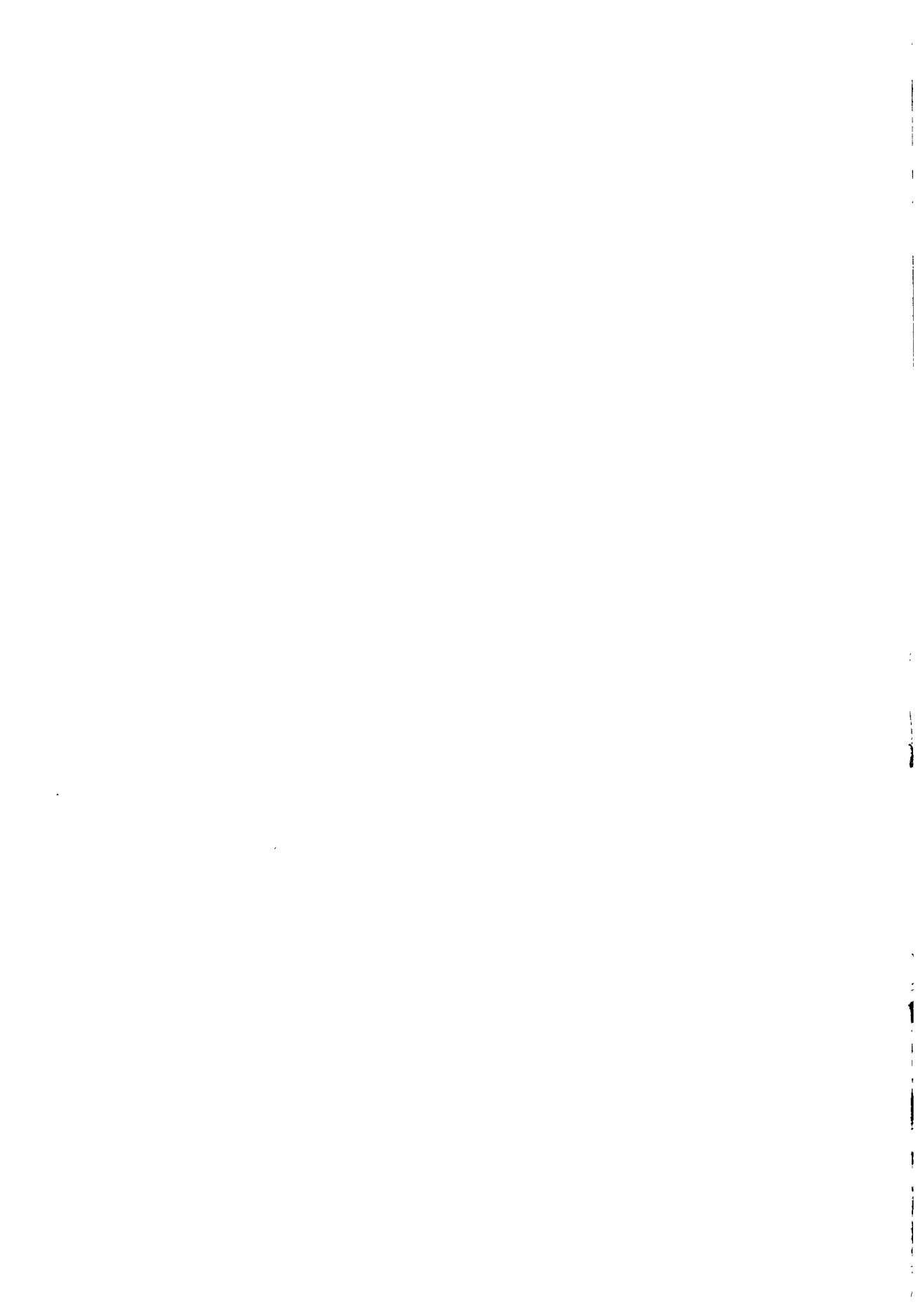
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