

Bulletin of the European Communities

Commission



No 10 □ 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).

Bulletin of the European Communities

Commission

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

No 10 1991

Volume 24

Sent to press in December 1991

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

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

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* In preparation.

PART ONE

ACTIVITIES IN OCTOBER 1991

News in brief

The single market and the Community economic and social area

Internal market

The Commission adopts communications on immigration and the right of asylum (→ points 1.2.2.1 and 1.2.2.2).

The Commission adopts a communication on requirements for the exchange of information between administrations to ensure the functioning of the internal market (→ point 1.2.3).

The Commission adopts a proposal for a Directive relating to the freedom of management and investment of funds held by institutions for retirement provision (→ point 1.2.4).

Enterprise policy, industrial policy and services

The Commission adopts communications on improving the competitiveness of the Community's textile and clothing industry (→ point 1.2.35) and Community action in favour of regions heavily dependent on the textile industry (→ point 1.2.36); and Parliament adopts a resolution on restructuring the textile and clothing industry in the Community (→ point 1.2.37).

Transport

Transit agreements are endorsed with Austria and Switzerland (→ point 1.2.53).

The Commission adopts a proposal for a Regulation on road haulage cabotage (→ point 1.2.54).

The Council agrees a proposal for a Directive on the compulsory use of safety belts (→ point 1.2.55).

The Council agrees a proposal for a Regulation on the harmonization of technical rules and procedures in the field of civil aviation (→ point 1.2.56) and a proposal for a Directive on the mutual acceptance of personnel licences for the exercise of functions in civil aviation (→ point 1.2.57).

Energy

The Council adopts the SAVE programme (→ point 1.2.62).

The Council adopts conclusions on the management of oil crisis situations (→ point 1.2.63).

The Commission adopts general guidelines for the completion of the internal market in gas and electricity and presents them to the Council (→ point 1.2.64).

Coordination of structural policies

The Commission approves its 1990 annual report on implementation of the reform of the structural Funds (→ point 1.2.69).

Social dimension

The Commission adopts a proposal for a Decision on the Helios II programme (→ point 1.2.71).

Regional policies

The Commission approves the 'Europe 2000' report (→ point 1.2.92).

Agriculture

The Commission adopts proposals for Regulations implementing the reform of agricultural policy (arable crops, tobacco, milk and milk products, meat and accompanying measures) (→ points 1.2.99 to 1.2.104).

Fisheries

The Council endorses an agreement with EFTA on fisheries (→ point 1.2.161).

The Council agrees proposals amending for the tenth, eleventh and twelfth times, respectively the Regulation laying down certain technical measures for the conservation of fishery resources (→ point 1.2.162).

Environment

The Council adopts a Directive on the emission of gaseous pollutants from diesel engines (→ point 1.2.176).

The Council agrees the Norspa programme (→ point 1.2.177).

Consumers

The Council agrees a common position on a proposal for a Directive concerning general product safety (→ point 1.2.195).

Role of the Community in the world

European Free Trade Association

The Council reaches agreement on the establishment of the European Economic Area (→ point 1.3.1).

The Soviet Union and the countries of Central and Eastern Europe

Mr Bielecki visits the Commission (→ point 1.3.4).

Mediterranean and Middle East

The Middle East peace conference opens (→ point 1.3.15).

Asia and Latin America

A meeting is held of the EEC-China Joint Committee (→ point 1.3.20).

Mr Fujimori visits the Commission (→ point 1.3.21).

1. Towards European union

Economic and monetary union

Intergovernmental Conference

- **References:**

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, point I.10

Conclusions of the Luxembourg European Council: Bull. EC 6-1991, point I.12

1.1.1. Ministerial meeting.

- **Previous meeting:** Bull. EC 9-1991, point 1.1.2

Eighth meeting held in Luxembourg on 7 October. With a report from the Chairman of the Monetary Committee before them, Ministers held a wide-ranging discussion, focusing mainly on the establishment of objective convergence criteria determining transition to the final stage of economic and monetary union and Member States' participation in this stage. They went on to discuss what should be done in the event of excessive deficits, the desirability of imposing penalties and the procedure for so doing. The Monetary Committee was asked to start work on a protocol laying down the procedures for implementing the principles and criteria to be incorporated in the Treaty.

Ministers also agreed on some procedural arrangements for further examination of the institutional aspects of economic and monetary union. And they considered the possibility of a reduction in the narrow fluctuation band under the exchange-rate mechanism from 1 January 1994.

1.1.2. Parliament resolution on the proposal of the Netherlands Presidency to the Intergovernmental Conference on Economic and Monetary Union.

Adopted on 24 October. Parliament recalled its positions on various subjects, such as the principle of the concurrent development of economic and monetary union and political union, and the conditions for transition to Stage III of economic and monetary union.

While endorsing the principle of a short transition period, Parliament listed the objectives to be pursued during this period, including its full involvement in decision-making, real and nominal convergence of economic development, a procedure based on majority decisions adopted in the light of transparent and objective criteria for transition to the final stage, and the implementation of economic cohesion policies and social policies.

OJ C 305, 25.11.1991

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

Conclusions of the Luxembourg European Council: Bull. EC 6-1991, point I.4 to I.11

1.1.3. Ministerial meeting

- **Previous meeting:** Bull. EC 9-1991, point 1.1.4

Eighth meeting in Brussels on 28 October. Most of this meeting was devoted to cohesion and the decision-making procedure. With respect to the co-decision procedure, a broad measure of agreement was reached on the terms of the Presidency proposal concerning back-up mechanisms in the event of failure of the conciliation process, and inclusion in the scope of this procedure of R&D and environmental framework programmes, subjects currently covered by Articles 100a and 100b, action programmes in the field of consumer pro-

tection, and all matters for which the Single Act introduced the cooperation procedure. Ministers also reached agreement on the Presidency proposal regarding the cooperation procedure, the machinery of which was to remain unchanged while its scope would be extended to cover all areas subject to qualified majority voting other than agriculture, trade policy and areas covered by the co-decision procedure.

Ministers reviewed their respective positions with regard to cohesion and noted Mr Delors's statement to the effect that he had drawn up an initial report on the application of the Single Act in this area.

1.1.4. Interinstitutional conference.

- Previous session: Bull. EC 6-1991, point 1.1.3

Fourth session in Brussels on 1 October. At this session the Members of Parliament present confirmed their priorities, in particular the need for a single Treaty and genuine institutional balance based on the appointment of the Commission by Parliament and the co-decision procedure.

Mr Delors stressed the importance of reaching a positive outcome at Maastricht, especially the need to reconcile enlargement and greater integration of the Community. He then rehearsed the eight areas in which progress was essential: the 1996 revision clause, the structure of the text, the common foreign and security policy, internal and judicial matters, the powers of Parliament, the powers and responsibilities of the Community, economic and social cohesion, and the effectiveness of the proposed reforms.

1.1.5. Parliament resolution on the Intergovernmental Conference on Political Union.

Adopted on 10 October. Parliament reminded the Community institutions and the Member States of their responsibilities in relation to the deepening of Community integration and hoped that the necessary reforms to achieve this objective would be adopted at the European Council at Maastricht on 9 and 10 December. It restated the

procedures it considered should be established to implement the common foreign and security policy and confirmed that the Community's external policy should include a common foreign and security policy, trade policy, development cooperation policy and external monetary policy within a single Community structure. Lastly, it pointed out that it would not approve a draft Treaty which fell short of its demands regarding citizenship, the participation of Parliament in the legislative process, qualified-majority voting in the Council and revision of the Treaties.

OJ C 280, 28.10.1991

1.1.6. Parliament resolution on the Intergovernmental Conference on a common foreign and security policy.

Adopted on 24 October. Recent international developments having demonstrated the urgent need to align views on the establishment of a common foreign and security policy, Parliament called on the Maastricht European Council to define the principle of Community competence in this area on the basis of the following: the Commission to be given powers of initiative and a function of external representation, the Council to vote by qualified majority, Parliament to be fully involved in drawing up the common foreign and security policy and monitoring its application.

OJ C 305, 25.11.1991

1.1.7. Parliament resolution on the creation of an Institute of European Security.

Adopted on 24 October. Given that a coherent perception of European security must include an overall analysis not only of European needs and interests but also of the international situation and potential sources of tension or conflict that could jeopardize peace between peoples, Parliament welcomed the creation of an Institute for Security Studies by the members of WEU. It supported the establishment of a CSCE centre for the prevention of military conflicts and stressed that the work of the two bodies must be compatible and complementary. It suggested that the Community institutions

should become involved as soon as possible in the activities of the ISS.

OJ C 305, 25.11.1991

1.1.8. Parliament resolution on regional development and the Intergovernmental Conferences.

Adopted on 11 October. Parliament called on the Commission to forward proposals to the Intergovernmental Conferences to increase the structural Funds and widen their scope, notably to include education.

OJ C 280, 28.10.1991

1.1.9. Parliament resolution on the legal protection of the Community's financial interests.

Adopted on 24 October. Parliament called on the Commission and the Council to include, in the revision of the Treaties establishing European Political Union, a Community system of criminal law to protect the Community's financial interests. If provision were made for Community legislative power in the field of criminal law, it would be possible to solve the problems of coordinating and harmonizing Member States' legislations.

OJ C 305, 25.11.1991

1.1.10. Parliament resolution on strengthening the European Parliament's powers of budgetary control.

Adopted on 24 October. Parliament stated that the democratic deficit should be offset as regards budgetary control as well as in legislation and welcomed the acceptance of certain amendments to the EEC Treaty concerning Parliament's powers of control. However, they might have no more than an incidental effect on the control system if a strictly minimalist interpretation were put on the relevant articles. It, therefore, considered that its budgetary control powers should be strengthened by the allocation of new powers, and by expressly including in the Treaty existing powers which at present were only implied or were contained in subordinate texts. It further considered that its control powers could be strengthened within the current institutional framework, and listed the measures it had decided to take.

OJ C 305, 25.11.1991

1.1.11. Economic and Social Committee resolution on European Union.

Adopted on 31 October. In the run-up to the Maastricht Summit, the Economic and Social Committee called for a strengthening of its consultative role in the decision-making process. The Committee asked the Heads of State or Government to spell this out in the new Treaty and assign it the means and instruments necessary for the full exercise of its powers.

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

Economic and monetary policy

The Community and the international monetary system

International Monetary Fund

1.2.1. Interim Committee of the Board of Governors of the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

Meeting held in Bangkok on 13 and 14 October under the chairmanship of Mr C. Solchaga, the Spanish Minister for Economic Affairs and Finance. The Commission was represented by Mr H. Christophersen, Vice-President. The Committee reviewed world economic trends and concluded that the recent moderation of inflation was likely to continue, improving prospects for sustained growth in the medium term. Monetary and fiscal policies in the industrialized countries should continue to focus on achieving the medium-term objectives of sustained global expansion and progress towards price stability, and provide the basis for lower real interest rates. Structural reforms, including measures to reduce trade restrictions and to improve the functioning of labour markets, were needed to enhance economic efficiency and, in many countries, to reduce persistently high unemployment.

The new claims on resources associated with reconstruction in the Middle East, unification in Germany, the economic transformation of Eastern Europe and the prospects for reform in the Soviet Union necessitated an increase in global saving. The Committee was unanimous in its concern over the delays in the Uruguay Round and the attendant risks to the world economy. It warmly welcomed the commitment of East European countries to stabilize and reform their economies. It praised the IMF's rapid and effective response to the changes in Eastern Europe and its role, in collaboration with the World Bank, the EBRD, the

Group of 24 and the Paris Club, in organizing financing for the region in 1991. The Committee felt that adjustment efforts in those countries had to continue to be actively supported over the next few years by adequate and timely financing, with private funding playing an increasingly important role. It welcomed the Soviet authorities' intention to intensify their reliance on market mechanisms and to integrate their economy into the multilateral trade and payments system, as well as the signing of the Special Association agreement between the USSR and the IMF as a step toward membership.

Internal market

I

Immigration and right of asylum

- **References:**
 - European Council meeting in Luxembourg: Bull. EC 6-1991, point 1.17
 - Six-monthly meeting of ministers with responsibility for immigration: Bull. EC 6-1991, point 1.4.9

1.2.2.1. Commission communication to the council and the European Parliament on immigration.

Adopted by the Commission on 9 October. Given the prospect, born of the Single Act, of an economic area without internal borders, and the need to guarantee free movement of persons, this communication aims to instigate discussion on the whole problem of immigration in the Community. It is in response to the request made by the European Council in Luxembourg to the ministers with responsibility for immigration to draw up a report on the matter.

Adopting a global approach to the problem, the Commission proposes three lines of

action on the various aspects of immigration:

- (i) action to counter migration pressure by incorporating migration into the Community's external policy, particularly through an appropriate and targeted cooperation policy;
- (ii) action to control migration flows, particularly through the creation of harmonized statistics, the approximation of legislation on measures to combat illegal immigration and the attendant question of unauthorized work, the definition of a common approach to the right of asylum, the approximation of criteria for reuniting families, and the establishment of a common framework for temporary employment contracts concluded with immigrants;
- (iii) action to strengthen policies for integrating legal immigrants into society in host countries, particularly by guaranteeing them equality of treatment as regards employment, housing and education.

1.2.2.2. Commission communication to the Council and the European Parliament on the right of asylum.

- **Reference:** Dublin Convention determining the State responsible for examining applications for asylum lodged in one of the Member States of the European Community: Bull. EC 6-1990, point 2.2.2

Adopted by the Commission on 9 October. In this communication the Commission distinguishes the right of asylum, which is based on the 1951 Geneva Convention (a common basic legal instrument setting out States' obligations towards political refugees), from immigration, an economic phenomenon governed by the national law of each of the Community countries. In view of these differences, the Commission considers that the right of asylum should be dealt with as a specific issue. It suggests two types of action:

- (i) firstly, action to combat abuse associated with requests for asylum without the commitments which Member States entered into in ratifying the Geneva Convention being eroded. Apart from immediate ratifi-

cation of the Dublin Convention, this can be achieved by speeding up administrative and court procedures for dealing with applications for asylum, by harmonizing the rules on refusal of admission at external frontiers, by ensuring that asylum seekers whose applications have been turned down are actually deported and by establishing a procedure for exchanging information in connection with the right of asylum;

- (ii) secondly, action to harmonize the formal and substantive right of asylum in the European Community and to ratify the Dublin Convention as quickly as possible. To this end, the Commission envisages measures to ensure uniform interpretation of the criteria laid down in the Geneva Convention and harmonization of the rules on *de facto* refugees and the treatment of asylum seekers.

Electronic data transmission networks

1.2.3. Commission communication to the Council and the European Parliament on requirements for the exchange of information between administrations to ensure the functioning of the internal market.

- **References:**
 - Commission communication on trans-European networks — Proposal for a Council resolution adopting a programme of priority projects: COM(90) 585; Bull. EC 12-1990, point 1.3.7
 - Council Decision 91/353/EEC adopting a specific programme of research and technological development in the field of telematic systems in areas of general interest (1990 to 1994): OJ L 192, 16.7.1991; Bull. EC 6-1991, point 1.2.75
 - Council Decision 82/869/EEC relating to an inter-institutional integrated information system (Insis): OJ L 368, 28.12.1982
 - Council Decision 85/214/EEC on the adoption of the Caddia programme: OJ L 96, 3.4.1985; Bull. EC 3-1985, point 2.1.23

Adopted by the Commission on 2 October. In this communication the Commission identifies the priority requirements linked to the abolition of controls at the Community's internal borders in 1993. In some

sectors, the loss of essential information collected at internal borders must be compensated for by systematic exchanges of information if Member States are not to suffer intolerable political and economic consequences. The Commission therefore attaches absolute priority to the establishment of information exchange systems linking the national administrations responsible for customs, indirect taxation (VAT and excise duties), crossing of external frontiers by persons, veterinary and plant health controls, and statistics.

It is proposing the setting-up of a group of senior national officials responsible for introducing electronic transmission systems in their administrations, the use of the budgetary resources available under the ENS, Insis and Caddia programmes and the structural Funds for promoting Community-wide data transmission networks, and the launching of projects and studies.

Institutions for retirement provision

1.2.4. Proposal for a Council Directive relating to the freedom of management and investment of funds held by institutions for retirement provision.

- Reference: Council Directive 88/361/EEC liberalizing capital movements: OJ L 178, 8.7.1988; Bull. EC 6-1988, point 2.1.8

Adopted by the Commission on 16 October. This proposal is designed to promote freedom to provide services in connection with the financial management of institutions for retirement provision. It provides for such institutions to be subject to prudential investment rules which are compatible with freedom to provide services and free movement of capital (investment of assets in a manner appropriate to corresponding liabilities, taking account of the requirements of security, quality, liquidity and profitability; sufficient diversification of assets; limitation of investment in sponsoring undertakings). The proposal also places limits on the types of restrictions which Member States may impose on such institutions for prudential

reasons. It stipulates *inter alia* that Member States may not require such institutions to invest in particular categories of assets or in a specific Member State or to submit investment decisions to any kind of prior approval. Nor may Member States restrict the freedom of institutions for retirement provision to choose a manager or custodian for their assets who is established in another Member State.

COM(91) 301

II

Removal of physical frontiers

Checks on goods

Simplification of customs formalities

1.2.5. 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
- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 143, 1.6.1991, COM(91) 146; Bull. EC 5-1991, point 1.2.4
- **Economic and Social Committee opinion:** OJ C 269, 14.10.1991; Bull. EC 7/8-1991, point 1.2.12

Endorsed by Parliament (first reading) on 9 October.

OJ C 280, 28.10.1991

Common position adopted by the Council on 14 October.

Free movement of persons

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

- **References:**

Commission communication on the implementation of the measures required to complete the internal market: COM(89) 422; Bull. EC 9-1989, point 2.1.6

Council Decision 91/345/EEC on the adoption of a programme of Community action on the subject of the vocational training of customs officials (the Matthaues programme): OJ L 187, 13.7.1991; Bull. EC 6-1991, point 1.2.14

Commission Decision 91/280/EEC fixing the Community financial contribution to the implementation of a programme for the exchange of officials competent for veterinary matters: OJ L 142, 6.6.1991; Bull. EC 5-1991, point 1.2.105

Adopted by the Commission on 30 October. This proposal is designed to facilitate the incorporation of Community provisions into national law through a programme for the exchange of national officials responsible for implementing them. The programme will cover all internal market fields except those for which programmes have already been adopted (for example, those for the exchange of customs and veterinary inspection officials).

COM(91) 408

Removal of technical frontiers

Free movement of goods

Removal of trade barriers

Standardization

1.2.7. Commission report on the operation of Directive 83/189/EEC in 1988 and 1989 (prevention of technical barriers to trade).

- **Basic Directive:** Council Directive 83/189/EEC (OJ L 109, 26.4.1983; Bull. EC 3-1983, point 1.2.8), as amended by Council Directive 88/182/EEC: OJ L 81, 26.3.1988; Bull. EC 3-1988, point 2.1.12
- **Commission proposal:** COM(91) 108; Bull. EC 4-1991, point 1.2.1.

Endorsed by the Economic and Social Committee on 30 October. The Committee draws attention, however, to the need to specify the stage at which new work should be notified by all and to remedy the lack of understanding of the principles of recognition of equivalent technical specifications and the lack of transparency in preparing and adopting technical standards or rules. It also considers that future reports should be available at the end of the year in question.

Community trade mark

1.2.8. Proposal for a Council Regulation on the Community trade mark.

- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 351, 31.12.1980; COM(80) 635; Bull. EC 11-1980, point 2.1.13
- **Economic and Social Committee opinion:** OJ C 310, 30.11.1981
- **Parliament opinion (first reading):** OJ C 307, 14.11.1983; Bull. EC 10-1983, point 2.1.19
- **Amended Commission proposal:** OJ C 230, 31.8.1984; COM(84) 470; Bull. EC 7/8-1984, point 2.1.21

Second opinion delivered by Parliament (first reading) on 10 October. Having been reconferred by the Council on the desirability of setting up a budget committee for the Trade Mark Office which would have budgetary autonomy, Parliament's view is that it would be preferable for the Trade Mark Office to come under the general budget as initially proposed.

OJ C 280, 28.10.1991

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

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

Endorsed by the Economic and Social Committee on 30 October. The Committee com-

ments, however, on the need to alert consumer organizations about Community standards and requirements, on the urgency of their entry into force and on the scope of the proposal.

Foodstuffs

1.2.10. Proposal for a Council Directive on assistance to the Commission and cooperation by the Member States in the scientific examination of questions relating to food.

- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 108, 23.4.1991; COM(91) 16; Bull. EC 3-1991, point 1.2.8

Endorsed by the Economic and Social Committee on 30 October. The Committee recommends, however, that an annex setting out the procedure for implementing cooperation between the Scientific Committee and national bodies be incorporated in the proposal and comments on the range of competence and composition of the Scientific Committee, on transparency and public involvement in the Committee's activities and on the need to take account of the work of the other, national committees.

1.2.11. Proposal for a Council Directive amending Directive 89/396/EEC on indications or marks identifying the lot to which a foodstuff belongs, accompanied by a Commission communication on the implementation of Directive 89/386/EEC on indications or marks identifying the lot to which a foodstuff belongs.

- **Directive to be amended:** Council Directive 89/396/EEC: OJ L 186, 30.6.1989; Bull. EC 6-1989, point 2.1.20
- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 219, 22.8.1991; COM(91) 297; Bull. EC 7/8-1991, point 1.2.27

Endorsed by Parliament on 23 October.

OJ C 305, 25.11.1991

Pharmaceutical products

1.2.12. Proposal for a Council Directive on the legal status for the supply of medicinal products for human use.

- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 58, 8.3.1990; COM(89) 607; Bull. EC 1/2-1990, point 1.1.24
- **Economic and Social Committee opinion:** OJ C 225, 10.9.1990; Bull. EC 7/8-1990, point 1.3.30
- **Parliament opinion (first reading):** OJ C 183, 15.7.1991; Bull. EC 6-1991, point 1.2.25
- **Amended Commission proposal:** OJ C 207, 8.8.1991; COM(91) 245; Bull. EC 7/8-1991, point 1.2.3
- **Council agreement on a common position:** Bull. EC 7/8-1991, point 1.2.3

Common position formally adopted by the Council on 21 October.

1.2.13. Proposal for a Council Directive on the labelling of medicinal products for human use and on package leaflets.

- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 58, 8.3.1990; COM(89) 607; Bull. EC 1/2-1990, point 1.1.24
- **Economic and Social Committee opinion:** OJ C 225, 10.9.1990; Bull. EC 7/8-1990, point 1.3.31
- **Parliament opinion (first reading):** OJ C 183, 15.7.1991; Bull. EC 6-1991, point 1.2.26
- **Amended Commission proposal:** OJ C 207, 8.8.1991; COM(91) 245; Bull. EC 7/8-1991, point 1.2.4
- **Council agreement on a common position:** Bull. EC 7/8-1991, point 1.2.4

Common position formally adopted by the Council on 21 October

1.2.14. Proposal for a Council Directive on the wholesale distribution of medicinal products for human use.

- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 58, 8.3.1990; COM(89); Bull. EC 1/2-1990, point 1.1.24
- **Economic and Social Committee opinion:** OJ C 225, 10.9.1990; Bull. EC 7/8-1990, point 1.3.32
- **Parliament opinion (first reading):** OJ C 183, 15.7.1991; Bull. EC 6-1991, point 1.2.27
- **Amended Commission proposal:** OJ C 207, 8.8.1991; COM(91) 245; Bull. EC 7/8-1991, point 1.2.5
- **Council agreement on a common position:** Bull. EC 7/8-1991, point 1.2.5

Common position formally adopted by the Council on 21 October.

1.2.15. Proposal for a Council Directive on advertising of medicinal products for human use.

- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 163, 4.7.1990; COM(90) 212; Bull. EC 5-1990, point 1.2.7

- **Economic and Social Committee opinion:** OJ C 60, 8.3.1991; Bull. EC 12-1990, point 1.3.37
- **Parliament opinion (first reading):** OJ C 183, 15.7.1991; Bull. EC 6-1991, point 1.2.28
- **Amended Commission proposal:** OJ C 207, 8.8.1991; COM(91) 245; Bull. EC 7/8-1991, point 1.2.6
- **Council agreement on a common position:** Bull. EC 7/8-1991, point 1.2.6

Common position formally adopted by the Council on 21 October.

1.2.16. Proposal for a Council Regulation (EEC) laying down Community provisions for the authorization and supervision of medicinal products for human and veterinary use and establishing a European Agency for the Evaluation of Medicinal Products; proposal for a Council Directive amending Directives 65/65/EEC, 75/318/EEC and 75/319/EEC in respect of medicinal products; proposal for a Council Directive amending Directives 81/851/EEC and 81/852/EEC in respect of veterinary medicinal products.

- **Directives to be amended:**
 - Council Directive 65/65/EEC: OJ 22, 9.2.1965
 - Council Directive 75/318/EEC: OJ L 147, 9.6.1975
 - Council Directive 75/319/EEC: OJ L 147, 9.6.1975
 - Council Directive 81/851/EEC: OJ L 317, 6.11.1981; Bull. EC 9-1981, point 2.1.63
 - Council Directive 81/852/EEC: OJ L 317, 6.11.1981; Bull. EC 9-1981, point 2.1.63
- **Commission proposals:** OJ C 330, 31.12.1990; COM(90) 283; Bull. EC 11-1990, point 1.3.1
- **Parliament opinion (first reading):** OJ C 183, 15.7.1991; Bull. EC 6-1991, point 1.2.23
- **Economic and Social Committee opinion:** OJ C 269, 14.10.1991; Bull. EC 7/8-1991, point 1.2.23

Amended proposals adopted by the Commission on 31 October.

COM(91) 382

Industrial products

1.2.17. Proposal for a Council Regulation (EEC) on the type-approval of two- or three-wheel motor vehicles.

- **Commission proposal:** COM(90) 669; OJ C 110, 25.4.1991; Bull. EC 3-1991, point 1.2.7

Endorsed by the Economic and Social Committee on 30 October. On the question of the environmental aspects, however, the Committee recommends a gradual approach in order to give the industries concerned time to adapt.

Public procurement

1.2.18. Commission recommendation 91/561/EEC on the standardization of notices of public contracts.

- **References:**
 - Council Directive 71/305/EEC: OJ L 185, 16.8.1971
 - Council Directive 72/277/EEC: OJ L 176, 3.8.1972
 - Council Directive 77/62/EEC: OJ L 13, 15.1.1977; Bull. EC 12-1976, point 2117
 - Council Directive 88/295/EEC: OJ L 127, 20.5.1988; Bull. EC 5-1988, point 2.1.20
 - Council Directive 89/440/EEC: OJ L 210, 21.7.1989; Bull. EC 6-1989, point 2.1.13

Adopted by the Commission on 24 October. This recommendation is designed to standardize the information to be given under each item.

OJ L 305, 6. 11.1991

Common market in services

Financial services

1.2.19. Proposal for a Council Directive setting up an Insurance Committee.

- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 230, 15.9.1990; COM(90) 344; Bull. EC 7/8-1990, point 1.3.38
- **Economic and Social Committee opinion:** OJ C 102, 18.4.1991; Bull. EC 1/2-1991, point 1.2.34
- **Parliament opinion (first reading):** OJ C 240, 16.9.1991; Bull. EC 7/8-1991, point 1.2.30
- **Council common position:** Bull. EC 7/8-1991, point 1.2.30

Endorsed by Parliament (second reading) on 23 October.

OJ C 305, 25.11.1991

1.2.20. Proposal for a third Council Directive on the coordination of laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to direct life assurance and amending Directives 79/267/EEC and 90/619/EEC.

- **Directives to be amended:**
First Council Directive 79/267/EEC: OJ L 63, 13.3.1979; Bull. EC 3-1979, point 2.1.34
Second Council Directive 90/619/EEC: OJ L 330, 29.11.1990; Bull. EC 11-1990, point 1.3.4
- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 99, 16.4.1991; COM(91) 57; Bull. EC 1/2-1991, point 1.2.6

Endorsed by the Economic and Social Committee on 30 October. The Committee makes a number of comments, however, on protection for holders of personal insurance policies and on the transparency of contracts. It also recommends the drawing-up of a code of good conduct covering relations with policy-holders and competition, and the setting-up of a European supervisory body to resolve differences in interpreting and applying directives.

Trans-European networks

1.2.21. Economic and Social Committee own-initiative opinion on trans-European networks.

- **Reference:** Commission communication on trans-European networks — proposal for a Council resolution adopting a programme of priority projects: COM(90) 585; Bull. EC 12-1990, point 1.3.7

Adopted by the European and Social Committee on 30 October. The Committee endorses the Commission's action programme to promote trans-European networks: such networks should contribute to the smooth functioning of the single market and to the cohesion of the regions. However, it calls for the networks to be financed through a combination of self-financing and private funding.

Competition

General rules applying to businesses

Cooperation between shipping companies

1.2.22. Proposal for a Council Regulation (EEC) on the application of Article 85(3) of

the Treaty to certain categories of agreements, decisions and concerted practices between shipping companies.

- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 167, 10.7.1990; COM(90) 260; Bull. EC 6-1990, point 1.3.34
- **Economic and Social Committee opinion:** OJ C 69, 18.3.1991; Bull. EC 1/2-1991, point 1.2.43

Endorsed by Parliament on 25 October, subject to amendments of a legal and technical nature concerned mainly with the question of consortia.

OJ C 305, 25.11.1991

Application of the competition rules: specific cases

Admissible forms of cooperation

Commission Decisions under Article 85(3) of the EEC Treaty

Eirpage

- **Reference:** Commission guidelines on the application of EEC competition rules in the telecommunications sector: OJ C 233, 6.9.1991; Bull. EC 7/8-1991, point 1.2.35

1.2.23. *Commission Decision adopted on 18 October.* This is the first Decision applying the Commission guidelines on the application of EEC competition rules in the telecommunications sector. The Irish telecommunications organization, Bord Telecom Éireann, and Motorola Ireland Ltd, a subsidiary of the American Motorola group, have set up a company named Eirpage Ltd which is to provide a nationwide radiopaging service (a telecommunications system) interconnected to the public telecommunications network. The Commission finds that such cooperation between potential competitors is caught by Article 85(1) of the Treaty, but that it makes possible the rapid introduction of a new service previously unavailable to consumers and businesses in Ireland. This will also benefit the paging equipment market, as the system has been configured specifically to offer compatibility with the products of all manufacturers. The Commission concludes that the

agreement can be exempted under Article 85(3).

OJ L 306, 7.11.1991

Mergers

Decisions under the Merger Control Regulation

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

Aerospatiale, Alenia and de Havilland

1.2.24. *Adopted by the Commission on 2 October.* The French company Aerospatiale SNI and the Italian company Alenia e Selenia SpA planned jointly to acquire the assets of the Canadian de Havilland division from Boeing Company; the Decision refuses authorization for the transaction, on the grounds that it would create a powerful and unassailable dominant position in the market for turbo-prop ('commuter') aircraft. The world's number one producer would have bought the world's number two; this would have had an unacceptable impact on customers' freedom of choice and the balance of competition in the European Community market.

This is the first prohibition Decision taken under the new Merger Control Regulation. It is based on an exhaustive analysis following extensive inquiries in which the Commission consulted the companies involved, their competitors in the industry, and their customers. The proposed merger would give Aerospatiale, Alenia and de Havilland 50% of the world market for commuter aircraft and 67% of the Community market. Their market share would be even greater in the case of the larger planes within this market: 63% of the world market and 74% of the Community market for planes with around 50 seats, and 76% of the world market and 75% of the Community market for those with around 70 seats. These are

the segments which are expected to grow most quickly.

The merger would result in increased market share without leading to economies of scale in production. Moreover, exhaustive analysis shows that existing competitors, which include European producers, would probably be forced to withdraw from the market for commuter aircraft if the merger went ahead, and potential entrants would be discouraged from entering it, given that market growth is expected to level out in a few years.

Parliament resolution on the Commission Decision.

Adopted on 10 October. Parliament acknowledges that the Commission was obliged to take a Decision on the de Havilland takeover on the basis of the Merger Control Regulation, and recognizes the Regulation's emphasis on the criterion of preservation of competition and avoidance of market dominance. It believes, however, that a balanced approach to any proposed takeover requires an evaluation of a wider range of considerations, and that the Regulation takes insufficient account of these factors. The Regulation should be revised to require decisions on any proposed merger to take account of its likely impact on European industrial strength, and of its social, regional and environmental consequences; Parliament calls on the Commission to submit a proposal for an amended Regulation to the Council. It also calls on the Commission and the Council to take measures to stimulate the global competitiveness of the European aerospace industry.

OJ C 280, 28.10.1991

Metallgesellschaft and Feldmühle Nobel

1.2.25. *Adopted by the Commission on 16 October.* The Commission approves an agreement between Metallgesellschaft AG and Feldmühle Nobel AG under which Metallgesellschaft is to acquire all of Feldmühle Nobel's non-paper activities. The main businesses changing hands are the companies Dynamit Nobel AG, Buderus

AG and Cerasiv GmbH. The transaction represents the acquisition of one conglomerate by a larger one, and consequently involves a very wide range of activities. The Commission, therefore, examined the markets potentially affected from a horizontal, vertical and conglomerate viewpoint.

Paribas and MBH

1.2.26. *Adopted by the Commission on 18 October.* The Commission authorizes the banking group Paribas and a number of German investors to buy the entire share capital in MBH Maschinenbau- und Technikhandel AG, Berlin, a wholesaler of tools and electrical and sanitary equipment, which before German unification was part of a vertically-integrated State-owned group.

Thomson and Pilkington

1.2.27. *Adopted by the Commission on 25 October.* The Commission authorizes the creation of a joint venture in optronics to be established by Thomson-CSF and Pilkington plc. The vehicle is an existing Pilkington subsidiary, Pilkington Optronics, in which Thomson-CSF is to take a 49.99% holding, acting through its British subsidiary Thomson UK. The analysis carried out by the Commission has shown that the operation will neither create nor strengthen a dominant position, as the products manufactured by Pilkington Optronics and Thomson-CSF are to a large extent complementary. The parties operate in different national markets where there are other strong competitors, and are faced with a single buyer in each country.

BankAmerica and Security Pacific

1.2.28. *Adopted by the Commission on 30 October.* The Commission authorizes the merger between BankAmerica Corporation and Security Pacific Corporation, after a one-month inquiry. In the United States these banks are ranked second and fifth, respectively; they are to merge before the end of 1992. The principal international market for both banks is Asia and the

Pacific rim. A far smaller part of their international business is carried out in the Community.

**Decisions under Article 66(2)
of the ECSC Treaty**

Rheinbraun and Consol

1.2.29. *Adopted by the Commission on 15 October.* The Commission authorizes Rheinbraun AG, Cologne, to take a 50% stake in Consol Inc. of the United States, which is a new holding company to be set up by E.I. du Pont de Nemours & Co, the large US-based conglomerate.

Du Pont is to transfer all its coal business to the new company, and Rheinbraun its shares in US coalmines; the new company will be controlled jointly by the two parents.

Rheinbraun is the largest producer of brown coal in Germany. It also distributes hard coal in the Community (2.3 million tonnes in 1990). Hitherto Du Pont distributed hard coal in the Community through a Belgian subsidiary (6.7 million tonnes in 1990). Hard coal deliveries in the Community totalled 318 million tonnes in 1990.

The transaction will bring about a concentration within the meaning of Article 66(1) of the ECSC Treaty.

Tubeurop and Condesa

1.2.30. *Adopted by the Commission on 15 October.* The Commission authorizes Tubeurop SA, a producer of small welded tubes belonging to the Usinor Sacilor group, to take a share in the capital of Conducciones y Derivados SA, Spain.

Tubeurop and Euroflex

1.2.31. *Adopted by the Commission on 15 October.* The Commission likewise authorizes Tubeurop to take a stake in the Italian tube producer Euroflex.

State aid

Decisions to raise no objection

Portugal

1.2.32. Commission Decision approving a grant of ECU 170 million to the chemicals firm EPSI, intended to help reorganize the company, which was recently privatized. The aid partially corrects an unfavourable financial structure from which EPSI has suffered since its formation prior to Portugal's accession to the Community.

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

Luxembourg

1.2.33. Commission Decision on aid towards investment by Technofibres SA.

Adopted by the Commission on 2 October. The Commission here initiated proceedings in respect of assistance, with an intensity of 15% in gross grant equivalent, intended to finance investments totalling LFR 88.5 million (ECU 2.53 million) which Technofibres proposes to undertake in order to modernize its production processes and products. Technofibres sells all its output, polyester fibres for industrial use, on the Community market, which has been difficult for many years. The Commission is generally reluctant to approve aid which increases production capacity, and will give sympathetic consideration only to aid which is intended to remedy serious social or regional problems or which is accompanied by capacity reductions, but the Luxembourg authorities have not cited any justifications of this kind.

Portugal

1.2.34. Commission Decision on aid to the public petrochemicals company CNP.

Adopted by the Commission on 30 October. The Commission here initiates proceedings in respect of aid to the public-sector com-

pany CNP: it appears that CNP is being artificially kept alive by the Portuguese Government, to which it owes ECU 1.4 billion. A private-sector company would be put into receivership if it were to continue in such a financial situation, and the Commission takes the view that the aid involved constitutes operating aid incompatible with the common market.

Enterprise policy, industrial policy and services

I

Textile industry

• References:

Commission communication on industrial policy in an open and competitive environment: COM(90) 556; Bull. EC 11-1990, point 1.3.109

Commission's annual report on the textile and clothing industry: Bull. EC 4-1991, point 1.2.40

1.2.35. Commission communication on improving the competitiveness of the Community's textile and clothing industry.

Adopted by the Commission on 23 October. The communication describes the challenges currently faced by the industry and proposes action which the Community could take.

Against the background of liberalization of world markets and the completion of the internal market, the Commission considers that structural adjustment of this industry depends on the integration of the various links which make up the textile and clothing chain throughout the Community, on increased specialization and on efforts to make production more complementary. It stresses the importance of research and improved dissemination of technological innovation and proposes measures for converting unprofitable firms in the industry, for retraining workers and for creating jobs in new industries, combined with economic diversification of the regions heavily depen-

dent on the textile and clothing industry. With regard to commercial policy, the Commission proposes measures to open up the markets which provide important export potential for the Community textile and clothing industry, to help firms go international, and to protect this industry against unfair and illegal trading practices.

COM(91) 399

1.2.36. Commission communication on Community action in favour of regions heavily dependent on the textile industry (Retex).

- **Basic Regulation:** Council Regulation (EEC) No 4253/88 laying down provisions for implementing Regulation (EEC) No 2052/88 as regards coordination of the activities of the different structural Funds between themselves and with the operations of the European Investment Bank and the other existing financial instruments: OJ L 374, 31.12.1988; Bull. EC 12-1988, point 2.1.200

Adopted by the Commission on 23 October. The Commission proposes a new Community initiative, Retex, in favour of regions heavily dependent on the textile industry and currently affected by the liberalization of markets.

The objectives of this initiative are, firstly, the diversification of economic activities in these regions to reduce their dependence on textiles and clothing and, secondly, the modernization of viable firms to facilitate their adjustment.

The Commission identifies the following priority measures:

- (i) setting up teams of advisers, especially in production and the formulation and implementation of modernization plans;
- (ii) training and retraining of employees;
- (iii) reduction of pollution caused by firms;
- (iv) harmonization of access to risk capital and loans.

It believes that the Retex programme, to be financed jointly by the Member States concerned and the Community, will require a budget of ECU 500 million over a period of five years.

1.2.37. Parliament resolution on restructuring the textile and clothing industry in the Community.

Adopted by Parliament on 22 October. Given the constraints arising from international competition and the completion of the single market, Parliament calls for a Community strategy to strengthen the textile and clothing industry. It takes the view that this strategy must have an essentially regional dimension, particularly in the countries in the south of the Community and in the new German *Länder*. It must rely on measures such as the inclusion of minimum social clauses in all agreements, greater technological research efforts and better dissemination of new ideas, vocational training, implementation of the Retex programme proposed by the Commission, adoption of accompanying social measures to facilitate the restructuring of the industry, development of closer relations between producers and distributors and increased subcontracting through upgrading the European label.

Parliament also reaffirms its commitment to an open international trading system and advocates a coherent and determined strategy for both defensive and offensive commercial action, the creation of a market observation system for the textile industry and an annual European forum for the textile and clothing industry.

OJ C 305, 25.11.1991

II

Enterprise policy

A propitious legal and tax environment for businesses

Intellectual property

1.2.38. Council Decision on the negotiating brief for the conclusion of an agreement with the Republic of Korea on matters of mutual interest, including intellectual property.

Adopted by the Council on 29 October.

Industrial policy

Sectoral strategies

Steel

1.2.39. Commission Decision No 3010/91/ECSC on the information to be furnished by steel undertakings about their investments.

- **Decision repealed:** Commission Decision No 3302/81/ECSC on the information to be furnished by steel undertakings about their investments: OJ L 333, 20.11.1981; Bull. EC 11-1981, point 2.1.19, as amended by Decision No 2093/85/ECSC: OJ L 197, 27.7.1985; Bull. EC 7-1985, point 2.1.32

Adopted by the Commission on 15 October.
Purpose: to relax the measures introduced by Decision No 3302/81/ECSC during the crisis in the steel industry, following the improvement in the industry's position.

OJ L 286, 16.10.1991

Services

Distributive trades

1.2.40. Commission communication on internal trade in the Community, the commercial sector and the completion of the internal market: 'Towards a single market in distribution'.

- **Commission communication:** COM(91) 41; Bull. EC 3-1991, point 1.2.51

Economic and Social Committee opinion delivered on 30/31 October. The Committee praises the quality of this communication, which fills a major gap, and highlights the need for adequate resources to implement the various programmes proposed. It calls for more details of how the proposed programmes will be applied in the distribution sector; it stresses the importance of economic and social cohesion, vocational training and the introduction of new technologies and calls on the Commission to devote

more attention to problems of competition in this sector. The Committee considers that the wholesale and retail trades should be accorded equal importance.

Research and technology

Framework programme for R&TD 1987-91

- **Basic Decision:** Council Decision 87/516/Euratom, EEC concerning the 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:** Decision 89/625/EEC concerning two specific research and technological development 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

1.2.41. 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.

- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 179, 10.7.1991; COM(91) 94; Bull. EC 5-1991, point 1.2.50

Endorsed by Parliament on 23 October.

OJ C 305, 25.11.1991

Endorsed by the Economic and Social Committee on 30 October. However, the Committee noted that Austria, Finland and Norway were associated only with the STEP programme.

1.2.42. 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 Euro-

pean programme on climatology and natural hazards (Epoch).

- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 163, 22.6.1991; COM(91) 93; Bull. EC 5-1991, point 1.2.51

Endorsed by Parliament on 23 October.

OJ C 305, 25.11.1991

Endorsed by the Economic and Social Committee on 30 October.

Framework programme for R&TD 1990 to 1994

- **Basic Decision:** Council Decision 90/221/Euratom, EEC concerning the framework programme of Community activities in the field of research and technological development (1990 to 1994); OJ L 117, 8.5.1990; Bull. EC 4-1990, point 1.1.54

Biotechnology

1.2.43. Proposal for a Decision adopting a specific research and technological development programme in the field of biotechnology (1990 to 1994) (Biotech).

- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 174, 16.7.1990; COM(90) 160; Bull. EC 5-1990, point 1.2.100
- **Economic and Social Committee opinion:** OJ C 31, 6.2.1991; Bull. EC 10-1990, point 1.3.65

Endorsed by Parliament on 9 October, subject to certain amendments relating to the provision of training for all scientists concerned, an evaluation of the ethical, social, economic, legal and ecological impact of biotechnology and the proportion of programme funding devoted to basic research.

OJ C 280, 28.10.1991

Amended proposal adopted by the Commission on 18 October.

OJ C 289, 7.11.1990; COM(91) 386

Common position agreed by the Council (research) on 28 October. This programme, for which an amount of ECU 164 million is estimated as necessary, covers the following four main areas: molecular approaches, cell and organism biology, the impact of biotechnology on the environment and the conservation of genetic resources.

Human capital and mobility

1.2.44. Proposal for a Council Decision adopting a specific research and technological development programme in the field of human capital and mobility (1990 to 1994).

- **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
- **Parliament opinion (first reading):** OJ C 158, 17.6.1991; Bull. EC 5-1991, point 1.2.60
- **Amended Commission proposal:** OJ C 188, 19.7.1991; COM(91) 234; Bull. EC 6-1991, point 1.2.71

Common position agreed by the Council (research) on 28 October. This programme, for which an amount of ECU 490 million is estimated as necessary, covers the quantitative and qualitative development of the human resources available for research and technological development needed by the Member States in the years to come. Its main themes are the training and mobility of research staff and the setting up of cooperation networks.

Nuclear fission

1.2.45. Proposal for a Council Decision adopting a specific research and technological development programme in the field of nuclear fission safety (1990 to 1994).

- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 247, 2.10.1990; COM(90) 343; Bull. EC 7/8-1990, point 1.3.115
- **Economic and Social Committee opinion:** OJ C 69, 18.3.1991; Bull. EC 1/2-1991, point 1.2.84
- **Parliament opinion:** OJ C 240, 16.9.1991; Bull. EC 7/8-1991, point 1.2.88
- **Amended Commission proposal:** OJ C 262, 8.10.1991; COM(91) 330; Bull. EC 9-1991, point 1.2.40

Agreed by the Council (research) on 28 October. This programme, for which an amount of ECU 35.64 million is estimated as necessary, covers two aspects of nuclear fission safety, namely radiation protection and reactor safety.

Controlled thermonuclear fusion

1.2.46. Proposal for a Decision adopting a specific research and technological development programme in the field of controlled thermonuclear fusion (1990 to 1994) — proposal for a Decision amending the Statutes of the Joint European Torus, Joint Undertaking.

- Commission proposals: OJ C 261, 16.10.1990; COM(90) 441; Bull. EC 9-1990, points 1.2.67 and 1.2.68
- Economic and Social Committee opinion: OJ C 120, 6.5.1991; Bull. EC 3-1991, point 1.2.61

Common position adopted by the Council on 28 October. The Council adopted a common position on two proposals concerning, respectively, the extension of the JET Joint Undertaking until December 1996 and the adoption of a specific research programme. The aims of this programme, for which an amount of ECU 412 million is estimated as necessary, are to provide a scientific and technological base, to establish environmental and safety criteria and to prepare the industry for the construction of an experimental reactor (Next Step).

International cooperation

European non-member countries

1.2.47. Parliament resolution on scientific and technological cooperation between the European Community and non-member countries.

References:

Council Decision 90/221/Euratom, EEC concerning the framework programme of Community activities in the field of research and technological development (1990 to 1994): OJ L 117, 8.5.1990; Bull. EC 4-1990, point 1.1.54

Council resolution on cooperation in the field of scientific and technical research (COST) and the countries of Central and Eastern Europe: OJ C 172, 13.7.1990; Bull. EC 6-1990, point 1.3.95

Commission communication on scientific and technological cooperation with the countries of Central and Eastern Europe: COM(90) 257; Bull. EC 6-1990, point 1.3.93

Parliament resolution on scientific and technological cooperation between the European Community and European non-member countries: OJ C 231, 17.9.1990; Bull. EC 7/8-1990, point 1.3.129

Adopted by Parliament on 8 October. Parliament stressed the need for scientific and technological cooperation with European non-member countries based on the principle of 'mutual balance benefit' and proposed that the specific research programmes should be extended to those countries. It further proposed that COST should eventually be extended to Bulgaria, Romania and Albania and called for the 'Let's go East', 'East' and 'Green' programmes, which it had proposed in a resolution in July 1990, to be implemented as soon as possible.

It suggested that the financial contribution by EFTA countries to Community research programmes be linked in future to per capita income instead of GDP.

Lastly, it recommended the holding of a conference to be attended by the Community and by European non-member countries in order to take stock of research in Europe, assess the specific needs of the various countries and consider the procedures for cooperation; it also recommended the setting-up of a forum of scientists from all European countries.

OJ C 280, 28.10.1991

China

1.2.48. Commission Decision extending the Arrangement concluded with the People's Republic of China in the field of scientific and technological cooperation — China/EEC Biotechnology Centre.

References:

Arrangement between China and the EEC concerning scientific and technological cooperation: Bull. EC 3-1987, point 2.1.44

EEC/China cooperation agreement: point 1.3.20 of this Bulletin.

Adopted by the Commission on 28 October. Purpose: following the resumption of cooperation between the Community and the People's Republic of China, to prolong until

31 October 1993 the arrangement signed between the two parties in March 1987 so as to enable the various scientific activities of the China/EEC Biotechnology Centre to get under way.

Japan

1.2.49. Commission Decision on an exchange of letters between the Community and the Radiation Effects Research Foundation (RERF-Hiroshima).

• **References:**

Council Decision 89/416/Euratom adopting a research and training programme for the European Atomic Energy Community in the field of radiation protection (1990-91): OJ L, 200, 13.7.1989; Bull. EC 6-1989, point 2.1.54

Proposal for a Council Decision adopting a specific research and technological development programme in the field of nuclear fission safety (1990 to 1994): OJ C 262, 8.10.1991; COM(91) 330; Bull. EC 9-1991, point 1.2.40

Adopted by the Commission on 25 October. Purpose: to strengthen existing cooperation between the Community and the RERF in the field of radiation effects by means of a research agreement between the two parties, allowing the Community better access to RERF data on the survivors of the atomic bomb attacks on Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

Turkey

1.2.50. Proposal for a Council Decision concerning the conclusion of a cooperation agreement between the European Economic Community and the Republic of Turkey in the field of medical and health research.

- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 76, 21.3.1991; COM(90) 573; Bull. EC 1/2-1991, point 1.2.90
- **Economic and Social Committee opinion:** OJ C 269, 14.10.1991; Bull. EC 7/8-1991, point 1.2.95
- **Parliament opinion:** OJ C 267, 14.10.1991; Bull. EC 9-1991, point 1.2.44

Common position adopted by the Council on 14 October.

Telecommunications and information services

Information technology and telecommunications

1.2.51. Parliament resolution on European space policy.

• **References:**

Parliament resolution on European space policy: OJ C 190, 20.7.1987

Commission communication on the Green Paper on a common approach in the field of satellite communications in the European Community: COM(90) 490; Bull. EC 11-1990, point 1.3.64

Adopted by Parliament on 22 October. Parliament asks the Commission to set up a space technology application network for the purpose of coordinating existing European research activities, to develop schemes to ensure the optimum use of earth observation technologies and to boost cooperation with developing countries and the countries of Central and Eastern Europe in the space technology sector. It also calls on the Commission to support the development within GATT of an economic, legal and commercial environment beneficial to the European space industry.

OJ C 305, 25.11.1991

Telecommunications policy

1.2.52. Proposal for a Council Directive on the application of open network provision to leased lines.

- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 58, 7.3.1991; COM(91) 30; Bull. EC 1/2-1991, point 1.2.92
- **Economic and Social Committee opinion:** OJ C 269, 14.10.1991; Bull. EC 7/8-1991, point 1.2.99

Endorsed by Parliament (first reading) on 23 October, subject to a number of technical amendments.

OJ C 305, 25.11.1991

Transport

I

Alpine transit

- **Reference:** Agreement on the European Economic Area; point 1.3.1 of this Bulletin.
- **Commission recommendation:** Bull. EC 9-1988, point 2.1.135
- **Negotiating directives:** Bull. EC 12-1988, point 2.1.341

1.2.53. Agreement between the European Community and the Republic of Austria on the road and rail transit of goods; Agreement between the European Community and Switzerland on the road and rail transit of goods.

Endorsed by the Council on 21 October.

Agreed by the Council (general affairs) on 21 October. Both agreements were reached as part of the general negotiations between the Community and the EFTA countries on the European Economic Area. With a life of 12 years, they aim to strengthen cooperation between both the parties in certain fields of transport, particularly alpine transit.

Mindful of environmental protection and public health, the agreements provide for a set of measures to promote conventional rail transport and combined road/rail transport while improving access to the market.

Plans have been made for short-, medium- and long-term infrastructure work including the construction of three key railway tunnels by 2010.

On lorry weights, Switzerland will, as a general rule, maintain the total laden weight limit of 28 tonnes, with a series of exemptions up to a total weight of 40 tonnes (44 tonnes for the carriage of certain containers by combined transport).

Austria will not allow lorries over 38 tonnes on its roads, but exemptions will be made for articulated vehicles up to 39 tonnes and

for the carriage of containers up to 42 tonnes.

Austria's current transit rules are being replaced by a new system known as 'eco-points' which aims to cut vehicle emissions by 60% over 12 years. The reduction will be measured on the basis of the oxides of nitrogen (NO_x) emissions that may be produced in a year by Community lorries passing through Austria.

Both agreements include measures to prevent either side from imposing discriminatory unilateral measures on transit traffic.

Road haulage cabotage

1.2.54. Proposal for a Council Regulation laying down the definitive system under which non-resident carriers may operate domestic road haulage services within a Member State.

- **Reference:** proposal for a Council Regulation on access to the market for the carriage of goods by road in the Community to or from the territory of a Member State or passing across the territory of one or more Member States: OJ C 238, 13.9.1991; COM(91) 293; Bull. EC 7/8-1991, point 1.2.103
- **Regulation to be replaced:** Council Regulation (EEC) No 4059/89 laying down the conditions under which non-resident carriers may operate national road haulage services within a Member State: OJ L 390, 30.12.1989; Bull. EC 12-1989, point 2.1.243

Adopted by the Commission on 16 October. The proposal, which is in keeping with the opening-up of transport markets, complements the various relevant measures already adopted or now being adopted.

The objective is to ensure freedom to provide services and to abolish all quantitative restrictions on cabotage in road haulage by 1 January 1993.

Besides being an important step towards the single market and freedom of movement, free cabotage, i.e. the ability for a carrier from one Member State to carry out domestic transport operations in another, will have a rationalizing effect on transport by

removing the need for lorries to travel unladen. This will mean less road traffic and less pollution.

Provision has been made for the following measures:

— any Community road haulage carrier who is authorized to operate international road haulage services is entitled to operate, without quantitative restrictions, domestic road haulage services in a Member State other than the State in which he is established;

— frontier inspections are prohibited;

— the laws, regulations and administrative provisions in force in the host Member State and which will apply to cabotage operations are laid down in the Regulation;

— the introduction of a general safeguard clause should the market be seriously disrupted, and a temporary safeguard clause applicable until 31 December 1995 and allowing for a system of prior notification to be introduced where cabotage operations amount to 5% of national transport operations (in tonne-km) and the limitation of such operations to 5% of national markets in 1993, 6% in 1994 and 7% in 1995.

COM(91) 377

Safety belts

1.2.55. Proposal for a Council Directive on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to compulsory use of safety belts in vehicles of less than 3.5 tonnes.

- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 298, 23.11.1988; COM(88) 544; Bull. EC 10-1988, point 2.1.183
- **Parliament opinion:** OJ C 96, 17.4.1989; Bull. EC 3-1989, point 2.1.153
- **Economic and Social Committee opinion:** OJ C 159, 26.6.1989; Bull. EC 4-1989, point 2.1.174
- **Amended Commission proposal:** OJ C 308, 8.12.1990; COM(90) 524; Bull. EC 11-1990, point 1.3.183
- **Economic and Social Committee opinion:** OJ C 159, 17.6.1991; Bull. EC 4-1991, point 1.2.55
- **Second Parliament opinion:** OJ C 240, 16.9.1991; Bull. EC 7/8-1991, point 1.2.111

Agreed by the Council on 7 October. The proposal lays down as a general principle that drivers and passengers of a vehicle of less than 3.5 tonnes must use a safety belt or, in the case of children, a restraint system suitable for their size and weight once the seats they are occupying are fitted with them.

Member States may adopt less stringent rules for children travelling in their territory.

Civil aviation

1.2.56. Proposal for a Council Regulation on the harmonization of technical rules and procedures in the field of civil aviation.

- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 270, 26.10.1990; COM(90) 442; Bull. EC 9-1990, point 1.2.179
- **Economic and Social Committee opinion:** OJ C 159, 17.6.1991; Bull. EC 4-1991, point 1.2.58
- **Parliament opinion:** OJ C 267, 14.10.1991; Bull. EC 9-1991, point 1.2.49

Agreed by the Council on 7 October. The proposed harmonization measures cover airworthiness, operational approval and maintenance of aircraft, engines and other aircraft equipment through the incorporation into Community legislation of the joint airworthiness requirements (JARs) developed by the Joint Aviation Authorities (JAAs), bringing together aviation authorities from all the Member States and EFTA.

1.2.57. Proposal for a Council Directive on the mutual acceptance of personnel licences for the exercise of functions in civil aviation.

- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 10, 16.1.1990; COM(89) 472; Bull. EC 12-1989, point 2.1.251
- **Economic and Social Committee opinion:** OJ C 124, 21.5.1990; Bull. EC 3-1990, point 1.1.181
- **Parliament opinion:** OJ C 284, 12.11.1990; Bull. EC 10-1990, point 1.3.195
- **Amended Commission proposal:** OJ C 175, 6.7.1991; COM(91) 222; Bull. EC 6-1991, point 1.2.91

Agreed by the Council on 7 October. Pursuant to the proposal, Member States are

required to accept the licences of flight crew members issued by other Member States. The proposal, limited to flight crew (pilots, navigators and flight engineers) constitutes the first step towards a system of full recognition in this area.

II

Inland transport

Inland waterways

1.2.58. Proposal for a Council Regulation laying down the conditions under which non-resident carriers may transport goods or passengers by inland waterway within a Member State.

- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 331, 20.12.1985; COM(85) 610; Bull. EC 11-1985, point 2.1.166
- **Economic and Social Committee opinion:** OJ C 328, 20.12.1986; Bull. EC 9-1986, point 2.4.37
- **Parliament opinion:** OJ C 255, 13.10.1986; Bull. EC 9-1986, point 2.1.150
- **Council endorsement:** Bull. EC 6-1991, point 1.2.85

Agreed by the Council on 7 October. The aim is progressively to liberalize inland waterway carriers' involvement in the transport operations carried out within the Member States.

1.2.59. Proposal for a Council Directive on the reciprocal recognition of national boatmasters' certificates for the carriage of goods by inland waterway.

- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 120, 7.5.1988; COM(88) 171; Bull. EC 3-1988, point 2.1.190
- **Economic and Social Committee opinion:** Bull. EC 9-1988, point 2.4.39
- **Parliament opinion:** OJ C 12, 16.1.1989; Bull. EC 12-1988, point 2.1.337

Agreed by the Council on 7 October. The aim is to promote free movement of craft on the Community's inland waterway systems.

Sea transport

1.2.60. Proposal for a Council Decision on the Loran-C radionavigation system.

- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 53, 28.2.1991; COM(91) 1; Bull. EC 1/2-1991, point 1.2.99
- **Economic and Social Committee opinion:** Bull. EC 4-1991, point 1.2.57

Endorsed by Parliament on 8 October subject to a number of amendments designed to take account of existing radionavigation systems.

OJ C 280, 28.10.1991

International cooperation

1.2.61. Pan-European Transport Conference.

Meeting in Prague, 29 to 31 October. The ministerial conference on transport organized jointly by Parliament and the Commission was held in Prague and attended by the President of the Czech and Slovak Republic, Mr V. Havel.

In the course of a number of speeches, Mr K. Van Miert, Commission Member, said that various measures were needed to achieve the coordinated development of a continent-wide transport system. There was a need in the short term to settle the contentious issues of transit in countries such as Hungary and Czechoslovakia. In the longer term, Central and European governments and industries had to be given political and technical assistance, with priority going to training and consultancy programmes like those currently offered by the Phare Programme.

Infrastructures had to be planned to create vital links and networks as was already the case between the Community and the EFTA countries who were cooperating on high-speed rail and combined transport networks, and inland waterways.

The conference ended with the adoption of the 'Prague Declaration' laying down the means and ends of a pan-European transport policy.

Energy

I

SAVE programme

1.2.62. Council Decision concerning the promotion of energy efficiency in the Community (SAVE programme).

- Commission proposal: OJ C 301, 30.11.1990; COM(90) 365; Bull. EC 10-1990, point 1.3.202
- Economic and Social Committee opinion: OJ C 120, 6.5.1991; Bull. EC 3-1991, point 1.2.74
- Parliament opinion: OJ C 240, 16.9.1991; Bull. EC 7/8-1991, point 1.2.120.

Adopted by the Council (energy) on 29 October. The purpose of the SAVE programme is to provide funding totalling ECU 35 million for a series of measures aimed at reducing energy intensity per unit of GDP by 20% over five years. Measures for the definition of standards or technical specifications will be wholly financed by the Community. Between 30% and 50% of the total cost of measures to support Member States' initiatives for extending or creating energy efficiency infrastructures and to encourage the setting-up of an information network will be funded by the Community. The level of Community support for measures to implement the programme for improving the efficiency of electricity use will be determined case-by-case.

OJ L 307, 8.11.1991

Steps in the event of oil crises

1.2.63. Council conclusions on the management of crisis situations.

• References:

Commission communication on the steps to be taken in the event of oil supply difficulty and on the maintenance of stocks of oil: COM(90) 514; Bull. EC 10-1990, point 1.3.204

Proposal for a Directive providing for appropriate measures to be taken in the event of difficulties in the supply of crude oil and petroleum products to the Community and amending Directive 73/238/EEC on measures

to mitigate the effects of difficulties in the supply of crude oil and petroleum products: COM(90) 514; Bull. EC 10-1990, point 1.3.205

Proposal for a Directive laying down detailed rules for the implementation of the Council Directive with regard to oil stocks: COM(90) 514; Bull. EC 10-1990, point 1.3.206.

Adopted by the Council (energy) on 29 October.

'The Council, taking into account the discussions on Community arrangements for the management of oil crises and relations with the International Energy Agency (IEA), and taking into account the international dimension of the oil market and the commitments undertaken by the Member States, has reached the following conclusions:

1. With regard to the future completion of the internal market, a new approach to the management of oil crises is needed in order to adapt the existing provisions to the new economic and political realities. As regards the Community's accession to the IEA, it is necessary to determine the procedures for this accession and the powers of the Community and the Member States within the IEA framework. Action by the Community and the Member States will be complementary to that of the IEA and decisions concerning the management of crisis situations will have to be taken at the most appropriate level.

2. The provisions relating to the management of crisis situations will be based on the following elements:

(a) Decisions concerning the determination of crisis situations and the setting of objectives, including withdrawals from stocks, restriction of demand and other responses, will be adopted within the framework of the IEA.

The Act authorizing accession to the IEA will specify the detailed procedures for the adoption of the Community position, in accordance with the relevant articles of the Treaty. The Commission will present that position on behalf of the Community. During the meetings held by the IEA with the aim of reaching agreement on the determination of crisis situations and the setting of objectives, the Member States will support the Community position in their contributions to the debate. In the light of the discussions within the IEA, Member States will be entitled to request a review of the Community position.

(b) Where a decision of the IEA requires the implementation of measures by the countries participating in the International Energy Programme, such measures will be decided on by the Member States; before implementing them, the Member

States will notify the Commission of the measures they intend to take. Within the framework of the existing rules, the Commission will coordinate those measures with a view to improving their effectiveness and ensuring their compatibility with the Treaty, in accordance with the appropriate procedures.

3. The Council invites the Commission to submit proposals spelling out in more detail the new provisions adopted in accordance with these conclusions relating to the management of crisis situations.

4. The Council invites the Commission, at the same time, to adapt its draft terms of reference for the negotiations on the Community's accession to the IEA, by reviewing the powers of the Community and the Member States in all the areas covered by the IEA.

5. The terms of reference must specify the manner in which the Commission is to keep the Council informed during the current negotiations with the IEA.

6. To enable the IEA to settle the issue of voting rights without further delay, the Community will take a decision as soon as possible on voting rights within the IEA.

7. The terms of reference will include outline procedures covering the role of the Community and of the Member States within the IEA on matters unconnected with crisis situations. These procedures must not interfere with the free exchange of ideas within the IEA.

8. Notwithstanding the provisions referred to above, it is understood that the Community itself is able, in very exceptional circumstances, to adopt provisions relating to the management of crisis situations, this being done unilaterally at Council level pursuant to Article 103(2) of the Treaty.

9. Pending the Community's accession to the IEA, it is necessary to ensure closer Community coordination in the IEA context, under the responsibility of the Presidency of the Council and the Commission, according to the matters discussed and the area of competence within which they fall.

Internal market in gas and electricity

1.2.64. General guidelines adopted by the Commission for the completion of the internal market in gas and electricity.

References:

Directive 90/377/EEC concerning a Community procedure on the transparency of gas and electricity prices charged to the industrial end-user: OJ L 185, 17.7.1990; Bull. EC 6-1990, point 1.3.253

Council Directive 90/547/EEC on the transit of electricity through transmission grids: OJ L 313, 13.11.1990; Bull. EC 10-1990, point 1.3.213

Council Directive 91/216/EEC on the transit of natural gas through grids: OJ L 147, 12.6.1991; Bull. EC 5-1991, point 1.2.72

Approved by the Commission on 23 October

Presented to the Council (energy) on 29 October. Reserving the Commission's position with regard to the use of appropriate legal instruments, Mr Cardoso e Cunha, Member of the Commission, proposed an approach based on four principles, namely a phasing-in process to allow the operators concerned to adjust to the new situation, absence of rigid mechanisms, avoidance of excessive regulation, and a political dialogue with the Council and Parliament.

Three stages were planned. The first would involve the implementation of the three Directives on electricity transit, natural gas transit and price transparency. The second stage, beginning on 1 January 1993, would seek to end exclusive rights. The third stage, beginning on 1 January 1996, would be defined in due course in the light of the experience gained.

II

Internal energy market

1.2.65. Commission communication to the Council concerning a Community strategy to limit carbon dioxide emissions and to improve energy efficiency (→ point 1.2.194).

Sectoral aspects

1.2.66. Commission report on the market for solid fuels in the Community in 1990 and the outlook for 1991.

- **Commission report:** Bull. EC 3-1991, point 1.2.75
- **Commission approval of a revised version (first reading):** Bull. EC 9-1991, point 1.2.54

Endorsed by the ECSC Consultative Committee on 1 October.

International dimension

European Energy Charter.

- **References:**
 - CSCE Summit in Paris in November 1990: Bull. EC 11-1990, point I.1
 - Rome II European Council: Bull. EC 12-1990, points I.1 and I.8
- **Commission communication to the Council:** COM(91) 36; Bull. EC 1/2-1991, point 1.2.106
- **Council conclusions on participation in the European Energy Charter:** Bull. EC 6-1991, point 1.2.95
- **Economic and Social Committee opinion:** OJ C 269, 14.10.1991; Bull. EC 7/8-1991, point 1.2.118
- **Preparatory conference:** Bull. EC 7/8-1991, point 1.2.117

1.2.67. Second preparatory conference held in Brussels on 22 and 23 October. At this second plenary meeting, all delegations reaffirmed the importance and urgency of the Charter and declared their willingness to accept the principle of a brief transition period as requested by the Soviet delegation.

1.2.68. Recommendation for a Council Decision authorizing the Commission to negotiate the European Energy Charter.

Adopted by the Commission on 30 October.

Coordination of structural policies

I

Reform of the structural Funds

1.2.69. Annual Report on the implementation of the reform of the structural Funds: 1990.

● **References:**

Council Regulation (EEC) No 4253/88 laying down provisions for implementing Regulation (EEC) No 2052/88 as regards coordination of the activities of the different structural Funds between themselves and with the operations of the European Investment Bank and the other existing financial instruments: OJ L 374, 31.12.1988; Bull. EC 12-1988, point 2.1.200

Council Regulation (EEC) No 3575/90 concerning the activities of the structural Funds in the territory of the former German Democratic Republic: OJ L 353, 17.12.1990; Bull. EC 12-1990, point 1.2.1

Commission Notice concerning Rechar: OJ C 20, 27.1.1990; Bull. EC 12-1989, point 2.1.132

Commission Notice concerning Envireg: OJ C 115, 9.5.1990; Bull. EC 5-1990, point 1.2.77

Commission Notice concerning Stride: OJ C 196, 4.8.1990; Bull. EC 7/8-1990, point 1.3.108

Commission Notice concerning Interreg: OJ C 215, 30.8.1990; Bull. EC 7/8-1990, point 1.3.106

Commission Notice concerning Regis: OJ C 196, 4.8.1990; Bull. EC 7/8-1990, point 1.3.107

Commission Notice concerning Regen: OJ C 326, 28.12.1990; Bull. EC 12-1990, point 1.3.116

Commission Notice concerning Prisma: OJ C 33, 8.2.1991; Bull. EC 1/2-1991, point 1.2.129

Commission Notice concerning Telematique: OJ C 33, 8.2.1991; Bull. EC 1/2-1991, point 1.2.130

Commission Notice concerning Leader: OJ C 73, 19.3.1991; Bull. EC 3-1991, point 1.2.88

Commission Notices concerning Euroform, Now and Horizon: OJ C 327, 29.12.1990; Bull. EC 12-1990, point 1.3.97

- **Previous report:** COM(90) 516; Bull. EC 10-1990, point 1.3.54

Approved by the Commission on 23 October. This second report starts by describing progress in each Objective of the reform and then looks at implementation of the initiatives which are extending Community support for less-favoured parts of the Community (Rechar, Envireg, Stride, Interreg and Regis). The report notes that during 1990 a second series of Community initiatives, intended to strengthen measures already under way, was approved. These concern the development of human resources (Euroform, Horizon, Now), the development of rural areas (Leader) and the

strengthening of certain basic infrastructures (Prisma, Regen, Telematique).

The report also covers implementation of the budget, which remains satisfactory (93.8% of the funds were committed). Commitment appropriations for the three structural Funds totalled ECU 10 706 million in 1990, of which ECU 6 606 million was for Objective 1 regions.

The report shows that in general 1990 was decisive for effective implementation of the reform because it was the year when most of the measures provided for in the Community support frameworks were approved, thereby constituting a legal and financial commitment by the Community. Furthermore during that year international developments gave the Community's structural policy a new target: acting on a proposal from the Commission, the Council extended the process to the new German *Länder*.

However, in looking at the operations and achievements of implementation of the reform, the report draws attention to some areas which are less satisfactory, particularly implementation of the principle of additionality and the continuing attempts to simplify instruments.

COM(91) 400

II

Community support framework

1.2.70. Parliament resolution on the Community support framework for Portugal (1989-93).

- **Reference:** Overall financial guidelines for the reform of the structural Funds 1989-93: Bull. EC 10-1989, point 2.1.109

Adopted on 11 October. While welcoming the existence of a Community support framework for Portugal, Parliament considered that it should have given greater emphasis to the internal regional balance of the country and laid down clearer priorities for investment.

In preparation for the revision of the support framework, Parliament proposed guidelines with regard to training (acquisition of management skills), agriculture (respect for the economic and social structure of the Portuguese countryside) fisheries (maintenance of small-scale fishing) and tourism. It expressed concern over the future of certain industrial sectors, particularly textiles, and stressed the importance of trans-European transport and telecommunications networks to break down Portugal's isolation.

More generally, Parliament stressed the important role of partnership in the reform of the structural Funds and welcomed the decree-law establishing an institutional framework for the implementation of the Community support framework.

OJ C 20, 28.10.1991

Social dimension

I

Measures for the disabled

1.2.71. Proposal for a Council Decision establishing a third Community action programme to assist disabled people: Helios II (1992-96).

- **References:**

Council resolution of the representatives of the governments of the Member States, meeting within the Council, on the social integration of handicapped people: OJ C 347, 31.12.1981; Bull. EC 12-1981, point 2.1.64

Council Decision establishing a second Community action programme for disabled people (Helios): OJ L 104, 23.4.1988; Bull. EC 4-1988, point 2.1.92.

Adopted by the Commission on 2 October. The aim of the proposal is to intensify work on a comprehensive and consistent policy for the improved integration of disabled people, who are one of the most disadvantaged and marginalized social groups.

Based on broad consultation with all interested parties, Helios II continues and intensifies the work undertaken under Helios I and extends its scope to the following fields: prevention and early assistance, functional rehabilitation, integration of the disabled in nursery schools and higher education, and access to creative activities, sport and tourism, devoting special attention to the new technologies.

The proposal covers three distinct aspects:

- (i) promotion and establishment of integration policy guidelines at Community level;
- (ii) positive action focusing on the needs of disabled people at local level;
- (iii) joint development of an extended information and documentation system.

The estimated funding requirement for the programme is ECU 47.3 million.

OJ C 293, 12.11.1991; COM(91) 350

II

Employment

Industrial relations

1.2.72. Council Directive 91/533/EEC on an employer's obligation to inform employees of the conditions applicable to the contract or employment relationship.

- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 24, 31.1.1991; COM(90) 563; Bull. EC 11-1990, point 1.3.42
- **Economic and Social Committee opinion:** OJ C 159, 17.6.1991; Bull. EC 4-1991, point 1.2.66
- **Council agreement:** Bull. EC 6-1991, point 1.2.110
- **Parliament opinion:** OJ C 240, 16.9.1991; Bull. EC 7/8-1991, point 1.2.135
- **Amended Commission proposal:** OJ C 222, 27.8.1991; COM(91) 294; Bull. EC 7/8-1991, point 1.2.135

Formally adopted by the Council on 14 October. The Directive is scheduled to come into force on 30 June 1993 and requires employers to notify employees of the essen-

tial aspects of their contract or employment relationship, in writing, not later than two months after commencement of employment.

OJ L 288, 18.10.1991

1.2.73. Parliament resolution on the restructuring of the Colgate-Palmolive Group.

Adopted by Parliament on 10 October. Parliament condemned restructuring based on massive job cuts and factory closures without any overall plan for the industry. It called on the Commission to submit binding legislation to increase the protection of workers from collective dismissal, and to improve procedures for worker information, consultation and participation in undertakings. Parliament further called for a European industrial policy observatory to be set up to forestall such situations.

OJ C 280, 28.10.1991

1.2.74. Parliament resolution on the closure of the Seagate factory in Palmela, Portugal.

Adopted by Parliament on 10 October. Parliament called for jobs to be retained in the Seagate factory, stressing the need for the Community and its Member States to insist on respect by all countries for minimum social conditions based on ILO conventions and recommendations. It urged the Commission and the Council to finalize without delay the Directives on collective redundancies and on informing and consulting workers in transnational companies.

OJ C 280, 28.10.1991

Free movement of workers

1.2.75. Commission communication to the Council and the Parliament on immigration and the right of asylum (→ points 1.2.2.1 and 1.2.2.2).

1.2.76. Proposal for a Council Regulation amending Regulation (EEC) No 1408/71 on the application of social security schemes to employed persons, to self-employed persons

and to members of their families moving within the Community and Regulation (EEC) No 574/72 laying down the procedure for implementing Regulation (EEC) No 1408/71.

- **Regulations to be amended:**
Council Regulation (EEC) No 1408/71: OJ L 149, 5.7.1971
Council Regulation (EEC) No 574/72: OJ L 74, 27.3.1972
- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 219, 22.8.1991; COM(91) 247; Bull. EC 7/8-1991, point 1.2.134

Endorsed by Parliament on 11 October.

European Social Fund and other structural measures

European Social Fund

1.2.77. Parliament resolution on UK management of the European Social Fund.

Adopted by Parliament on 24 October. Parliament called on the Commission to publish the Coopers and Lybrand Deloitte report evaluating the operation of the ESF in Objective 3 and 4 regions of the United Kingdom, and to incorporate their proposals regarding improved financial control and cash flows into the proposed reforms of the ESF regulations.

OJ C 305, 25.11.1991

Community initiatives

- **Reference:** Communication from the Commission laying down guidelines for operational programmes/global grants which Member States are invited to establish within the framework of Community initiatives for strengthening human resources — Euroform, NOW, Horizon: OJ C 327, 29.12.1990; Bull. EC 12-1990, point 1.3.97

1.2.78. Aid for the operational programmes Horizon, NOW and Euroform for Germany.

Commission Decisions, 11 October. Purpose: to grant ESF aid of ECU 882 016

(Euroform), ECU 572 072 (NOW) and ECU 882 016 (Horizon).

1.2.79. Aid for the operational programmes Horizon, NOW and Euroform for Denmark.

Commission Decisions, 11 October. Purpose: to grant ESF aid of ECU 393 373 (Euroform), ECU 393 373 (NOW) and ECU 393 373 (Horizon).

Social security

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

- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 163, 22.6.1991; COM(91) 161; Bull. EC 5-1991, point 1.2.75

Endorsed by the Economic and Social Committee on 30 October. The Committee stressed that, while the problem was first and foremost one of funding, it none the less felt that the proposal could highlight a little more that social integration and self-help must at first be anchored in both supportive and preventive measures. It urged the Commission to consider a more binding EC instrument in the light of the monitoring process and progress report envisaged.

Health and safety at work

Safety signs

1.2.81. Proposal for a Council Directive concerning the minimum requirements for the provision of safety and/or health signs at work (ninth individual Directive within the meaning of Directive 89/391/EEC).

- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 53, 28.2.1991; COM(90) 664; Bull. EC 12-1990, point 1.3.102
- **Economic and Social Committee opinion:** OJ C 159, 17.6.1991; Bull. EC 4-1991, point 1.2.68
- **Parliament opinion (first reading):** OJ C 240, 16.9.1991; Bull. EC 7/8-1991, point 1.2.139

Amended proposal adopted by the Commission on 9 October. The amendments are

intended essentially to bring certain provisions into line with similar provisions in other directives, to add certain technical elements in respect of additional signboards, and to ensure that the wording used expresses a compulsory requirement.

OJ C 279, 26.10.1991; COM(91) 383

Safety at work sites

1.2.82. Proposal for a Council Directive on the implementation of minimum safety and health requirements at temporary or mobile work sites (eighth individual Directive within the meaning of Article 16 of Directive 89/391/EEC).

- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 213, 28.8.1990; COM(90) 275; Bull. EC 7/8-1990, point 1.3.80
- **Parliament opinion (first reading):** OJ C 72, 18.3.1991; Bull. EC 1/2-1991, point 1.2.119
- **Economic and Social Committee opinion:** OJ C 120, 6.5.1991; Bull. EC 3-1991, point 1.2.80
- **Amended Commission proposal:** OJ C 112, 27.4.1991; COM(91) 117; Bull. EC 4-1991, point 1.2.70

Common position adopted by the Council (social affairs) on 14 October. The proposal takes a comprehensive approach to prevention, establishing a chain of responsibility linking all parties concerned: clients, project supervisors, employers, coordinators and self-employed persons. It also provides for the preparation of a safety and health plan prior to the commencement of work at the site.

Protection of crew members on board vessels

1.2.83. Proposal for a Council Directive on the minimum health and safety requirements for improved medical treatment on board vessels.

- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 183, 24.7.1990; COM(90) 272; Bull. EC 6-1990, point 1.3.74
- **Economic and Social Committee opinion:** OJ C 332, 31.12.1990; Bull. EC 9-1990, point 1.2.57
- **Parliament opinion (first reading):** OJ C 48, 25.2.1991; Bull. EC 1/2-1991, point 1.2.118

- **Amended Commission proposal:** OJ C 74, 20.3.1991; COM(91) 65; Bull. EC 1/2-1991, point 1.2.118
- **Council agreement on a common position:** Bull. EC 6-1991, point 1.2.115

Council common position adopted on 1 October.

Protection for workers in the ECSC industries

1.2.84. Commission financial Decision concerning research projects in the framework of the protection of workers in the coal and steel industries.

Commission Decision, 31 October. Purpose: to grant financial support for seven research projects totalling ECU 1.33 million.

Extractive industries

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

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

Endorsed by Parliament on 9 October, subject to amendments relating to the health surveillance of workers and arrangements for the consultation, participation, training and information of workers. The amendments also relate to the carrying out of formal safety assessments, the existence of temporary safe refuges and the presence of emergency response personnel.

OJ C 280, 28.10.1991

Working conditions

1.2.86. Commission financial Decision on studies on requirements and strategies with regard to workers' housing in coal and steel industry areas.

- **Reference:** Commission Decision No 3681/90/ECSC fixing the rate of the levies for the 1991 financial year and amending Decision No 3/52/ECSC on the amount of and methods for applying the levies provided for in Articles 49 and 50 of the ECSC Treaty: OJ L 357, 20.12.1990; Bull. EC 12-1990, point 1.6.6
- **Commission Decision:** Bull. EC 7/8-1991, point 1.2.142

Endorsed by the ECSC Consultative Committee on 1 October.

Solidarity

Equal opportunities

1.2.87. Commission recommendation, accompanied by a code of practice on the protection of the dignity of women and men at work.

- **Reference:** Council resolution on the protection of the dignity of women and men at work: OJ C 157, 27.6.1990; Bull. EC 5-1990, point 1.2.67
- **Commission approval:** COM(91) 232; Bull. EC 7/8-1991, point 1.2.128

Endorsed by Parliament on 22 October, subject to amendments designed principally to have the private sector introduce initiatives at a similar level to the public sector, and adding further detail to the code of practice, particularly in respect of the role of trade unions.

OJ C 305, 25.11.1991

Endorsed by the Economic and Social Committee on 30 October.

1.2.88. Parliament resolution on the implications of the Court of Justice's decision of 17 October 1989 on equal treatment.

- **References:**
Court of Justice judgment of 17.10.1989 in Case 109/88: OJ C 289, 17.11.1989; Bull. EC 10-1989, point 2.7.72.
Proposal for a Directive on the burden of proof in the area of equal pay and equal treatment for women and men: OJ C 176, 5.7.1988; COM(88) 269; Bull. EC 5-1988, point 2.1.83
Communication from the Commission concerning the third action programme on equal

opportunities for men and women (1991-95): COM(90) 449; Bull. EC 10-1990, point 1.3.46

Adopted by Parliament on 8 October. Parliament urged the speedy adoption of the proposal for a Directive on the burden of proof in respect of equal treatment for women and men, considering that a definition of indirect discrimination was needed and that the concepts of equal treatment and positive action needed to be explored further and extended in scope. It also recommended the Commission to modify the third equal opportunities action programme in such a way as to bolster measures likely to reduce discrimination against women in all areas, particularly recruitment.

Parliament called on the Member States to initiate public awareness campaigns and put an end to prejudices that still unfairly influences social attitudes towards women, particularly with regard to their professional competence, their ability to engage in economic activity and their adaptability to the constraints of working life.

OJ C 280, 28.10.1991

The elderly

1.2.89. Commission Decision 91/544/EEC on the Liaison Group on the Elderly.

- **Reference:** Council Decision 91/49/EEC on Community actions for the elderly: OJ L 28, 2.2.1991; Bull. EC 11-1990, point 1.3.200

Adopted by the Commission on 17 October. Purpose: to create a Liaison Group on the Elderly to stimulate a wide-ranging debate with European non-governmental organizations working for the elderly.

OJ L 296, 26.10.1991

Lone parent families

1.2.90. Economic and Social Committee own-initiative opinion on lone parent families.

Adopted by the Economic and Social Committee on 31 October. The Committee recognised that lone parent families consti-

tuted a particularly disadvantaged and marginalized group and that measures to deal with their problems had to be taken within the European Community, in the general context of equal opportunities and family programmes and policies.

The strategies suggested by the Committee include help with reintegration into professional life, State intervention to enforce the regular payment of child maintenance, access to childcare resources, the introduction of appropriate tax facilities and equal access to a minimum income for families.

Human resources

1.2.91. Agreements between the European Economic Community and the EFTA countries establishing cooperation in the field of education and training within the framework of the Erasmus programme.

- **Reference:** Council Decision 89/663/EEC amending Decision 87/327/EEC adopting the European Community action scheme for the mobility of university students: OJ L 395, 30.12.1989; Bull. EC 12-1989, point 2.1.123
- **Negotiating directives:** Bull. EC 11-1990, point 1.3.198
- **Proposal for a Council Decision on the conclusion of the Agreements:** OJ C 127, 17.5.1991; COM(91) 128; Bull. EC 4-1991, point 1.2.74
- **Council agreement:** Bull. EC 9-1991, point 1.2.64

Agreements signed on 9 October.

Endorsed by Parliament on 24 October, subject to amendments centring on the next yearly allocation for the Erasmus programme.

OJ C 305, 25.11.1991

Decision on the conclusion of the Agreements formally adopted by the Council on 28 October.

Regional policies

Europe 2000

1.2.92. Report entitled 'Europe 2000: Outlook for the development of the Community's territory'.

- **Reference:** Communication from the Commission to the Council and the European Parliament on the outlook for the development of the Community's territory 'Europe 2000' (preliminary overview): COM(90) 544; Bull. EC 11-1990, point 1.3.55

Approved by the Commission on 16 October. Based on the guidelines set out in the preliminary document, the 'Europe 2000' report provides a reference framework for planning and land use over the next 10 years.

The report studies the opportunities and obstacles related to the completion of the single market, the establishment of the European Economic Area with the EFTA countries and stronger ties with the countries of Central and Eastern Europe and asks the Member States to think together about these questions, principally in preparation for the third meeting of ministers for regional policy and planning, to be held in The Hague on 18 and 19 November.

It starts by looking at demographic aspects, and in particular the ageing of the population, most marked in the south of the Community, while population growth elsewhere in the world continues unabated, which will inevitably lead to increased pressure of migration into the Community.

When considering location, firms are tending to opt for decentralization and pay greater attention to qualitative factors (climate and living conditions), rather than quantitative, cost-related, factors.

Rural areas are strongly affected by the changing place of agriculture in economic activity. However, the common agricultural policy is being redirected towards less intensive production and the preservation of family farms, which will help to maintain the rural environment.

Like the peripheral regions, rural areas are highly dependent on the completion of high-speed transport links and the development of information and telecommunications technologies, which will help reduce inter-regional disparities.

Existing energy distribution networks require strengthening and local and renewable sources of energy must be developed to ensure supplies to all areas at competitive prices.

A clean and attractive environment is essential to long-term economic growth. Community solutions must be found to problems such as atmospheric pollution, water resources and waste disposal.

The Community must take action in these specific areas to improve the coherence of its territory. The collection and utilization of socioeconomic and geographical information will be of the utmost importance for this. A system of consultation could be set up within a territorial development committee concerned with horizontal questions such as transport, telecommunications and the environment.

Formally adopted by the Commission on 30 October.

Development and implementation of regional policies

1.2.93. Parliament resolution on the threat of spiralling unemployment and de-industrialization in Greece.

Adopted on 10 October. Parliament drew attention to the dangers of depopulation in the areas of Greece affected by mass unemployment and the social problems in those areas. It condemned mass redundancies and the closure of production plants and asked for immediate measures to prevent the destruction of traditional industrial sectors and the implementation of major projects already announced to reverse the decline of the areas concerned.

OJ C 280, 28.10.1991

1.2.94. Consultative Council of Regional and Local Authorities

- **Reference:** Commission Decision setting up a Consultative Council of Regional and Local Authorities: OJ L 247, 6.9.1988
- **Previous meeting:** Bull. EC 1/2-1991, point 1.2.124

Ninth meeting held in Brussels on 24 and 25 October. Mr Millan informed the Council about progress on implementation of the reform of the structural Funds and future prospects.

The reform of the Funds and regional objectives

Community initiatives

Resider

1.2.95. Commission financing Decision on an Italian programme for Liguria.

- **Basic Regulation:** Council Regulation (EEC) No 328/88: OJ L 33, 5.2.1988; Bull. EC 2-1988, point 2.1.92

Adopted on 18 October. Grants assistance worth ECU 7.17 million.

Rechar

1.2.96. Commission financing Decision on a French programme for Lorraine.

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

Adopted on 18 October. Grants assistance worth ECU 2.23 million.

Retex

1.2.97. Commission Notice concerning a Community initiative for regions highly dependent on the textiles and clothing sectors (Retex) (→ point 1.2.36).

Regional operational programmes

Less developed regions

1.2.98. Financing of operational programmes.

- **Reference:** Council Regulation (EEC) No 4253/88: 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	Fund	Total assistance (ECU million)
Portugal		
Technical assistance	ERDF	0.95

Agriculture

I

Implementing the reform of common agricultural policy (legal texts)

- **Reference:** Commission communication on the development and future of the common agricultural policy: COM(91) 258; Bull. EC 7/8-1991, point 1.2.163

Arable crops

1.2.99. Proposal for a Council Regulation establishing a support system for producers of certain arable crops; proposal for a Council Regulation on the common organization of the market in cereals; proposal for a Council Regulation amending Regulation (EEC) No 2727/75 on the common organization of the market in cereals.

- **Regulation to be amended:** Council Regulation (EEC) No 2727/75 (OJ L 281, 1.11.1975), as last amended by Council Regulation (EEC) No 3577/90: OJ L 353, 17.12.1990; Bull. EC 12-1990, point 1.2.1

Adopted by the Commission on 16 October. The purpose of the first proposal, which covers all major arable crops (cereals, oilseeds and protein crops), is to reduce price support measures while providing compensation in the form of direct aid for farmers

based on the area cultivated and, in the case of certain large farms, on condition that a certain percentage of arable land is withdrawn from cultivation.

Under the proposal, aid would be paid to farmers on the basis of the number of hectares on their farm producing arable crops but not for more than a certain maximum to be known as the base area. The Member States would define homogeneous regions in terms of productivity of the land and establish an average cereals yield for each region. Aid for cereals producers would be calculated by multiplying the basic amount per tonne by the average cereals yield for the region, with a supplement for durum wheat in traditional cultivation areas. In the case of oilseeds, a regional reference amount would be determined from the ratio of cereals yield for the region to the average cereals yield in the Community. The aid payable for protein plants would be the same as that for cereals while aid for dried fodder would be discontinued. Large producers wishing to benefit from the direct aid scheme would have to set aside a certain proportion of their land (15% of the base area), which could, however, be used for non-food purposes.

The other two proposals concern only the cereals sector. The purpose of the first is to make the basic Regulation compatible with the reform arrangements, by laying down target prices, threshold prices and intervention prices for the 1993/94, 1994/95 and 1995/96 marketing years, abolishing the co-responsibility levy from 1995/96 and making a number of technical amendments to the basic text. The second proposal would extend the existing provisions on stabilizers to the beginning of the 1993/94 marketing year.

COM(91) 379

Tobacco

1.2.100. Proposal for a Council Regulation on the common organization of the market in raw tobacco; proposal for a Council Regulation fixing the premiums for

leaf tobacco by group of tobacco varieties and the processing quotas allocated by group of varieties and by Member State; proposal for a Council Regulation concerning inter-branch organizations and agreements in the tobacco sector.

• **References:**

Council Regulation (EEC) No 727/70 on the common organization of the market in raw tobacco (OJ L 94, 28.4.1970), as last amended by Council Regulation (EEC) No 1329/90: OJ L 132, 14.5.1990; Bull. EC 5-1990, point 1.2.142

Commission report on organizations and agreements linking different branches within the agricultural sector: Bull. EC 10-1990, point 1.3.110

Adopted by the Commission on 9 October.

These proposals are designed to ensure a fair income for producers while encouraging lower production and conversion to less harmful varieties. They provide for income support in the form of premiums paid to producers. Subject to compliance with certain quality requirements, the producer would receive a premium proportional to the quantities delivered to the processor under a cultivation contract entered into in advance and subject to a quota. The amount of the premium would also depend on which of the eight groups the tobacco variety falls into. To encourage the rational organization of production, the premium would be increased by 10% if the contract were concluded with a producers' group, a Community research and information fund would be set up to promote less harmful varieties, financed by a deduction from the premium, and specific monitoring agencies would be established by the Member States to supervise implementation of the scheme. Intervention and export refunds would be abolished.

The Commission is also proposing to extend this organization through a regulation on inter-branch agreements in the sector governing the establishment, recognition and activities of inter-branch organizations at regional, inter-regional or Community level and specifying when and how an inter-branch agreement could be made

binding on non-member operators and associations.

OJ C 295, 14.11.1991;
COM(91) 339 and 338

Milk and milk products

1.2.101. Proposal for a Council Regulation amending Regulation (EEC) No 804/68 on the common organization of the market in milk and milk products; proposal for a Council Regulation establishing an additional levy in the milk and milk products sector; proposal for a Council Regulation setting compensation for reduction of individual milk reference quantities and for definitive discontinuation of milk production; proposal for a Council Regulation fixing the target price for milk and the intervention prices for butter, skimmed-milk powder and Grana Padano and Parmigiano Reggiano cheeses for three annual periods from 1 July 1993 to 20 June 1996; proposal for a Council Regulation instituting a dairy cow premium scheme; proposal for a Council Regulation on promoting consumption in the Community and expanding the markets for milk and milk products.

- **Regulation to be amended:** Council Regulation (EEC) No 804/68 (OJ L 148, 28.6.1968), as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1630/91: OJ L 150, 15.6.1991; Bull. EC 6-1991, point 1.2.156

Adopted by the Commission on 23 October.

These proposals are intended to implement the principles of the reform proposed by the Commission and to simplify Community rules.

The Commission is proposing to extend the milk quota scheme for eight years from 1 April 1992 with a reduction in national total quantities from 1992/93 and to introduce the following measures:

- (i) programmes for the discontinuation of production;
- (ii) a reduction of institutional prices from 1 July 1993 similar to that for cereals and introduced in three equal stages;
- (iii) introduction of an annual dairy cow premium from 1 January 1993 to offset the

effects of the fall in the milk price on the least intensive dairy holdings;

(iv) support from the Community budget for promotion programmes to take account of the abolition of the co-responsibility levy which partially financed them.

The Commission is also proposing to simplify the milk quota rules through the following measures:

(i) grouping of the basic rules in a single consolidated regulation;

(ii) consolidation of national total quantities at the 1991/92 level and determination of individual reference quantities on the basis of those available on 31 March 1992;

(iii) replacement of formulas A and B by a single formula for implementation of the quota scheme;

(iv) a single levy rate;

(v) extension of temporary transfers of reference quantities to all producers;

(vi) discontinuation of the assimilation of groups of producers other than marketing groups to single producers.

COM(91) 409

Beef and veal

1.2.102. Proposal for a Council Regulation amending Regulation (EEC) No 805/68 on the common organization of the market in beef and veal and repealing Regulation (EEC) No 468/87 laying down general rules applying to the special premium for beef producers and Regulation (EEC) No 1357/80 introducing a system of premiums for maintaining suckler cows; proposal for a Council Regulation fixing, for the period between 1 July 1993 and 30 June 1996, the intervention prices for adult bovine animals; proposal for a Council Regulation on measures to promote and market quality beef and veal.

- **Regulation to be amended:** Council Regulation (EEC) No 805/68 (OJ L 148, 28.6.1968), as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1628/91: OJ L 150, 15.6.1991; Bull. EC 6-1991, point 1.2.156

- **Regulations to be repealed:**

Council Regulation (EEC) No 1357/80 (OJ L 140, 5.6.1980) as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 3577/90: OJ L 353, 17.12.1990; Bull. EC 12-1990, point 1.2.1

Council Regulation (EEC) No 468/87: OJ L 48, 17.2.1987; Bull. EC 2-1987, point 2.1.116

Adopted by the Commission on 16 October.

The first proposal would simplify the provisions governing premiums by grouping them in a new section of the basic Regulation. Under this proposal, the amounts of the special premium for beef producers and the premiums for maintaining suckler cows would be gradually adjusted in 1993, 1994 and 1995, following the same timetable as that used for cereals prices. A new processing premium for male calves of dairy breeds would be introduced. The second proposal provides for an adjustment of the intervention price in three stages similar to that for cereals, while the third defines the types of promotional measures eligible for co-financing. These measures are intended to promote quality at all levels of marketing from the producer to the consumer.

COM(91) 379

Sheepmeat

1.2.103. Proposal for a Council Regulation amending Regulation (EEC) No 3013/89 on the common organization of the market in sheepmeat and goatmeat; proposal for a Council Regulation amending Regulation (EEC) No 3493/90 laying down general rules for the grant of premiums to sheepmeat and goatmeat producers.

- **Regulations to be amended:**

Council Regulation (EEC) No 3013/89 (OJ L 289, 7.10.1989; Bull. EC 9-1989, point 2.1.104), as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1741/91: OJ L 163, 26.6.1991; Bull. EC 6-1991, point 1.2.156

Council Regulation (EEC) No 3493/90: OJ L 337, 4.12.1990; Bull. EC 11-1990, point 1.3.134

Adopted by the Commission on 16 October.

The new arrangements in the two proposals entail principally an individual producer

limit for premium purposes based on the number of ewes eligible and the phasing in over a three-year period beginning in 1992 of a reduction in the existing upper limit of ewes or goats eligible. The Member States would also set up a reserve by reducing the individual limit for each producer by 1%. The proposal also includes an amendment to simplify the definition of 'eligible ewe' and 'eligible she-goat' which has been pending since the Council adopted the 1989 market reform.

COM(91) 379

Accompanying measures

1.2.104. Proposal for a Council Regulation on agricultural production methods compatible with the requirements of the protection of the environment and the maintenance of the countryside; proposal for a Council Regulation instituting a Community aid scheme for forestry measures in agriculture; proposal for a Council Regulation instituting a Community aid scheme for early retirement from farming.

- **Reference:** Council Regulation (EEC) No 2052/88 on the tasks of the structural Funds and their effectiveness and on coordination of their activities between themselves and with the operations of the European Investment Bank and the other existing financial instruments: OJ 185, 15.7.1988; Bull. EC 6-1988, point 2.1.159

Adopted by the Commission on 23 October. The accompanying measures are of three types: farming and care of the environment, the afforestation of agricultural land and early retirement for farmers.

The environmental measure would provide incentives to farmers who undertake to reduce significantly their use of potentially polluting substances, reduce numbers of livestock where these are the cause of excessive damage, maintain agricultural and abandoned land and withdraw land from production for environmental purposes for 20 years.

The second measure consists of an aid scheme covering investment in afforestation

and upkeep costs for the first five years, compensation to offset income losses for up to 20 years and the improvement of existing stands of trees.

Under the proposal on early retirement, farmers and persons employed on holdings aged over 55 could receive a retirement grant, flat-rate annual compensation, an annual allowance per hectare of released land or a retirement pension supplement where the amount paid under the national retirement scheme is too low to induce farmers to stop farming.

The Member States would have to implement these accompanying measures in the form of multiannual programmes and adopt the necessary laws, regulations and administrative provisions to implement the programme.

COM(91) 415

II

General aspects

1.2.105. Proposal for a Council Regulation on the checks and penalties applicable under the common agricultural and fisheries policies.

- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 137, 6.6.1990; COM(90) 126; Bull. EC 5-1990, point 1.2.138
- **Parliament opinion:** OJ C 72, 18.3.1991; Bull. EC 1/2-1991, point 1.2.138

Amended proposal adopted by the Commission on 25 October.

OJ C 294, 13.11.1991; COM(91) 378

Agricultural structure and rural development

1.2.106. Commission Regulation (EEC) No 3126/91 amending Regulation (EEC) No 223/90 as regards the rates of Community part-financing applicable to the set-aside of arable land for non-food purposes referred to in Regulation (EEC) No 2328/91.

- **Reference:** Council Regulation (EEC) No 2328/91 on improving the efficiency of agricultural structures: OJ L 218, 6.8.1991; Bull. EC 7/8-1990, point 1.1.145
- **Regulation amended:** Commission Regulation (EEC) No 223/90: OJ L 22, 27.1.1990; Bull. EC 1/2-1990, point 1.1.145

Adopted on 25 October. Brings measures for the set-aside of arable land provided for in Regulation (EEC) No 2328/91 into the field of application of Regulation (EEC) No 223/90 fixing the rates of Community part-financing.

OJ L 296, 26.10.1991

1.2.107. Commission Decision 91/553/EEC approving the French programme of agricultural income aid for farmers in general.

- **Basic Regulation:** Council regulation (EEC) No 768/89 establishing a system of transitional aids to agricultural income: OJ L 84, 29.3.1989; Bull. EC 3-1989, point 2.1.118

Adopted on 4 October.

OJ L 298, 29.10.1991

1.2.108. Commission Regulation (EEC) No 3206/91 on applications for commitment of, advances on and payment of the balance of aid granted by the EAGGF Guidance Section for operational programmes involving investments to improve the conditions under which agricultural and forestry products are processed and marketed.

- **Basic Regulations:**
 Council Regulation (EEC) No 866/90 on improving the processing and marketing conditions for agricultural products: OJ L 91, 6.4.1990; Bull. EC 3-1990, point 1.1.108
 Council Regulation (EEC) No 867/90 on improving the processing and marketing conditions for forestry products: OJ L 91, 6.4.1990; Bull. EC 3-1990, point 1.1.108

Adopted on 31 October. Lays down the financial rules for applying the Regulations on the processing and marketing of agricultural and forestry products.

OJ L 303, 1.11.1991

1.2.109. Aid for operational programmes covering the processing and marketing of agricultural products.

- **Basic Regulation:** Council Regulation (EEC) No 866/90 on improving the processing and marketing conditions for agricultural products: OJ L 91, 6.4.1990; Bull. EC 3-1990, point 1.1.108

Commission Decision adopted on 28 October: see Table 2

Table 2 — *Financing of operational programmes under Regulation (EEC) No 866/90 (Objective 5 (a))*

Member State	Number of programmes	Total Community contribution (ECU million)
Germany (old Länder)	5	11.3
Germany (new Länder)	4	127.4
Belgium	6	4.3
France	2	3.8
Ireland	2	5.4
Italy	8	47.0
Portugal	1	6.0
Total	28	205.2

EAGGF Guidance Section

1.2.110. Proposal for a Council Regulation amending, as regards operations financed by the EAGGF Guidance Section, Regulation (EEC) No 1676/85 on the value of the unit of account and the conversion rates to be applied for the purposes of the common agricultural policy and repealing Regulation (EEC) No 129/78.

- **Regulation to be repealed:** Council Regulation (EEC) No 129/78 on the exchange rates to be applied for the purposes of the common agricultural structures policy: OJ L 20, 25.1.1978
- **Regulation to be amended:** Council Regulation (EEC) No 1676/85 (OJ L 164, 24.6.1985), as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 2205/90: OJ L 201, 31.7.1990; Bull. EC 7/8-1990, point 1.3.173
- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 211, 13.8.1991; COM(91) 256; Bull. EC 7/8-1991, point 1.2.170

Endorsed by Parliament on 11 October.

OJ C 280, 28.10.1991

Legislation

Veterinary and zootechnical legislation

General aspects

1.2.111. Commission Decision 91/539/EEC laying down detailed financial rules for the setting up of a computerized network linking veterinary authorities (Animo).

- **Basic Decisions:**

Commission Decision 91/398/EEC on a computerized network linking veterinary authorities (Animo): OJ L 221, 9.8.1991; Bull. EC 7/8-1991, point 1.2.172

Commission Decision 91/426/EEC laying down the details of the Community's financial contribution to the setting-up of a computerized network linking veterinary authorities (Animo): OJ L 234, 28.8.1991; Bull. EC 7/8-1991, point 1.2.173

Adopted on 4 October. Lays down rules for the Community's financial contribution to the setting-up of the Animo computerized network.

OJ L 294, 25.10.1991

Harmonization

Live animals

1.2.112. Proposal for a Council Directive on the protection of animals during transport.

- **Reference:** White Paper on completing the internal market: Office for Official Publications of the European Communities, Documents series: COM(85) 310; Bull. EC 6-1985, points 1.3.1 to 1.3.9
- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 214, 21.8.1989; COM(89) 322; Bull. EC 6-1989, points 2.1.161
- **Economic and Social Committee opinion:** OJ C 53, 5.3.1990; Bull. EC 11-1989, point 2.1.159
- **Parliament opinion:** OJ C 113, 7.5.1990; Bull. EC 4-1991, point 1.1.126

- **Amended Commission proposal:** OJ C 154, 23.6.1990; COM(90) 238; Bull. EC 6-1990, point 1.3.201

Agreed by the Council on 21 October. The purpose of the proposal, which is provided for in the White Paper, is to guarantee the welfare of animals during transport and to lay down the standards which will apply in this respect to all transport of animals on Community territory and during importation from third countries. In particular it makes provision for the abolition of systematic inspections at the Community's internal borders, and for the extension of the inspections at external borders to checks on compliance with welfare requirements during transport.

1.2.113. Proposal for a Council Directive concerning minimum standards for the protection of pigs kept in intensive farming systems.

- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 214, 21.8.1989; COM(89) 115; Bull. EC 6-1989, points 2.1.160
- **Economic and Social Committee opinion:** OJ C 62, 12.3.1990; Bull. EC 12-1989, point 2.1.199
- **Parliament opinion:** OJ C 113, 7.5.1990; Bull. EC 4-1990, point 1.1.123
- **Amended Commission proposal:** OJ C 153, 22.6.1990; COM(90) 239; Bull. EC 6-1990, point 1.3.202

Agreed by the Council on 21 October. Provides for the introduction of certain requirements regarding the space available for keeping pigs either in groups or in individual boxes to ensure a minimum of well-being for the animals.

1.2.114. Proposal for a Council Directive concerning minimum standards for the protection of calves kept in intensive farming systems.

- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 214, 21.8.1989; COM(89) 114; Bull. EC 6-1989, points 2.1.160
- **Economic and Social Committee opinion:** OJ C 62, 12.3.1990; Bull. EC 12-1989, point 2.1.199
- **Parliament opinion:** OJ C 113, 7.5.1990; Bull. EC 4-1990, point 1.1.124
- **Amended Commission proposal:** OJ C 154, 22.6.1990; COM(90) 237; Bull. EC 6-1990, point 1.3.200

Agreed by the Council on 21 October. Provides for the introduction of certain requirements regarding the space available for keeping calves either in groups or in individual boxes to ensure a minimum of well-being for the animals.

Animal products

1.2.115. Proposal for a Council Regulation laying down the health rules for the production and placing on the market of minced meat, meat preparations and comminuted meat for industrial use.

- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 84, 2.4.1990, COM(89) 671; Bull. EC 1/2-1990, point 1.2.229
- **Economic and Social Committee opinion:** OJ C 225, 10.9.1990; Bull. EC 7/8-1990, point 1.3.216
- **Parliament opinion:** OJ C 183, 15.7.1991; Bull. EC 6-1991, point 1.2.141

Amended proposal adopted by the Commission on 15 October.

OJ C 288, 6.11.1991; COM(91) 374

1.2.116. Proposal for a Council Regulation laying down the health rules for the production and placing on the market of meat products.

- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 84, 2.4.1990, COM(89) 669; Bull. EC 1/2-1990, point 1.2.228
- **Economic and Social Committee opinion:** OJ C 332, 31.12.1990; Bull. EC 9-1990, point 1.2.154
- **Parliament opinion:** OJ C 240, 16.9.1991; Bull. EC 7/8-1991, point 1.2.197

Amended proposal adopted by the Commission on 25 October.

OJ C 296, 15.11.1991; COM(91) 375

1.2.117. Proposal for a Council Regulation laying down health rules for the production and placing on the market of fresh poultrymeat.

- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 84, 2.4.1990; COM(89) 668; Bull. EC 1/2-1990, point 1.1.231
- **Economic and Social Committee opinion:** OJ C 332, 31.12.1990; Bull. EC 9-1990, point 1.2.153
- **Parliament opinion:** OJ C 183, 15.7.1991; Bull. EC 6-1991, point 1.2.140

Amended proposal adopted by the Commission on 4 October.

OJ C 276, 23.10.1991; COM(91) 381

1.2.118. Proposal for a Council Directive amending Directive 89/437/EEC on hygiene and health problems affecting the production and the placing on the market of egg products.

- **Directive to be amended:** Council Directive 89/437/EEC: OJ C 212, 22.7.1989; Bull. EC 6-1989, point 2.1.157

Adopted by the Commission on 18 October.

Proposes the adaptation of certain provisions of Directive 89/437/EEC to scientific and technological progress, in particular those relating to testing for *staphylococci* in egg products and to the storage conditions for egg products with low water activity.

COM(91) 384

1.2.119. Proposal for a Council Regulation laying down the health rules for the production and placing on the market of raw milk, of milk for the manufacture of milk-based products and of milk-based products.

- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 84, 2.4.1990; COM(89) 667; Bull. EC 1/2-1990, point 1.1.232
- **Economic and Social Committee opinion:** OJ C 332, 31.12.1990; Bull. EC 9-1990, point 1.2.151
- **Parliament opinion:** OJ C 183, 15.7.1991; Bull. EC 6-1991, point 1.2.144

Amended proposal adopted by the Commission on 29 October.

COM(91) 420

Disease control

1.2.120. Proposal for a Council Regulation introducing Community measures for the control of certain animal diseases.

- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 148, 7.6.1991; COM(91) 138; Bull. EC 4-1991, point 1.2.89
- **Economic and Social Committee opinion:** Bull. EC 9-1991, point 1.2.77

Endorsed by Parliament on 11 October.

OJ C 280, 28.10.1991

1.2.121. Proposal for a Council Regulation introducing Community measures for the control of Newcastle disease.

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

Endorsed by Parliament on 11 October.

OJ C 280, 28.10.1991

1.2.122. Council Regulation (EEC) No 3185/91 adopting measures for the import of fruit and vegetables from certain countries affected by cholera.

- **Commission proposal:** COM(91) 311; Bull. EC 7/8-1991, point 1.2.208

Adopted on 21 October.

OJ L 303, 1.11.1991

1.2.123. Commission Decision 91/541/EEC amending Decisions 91/146/EEC concerning protective measures against cholera in Peru, 91/281/EEC concerning importations of fishery and aquaculture products from Ecuador and 91/282/EEC concerning importations of fishery and aquaculture products from Colombia.

- **Decisions amended:**
Commission Decision 91/146/EEC: OJ L 73, 20.3.1991; Bull. EC 3-1991, point 1.2.99
Commission Decision 91/281/EEC: OJ L 142, 6.6.1991; Bull. EC 6-1991, point 1.2.148
Commission Decision 91/282/EEC: OJ L 142, 6.6.1991; Bull. EC 6-1991, point 1.2.148

Adopted on 15 October. Lays down that fishery and aquaculture products imported from Peru, Ecuador and Colombia must undergo inspection at the point of entry into the Community comprising at least a conformity check of the documents and an identity check of the products before they can be re-consigned to another Member State.

OJ L 294, 25.10.1991

1.2.124. Commission Decision 91/536/EEC concerning the importation into Member States of certain live animals and animal products from Bulgaria.

- **Decision repealed:** Decision 81/315/EEC on health protection measures in respect of certain regions of Bulgaria: OJ L 127, 13.5.1981
- **Basic Directive:** Directive 90/675/EEC laying down the principles governing the organization of veterinary checks on products entering the Community from third countries: OJ L 373, 31.12.1990; Bull. EC 12-1990, point 1.3.178

Adopted on 16 October. Following an outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in Bulgaria, suspends the importation from Bulgaria of bovine, ovine and caprine animals and swine, fresh meat and meat products of the aforementioned species which have not undergone heat treatment.

OJ L 291, 23.10.1991

1.2.125. Commission Decision 91/584/EEC repealing Decision 90/513/EEC concerning certain protection measures relating to classical swine fever in the Federal Republic of Germany.

- **Decision repealed:** Commission Decision 90/513/EEC: OJ L 285, 17.10.1990; Bull. EC 10-1990, point 1.3.145

Adopted on 31 October. As a result of the improvement in the swine fever situation in Germany, repeals the protection measures provided for in Decision 90/513/EEC.

OJ L 314, 15.11.1991

Animal feed

1.2.126. Proposal for a Council Directive amending Directive 74/63/EEC concerning undesirable substances in animal feeding-stuffs.

- **Directive to be amended:** Council Directive 74/63/EEC (OJ L 38, 11.2.1974), as last amended by Directive 91/132/EEC: OJ L 66, 13.3.1991; Bull. EC 3-1991, point 1.2.106

Adopted by the Commission on 14 October. Provides for extension of the field of application of Directive 74/63/EEC to species living freely in the wild, and strengthening of certain provisions of that Directive.

OJ C 288, 6.11.1991; COM(91) 369

Plant health legislation

1.2.127. Proposal for a Council Regulation on the marketing of young plants and propagating material other than seeds, of vegetables.

- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 46, 27.2.1990; COM(89) 649; Bull. EC 12-1989, point 2.1.202
- **Economic and Social Committee opinion:** OJ C 182, 23.7.1990; Bull. EC 5-1990, point 1.2.191
- **Parliament opinion:** OJ C 240, 16.9.1991; Bull. EC 7/8-1991, point 1.2.205

Amended proposal adopted by the Commission on 25 October.

OJ C 296, 15.11.1991; COM(91) 406

1.2.128. Proposal for a Council Regulation on the marketing of fruit plant propagating material and fruit plants intended for fruit production.

- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 54, 6.3.1990, COM(89) 651; Bull. EC 12-1989, point 2.1.202
- **Economic and Social Committee opinion:** OJ C 182, 23.7.1990; Bull. EC 5-1990, point 1.2.193
- **Parliament opinion:** OJ C 240, 16.9.1991; Bull. EC 7/8-1991, point 1.2.207

Amended proposal adopted by the Commission on 25 October. Takes account of Parliament's opinion, in particular by extending the field of application.

OJ C 296, 15.11.1991; COM(91) 414

Prices and related measures

1.2.129. Proposal for a Council Regulation introducing specific measures in respect of certain agricultural products for the benefit of the French overseas departments.

- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 149, 8.6.1991; COM(91) 160; Bull. EC 5-1991, point 1.2.104

Endorsed by the Economic and Social Committee on 30 October, with various comments. In particular, the Committee suggested that the Regulation should include the criteria for aid eligibility, that provision should be made for amending it in the light of developments in the situation, and that

an obligation to achieve results should be imposed on beneficiaries as regards their economic performance and production.

1.2.130. Proposal for a Council Regulation amending Regulation (EEC) No 4007/87 extending the period referred to in Articles 90(1) and 257(1) of the Act of Accession of Spain and Portugal, as regards Spain.

- **Regulation to be amended:** Council Regulation (EEC) No 4007/87 (OJ L 378, 31.12.1987), as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 3836/90: OJ L 367, 29.12.1990; Bull. EC 12-1990, point 1.3.180

Adopted by the Commission on 31 October. Provides for a one-year extension of the period during which transitional measures may be adopted to allow Spain to overcome certain difficulties in implementing regulations on agricultural markets.

COM(91) 424

1.2.131. Parliament Resolution on the management and control of export refunds.

- **Reference:** Special report No 2/90 of the Court of Auditors on the management and control of export refunds: OJ C 133, 31.5.1990; Bull. EC 5-1990, point 1.7.43

Adopted on 10 October. Parliament stressed the desirability of certain provisions in the Court of Auditors' report on the control of export refunds and called on the Commission and Member States to examine them. It also drew attention to the importance of parliamentary control of refunds and the fight against fraud.

OJ C 280, 28.10.1991

1.2.132. Commission Regulation (EEC) No 3137/91 amending Regulation (EEC) No 3578/88 laying down detailed rules for the application of the system for the automatic dismantlement of negative monetary compensatory amounts.

- **Regulation amended:** Commission Regulation (EEC) No 3578/88 (OJ L 312, 18.11.1988; Bull. EC 11-1988, point 2.1.186), as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 287/91: OJ L 35, 7.5.1991; Bull. EC 1/2-1991, point 1.2.168

Adopted on 28 October.

Market organization

Cereals

1.2.133. Proposal for a Council Regulation amending Regulation (EEC) No 1799/87 on special arrangements for imports of maize and sorghum into Spain from 1987 to 1990.

- Commission proposal: OJ C 143, 1.6.1991; COM(91) 155; Bull. EC 5-1991, point 1.2.116

Endorsed by Parliament on 25 October, subject to amendments the most important of which would prevent any further extension of the period of validity.

OJ C 305, 25.11.1991

1.2.134. The Commission adopted:

Regulation (EEC) No 2943/91, 4.10.1991: OJ L 280, 8.10.1991 — supply of breadmaking wheat to Albania

Regulation (EEC) No 2956/91, 8.10.1991: OJ L 281, 9.10.1991 — Spanish imports of breadmaking wheat

Regulation (EEC) No 3043/91, 17.10.1991: OJ L 288, 18.10.1991 — securities and removal costs

Rice

1.2.135. Council Regulation (EEC) No 3130/91 amending Regulation (EEC) No 3877/86 on imports of rice of the long-grain aromatic Basmati variety.

- Regulation to be amended: Council Regulation (EEC) No 3877/86: OJ L 361, 20.12.1986
- Commission proposal: COM(91) 264; Bull. EC 7/8-1991, point 1.2.212

Adopted on 21 October

OJ L 297, 29.10.1991

Sugar

1.2.136. The Commission adopted:

Regulation (EEC) No 2955/91, 8.10.1991: OJ L 281, 9.10.1991 — 1990/91 marketing year

Bull. EC 10-1991

Oils and fats

1.2.137. Proposal for a Council Regulation establishing a support system for soya beans, rapeseed and sunflower seed.

- Commission proposal: OJ C 255, 1.10.1991; COM(91) 318; Bull. EC 7/8-1991, point 1.2.164

Economic and Social Committee opinion delivered on 30 October. The Committee, fearing that the system would alter the balance between oilseeds and cereals in favour of the latter and result in both lower incomes for oilseed producers, particularly in less-favoured areas, and in a lower area sown, particularly of soya, wished the proposal to be completely reworked.

1.2.138. Council Regulation (EEC) No 3131/91 fixing, for the 1991/92 marketing year, the representative market price and threshold price for olive oil, the levels of consumption aid in Spain and Portugal and the percentages of consumption aid to be retained in accordance with Article 11(5) and (6) of Regulation No 136/66/EEC.

- Basic Regulation: Council Regulation No 136/66/EEC on the establishment of a common organization of the market in oils and fats (OJ 172, 30.9.1966), as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1720/91: OJ L 162, 26.6.1991; Bull. EC 6-1991, point 1.2.156

Proposal adopted by the Commission on 7 October.

COM(91) 366

Adopted by the Council on 21 October. The representative market price is set at ECU 197.28/100 kg and the threshold price at ECU 194.20/100 kg. The consumption aid is ECU 53.90/100 kg for the Ten, ECU 45.67/100 kg for Spain and ECU 49.42/100 kg for Portugal, with 1.4% retained to finance the work of the trade organizations and 1% for promotion of consumption.

OJ L 297, 29.10.1991

1.2.139. The Commission adopted:

Regulation (EEC) No 2964/91, 9.10.1991: OJ L 282, 10.10.1991 — subsidy system for oilseeds

Regulation (EEC) No 3009/91, 15.10.1991: OJ L 286, 16.10.1991 — marketing standards for olive oil

Regulation (EEC) No 3148/91, 29.10.1991: OJ L 299, 30.10.1991 — accession compensatory amounts

Regulation (EEC) No 3151/91, 29.10.1991: OJ L 299, 30.10.1991 — improvement of olive oil production quality

Regulation (EEC) No 3207/91, 31.10.1991: OJ L 303, 1.11.1991 — actual (1990/91) and estimated (1991/92) rapeseed production

Regulation (EEC) No 3208/91, 31.10.1991: OJ L 303, 1.11.1991 — actual (1990/91) and estimated (1991/92) sunflower seed production

Flowers and live plants

1.2.140. The Commission adopted:

Regulation (EEC) No 2995/91, 14.10.1991: OJ L 285, 15.10.1991 — producer prices for carnations and roses

Fresh fruit and vegetables

1.2.141. The Commission adopted:

Regulation (EEC) No 2893/91, 1.10.1991: OJ L 275, 2.10.1991 — offer price for mandarins (Spain, Portugal)

Regulation (EEC) No 2894/91, 1.10.1991: OJ L 275, 2.10.1991 — reference price for mandarins

Regulation (EEC) No 2905/91, 2.10.1991: OJ L 276, 3.10.1991 — reference price for clementines

Regulation (EEC) No 2915/91, 3.10.1991: OJ L 277, 4.10.1991 — reference price for sweet oranges

Regulation (EEC) No 2916/91, 3.10.1991: OJ L 277, 4.10.1991 — offer prices for broadleaf endives (Spain, Portugal)

Regulation (EEC) No 2917/91, 3.10.1991: OJ L 277, 4.10.1991 — offer price for clementines (Spain, Portugal)

Regulation (EEC) No 2929/91, 4.10.1991: OJ L 278, 5.10.1991 — reference prices for broadleaf endives

Regulation (EEC) No 2930/91, 4.10.1991: OJ L 278, 5.10.1991 — Community offer price for sweet oranges

Regulation (EEC) No 3074/91, 21.10.1991: OJ L 290, 22.10.1991 — minimum purchase prices and financial compensation

Regulation (EEC) No 3086/91, 22.10.1991: OJ L 291, 23.10.1991 — STM Spain

Regulation (EEC) No 3150/91, 29.10.1991: OJ L 299, 30.10.1991 — intervention thresholds

Regulation (EEC) No 3167/91, 30.10.1991: OJ L 300, 31.10.1991 — Mediterranean third countries

Processed fruit and vegetables

1.2.142. Proposal for a Council Regulation setting for the 1991/92 marketing year the percentage mentioned in the second subparagraph of Article 3(la) of Regulation (EEC) No 426/86 in connection with the premium granted for products processed from tomatoes.

- **Basic Regulation:** Council Regulation (EEC) No 426/86 on the common organization of the market in products processed from fruit and vegetables (OJ L 49, 27.2.1986), as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1943/91: OJ L 175, 4.7.1991; Bull. EC 6-1991, point 1.2.165

Adopted by the Commission on 24 October. Proposes for the entire Community 80% as the 'significant' percentage of the total quantity of processed tomatoes covered by contracts with producer groups.

COM(91) 398

Wine

1.2.143. Proposals for Council Regulations amending for the second time Regulation (EEC) No 823/87 laying down special provisions relating to quality wines produced in specified regions, and 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
- **Economic and Social Committee opinion:** OJ C 191, 22.7.1991; Bull. EC 5-1991, point 1.2.127

Endorsed by Parliament on 22 October, but with a request that the Commission review the provisions on maximum sulphur dioxide contents.

OJ C 305, 25.11.1991

1.2.144. Proposal for a Council Regulation amending for the first time Regulation (EEC) No 1576/89 laying down general rules on the definition, description and presentation of spirit drinks.

- **Regulation to be amended:** Council Regulation (EEC) No 1576/89: OJ L 160, 12.6.1989; Bull. EC 5-1989, point 2.1.185

Adopted by the Commission on 31 October. Provides for prohibition of the use of capsules containing lead for covering the closing devices of bottles containing spirit drinks.

COM(91) 422

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

- **Regulation to be amended:** Council Regulation (EEC) No 1601/91: OJ L 149, 14.6.1991; Bull. EC 6-1991, point 1.2.167

Adopted by the Commission on 31 October. Provides for prohibition of the use of capsules containing lead for covering the closing devices of bottles containing aromatized wines.

COM(91) 423

1.2.146. Proposals for Council Regulations amending Regulation (EEC) No 2390/89 laying down general rules for the import of wines, grape juice and grape must and Regulation (EEC) No 1873/84 authorizing the offer or disposal for direct human consumption of certain imported wines which may have undergone oenological processes not provided for in Regulation (EEC) No 822/87.

- **Regulations to be amended:**
Council Regulation (EEC) No 2390/89: OJ L 232, 9.8.1989, Bulletin EC 7/8-1989, point 2.1.150; Bull. EC 12-1989, point 2.1.180
Council Regulation (EEC) No 1873/84: OJ L 176, 3.7.1984
- **Reference:** Council Regulation (EEC) No 822/87 on the common organization of the market in wine (OJ L 84, 27.3.1987; Bull. EC 3-1987,

point 2.1.167), as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1734/91: OJ L 163, 26.6.1991; Bull. EC 6-1991, point 1.2.156

Adopted by the Commission on 31 October. Would extend to 31 January 1992 the period of validity of the derogating provisions of Regulations (EEC) Nos 2390/89 and 1873/84, in order not to disturb trade in the wine sector pending conclusion of negotiations with the United States.

COM(91) 426

Cotton

1.2.147. The Commission adopted:

Regulation (EEC) No 2963/91, 9.10.1991: OJ L 282, 10.10.1991 — aid amounts

Flax and hemp

1.2.148. The Commission adopted:

Regulation (EEC) No 2984/91, 11.10.1991: OJ L 284, 12.10.1991 — removal of flax fibre from storage

Tobacco

1.2.149. The Commission adopted:

Regulation (EEC) No 2945/91, 7.10.1991: OJ L 280, 8.10.1991 — correction of an intervention price
Regulation (EEC) No 3040/91, 15.10.1991: OJ L 288, 18.10.1991 — intervention sale

Seeds

1.2.150. The Commission adopted:

Decision 91/554/EEC, 7.10.1991: OJ L 298, 29.10.1991 — equivalence (New Zealand)

Milk and milk products

1.2.151. Council Regulation (EEC) No 3092/91 amending Regulation (EEC) No 1307/85 authorizing the Member States to grant consumption aid for butter.

- **Regulation to be amended:** Council Regulation (EEC) No 1307/85: OJ L 137, 27.5.1985; Bull. EC 5-1985, point 2.1.83

- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 174, 5.7.1991; COM(91) 224; Bull. EC 6-1991, point 1.2.174

Endorsed by Parliament on 11 October.

OJ C 280, 28.10.1991

Adopted by Council on 21 October.

OJ L 293, 24.10.1991

1.2.152. The Commission adopted:

Decision 91/526/EEC, 4.10.1991: OJ L 283, 11.10.1991 — suspending buying-in of butter
Regulation (EEC) No 2944/91, 7.10.1991: OJ L 280, 8.10.1991 — improvement of milk quality
Regulation (EEC) No 2983/91, 11.10.1991: OJ L 284, 12.10.1991 — sale of skimmed milk powder
Regulation (EEC) No 3000/91, 15.10.1991: OJ L 286, 16.10.1991 — latest date of entry of butter into storage
Regulation (EEC) No 3015/91, 15.10.1991: OJ L 286, 16.10.1991 — sale of butter from intervention
Regulation (EEC) No 3024/91, 16.10.1991: OJ L 287, 17.10.1991 — definitive discontinuation of production
Regulation (EEC) No 3060/91, 18.10.1991: OJ L 289, 19.10.1991 — sale of butter at reduced prices
Regulation (EEC) No 3073/91, 21.10.1991: OJ L 290, 22.10.1991 — accession compensatory amounts (Spain and Portugal)
Regulation (EEC) No 3092/91, 21.10.1991: OJ L 293, 24.10.1991 — consumption aid for butter
Regulation (EEC) No 3108/91, 24.10.1991: OJ L 294, 25.10.1991 — food aid to the Soviet Union
Regulation (EEC) No 3153/91, 29.10.1991: OJ L 299, 30.10.1991 — sale of skimmed milk powder
Regulation (EEC) No 3175/91, 31.10.1991: OJ L 300, 31.10.1991 — sale of butter

Beef and veal

1.2.153. Proposal for a Council Regulation (EEC) derogating from Regulation (EEC) No 1357/80 introducing a system of premiums for maintaining suckler cows for the period during which applications for 1991/92 may be lodged.

- **Basic Regulation:** Council Regulation (EEC) No 1357/80 (OJ L 140, 5.6.1980), as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 3577/90: OJ L 353, 17.12.1990; Bull. EC 12-1990, point 1.2.1

Adopted by the Commission on 18 October.

Provides for raising the premium to ECU 50 per cow (instead of ECU 40) and the

additional national premium to ECU 35 per eligible cow.

OJ C 296, 15.11.1991; COM(91) 392

1.2.154. The Commission adopted:

Regulation (EEC) No 2891/91, 1.10.1991: OJ L 275, 2.10.1991 — sale of beef to Brazil
Regulation (EEC) No 2892/91, 1.10.1991: OJ L 275, 2.10.1991 — sale of beef to Soviet Union
Regulation (EEC) No 2911/91, 2.10.1991: OJ L 276, 3.10.1991 — sale of processed beef to Soviet Union
Regulation (EEC) No 3001/91, 15.10.1991: OJ L 286, 16.10.1991 — sale of beef to Albania
Regulation (EEC) No 3019/91, 15.10.1991: OJ L 287, 17.10.1991 — sale of beef to the Soviet Union
Regulation (EEC) No 3021/91, 16.10.1991: OJ L 287, 17.10.1991 — GATT quota (Ireland) for frozen beef
Regulation (EEC) No 3059/91, 18.10.1991: OJ L 289, 19.10.1991 — issuing of STM licences (Portugal)
Regulation (EEC) No 3071/91, 21.10.1991: OJ L 290, 22.10.1991 — representative markets and weighting coefficients
Regulation (EEC) No 3087/91, 22.10.1991: OJ L 291, 23.10.1991 — classification of carcasses
Regulation (EEC) No 3125/91, 25.10.1991: OJ L 296, 26.10.1991 — STM (Spain)
Regulation (EEC) No 3145/91, 29.10.1991: OJ L 299, 30.10.1991 — sale of beef by intervention agencies
Regulation (EEC) No 3146/91, 29.10.1991: OJ L 299, 30.10.1991 — sale of bone-in beef
Regulation (EEC) No 3147/91, 29.10.1991: OJ L 299, 30.10.1991 — sale of bone-in beef
Regulation (EEC) No 3216/91, 30.10.1991: OJ L 304, 5.11.1991 — sale of beef by intervention agencies

Sheepmeat and goatmeat

1.2.155. The Commission adopted:

Regulation (EEC) No 3107/91, 24.10.1991: OJ L 294, 25.10.1991 — producer premium

Poultrymeat

1.2.156. The Commission adopted:

Regulation (EEC) No 2988/91, 11.10.1991: OJ L 284, 12.10.1991 — national weight category rules

EAGGF Guarantee Section

1.2.157. Twentieth financial report on the activities of the EAGGF Guarantee Section (1990).

- **Reference:** previous report: Bull. EC 9-1990, point 1.2.160

Adopted by the Commission on 17 October.

Total agricultural expenditure chargeable to the Guarantee Section under the budget for the 1990 financial year was ECU 26 453.5 million compared with ECU 25 872.9 million for the previous year. Export refunds accounted for ECU 7 722 million (ECU 9 714 million in 1989) and intervention for ECU 18 806 million (ECU 16 126 million in 1986). Cereals (32%) and milk products (25%) account for 57% of total refund expenditure, followed by beef and veal (14.4%). The sectors with most intervention expenditure were oilseeds (18.5%), milk products (16.1%), beef (9.2%), sheepmeat and goatmeat (7.7%), cereals and rice (7.5%). The book value of public stocks fell overall, from ECU 1 612 million at 30 September 1989 to ECU 1 384 million at 30 September 1990, of which cereals and rice represented 45%, milk products 30% and beef 16%.

The actual stock levels of cereals, rice, tobacco, milk products and beef rose during 1990 and those of oils and fats and alcohol fell.

COM(91) 371

1.2.158. Commission Decision 91/583/EEC amending Decision 90/644/EEC concerning the clearance of the accounts of the Member States in respect of the expenditure financed by the EAGGF Guarantee Section for the 1988 financial year.

- **Decision amended:** Decision 90/644/EEC: OJ L 350, 14.12.1990; Bull. EC 11-1990, point 1.3.164

Adopted on 31 October. Authorizes financing of an additional ECU 137 million.

OJ L 314, 15.11.1991

1.2.159. Commission Regulation (EEC) No 3061/91 on the take-over by the inter-

vention agencies of certain agricultural products intended for the people of the Soviet Union.

- **Basic Regulation:** Council Regulation (EEC) No 598/91 on urgent action for the supply of agricultural products intended for the people of the Soviet Union: OJ L 67, 14.3.1991; Bull. EC 3-1991, point 1.3.8

Adopted on 18 October. Deals with delays in making food aid supplies to the Soviet Union by providing for storage of the products in question under responsibility of the intervention agencies.

OJ L 289, 19.10.1991

International dimension

Canada

1.2.160. Visit to the Commission by Mr MacKnight, Minister of Agriculture, on 2 October.

Mr MacKnight met Mr Mac Sharry. Discussion focused on the agricultural side of the trade negotiations and on various bilateral questions, including hard wheat, beef and product appellations.

Fisheries

I

Agreement on the establishment of the European Economic Area (aspects relating to fisheries)

1.2.161. Agreement between the European Economic Community and the EFTA countries on fisheries.

- **Reference:** Agreement on the establishment of the EEA: point 1.3.1 of this Bulletin.

Agreed by the Council (general affairs) on 21 October. The Agreement covers access to both markets and resources.

With regard to market access, the EFTA countries will allow the Community free entry to their market from 1 January 1993 with certain exceptions for Finland, Sweden and Switzerland, and the Community will grant the EFTA countries either free access to its market from 1 January 1993 or progressive duty reductions from 1 January 1993 to reach a 70% reduction on 1 January 1997, depending on the products concerned.

No tariff concession was agreed for certain sensitive species (salmon, herring, mackerel, lobster, scallops, shrimps and prawns) or for fish oils/fats and animal feedingstuffs.

Provision was also made for measures to avoid distortion of competition.

Regarding access to resources, the Agreement contains the following features:

— *Norway:*

- under the existing bilateral agreement the share of the cod TAC in Norwegian waters will be consolidated at 2.9%;
- the Community will receive an additional guaranteed cod quota that will rise as follows: 6 000 tonnes in 1993, 7 250 tonnes in 1994, 8 500 tonnes in 1995, 9 750 tonnes in 1996 and 11 000 tonnes in 1997. In subsequent years the Community share of the TAC will be equal to the average of the share of the TAC during the period 1993-97. These quantities will be distributed within the Community on the basis of cohesion criteria;
- a yearly additional 1 500 tonnes redfish quota will be consolidated without compensation.

— *Iceland:* conclusion of a bilateral agreement providing for the exchange of 3 000 tonnes of redfish in Icelandic waters against a 30 000 tonne capelin quota held by the Community in Greenland waters.

— *Sweden:* consolidation of existing arrangements.

As regards investments, Iceland and Norway were granted a derogation enabling them to maintain their existing national legislation (in the case of Norway, solely

the legislation concerning fishing boats to which fishing rights are attached).

Agreement was reached on an evolutionary clause designed to enable both sides to develop cooperation on a harmonious, mutually beneficial basis within the framework of their respective fisheries policies. The first review will take place before the end of 1993.

Technical measures

- **Basic Regulation:** Council Regulation (EEC) No 3094/86 laying down certain technical measures for the conservation of fishery resources (OJ L 288, 11.10.1986; Bull. EC 10-1986, point 2.1.174), as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 4056/89: OJ L 389, 30.12.1989; Bull. EC 12-1989, point 2.1.215

1.2.162. Proposals for Council Regulations amending for the tenth, eleventh and twelfth times, respectively, Regulation (EEC) No 3094/86 laying down certain technical measures for the conservation of fishery resources.

- **Commission proposal:** COM(90) 371; Bull. EC 7/8-1990, point 1.3.261; COM(90) 610; Bull. EC 12-1990, point 1.3.253; COM(91) 209; Bull. EC 6-1991, point 1.2.188

Endorsed by Parliament on 11 October, subject to various technical amendments.

Agreed by the Council on 28 October. The aim of the amendments is to improve the biological state of stocks in Community waters through technical measures intended principally to reduce or end the catching of young fish. The measures, which will come into force on 1 June 1992, involve, in particular, an increase in minimum mesh sizes, minimum sizes for landed fish and the banning of the use of driftnets.

The main features of the amendments are as follows:

Increase in mesh sizes in Regions 2 and 3: the mesh size in Region 2 (the whole of the North Sea and West Scotland to the north of latitude 56°N) is to increase from 90 to 100 mm from 1 June 1992 (diamond and

square-meshed panels of 90 mm as an option).

Change in net construction: change in the form of nets through the inclusion of, in particular, square-meshed panels so as to maintain or increase net selectivity.

Adoption of a uniform mesh size for the fishing of pelagic species: a uniform mesh size of 40 mm is laid down for the fishing of the following pelagic stocks: herring, mackerel, horse mackerel, blue whiting, sardine (the latter only in Region 2) and pelagic cephalopods. A minimum percentage of either 50% of one of the above species or 80% of a mixture of those species is laid down for this net size. The maximum percentage of other protected species is fixed at 10%.

Abolition in certain regions of measures to protect whiting: the fishing of whiting (a predator of other species) is provided for in Regions 2 and 3 with 90 mm nets with a minimum percentage of target species of 50% and a maximum of 10% cod, haddock and saithe.

Banning of driftnets: fishing with driftnets more than 2.5 km in length is prohibited in both Community and international waters. Arrangements for driftnets in the Baltic Sea will be drawn up by the International Baltic Sea Fishery Commission. A derogation is granted up to 31 December 1993 to Community vessels having used driftnets to fish albacore in the North-East Atlantic for at least the two years preceding the entry into force of the Regulation.

Definition of minimum landing sizes: in order to combat the discard problem, minimum landing sizes for fish are to be adjusted as follows:

- mackerel (*Scomber* spp.): 20 cm in Regions 1, 2, 3 and 5 (30 cm in North Sea);
- anchovies (*Engraulis encrasicolus*): 12 cm in Region 3 (10 cm in Division IXa);
- horse mackerel (*Trachurus* spp.): 15 cm in Regions 1, 2 and 3;
- scallops (*Pecten* spp.): 100 mm in Regions 2 and 3, 110 mm in Division VIIId;

- the minimum landing size for whiting is reduced to 23 cm.

Automatic sorting machines: it is to be prohibited for vessels using purse seines or towed nets with a mesh-size permitted exceptionally for fishing mackerel, herring and horse mackerel to carry automatic sorting equipment on board.

An exception is provided for freezer vessels whose sole function is the commercial classification of all fish caught and intended for freezing.

Other measures include the protection of hake off the Spanish and Portuguese coasts and various changes to the rules on sole fishing.

II

Resources

Internal aspects

TACs and quotas

- **Regulation to be amended:** Council Regulation (EEC) No 3926/90 (OJ L 378, 31.12.1990; Bull. EC 12-1990, point 1.3.248), as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 2381/91: OJ L 219, 7.8.1991; Bull. EC 7/8-1991, point 1.2.246

1.2.163. Proposal for a Council Regulation amending for the third time Regulation (EEC) No 3926/90 fixing, for certain fish stocks and groups of fish stocks, the total allowable catches (TACs) for 1991 and certain conditions under which they may be fished.

Adopted by the Commission on 11 October. Aims to modify the TACs for herring, cod, plaice and deepwater prawn in Zone IIIa following the consultations between the Community, Norway and Sweden.

COM(91) 370

1.2.164. Proposal for a Council Regulation (EEC) amending, for the fourth time, Regulation (EEC) No 3926/90 fixing, for

certain fish stocks and groups of fish stocks, the TACs for 1991 and certain conditions under which they may be fished.

Adopted by the Commission on 17 October. Aims to adjust the closing dates for herring fishing to the south-east of Ireland, given a change in the spawning period of the species.

COM(91) 389

External aspects

Comoros

1.2.165. Protocol setting out the fishing opportunities and financial compensation provided for in the Agreement between the European Economic Community and the Government of the Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros on fishing off the Comoros for the period 20 July 1991 to 19 July 1994.

- **Reference:** EEC/Comoros Agreement: OJ L 137, 2.6.1988; Bull. EC 7/8-1988, point 2.1.207

Proposal for a Decision adopted by the Commission on 4 October. Provides for the conclusion of an Agreement in the form of an exchange of letters concerning the provisional application of the Protocol.

COM(91) 357

Proposal for a Regulation adopted by the Commission on 4 October. Provides for the conclusion of the Protocol.

OJ C 278, 25.10.1991; COM(91) 357

Guinea-Bissau

1.2.166. Council Decision 91/570/EEC on the conclusion of the Agreement in the form of an exchange of letters concerning the provisional application of the Protocol establishing for the period 16 June 1991 to 15 June 1993 the fishing rights and financial compensation provided for in the Agreement between the European Economic Community and the Government of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau on fishing off the coast of Guinea-Bissau.

- **Commission proposal:** COM(91) 286; Bull. EC 7/8-1991, point 1.2.252

Adopted on 7 October.

OJ L 309, 11.11.1991

Norway

1.2.167. Proposal for a Council Regulation amending Regulation (EEC) No 3928/90 allocating, for 1991, certain catch quotas between Member States for vessels fishing in the Norwegian exclusive economic zone and the fishing zone around Jan Mayen.

- **Regulation to be amended:** Council Regulation (EEC) No 3928/90 (OJ L 378, 31.12.1990; Bull. EC 12-1990, point 1.3.255), as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 2427/91: OJ L 222, 10.8.1991; Bull. EC 7/8-1991, point 1.2.249

Adopted by the Commission on 8 October. Provides for allocation amongst Member States of the additional quota granted by Norway.

COM(91) 365

International Council for the Exploration of the Sea

1.2.168. Commission Decision concerning an exchange of letters between the European Economic Community and the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (ICES).

- **Arrangement to be amended:** EEC/ICES Arrangement: OJ L 149, 10.6.1987; Bull. EC 4-1987, point 2.1.137

Adopted on 9 October. Amends the EEC/ICES Arrangement to increase the Community financial contribution to the ICES.

Market organization

1.2.169. Council Regulation (EEC) No 3162/91 amending Regulation (EEC) No 104/76 laying down common marketing standards for shrimps (*Crangon crangon*), edible crabs (*Cancer pagurus*) and Norway lobsters (*Nephrops norvegicus*).

- **Regulation amended:** Council Regulation (EEC) No 104/76 (OJ L 20, 28.1.1976), as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 4213/88: OJ L 370, 31.12.1988; Bull. EC 12-1988, point 2.1.315
- **Commission proposal:** COM(91) 148; Bull. EC 4-1991, point 1.2.131

Adopted on 28 October

OJ L 300, 31.10.1991

1.2.170. The Commission adopted the following Regulations:

Regulation (EEC) No 3022/91, 16 October 1991: OJ L 287, 17.10.1991 — carp originating in the former GDR

Regulation (EEC) No 3023/91, 16 October 1991: OJ L 287, 17.10.1991 — tuna delivered to the canning industry

Structural measures and assistance

- **Basic Regulation:** 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 2.1.289), as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 3944/90: OJ L 380, 31.12.1990; Bull. EC 12-1990, point 1.3.249

1.2.171. Financing Decision on 28 projects for the construction of fishing vessels, 275 projects for the modernization of fishing vessels, 124 aquaculture projects and 6 projects for artificial reefs under the second 1991 tranche of Regulation (EEC) No 4028/86.

Adopted by the Commission on 21 October: see Table 3.

Table 3 — *Allocation of aid for projects to improve and adapt structures in the fisheries and aquaculture sector*

Member State	Projects submitted		Projects selected	
	Number	Aid requested in ECU million ¹	Number in million	Aid granted in ECU million ¹
Belgium	3	0.062	2	0.013
Denmark	29	3.676	24	0.993
Germany	26	2.819	16	0.807
Greece	84	16.476	32	5.148
Spain	441	73.140	157	13.310
France	168	33.395	43	3.925
Ireland	36	4.750	23	1.171
Italy	159	61.206	72	9.572
Netherlands	3	0.370	3	0.370
Portugal	113	32.118	37	3.420
United Kingdom	36	4.463	24	1.229
Total	1 098	232.475	433	39.958

¹ Ecu: rate on 1 October 1991.

1.2.172. Financing Decision on a socio-economic pilot project in the fisheries and aquaculture sector in France.

Adopted by the Commission on 28 October.
Grants aid of ECU 50 000.

1.2.173. Financing Decision on a socio-economic pilot project in the fisheries and aquaculture sector in Greece.

Adopted by the Commission on 29 October.
Grants aid of ECU 50 000.

1.2.174. Financing Decision on seven operational programmes under Council Regulation (EEC) No 4042/89 on the improvement of the conditions under which fishery and aquaculture products are processed and marketed.

- **Basic Regulation:** Council Regulation (EEC) No 4042/89: OJ L 388, 30.12.1989; Bull. EC 12-1989, point 2.1.233

Adopted by the Commission. Grants total aid of ECU 27.7 million of which ECU 1.26 million to Belgium, ECU 3.64 million to Denmark, ECU 3.66 million to Spain, ECU 3.6 million to Greece, ECU 8.12 million to Italy and ECU 7.4 million to Portugal.

State aid

Decision to close proceedings

Italy

1.2.175. Commission Decision concerning aid measures for the purchase of used fishing vessels in Sicily.

Adopted on 16 October. Following confirmation from the Italian authorities that the draft law authorizing the aid concerned has been rejected by the Sicilian Regional Parliament and that no aid has been granted the procedure can be closed.

Environment

I

Pollutant emissions from diesel engines

1.2.176. Council Directive 91/452/EEC 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
- **Formal adoption of a common position by the Council:** Bull. EC 5-1991, point 1.2.151
- **Parliament opinion (second reading):** OJ C 240, 16.9.1991; Bull. EC 7/8-1991, point 1.2.260

Adopted by the Council on 1 October. Under the Directive, due to enter into force on 1 January 1992, Member States will have to apply a two-stage reduction in limit values for emissions of gaseous pollutants (carbon monoxide, hydrocarbons and nitrogen oxides) and particulate pollutants from diesel engines for use in lorries and other commercial vehicles.

The Commission will have to propose, by the end of 1996, a downward revision of limit values, applicable as from 1 October 1999 at the earliest.

OJ L 295, 25.10.1991

Norspa

1.2.177. 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:** Council Regulation (EEC) No 563/91 on action by the Community for the protection of the environment in the Mediterranean region (Medspa): OJ L 63, 9.3.1991; Bull. EC 3-1991, point 1.2.173
- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 21, 29.1.1991; COM(90) 498; Bull. EC 12-1990, point 1.3.159
- **Economic and Social Committee opinion:** OJ C 191, 22.7.1991; Bull. EC 5-1991, point 1.2.162
- **Parliament opinion:** OJ C 240, 16.9.1991; Bull. EC 7/8-1991, point 1.2.280
- **Amended Commission proposal:** OJ C 276, 23.10.1991; COM(91) 354; Bull. EC 9-1991, point 1.2.123

Agreed by the Council (environment) on 1 October. The two-year Norspa programme (1991-92) covers the Community's northern maritime areas, i.e. the coastal waters of the Irish Sea, North Sea, English Channel, Baltic Sea and the North-East Atlantic Ocean north of the Tagus, as well as the Azores, Madeira and the Canary Islands.

The aim of the project, which is modelled on the Medspa programme for the Mediterranean regions, is to provide financial support for pilot measures to protect and improve the quality of the environment and to increase the effectiveness of Community policy in the regions concerned.

The amount estimated as necessary is ECU 16.5 million.

II

Prevention and reduction of pollution and nuisance

Air pollution

Transboundary pollution

1.2.178. Protocol to the Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution concerning the control of emissions of vol-

atile organic compounds or their trans-boundary fluxes.

- **Recommendation for a Commission Decision:** Bull. EC 5-1991, point 1.2.150
- **Negotiating directives:** Bull. EC 9-1991, point 1.2.118

Proposal for a Decision on the signing of the Protocol adopted by the Commission on 23 October.

COM(91) 394

Chemicals, industrial hazards and biotechnology

Existing substances

1.2.179. Proposal for a Regulation on the evaluation and control of the environmental risks of existing substances.

- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 276, 5.11.1990; COM(90) 227; Bull. EC 7/8-1990, point 1.3.132
- **Economic and Social Committee opinion:** OJ C 102, 18.4.1991; Bull. EC 1/2-1991, point 1.2.226

Endorsed by Parliament (first reading) on 9 October, subject to various technical amendments designed to avoid any unnecessary recourse to animal experiments.

OJ C 280, 28.10.1991

Chlorofluorocarbons

1.2.180. Proposal for a Council Decision on the conclusion of the amendment to the Montreal Protocol on substances that deplete the ozone layer as adopted in June 1990 in London by the Parties to the Protocol.

- **Reference:** London Conference on the revision of the Montreal Protocol: Bull. EC 6-1990, point 1.3.121
- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 11, 17.1.1991; COM(90) 589; Bull. EC 12-1990, point 1.3.144
- **Economic and Social Committee opinion:** OJ C 120, 6.5.1991; Bull. EC 3/1991, point 1.2.161

Endorsed by Parliament on 8 October.

OJ C 280, 28.10.1991

Sulphur

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

- **Directive to be replaced:** Council Directive 75/716/EEC on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to the sulphur content of certain liquid fuels: OJ L 307, 27.11.1975, as last amended by Council Directive 87/219/EEC: OJ L 91, 3.4.1987; Bull. EC 3-1987, point 2.1.130
- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 174, 5.7.1991; COM(91) 154; Bull. EC 4-1991, point 1.2.135

Endorsed by the Economic and Social Committee on 30 October.

Dangerous substances

1.2.182. Commission Directive adapting to technical progress for the 15th time Directive 67/548/EEC on the classification, packaging and labelling of dangerous substances.

- **Directive amended:** Council Directive 67/548/EEC: OJ L 196, 16.8.1967, as last amended by Commission Directive 91/410/EEC: OJ L 228, 17.8.1991; Bull. EC 7/8-1991, point 1.2.265

Adopted by the Commission on 28 October. The purpose of the Directive is to add 174 dangerous substances together with their classification and labelling to Annex I to Directive 67/548/EEC, and to amend the labelling of 101 other substances already listed in the Annex.

1.2.183. Proposal for a Council Regulation amending Council Regulation (EEC) No 1734/88 concerning export and import of certain dangerous chemicals, 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
- **Economic and Social Committee opinion:** OJ C 191, 22.7.1991; Bull. EC 5-1991, point 1.2.152

Endorsed by Parliament on 24 October, subject to amendments spelling out the con-

ditions for granting export consents and the imposition of sanctions.

OJ C 305, 25.11.1991

Waste disposal

Titanium dioxide

• References:

Council Directive 89/428/EEC on procedures for harmonizing the programmes for the reduction and eventual elimination of pollution caused by waste from the titanium dioxide industry: OJ L 201, 14.7.1989; Bull. EC 6-1989, point 2.1.115

Judgment delivered by the Court of Justice on 11 June 1991 in Case C-300/89 (*Commission v Council*): OJ C 180, 11.7.1991; Bull. EC 7/8-1991, point 1.7.12

1.2.184. Declaration by the Council and the representatives of the Governments of the Member States meeting within the Council.

Adopted by the Council (environment) on 1 October.

'The Council takes notes of the judgment delivered by the Court of Justice on 11 June 1991 in case C-300/89 whereby Directive 89/428/EEC was annulled on grounds of infringement of an essential procedural requirement, namely the lack of an appropriate legal basis. The result is that the Directive is null and void with retrospective effect which may be invoked *erga omnes*.

The Council would point out that, in order to comply with Directive 89/428/EEC which has been annulled, the Member States were required to implement the necessary national provisions by 31 December 1989 at the latest and that the resulting transposition is therefore to a large extent an 'acquis' which ought to be preserved at national level. The Commission and the Council would therefore stress that in this particular instance no Member State is obliged to annul the measures it adopted to transpose Directive 89/428/EEC into national legislation on the grounds that the Directive has been annulled by the Court of Justice.

However, in order to fill the temporary legal vacuum at Community level occasioned by the judgment annulling the Directive, the Council firstly requests the Commission to submit immediately a new proposal repeating the provisions of the annulled Directive 89/428/EEC and secondly undertakes to act on the proposal as quickly as

possible, bearing in mind the adoption procedure which must be followed.

Finally, the judgment annulling the Directive means that the Member States have no further obligations under Directive 89/428/EEC and the Commission can no longer exercise its powers of control regarding the transposition and application of the Directive at national level.

In their awareness of the negative effects to which this situation could give rise, the Representatives of the Member States, meeting within the Council, undertake to make appropriate arrangements to give practical effect to the provisions of the annulled Directive 89/428/EEC until such time as a new Directive on the matter is implemented.'

1.2.185. Proposal for a Council Directive on procedures for harmonizing the programmes for the reduction and eventual elimination of pollution caused by waste from the titanium dioxide industry.

Adopted by the Commission on 2 October. The provisions contained in the proposal are similar to those of Directive 89/428/EEC which was annulled, owing to the lack of an appropriate legal basis, by the judgment delivered by the Court of Justice on 11 June 1991.

COM(91) 358

Disposal of PCBs and PCTs

1.2.186. Proposal for a Directive on the disposal of polychlorinated biphenyls and polychlorinated terphenyls.

- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 319, 12.12.1988; COM(88) 559; Bull. EC 10-1988, point 2.1.111
- **Economic and Social Committee opinion:** OJ C 139, 5.6.1989; Bull. EC 3-1989, point 2.1.112
- **Parliament opinion (first reading):** OJ C 19, 28.1.1991; Bull. EC 12-1990, point 1.3.150

Amended proposal adopted by the Commission on 17 October. The proposal takes account of several Parliament amendments, particularly with regard to certain limit values, a ban on the incineration of waste at sea, and the operations of waste disposal undertakings.

COM(91) 373

Management of environmental resources

Flora and fauna

1.2.187. Communication from the Commission to the Council and Parliament on the establishment of a European Alternative Test Method Evaluation Centre.

- **References:**

Directive 86/609/EEC on the approximation of the laws, regulations and administrative provisions of the Member States regarding the protection of animals used for experimental and other scientific purposes: OJ L 358, 18.12.1986; Bull. EC 11-1986, point 2.1.162

Parliament resolution on experiments on animals: OJ C 69, 20.3.1989; Bull. EC 2-1989, point 2.1.101

Adopted by the Commission on 29 October. A European Alternative Test Method Evaluation Centre was set up within the Institute for the Environment of the Joint Research Centre at Ispra. Its main task is to coordinate at Community level the validation of alternative methods designed to replace experiments on live animals.

Natural resources

Protection of the Alps

1.2.188. Proposal for a Council Decision concerning the signing by the Commission of the Convention on the Protection of the Alps.

- **Reference:** Commission communication to the Council concerning Community participation in the negotiations on the framework Convention on the Protection of the Alps: Bull. EC 3-1991, point 1.2.171

Adopted by the Commission on 11 October. This Convention and its protocols impose obligations in areas which fall within the Community's sphere of competence, such as agriculture, transport, nature conservation and tourism.

COM(91) 367

Medspa

1.2.189. Commission financial Decision relating to the protection of the environment in the Mediterranean.

- **Reference:** Council Regulation (EEC) No 563/91 on action by the Community for the protection of the environment in the Mediterranean region (Medspa): OJ L 63, 9.3.1991; Bull. EC 3-1991, point 1.2.173

Commission Decision adopted on 17 October. Purpose: granting of financial support totalling ECU 8.6 million for 16 technical assistance projects for Community Mediterranean countries and an amount of ECU 27 000 needed for the continuation of certain activities under the Medspa programme.

Industrial dereliction

1.2.190. Commission financial Decision concerning studies into problems of derelict and despoiled land from the coal and steel industries.

- **Commission Decision:** Bull. EC 7/8-1991, point 1.2.275

Opinion delivered by the ECSC Consultative Committee on 1 October. The Committee queried the amount allocated and requested more information concerning the publication of the invitation to tender and the existence of a working party to monitor results.

Horizontal measures

LIFE

1.2.191. 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
- **Economic and Social Committee opinion:** OJ C 191, 22.7.1991; Bull. EC 5-1991, point 1.2.163
- **Parliament opinion:** OJ C 267, 14.10.1991; Bull. EC 9-1991, point 1.2.124

Amended proposal adopted by the Commission on 1 October. This amended proposal incorporates some of Parliament's amendments, including those relating to the polluter pays principle and the incorporation of the Norspa and Acnat financial instruments within LIFE.

OJ C 277, 24.10.1991; COM(91) 362

Information

1.2.192. Proposal for a Council Directive harmonizing and rationalizing reports on the implementation of certain Directives relating to the environment.

- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 214, 29.8.1990; COM(90) 287; Bull. EC 7/8-1990, point 1.3.147
- **Parliament opinion:** OJ C 19, 28.1.1991; Bull. EC 12-1990, point 1.3.161
- **Economic and Social Committee opinion:** OJ C 60, 8.3.1991; Bull. EC 12-1990, point 1.3.161

Political agreement reached by the Council (environment) on 1 October. The purpose of the proposal is to facilitate the task of Member States and the Commission, making them better able to monitor and evaluate the implementation of environmental Directives. Reports on the implementation of the Directives are to be drawn up in turn for each of the three sectors concerned (water, air and waste) at three-yearly intervals.

International cooperation

1.2.193. Commission communication to the Council — A common platform: guidelines for the Community for Unced 1992.

Approved by the Commission on 2 October. The aim of the communication is to establish a flexible common platform defining the basic principles and guidelines which can serve as a basis for the positions of the Community and its Member States at the United Nations Conference on the Environment and Development (Unced) to be held in Brazil in June 1992. The communication identifies the regional and international factors threatening sustainable development in the world (climate change, deforestation

and the reduction of biological diversity). It addresses most of the cross-sectoral issues on the conference agenda, especially the development of international environment law, scientific and technical cooperation and financial matters. Lastly, it examines the various sectoral aspects, including forestry conservation and exploitation, soil degradation, chemicals and waste management, protection of resource quality, fresh water supply, the marine environment and atmospheric protection.

Formally adopted by the Commission on 30 October.

Carbon dioxide emissions

1.2.194. Commission communication to the Council on a Community strategy to limit carbon dioxide emissions and to improve energy efficiency.

- **Reference:** conclusions of the Joint Council (energy/environment): Bull. EC 10-1990, point 1.3.77
- **Commission approval:** COM(91) 249; Bull. EC 9-1991, point 1.2.116

Formally adopted by the Commission on 14 October.

Consumers

General product safety

1.2.195. Proposal for a Council Directive concerning general product safety.

- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 193, 31.7.1989; COM(89) 162; Bull. EC 4-1989, point 2.1.121
- **Economic and Social Committee opinion:** OJ C 75, 26.3.1990; Bull. EC 1/2-1990, point 1.1.137
- **Parliament opinion (first reading):** OJ C 96, 17.4.1990; Bull. EC 3-1990, point 1.1.94
- **Amended Commission proposal:** OJ C 156, 27.6.1990; COM(90) 259; Bull. EC 6-1990, point 1.3.130

Common position agreed by the Council on 15 October. The aim of the proposal is to establish a general requirement within the

Community to produce and place on the market only products which are safe for consumers.

In addition to an information exchange system, provision is made for Community intervention procedures in cases of emergency. In such cases, the Commission, with the assistance of a committee made up of representatives of the Member States, is entitled to take a decision requiring the Member States to adopt temporary measures.

Member States will have two years from the entry into force of the Directive to equip themselves with the necessary resources (laws, regulations and administrative provisions) to monitor product conformity with the safety obligation.

The Directive creates a broad horizontal legal framework to cover products which do not fall under specific legislation and to fill lacunae in existing or forthcoming specific legislation.

A people's Europe

Measures for disaster victims

1.2.196. Commission Decision approving emergency aid for the families of victims of the storms in Sicily on 11, 12 and 13 October.

Adopted on 16 October. Emergency aid of ECU 400 000 approved.

Human rights

1.2.197. Parliament resolution on racism and xenophobia.

Adopted on 10 October. Deploring recent acts of violence against immigrants and reaffirming its determination to combat any form of incitement to xenophobia and racism, Parliament called on all democratic parties in the European Community to

make an unequivocal commitment to ending this recurrence of racist and anti-Semitic violence. It stressed the urgent need for a common immigration policy which respected human rights. It called on the Commission and the governments of the Member States to support refugees' and immigrants' associations and those working on behalf of minorities and against racism.

OJ C 280, 28.10.1991

1.2.198. Parliament resolution on the Birmingham Six.

Adopted on 22 October. Parliament expressed its gratification at the release of the Birmingham Six and noted with interest that the Home Secretary had decided to set up a Royal Commission to inquire into all aspects of criminal procedure in England and Wales.

OJ C 305, 25.11.1991

Audiovisual media, information, communication and culture

Culture

1.2.199. Parliament resolution on the promotion of the theatre and music in the European Community.

- **References:**

Commission communication to the Council and Parliament on a fresh boost for culture in the European Community: COM(87) 603; Bull. EC 12-1987, points 1.2.1 to 1.2.5

Conclusions of the Ministers for Culture meeting within the Council: OJ C 188, 19.7.1991; Bull. EC 6-1991, point 1.2.224

Adopted on 25 October. Bearing in mind the importance of the theatre as a factor in increasing mutual understanding between nations and reconciling feelings of national identity with the feeling of belonging to the Community, and the fact that music represented and still represents a genuine 'common' language in Europe, Parliament stressed the need to promote the setting-up of small local drama and music groups and

to encourage them to perform in countries other than their own. It endorsed the conclusions adopted by the Ministers for Culture meeting within the Council on 7 June 1991 and expressed the opinion that the Commission should increase the funds earmarked for cooperative projects and ventures in the fields of theatre and music, develop student exchanges and vocational training in these fields, encourage the translation of plays, and support experimental projects and competitions. Parliament would also like to see aid granted to works by the representatives of cultural minorities, exchanges of information, and support for festivals and organized events, and called on the Commission to continue its non-financial support for the 'Concerts for Europe' initiative, thought up by the RAI, to encourage joint musical activities involving the Community and Central and Eastern Europe. The House also came out in favour of Italy's proposal that 1993 be proclaimed 'European Theatre Year'.

Community's architectural heritage

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

- **References:**

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

Previous call for applications: OJ C 304, 4.12.1990; Bull. EC 12-1990, point 1.3.297

Published by the Commission on 31 October. Applicants have been invited to submit, by 31 January 1993, conservation projects in towns and villages to restore monuments within their surroundings in an integrated approach to public spaces. Of particular interest are projects which, to help a monument to be seen in its historical context, adopt a functional approach to its treatment and use in keeping with the architectural character of the whole site.

OJ C 284, 31.10.1991

3. The role of the Community in the world

European Free Trade Association

I

Establishment of a European Economic Area

1.3.1. Agreement on the establishment of the EEA.

• **References:**

Council Decision concerning the negotiating Directives for an agreement on the establishment of the EEA: Bull. EC 6-1990, point 1.4.6

Previous EEC-EFTA ministerial meeting: Bull. EC 6-1991, point 1.3.2

Agreement was reached by the Council on 21 October. At the EEC-EFTA ministerial meeting held in conjunction with the Council meeting, a compromise was reached on the matters still outstanding, and in particular transit through Austria and Switzerland (→ point 1.2.53), fisheries (→ point 1.2.161) and the cohesion fund, which will be financed by EFTA countries to the tune of ECU 1.5 billion in soft loans for a 10-year period, with a two-year grace period and a 3% interest rate subsidy), and ECU 500 million worth of grants, to be committed in equal stages over five years. Spain, Portugal, Ireland and Greece will be the beneficiaries of the fund.

The Council agreed to this compromise, which makes it possible to establish a European Economic Area on 1 January 1993, the same date as the Community's single market comes into being. The European Economic Area will form an important part of the new Europe. It provides for freedom of movement of goods, persons, services and capital between the Community and the EFTA countries, and contains provisions aimed at reducing economic, social and regional disparities as part of the cohesion principle. Various back-up policies will be implemented, notably in the spheres of environment, education, vocational training

and youth, social policy, research and development, consumer protection, small and medium-sized enterprises, tourism and audiovisual services.

II

Bilateral relations

Norway

1.3.2. Visit by Sir Leon Brittan from 30 September to 1 October.

Sir Leon Brittan met Mrs Gro Harlem Brundtland, Prime Minister, Mrs Gerhardsen, Minister of Labour and Administration, Mrs Nordbø, Minister of Foreign Trade and Industry, and Mr Johnsen, Minister of Finance. The discussions focused on negotiations concerning the European Economic Area, and in particular aspects relating to fisheries, ship-building, financial services and competition policy.

Sweden

1.3.3. Visit to the Commission by Mr Carl Bildt, Prime Minister of Sweden, on 22 October.

Mr Bildt met Mr Delors and Mr Andriessen, Mr Christophersen and Mr Pandolfi, and also Mrs Scrivener. The talks focused mainly on Sweden's application for membership, and the establishment of the European Economic Area.

The Soviet Union and the countries of Central and Eastern Europe

I

Poland

1.3.4. Visit to the Commission by Mr Jan Krzysztof Bielecki, Prime Minister of Poland, on 9 October.

Mr Bielecki, accompanied by Mr Macarczyk, Secretary of State at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and a number of members of the Polish Government, met the whole Commission in Strasbourg.

This visit made it possible to review the situation in Poland. Mr Bielecki pointed to the pioneering role played by his country in the process of bringing democracy to Eastern Europe, and to the efforts being undertaken to rebuild the Polish economy and the difficulties facing his country. He spoke of Poland's desire to play an active part in the process of European integration and of the importance, in this respect, of developing regional cooperation, in particular with Hungary and Czechoslovakia. Referring to the economic situation, he pointed out that inflation and interest rates had fallen appreciably and that the trade balance was satisfactory, but that his Government had to face considerable financial difficulties.

With reference to regional policy, Mr Bielecki said that development programmes could be implemented only after Poland's territorial structure had been successfully reformed.

Lastly, on the subject of Polish relations with the Soviet Union, he said that Poland had already concluded a number of economic agreements with individual republics and certainly intended to develop its relations with the Union as such.

Mr Andriessen, Commission Vice-President, confirmed the Commission's desire to continue deepening relations between the Community and Poland.

II

Coordinated aid to Central and Eastern Europe

1.3.5. Parliament resolution on the Phare programme.

- Reference: 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 extending 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 Parliament on 10 October. Parliament reaffirmed its support for the Phare programme and called for it to be extended to include the Baltic States. It also called for correspondingly increased financial resources for the programme and for improved guidance and monitoring from the Commission in the spending of those resources.

With regard to international cooperation, Parliament stressed the importance of the Commission's role within G24 and called for proper coordination of the Phare projects with those of the different international financing bodies, particularly the G7 and the EBRD, but also in association with the recipient countries so as to encourage the development of projects drawn up by the authorities of the countries themselves.

Parliament called for operations to centre on research, training, management, efficient use of energy, cultural dialogue and the environment, and for attention to be devoted to industrial relations, notably workers' rights, social security coverage and the development of dialogue between management and workers.

OJ C 280, 28.10.1991

Bilateral relations

Albania

1.3.6. Council Regulation (EEC) No 2938/91 on emergency action for the supply of certain agricultural products to Albania.

- Commission proposal: OJ C 211, 13.8.1991; COM(91) 309; Bull. EC 7/8-1991, point 1.3.12
- Parliament opinion: OJ C 267, 14.10.1991; Bull. EC 9-1991, point 1.3.20

Adopted by the Council on 1 October. The Council approved the supply to Albania,

free of charge, of a maximum of 100 000 tonnes of common wheat of breadmaking quality, in line with Parliament's request. It also agreed to the inclusion of Albania in the Phare programme.

OJ L 280, 8.10.1991

Soviet Union

1.3.7. Food aid for the Soviet Union.

- **References:**

Mr Andriessen's visit to the Soviet Union:
Bull. EC 9-1991, point 1.3.4

Visit to the Commission by Mr Luzhkov:
Bull. EC 9-1991, point 1.3.5

Guidelines agreed by the Council on 7 October. The Council urged a concerted, rapid and appropriate response. The overall amount involved would be USD 7.5 billion.

The Council called for the burden of this effort to be shared equitably among the Group of Seven, one third being assumed by the Community, one third by the United States of America and one third by Japan and Canada. It also suggested a high-level G7 political mission to the Soviet Union in order to explore ways of implementing the operation rapidly and efficiently. The Council agreed to a Community contribution in the form of a credit facility of ECU 1 250 million for imports into the Soviet Union of foodstuffs and medical supplies. Added to the assistance already approved, this would bring total Community assistance to ECU 2 billion, a sum comparable to that planned by the United States. The Council also emphasized the importance it attached to the development of triangular operations involving the countries of Central and Eastern Europe, including the Baltic States. It proposed that assistance be divided half-and-half between direct aid and triangular operations.

1.3.8. Council Regulation (EEC) No 3281/91 amending for the second time Council Regulation (EEC) No 599/91 of 5 March 1991 introducing a credit guarantee for exports of agricultural products and

foodstuffs from the Community to the Soviet Union.

- **Regulation amended:** Council Regulation (EEC) No 599/91 (OJ L 67, 14.3.1991; Bull. EC 3-1991, point 1.3.8), as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1758/91 (OJ L 158, 22.6.1991; Bull. EC 6-1991, point 1.3.18)
- **Commission proposal:** Bull. EC 9-1991, point 1.3.10
- **Council endorsement:** Bull. EC 9-1991, point 1.3.10

Endorsed by Parliament on 11 October, subject to two amendments, the first aimed at safeguarding the opening of the Community market to agricultural products from Central and Eastern Europe and the second at underlining the role of the republics in the assessment of needs.

OJ C 280, 28.10.1991

Adopted by the Council on 22 October. This Regulation makes enterprises in Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia eligible for the credit guarantees provided for in Council Regulation (EEC) No 599/91, on the same footing as enterprises in the Community. Yugoslavia is also on the list of countries eligible for the guarantees, but application of the Regulation to Yugoslavia is suspended because of the political situation there. The Regulation provides a suitable legal framework for triangular operations.

OJ L 310, 12.11.1991

1.3.9. Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2946/91 on the defraying of certain costs relating to food aid for the people of the Soviet Union.

- **Basic Regulation:** Council Regulation (EEC) No 598/91 on urgent action for the supply of agricultural products intended for the people of the Soviet Union: OJ L 67, 14.3.1991; Bull. EC 3-1991, point 1.3.8

Adopted by the Commission on 7 October. This Regulation is intended to provide a fixed Community contribution to storage costs resulting from delays in the take-over by the bodies designated by the Commission

of the foodstuffs referred to in Regulation (EEC) No 598/91.

OJ L 280, 8.10.1991

1.3.10. Council Decision on the negotiation and conclusion of an exchange of letters with the USSR for regular consultations on matters concerning iron and steel products covered by the ECSC Treaty.

Adopted by the representatives of the Member States meeting within the Council, on 1 October.

Baltic States

- **Reference:** Commission report on cooperation with Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania: Bull. EC 9-1991, point 1.3.12

1.3.11. Recommendation for a Council Decision authorizing the Commission to negotiate a trade and cooperation agreement between the EEC and Estonia.

Adopted by the Commission on 16 October. The Commission is proposing a 'first generation' trade and cooperation agreement covering industrial and agricultural products and allowing for the possibility of an association agreement.

1.3.12. Recommendation for a Council Decision authorizing the Commission to negotiate a trade and cooperation agreement between the EEC and Latvia.

Adopted by the Commission on 16 October. The proposal is for a 'first generation' trade and cooperation agreement covering industrial and agricultural products and allowing for the possibility of an association agreement.

1.3.13. Recommendation for a Council Decision authorizing the Commission to negotiate a trade and cooperation agreement between the EEC and Euratom and Lithuania.

Adopted by the Commission on 16 October. The proposal is for a 'first generation' trade and cooperation agreement covering industrial and agricultural products, plus a section on Euratom products, and allowing for the possibility of an association agreement.

Hungary

1.3.14. Mr Antall, Prime Minister of Hungary, visited the Commission on 29 October.

Mr Antall met Mr Delors, with whom he spoke about the international political situation in general and that of Yugoslavia in particular, and the implications for Hungary. The two sides expressed their approval of the progress of negotiations on the Europe Agreements, and called for the process to be brought to a speedy conclusion. Also discussed were triangular food aid operations for the Soviet Union and the results of the Cracow meeting which established new instruments for cooperation between Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Poland.

Mediterranean and Middle East

I

Middle East peace conference

- **References:**
 - Venice European Council: Bull. EC 6-1980, point 1.1.6
 - Madrid European Council: Bull. EC 6-1989, points 1.1.17 and 1.1.23

1.3.15. The inaugural meeting of the conference was held in Madrid from 30 October to 1 November. The conference, which was organized on the initiative of and sponsored by the United States of America and the Soviet Union, was attended by representatives of the Arab parties directly concerned

(Egypt, the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation, Lebanon and Syria) and Israel. President Bush and President Gorbachev gave the opening addresses.

Two subsequent phases are planned: a series of bilateral negotiations between the direct protagonists, followed by multilateral negotiations in which the Community has been allotted a leading role. In the Community's view the multilateral negotiations have a dual purpose:

(a) from the economic viewpoint, to make efficient use of the region's assets through redistribution among the protagonists of factors such as population, land, financial resources, natural resources (including water), energy and technology, the aim being to launch a process to generate the critical mass required to provide a basis for new forms of regional solidarity;

(b) from a political viewpoint, to back up the bilateral negotiations and create a climate of confidence which will facilitate the bilateral process by taking stock of mutual interest and working out common approaches.

The Community was represented by the President of the Council, Mr van den Broek, and Mr Matutes. In the speech he gave on behalf of the Community and its Member States, Mr van den Broek set out the principles to be followed by the Community in the negotiations, with implicit reference to the balanced approach adopted by the Community some time ago, notably at the Venice and Madrid European Councils.

II

Mediterranean countries

Yugoslavia

1.3.16. Parliament resolution on the situation in Yugoslavia.

- **References:**

Peace conference on Yugoslavia: Bull. EC 9-1991, point 1.3.24

Parliament resolution on the situation in Yugoslavia: OJ C 267, 14.10.1991; Bull. EC 9-1991, point 1.3.25

Adopted by Parliament on 10 October. Parliament condemned any attempt to impose changes by force and deplored the failure of the parties involved in the conflict, and the federal army in particular, to observe ceasefires. It considered that the Community must maintain a balanced approach to the conflict and pointed out the dangers involved in sending an armed intervention force.

OJ C 280, 28.10.1991

Middle East

Gulf Cooperation Council

1.3.17. 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: Bull. EC 5-1991, point 1.3.19

- **Recommendation for a Commission Decision:** Bull. EC 5-1991, point 1.3.33

Negotiating Directives were adopted by the Council on 1 October.

United States of America, Japan and other industrialized countries

Other industrialized countries

Australia

1.3.18. Dr N. Blewett, Minister for Trade Negotiations, visited the Commission on 3 October.

Dr Blewett had meetings with Mr Andriessen and Mr Mac Sharry. Talks focused on the agricultural aspects of the trade negotiations and proposals to reform the common agricultural policy.

New Zealand

1.3.19. The Prime Minister, Mr J. Bolger, visited the Commission on 29 October.

Mr Bolger had talks with Mr Delors and Mr Mac Sharry which centred on the Uruguay Round negotiations, the Community's links with the Asia-Pacific region, New Zealand's participation in the G24, recent developments in Central and Eastern Europe, and relations with South Africa.

Asia and Latin America

I

Relations with China

1.3.20. Joint Committee.

- **Reference:** Trade and Economic Cooperation Agreement between the Community and the People's Republic of China: OJ L 250, 19.9.1985, Bull. EC 9-1985, point 2.3.19
- **Previous meeting:** Bull. EC 11-1987, point 2.2.32

Meeting held in Beijing from 23 to 25 October. The Joint Committee meeting was chaired by Mr Andriessen and Mr Li Lanqing, China's Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade. The two sides exam-

ined the development of their relations since the last Joint Committee meeting was held in 1987.

Following the discussions, the Joint Committee decided to set up a working party on cooperation in science and technology to improve coordination of activities in this sphere, and to convene a meeting of trade experts in February 1992 to examine trade barriers and, more generally, any measures which hamper trade between the EC and China, with a view to promoting smooth and balanced growth in trade.

A memorandum on technical arrangements for cooperation in the information technology and telecommunications sector was also signed.

The examination of trends in bilateral trade revealed a growing imbalance in trade between the two parties. They agreed that this situation should be improved. China indicated that it would consider sending a procurement mission to the Member States of the Community.

While attending the Joint Committee meeting, Mr Andriessen also had talks with the Chinese Prime Minister, Mr Li Peng, Deputy Foreign Minister Mr Tian Zengpei, and Mr Li Lanqing.

Among the matters raised in the talks were trade relations between the Community and China, the question of China's accession to GATT and certain aspects of human rights.

Relations with Peru

1.3.21. Peru's President, Mr Alberto Fujimori, visited the Commission on 21 October.

Mr Fujimori met Mr Delors and Mr Matutes for talks which mainly concerned economic developments in Peru, in particular its efforts to bring macroeconomic balances under control, and its return to the international financial system (e.g. debt rescheduling by the Paris Club and loans from the Inter-American Development Bank).

The question of Community aid to Peru, both social and humanitarian (help to combat cholera, supply of food aid) and economic (financial and technical assistance and economic cooperation) was also raised. The two parties agreed to draw up jointly a multiannual integrated programme covering all these spheres.

II

Asia

India

1.3.22. Visit by Mr Andriessen from 25 to 29 October.

In the course of the visit Mr Andriessen met the Prime Minister, Mr P.V. Narasimha Rao and Mr P. Chidambaram, Minister of State (Independent Charge) for Commerce, Mr Madhav Singh Solanki, Minister of External Affairs, and Dr Manmohan Singh, Minister of Finance. The discussions focused on the Uruguay Round negotiations, access to the Indian market, problems regarding the protection of intellectual property, and the implementation of textiles agreements.

Malaysia

1.3.23. Visit by Mr Andriessen on 30 October.

During this visit Mr Andriessen met Mr Chua Jui Meng, Deputy Minister of Trade and Industry, and Dr Lim Keng Yaik, Minister of Primary Industries. Their discussions mainly concerned the Uruguay Round negotiations, with particular reference to services, textiles and agriculture, and also the protection of intellectual property and problems of market access.

Latin America

Mexico

1.3.24. Framework Agreement for cooperation between the European Economic Community and the United Mexican States.

- **Recommendation for a Decision:** Bull. EC 7/8-1990, point 1.4.45
- **Negotiating Directives:** Bull. EC 10-1990, point 1.4.27
- **Initialling of the Agreement:** Bull. EC 1/2-1991, point 1.3.41
- **Proposal for a Council Decision on the conclusion of the Agreement:** OJ C 91, 9.4.1991; COM(91) 92; Bull. EC 3-1991, point 1.3.33
- **Signature of the Agreement:** Bull. EC 4-1991, point 1.3.39
- **Parliament opinion:** OJ C 267, 14.10.1991; Bull. EC 9-1991, point 1.3.34

Decision on conclusion of the Agreement adopted by the Council on 7 October.

El Salvador

1.3.25. Parliament resolution on the peace process in El Salvador.

Adopted by Parliament on 10 October. Parliament welcomed the agreement signed on 27 September by the Government of El Salvador and the Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front, and called on the Commission and the Council to make available to El Salvador the resources to enable the members of the army and the guerrilla movement to be reintegrated into civilian life, and to allocate substantial aid for the reconstruction and economic and social development of the country.

OJ C 280, 28.10.1991

Cooperation with Asia and Latin America

1.3.26. Proposal for a Council Regulation on financial and technical assistance to and economic cooperation with the developing countries in Asia and Latin America.

- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 119, 4.5.1991; COM(91) 104; Bull. EC 4-1991, point 1.3.41
- **Parliament opinion:** OJ C 267, 14.10.1991; Bull. EC 9-1991, point 1.3.37

Amended proposal adopted by the Commission on 9 October. The amended proposal incorporates most of the amendments proposed by Parliament.

OJ C 284, 31.10.1991; COM(91) 364

1.3.27. Project financing.

- **Reference:** 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

Commission Decisions granting aid. Under the programme of financial and technical assistance to the developing countries in Asia and Latin America, the Commission approved the following:

- (i) international centres for agricultural research: ECU 9 million;
- (ii) irrigation project in Kerala, India: ECU 11 800 000;
- (iii) water supply to the town of Potosi, Bolivia: ECU 500 000;
- (iv) development of agriculture in Xinjiang province, China: ECU 3 600 000;
- (v) irrigation and water supply in north Bali, Indonesia: ECU 10 300 000;
- (vi) supply of contraceptives to Bangladesh: ECU 20 000 000;
- (vii) improvement of health services in Bangladesh: ECU 18 750 000;
- (viii) cyclone shelters in Bangladesh: ECU 10 717 000;
- (ix) job creation in urban areas of Colombia: ECU 6 300 000;
- (x) rural development in Bolivia: ECU 6 100 000.

ACP countries and OCTs

I

Situation in Haiti

1.3.28. Commission Decision to suspend programming of aid for Haiti.

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

Adopted by the Commission on 2 October. This Decision to suspend the programming of aid under the fourth Lomé Convention was taken following the events in Haiti. The Commission agreed to take similar measures in respect of any country where progress towards democracy is threatened.

1.3.29. Parliament resolution on Haiti.

Adopted by Parliament on 10 October. Parliament condemned the military coup in Haiti and called for the return to office of President Aristide. It was in favour of suspending the programming of aid under the fourth Lomé Convention and confining aid to Haiti to humanitarian aid, and in particular emergency medical aid for the injured.

OJ C 280, 28.10.1991

1.3.30. Visit to the Commission by the President of Haiti, Father Jean Bertrand Aristide, on 29 October.

Father Aristide had meetings with Mr Delors and Mr Marín, with whom he discussed the situation in Haiti and the steps taken to return the country to constitutional legality. Mr Delors and Mr Marín reaffirmed the Community's unconditional support for the re-establishment of democracy and legitimate authority in Haiti.

II

Financial and technical cooperation

1.3.31. Financing for projects and emergency aid.

Commission Decisions allocating ECU 156 928 000 under the fifth and sixth EDFs (see Table 4).

Table 4 — *Financing of operations under the fifth and sixth EDFs*

		<i>(ECU million)</i>	
Country	Project	Amount	
		Grant	Special loan
<i>Rural production</i>			
Indian Ocean	Fisheries	5.000	
<i>Social development</i>			
Togo	Village water engineering	11.200	
<i>Trade promotion</i>			
All ACP countries & OCTs	Fairs and exhibitions under regional cooperation	6.728	
<i>Multisectoral programmes</i>			
Gambia	Support for structural adjustment programme	4.000	
Mali	Support for structural adjustment programme	31.000	
Mali	Support for SME creation	13.000	
Burkina Faso	Support for structural adjustment programme	22.500	
Benin	General import programme	24.000	
Uganda	Support for structural adjustment programme	35.000	
<i>Emergency aid</i>			
Sudan	Aid for victims of fighting	1.000	
Malawi	Aid for refugees	1.000	
Haiti	Aid for victims of the troubles	0.300	
Countries neighbouring Liberia	Aid for Liberian refugees	1.000	
Zaire	Aid for victims of the troubles	1.000	
Mali	Aid for victims of events in the north	0.200	
Total		156.928	

Bilateral relations

Ethiopia

1.3.32. Visit to the Commission by Mr D. Noggo, Minister for Information, on 29 October.

Mr Noggo had talks with Mr Marín on the setting-up of democratic institutions in Ethiopia and the Community's aid programmes for the country.

General development cooperation

Generalized preferences

1.3.33. Proposal for a Council Regulation extending into 1992 the application of Council Regulations (EEC) Nos 3831/90, 3832/90, 3833/90 and 3835/90 applying generalized tariff preferences for 1991 in respect of certain products originating in developing countries.

- **Regulations to be extended:**
Council Regulations (EEC) Nos 3831 to 3833/90: OJ L 370, 31.12.1990; Bull. EC 12-1990, point 1.4.54
Council Regulation (EEC) No 3835/90: OJ L 370, 31.12.1990; Bull. EC 12-1990, point 1.4.40
- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 228, 3.9.1991; COM(91) 303; Bull. EC 7/8-1991, point 1.3.60

Endorsed by Parliament on 11 October.
OJ C 280, 28.10.1991

Endorsed by the Economic and Social Committee on 30 October.

1.3.34. Proposal for a Council Regulation extending into 1992 the application of Council Regulation (EEC) No 3834/90 reducing for 1991 the levies on certain agricultural products originating in developing countries.

- **Regulation to be extended:** Council Regulation (EEC) No 3834/90: OJ L 370, 31.12.1990; Bull. EC 12-1990, point 1.4.54
- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 228, 3.9.1991; COM(91) 303; Bull. EC 7/8-1991, point 1.3.60

Endorsed by Parliament on 11 October.
OJ C 280, 28.10.1991

Endorsed by the Economic and Social Committee on 30 October.

1.3.35. Proposal for a Council Regulation amending Council Regulation (EEC) No 3835/90 in respect of the system of generalized tariff preferences applied to certain products originating in Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama.

- **Regulation to be amended:** Council Regulation (EEC) No 3835/90: OJ L 370, 31.12.1990; Bull. EC 12-1990, point 1.4.54
- **Commission proposal:** Bull. EC 6-1991, point 1.3.56

Endorsed by the Economic and Social Committee on 30 October. The Committee underlined the need for coordination between the generalized preferences system and the other policies to assist the developing countries.

Commodities and world agreements

Coffee

1.3.36. Parliament resolution on coffee consumption as a means of active support for small Third World coffee producers and the introduction of that coffee within the European institutions.

- **Reference:** International Coffee Council: Bull. EC 9-1991, point 1.3.49

Adopted by Parliament on 8 October. Parliament expressed its concern at the disastrous effects of low world coffee prices on small producers' incomes. It recommended introducing in all the Member States a label for coffee purchased on fair terms direct from small producers, on the lines of the Max Havelaar label in the Benelux countries. It called on the Commission to ensure that a quota system guaranteeing minimum earnings for the exporting countries was reintroduced in negotiations

on a new International Coffee Agreement. Parliament also called for import and excise duties on coffee, tea and cocoa in the Community to be abolished.

OJ C 280, 28.10.1991

Jute

1.3.37. International Jute Council.

- **Reference:** New International Agreement on Jute and Jute Products: Bull. EC 12-1990, point 1.4.60

Sixteenth meeting, held in Delhi from 29 to 31 October. The Council called on all the countries which had not yet done so to accede to the new International Jute Agreement. Discussions focused on the measures to be taken to stem the drop in jute consumption and the Council's links with the Common Fund for Commodities. The Council also approved three projects concerning plant protection in jute production, the use of jute in packaging and the use of mixtures of jute and other fibres.

Nickel

1.3.38. Council Decision 91/537/EEC on acceptance of the terms of reference of the International Nickel Study Group.

- **Commission proposal:** COM(91) 337; Bull. EC 9-1991, point 1.3.50

Adopted by the Council on 14 October.

OJ L 293, 24.10.1991

Food aid

Food aid decisions

Standard food aid

1.3.39. Food aid allocations from the Community budget totalling an estimated ECU 12 116 000.

- **Basic Regulation:** 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), as last amended by Council Regulation (EEC) No 1930/90: OJ L 174, 7.7.1990; Bull. EC 6-1990, point 1.4.43

Commission decisions adopted on 23 October: See Table 5.

Table 5 — Food aid allocations

Country or organization	Cereals (tonnes)	Milk powder (tonnes)	Vegetable oil (tonnes)	Legumes (million ecus)
Bangladesh	30 000	—	—	—
Licross	15 000	2 800	130	1.2

1.3.40. Storage and early warning operations.

- **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
 Council Regulation (EEC) No 1930/90 amending in particular Regulation (EEC) No 3972/86: OJ L 174, 7.7.1990; Bull. EC 6-1990, point 1.4.43

Commission decisions: the sum of ECU 623 475 was granted, broken down as follows:

Ethiopia (Concern): ECU 159 475;

Dominican Republic (Centro Aiuti Mondiali): ECU 169 000;

Mali (Cinterad): ECU 295 000.

Emergency food aid

1.3.41. Commission decisions granting aid.

Population of Cambodia: 1 350 tonnes of cereals equivalent through the NGO Trocaire, representing an estimated total of ECU 200 000, to assist the victims of the torrential rain which flooded 147 000 ha of fields and destroyed the rice harvest.

Emergency aid

1.3.42. Commission decisions granting aid.

Victims of the fighting in Yugoslavia: ECU 1 million for the purchase, transport and distribution of essential relief supplies.

Victims of the torrential rain and typhoons in the Philippines: ECU 280 000 for food supplies and medical assistance.

Aid to increase the self-sufficiency of refugees

1.3.43. Commission decisions granting aid.

El Salvador: ECU 800 000 for a health programme north of Río Torola (Morazán department) and ECU 800 000 for a project for participation in the urban development of Ciudad Segundo Montes in the same area.

Nicaragua: ECU 450 000 to support traditional livestock farming in the Rico Coco area.

Mexico: ECU 300 000 for Guatemalan refugees and for training refugees in Chiapas.

Cooperation via non-governmental organizations

1.3.44. Projects in developing countries.

Cofinancing by the Commission: commitment of ECU 20 681 341 for 79 operations put forward by 32 NGOs.

1.3.45. Campaigns to raise public awareness of development issues.

Commission contribution: ECU 1 873 490 for 30 operations.

Cooperation in international forums

United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization

1.3.46. Proposal for a Council Decision on the accession of the European Community to the FAO.

- **Reference:** Council Decision on negotiating directives with a view to amending the FAO constitution and according the Community membership status commensurate with its spheres of competence: Bull. EC 10-1990, point 1.4.40

Adopted by the Commission on 18 October. As a result of the Decision the Community will lodge a formal request for accession to the FAO at the next session of the FAO Conference.

OJ C 292, 9.11.1991; COM(91) 387

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

1.3.47. Commission communication to the Council on guidelines for a Community position at the eighth United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

Adopted by the Commission on 31 October. The aim of the document is to prepare for Unctad VIII, which is due to be held in Cartagena, Colombia, in February 1992.

Visits

1.3.48. Mr Sommaruga, President of the International Committee of the Red Cross, visited the Commission on 8 October.

Mr Sommaruga met Mr Matutes, with whom he discussed payment schedules for food aid and emergency aid, certain aspects

of the ICRC's activities not covered by Community aid procedures, in particular the preparation of operations, distribution and aid for prisoners. Other topics of discussion included cooperation between the ICRC and the Community in Afghanistan, Cambodia and Sri Lanka, Commission assistance to the Dutch Red Cross in setting up a hospital network in Israel and the Occupied Territories, and the situation in the Middle East and in Yugoslavia.

Commercial policy

General matters

Commercial policy instruments

Trade protection

Council anti-dumping measures

1.3.49. Council Regulation (EEC) No 2899/91 amending Regulation (EEC) No 3905/88 and repealing the definitive anti-dumping duty imposed on imports into the Community of polyester yarn originating in Mexico.

- **References:**
Definitive duty: OJ L 347, 16.12.1988; Bull. EC 12-1988, point 2.2.6a
Initiation: OJ C 289, 17.11.1990; Bull. EC 11-1990, point 1.4.52
- **Commission proposal:** COM(91) 327; Bull. EC 7/8-1991, point 1.3.71

Adopted by the Council on 1 October.

OJ L 275, 2.10.1991

1.3.50. Council Regulation (EEC) No 2978/91 abolishing certain quantitative restrictions and amending Annex I to Regulation (EEC) No 288/82.

- **Reference:** Council Regulation (EEC) No 288/82 on common rules for imports: OJ L 35, 9.2.1982
- **Commission draft:** COM(91) 227; Bull. EC 7/8-1991, point 1.3.82

Adopted by the Council on 7 October.

OJ L 284, 12.10.1991

1.3.51. Council Regulation (EEC) No 3090/91 extending the period of application of the provisional anti-dumping duty on imports of dihydrostreptomycin originating in the People's Republic of China.

- **Reference:** Provisional duty: OJ L 187, 13.7.1991; Bull. EC 7/8-1991, point 1.3.73
- **Commission proposal:** COM(91) 352; Bull. EC 9-1991, point 1.3.58

Adopted by the Council on 21 October.

OJ L 293, 24.10.1991

1.3.52. Council Regulation (EEC) No 3091/91 imposing a definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of video tapes in cassettes originating in the People's Republic of China and definitively collecting the provisional duty.

- **References:**
Provisional duty: OJ L 106, 26.4.1991; Bull. EC 4-1991, point 1.3.66
Extension: OJ L 236, 24.8.1991; Bull. EC 7/8-1991, point 1.3.67

Proposal adopted by the Commission on 1 October.

COM(91) 360

Adopted by the Council on 21 October.

OJ L 293, 24.10.1991

1.3.53. Proposal for a Council Regulation opening and providing for the administration of a Community preferential ceiling for certain petroleum products refined in Turkey and establishing Community surveillance for imports thereof (1992).

Adopted by the Commission on 15 October.

The purpose of the proposal is to suspend from 1 January to 31 December 1992 the duty applicable to imports into the Community of certain petroleum products refined in Turkey, subject to a Community ceiling of 740 250 tonnes.

COM(91) 376

1.3.54. Proposal for a Council Regulation imposing a definitive 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 and definitively collecting the provisional anti-dumping duty.

• **References:**

Initiation: OJ C 89, 7.4.1990; Bull. EC 4-1990, point 1.2.49

Provisional duty: OJ L 133, 28.5.1991; Bull. EC 5-1991, point 1.3.84

Extension: OJ L 272, 28.9.1991; Bull. EC 9-1991, point 1.3.54

Adopted by the Commission on 28 October.
COM(91) 419

1.3.55. Investigation under Article 13(11) of anti-dumping Regulation (EEC) No 2423/88 concerning imports of silicon metal originating in the People's Republic of China.

- **Basic Regulation:** Regulation (EEC) No 2423/88; OJ L 209, 2.8.1988; Bull. EC 7/8-1988, point 2.2.8

Notice of initiation published on 18 October.

OJ C 273, 18.10.1991

1.3.56. Review of anti-dumping measures applicable to certain imports of video cassettes originating in Hong Kong.

- **Reference:** Definitive duty: OJ L 174, 22.6.1989; Bull. EC 6-1989, point 2.2.3

Notice of initiation published on 12 October.

OJ C 266, 12.10.1991

1.3.57. Review concerning certain electronic typewriters originating in Japan and exported by Nakajima All Precision Co. Ltd.

• **References:**

Initial definitive duty: OJ L 163, 22.6.1985; Bull. EC 6-1985, point 2.3.2

Review of measures concerning imports of certain electronic typewriters originating in Japan: OJ C 315, 14.12.1990; Bull. EC 12-1990, point 1.4.75

Notice published on 30 October. The Commission made it clear that electronic typewriters manufactured by Nakajima All Precision Co. Ltd were now included in the review initiated in December 1990.

OJ C 283, 30.10.1991

1.3.58. Impending expiry of anti-dumping measures concerning certain multiphase electric motors originating in Bulgaria,

Hungary, Poland, Romania, Czechoslovakia or the Soviet Union.

• **References:**

Definitive duty: OJ L 83, 27.3.1987; Bull. EC 3-1987, point 2.2.3

Undertakings: OJ L 83, 27.3.1987; Bull. EC 3-1987, point 2.2.3

Notice published on 2 October.

OJ C 256, 2.10.1991

Commission anti-dumping measures

1.3.59. Anti-dumping proceeding concerning imports of bicycles originating in Taiwan or the People's Republic of China.

Notice of initiation published on 12 October.

OJ C 266, 12.10.1991

1.3.60. Anti-dumping proceeding concerning imports of deadburned (sintered) magnesia originating in the People's Republic of China.

Notice of initiation published on 23 October.

OJ C 276, 23.10.1991

1.3.61. Anti-dumping proceeding concerning imports of magnesium oxide originating in the People's Republic of China.

Notice of initiation published on 26 October.

OJ C 279, 26.10.1991

1.3.62. Review of anti-dumping measures concerning imports of silicon carbide originating in the Soviet Union, Norway, Poland or the People's Republic of China.

- **Reference:** Definitive duty: OJ L 287, 10.10.1986; Bull. EC 10-1986, point 2.2.4

Notice of initiation published on 26 October.

OJ C 279, 26.10.1991

1.3.63. Impending expiry of measures concerning certain electronic typewriters originating in Japan.

- **Reference:** Undertakings: OJ L 283, 4.10.1986

Notice published on 1 October.

OJ C 255, 1.10.1991

1.3.64. Impending expiry of measures concerning certain outboard motors originating in Japan.

- Reference: Undertakings: OJ L 82, 26.3.1987; Bull. EC 3-1987, point 2.2.3

Notice published on 2 October.

OJ C 256, 2.10.1991

Community surveillance

1.3.65. Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2928/91 extending Regulation (EEC) No 2985/89 introducing retrospective Community surveillance of imports of certain textile products originating in Tunisia or Morocco.

- Reference: Regulation (EEC) No 2985/89: OJ L 286, 4.10.1989; Bull. EC 10-1989, point 2.2.4

Adopted by the Commission on 4 October.

OJ L 278, 5.10.1991

1.3.66. Council Regulation (EEC) No 3035/91 establishing ceilings and Community surveillance for imports of certain products originating in Malta (1992).

- References:
EEC-Malta Association Agreement: OJ L 61, 14.3.1971
Additional Protocol: OJ L 304, 29.11.1977
Supplementary Protocol: OJ L 81, 23.1.1989
- Commission proposal: COM(91) 252; Bull. EC 7/8-1991, point 1.3.78

Adopted by the Council on 14 October.

OJ L 288, 18.10.1991

Individual sectors

Export credits

1.3.67. Council Decision on the application of certain guidelines in the field of officially supported export credits.

- Decision to be replaced: Council Decision of 8 October 1990 extending the Council Decision of 4 April 1978: Bull. EC 10-1990, point 1.4.53

- Commission proposal: COM(91) 217; Bull. EC 6-1991, point 1.3.71

Adopted by the Council at its meeting on 21 and 22 October.

Textiles

1.3.68. Council Decision authorizing the Commission to negotiate the renewal of textiles arrangements and agreements with the countries enjoying preferential treatment and Bulgaria.

Adopted by the Council on 28 October. The Council authorized the Commission to open negotiations with a view to renewing the textiles arrangements and agreements with the countries enjoying preferential treatment for a period of between two and four years and with Bulgaria for one year.

Agreements and arrangements with non-Community countries

1.3.69. Council Decision authorizing the Commission to include an interregional transfer level for 1992 in the various agreements and arrangements concerning trade in textile products with non-Community countries.

Adopted by the Council on 1 October. The Council authorized the Commission to negotiate an increase from 16 to 40% in the interregional transfer level for 1992.

Iron and steel products

Bulgaria

1.3.70. Voluntary restraint arrangement for steel concluded with Bulgaria for 1991

- Reference: Decision 91/463/ECSC of the representatives of the Governments of the Member States, meeting within the Council, on certain measures to be applied, in respect of Central and East European countries, to trade in iron and steel products covered by the ECSC Treaty: OJ L 252, 7.9.1991; Bull. EC 7/8-1991, point 1.3.83

Approved by the Commission on 18 October. The scope of the voluntary

restraint arrangements covering steel products for 1991, already concluded with Hungary, Poland, Czechoslovakia and Romania, was extended to include Bulgaria.

International organizations and conferences

Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe

1.3.71. CSCE Conference on the human dimension.

- Reference: Conclusion of the third CSCE follow-up meeting: Bull. EC 1-1989, point 2.2.33
- Previous meeting: Bull. EC 6-1990, point 1.4.66

Third meeting, held in Moscow from 10 September to 4 October. This was the third meeting of the Conference on the human dimension provided for at the conclusion of the third CSCE follow-up meeting in Vienna. Previous meetings were held in Paris and Copenhagen. It was opened by President Gorbachev, in the presence of the Foreign Ministers of the participating States and Mr Andriessen. On this occasion, the three Baltic States were admitted as members of the CSCE.

The aim of the meeting was to examine recent developments in the human dimension of the CSCE, including the implementation of commitments made by the participating States and possible measures to enhance the effectiveness of the mechanism for enforcing them.

The concluding document contains a number of proposed measures in this respect. In particular, it states that the commitments undertaken by each State in the framework of the conference are matters of direct concern to all participating States and do not belong exclusively to the internal affairs of that State. It provides for the possibility of sending missions of inspection with extensive powers of investigation, and for participating States to invite the assistance of experts to help resolve problems related to the human dimension. Furthermore, it pro-

vides for the use of new and expanded procedures for ensuring that the rights of minorities are observed. Lastly, the document specifies that there are rights from which there can be no derogation even under a state of emergency.

European Bank for Reconstruction and Development

- Reference: Strasbourg European Council: Bull. EC 12-1989, point 1.1.14

1.3.72. The European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) was inaugurated in London on 14 April, one year after the various shareholders had signed the articles of agreement. This new institution is to play a key role in the response by the West, and especially the Community, to the transformation of the socialist countries into market-oriented, pluralist democracies.

The decision to set up the EBRD was taken at the Strasbourg European Council of 8 and 9 December 1989. Forty countries, plus the Community in its own right and the European Investment Bank, signed the articles of agreement as shareholders.

In its statute, the EBRD was defined as 'a multilateral financial institution, which is European in its basic character and broadly international in its membership'. Of the Bank's capital of ECU 10 billion, 45% is held by the Member States, 3% by the Community and 3% by the EIB, so that the sum of the Community shareholding in the Bank amounts to 51% of the total. The called-up capital, which represents 30% of the subscribed initial capital, is to be paid up over a period of five years. This represents an annual cost of ECU 18 million to the Community budget.

The other shareholders in the Bank include the EFTA countries, all the Central and East European countries, as beneficiaries of the Bank's operations (the accession of Albania and the Baltic States is in progress), the United States, Canada and Japan.

Under the EBRD statute (Article 1), 'the countries of Central and Eastern Europe

committed to and applying the principles of multiparty democracy, pluralism and market economics' are eligible for the Bank's operations. The EBRD is able to make loans and take direct holdings in the capital of enterprises. These investments must be primarily in the private sector (at least 60% of its commitments).

Mr J. Attali has been appointed president of the Bank, assisted by five vice-presidents. It is administered by a board of directors, on which 23 representatives of the shareholders sit. The board of governors, which normally meets once a year, adopts the main policy lines for the Bank's future. The Community is represented on the board by Mr H. Christophersen, with Mr K. Van Miert as his alternate. It also has one seat on the board of directors.

Operations of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development to date

Poland

1.3.73. The EBRD's first operation was approved at the meeting of the board of directors on 25 June. It concerned a loan of ECU 35 million, made out in dollars (USD 50 million), to the Bank of Poznan (WBK) to finance several projects relating to heat and steam generation and distribution. The loan, which is for a period of 15 years and is co-financed by the World Bank, has been guaranteed by the Polish Government.

Hungary

1.3.74. In September, the EBRD granted a loan of DM 10 million to a Hungarian packing company, Petöfi Nyoma Rt. This firm employs 600 people and is working on an investment programme to expand capacity and modernize production. The loan will cover up to 40% of the costs of the programme.

Czechoslovakia

1.3.75. In September, the Bank invested ECU 8.2 million (USD 10 million) in an

investment fund, Czechoslovakia Investment Corporation Inc., set up by a British merchant bank, Robert Fleming Holdings Ltd. The principal aim of this fund is to provide finance to unlisted small and medium-sized enterprises and also joint ventures in the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic.

Central and Eastern Europe

1.3.76. In September, the EBRD and the NMB Bank from the Netherlands set up a credit line of ECU 82 million (USD 100 million) to finance SMEs in the region. The EBRD is to contribute up to 40% of the loan.

Human rights in the world

Racism and xenophobia

1.3.77. Parliament resolution on racism and xenophobia (→ point 1.2.197).

CSCE

1.3.78. Conference on the human dimension: third meeting (→ point 1.3.72).

Zaire

1.3.79. Parliament resolution on human rights and emergency aid in Zaire.

- Reference: Parliament resolution: OJ C 267, 14.10.1991; Bull. EC 9-1991, point 1.3.77

Adopted on 10 October. Seriously concerned at the economic situation and the prolonged crisis which had led to the riots of 23 and 24 September, resulting in hundreds of dead and injured in Zaire, a country which had given international undertakings to respect human rights, in particular under the fourth Lomé Convention, Parliament reiterated its appeal for a national conference representing all strands of Zairean society to be held as soon as possible and approved the Commission's decision to suspend immediately operations under the fourth Lomé Convention and to

limit its activities in Zaire to the dispatching of aid.

OJ C 280, 28.10.1991

Viet Nam

1.3.80. Parliament resolution on political prisoners in Viet Nam.

Adopted on 10 October. Parliament demanded the immediate and unconditional release of all prisoners of conscience in Viet Nam and of all other long-term prisoners, if they had not been tried in a proper court of law and given access to defence lawyers.

OJ C 280, 28.10.1991

Israel

1.3.81. Parliament resolution on the fifth anniversary of the kidnapping and imprisonment of Mordechai Vanunu.

• References:

Parliament resolution: OJ C 175, 16.7.1990; Bull. EC 6-1990, point 1.4.76

Parliament resolution: OJ C 324, 24.12.1990; Bull. EC 11-1990, point 1.4.71

Adopted on 10 October. Parliament instructed its Political Affairs Committee to monitor this case closely and to draw up a report as soon as was practicable with a view to recommending to Parliament what actions could be taken to help end this denial of human rights.

OJ C 280, 28.10.1991

Albania

1.3.82. Parliament resolution on human rights in Albania.

Adopted on 10 October. Parliament called on the Community to undertake an urgent programme to construct homes for former political prisoners in Albania, in addition to other programmes for humanitarian and technical aid.

OJ C 280, 28.10.1991

Thailand

1.3.83. Parliament resolution on the case of Karyn Smith.

Adopted on 10 October. Deeply concerned by information indicating that Karyn Smith, an 18-year old British citizen sentenced to 25 years' imprisonment last December for possession of and intention to supply heroin, was wrongly convicted, Parliament instructed its competent committee to examine the facilities made available in the Community and its Member States to ensure adequate representation and defence for Community citizens facing criminal or other charges before the courts of non-Community countries.

OJ C 280, 28.10.1991

Kashmir

1.3.84. Parliament resolution on the fate of Kashmiri farmer Bashir Ahmad.

Adopted on 10 October. Parliament demanded that Bashir Ahmad, who had been tortured by the Indian security forces on suspicion of being a guerilla, should be allowed to come to Europe to receive the medical treatment that his condition required and called on the Indian Government to respect human rights in Kashmir.

OJ C 280, 28.10.1991

Diplomatic relations

1.3.85. The following ambassadors, whose appointments took effect on 25 October, presented their letters of credence to the President of the Council and the President of the Commission:

HE Mr Jean-Louis Gervil-Yambaia, Representative of the Central African Republic to the EEC and Head of Mission to the ECSC and Euratom;

HE Mr Robert A. Leslie, Head of Mission of Belize to the European Communities;

HE Mr Charles Watson Lepani, Head of Mission of Papua New Guinea to the European Communities;

HE Ms Lea Cohen, Head of Mission of the Republic of Bulgaria to the European Communities.

4. Intergovernmental cooperation

European political cooperation

1.4.1. The joint statements adopted and published in October are reproduced below in chronological order.

El Salvador

1.4.2. The following joint statement was published in The Hague and Brussels on 1 October:

'The European Community and its Member States are most encouraged by the agreement signed in New York on 25 September 1991 between the Government of El Salvador and the Farabundi Martí National Liberation Front (FMLN). This agreement constitutes a major step forward towards the achievement of peace in El Salvador.

They welcome the progress made by the two sides as a result of their courageous, constructive and open stance. They also acknowledge the key role played in this respect by the Secretary-General of the United Nations and his personal representative whose good offices have contributed so much to these encouraging results.

Finally, the Community and its Member States express the hope that the two sides will pursue the negotiating process in the same spirit of flexibility and continue the dialogue so as to achieve an overall political solution to the existing problems.'

Romania

1.4.3. The following joint statement was published in The Hague and Brussels on 3 October:

'The Community and its Member States have observed with serious preoccupation the developments in Romania in the past week. They condemn the use of force and consider that all social claims should be negotiated and solved in a peaceful and democratic way. Otherwise they fear damaging consequences for the process of economic reform and further democratization in Romania.

The Community and its Member States will closely monitor further developments and urge the Romanian authorities to continue on the path towards economic and political reform, which is indispensable for the full development of the EC's relations with this country.'

South Africa

1.4.4. The following joint statement was published in The Hague and Brussels on 3 October:

'The Community and its Member States continue to follow developments in South Africa closely. They have repeatedly called on the South African Government for all outstanding questions, including the detention of political prisoners, to be solved urgently.

In this context, they are concerned that no solution has yet been found to the question of the continued detention of political prisoners in the so-called independent homelands.

In order to improve conditions for an early start to substantive negotiations on a new constitution for a united, democratic and non-racial South Africa, the Community and its Member States insist on the release of all political prisoners without delay.'

Haiti

1.4.5. The following joint statement on the military coup in Haiti was published in The Hague and Brussels on 3 October:

'The European Community and its Member States are greatly dismayed at the violent events in Haiti on 30 September. They unreservedly condemn the military coup against the country's first democratically elected President, which took place despite the clear and repeatedly expressed popular will to defend the constitutional order. The Community and its Member States express their strong support for the legitimate authorities as well as for the democratic forces in the country and call for an immediate return to the rule of law and the reinstatement of those legitimate authorities. Pending that, the Community and its Member States suspend their economic assistance.'

Yugoslavia

1.4.6. The following joint statement was published in The Hague and Brussels on 5 October:

'Informal meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs, Haarzuilens, 5 October 1991

The Community and its Member States are deeply concerned at the situation caused by the announcement of a few members of the Yugoslav collective

Federal Presidency that it will henceforth take decisions on the basis solely of the votes of four members, and that it is taking over certain tasks which constitutionally are within the competence of the Federal Parliament.

They reject this seizure of the Presidency by Montenegro and Serbia, which has already been condemned by other republics of Yugoslavia. The Community and its Member States condemn this illegal action against the constitution of Yugoslavia and the Charter of Paris. They are not prepared to acknowledge any decisions taken by a body which can no longer pretend to speak for the whole of Yugoslavia.

They urgently call upon all parties to refrain from any action that would impair the implementation in good faith of the agreement reached on 4 October in The Hague between the representatives of Croatia, Serbia and the JNA under the auspices of the Presidency.'

1.4.7. The following joint statement was published in The Hague and Brussels on 6 October:

'Informal meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs, Haarzuilens, 6 October 1991

The Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Community and its Member States, meeting at Castle De Haar at Haarzuilens on 6 October 1991, are dismayed that heavy fighting is continuing in Yugoslavia in spite of the agreements reached in The Hague on 4 October 1991 between Presidents Tudjman and Milosevic and General Kadijevic, in the presence of the President of the Council and the Chairman of the Conference on Yugoslavia.

The violence and breaches of cease-fire agreements are committed by all parties to the conflict. Grave doubts exist as to the will of the parties to settle their disputes by peaceful means. Ministers are alarmed in particular at reports that the JNA, having resorted to a disproportionate and indiscriminate use of force, has shown itself to be no longer a neutral and disciplined institution.

Ministers are determined that those responsible for the unprecedented violence in Yugoslavia, with its ever-increasing loss of life, should be held accountable under international law for their actions.

At the meeting of 4 October, it was agreed that a political solution should be sought in the perspective of recognition of the independence of those republics wishing it, at the end of a negotiating process conducted in good faith and involving all parties.

The right to self-determination of all the peoples of Yugoslavia cannot be exercised in isolation from

the interests and rights of ethnic minorities within the individual republics. These can only be assured through peaceful negotiations for which the Conference on Yugoslavia, including its Arbitration Commission, has been convened. Ministers reiterate their determination never to recognize any changes of borders brought about by force.

In that context Ministers recall their statement of 5 October, condemning the seizure of the Federal Presidency by a few members of that body. Ministers deplore that yet again the commitments undertaken by the major players in the Yugoslav crisis are not being honoured.

They request all parties to implement last Friday's agreement in all its aspects no later than 7 October 1991 at midnight. Failing that, Ministers will take restrictive measures against those parties continuing to flout the desire of the other Yugoslav parties as well as the international community for a successful outcome of the Conference on Yugoslavia. They will then terminate the Cooperation and Trade Agreement with Yugoslavia and only renew it with those parties which are contributing to the peace process. Ministers have asked the Political Committee and the Commission to identify immediately further measures, including in the economic field. They call on all other countries to support EC positions in this respect.

Ministers are deeply concerned over the threat to the security of EC monitors in the face of violence on an unprecedented scale. They wish to leave no doubt that the EC monitors will continue to perform their duties in accordance with their mandates only as long as their security can be assured.

They invite the Secretary-General of the United Nations to speed up his report in accordance with Security Council Resolution 713, and to that effect consider sending a special envoy to Yugoslavia without delay.'

The Middle East peace process

1.4.8. The following joint statement was published in The Hague and Brussels on 10 October:

'The Community and its Member States reaffirm their full support for the Middle East peace initiative promoted by the United States and the USSR. They welcome the agreement in principle of all the parties to the dispute to the approach proposed by the US Secretary of State Mr Baker. In this respect they also welcome the positive attitude of the Palestine National Council. They hope that this emerging consensus will open the way to an early resolution of the problem of an authentic Palestinian representation. They do not believe that any

formula on this issue can be held to prejudice negotiations on substantive issues such as the status of Jerusalem.

The Community and its Member States continue to attach importance to the adoption by both sides of confidence-building measures designed to create the right climate for successful negotiations. They underline the importance they attach to a suspension of Israeli settlement activity in the Occupied Territories, including East Jerusalem, and welcome the willingness of Arab States to freeze the trade boycott of Israel in return for this.

They reaffirm their strong disapproval of the "Zionism is racism" resolution passed by the United Nations General Assembly which they believe should be consigned to oblivion.

While reaffirming their well-known positions of principle, the Community and its Member States confirm their determination to give all possible support to efforts to convene a Middle East peace conference and their determination to play an active role as a full participant in such a conference alongside the co-sponsors.

They believe that an unprecedented opportunity to create peace between Israel and the Arabs now exists and they call on all parties to show the flexibility and imagination necessary to grasp this.'

Mozambique

1.4.9. The following joint statement was published in The Hague and Brussels on 11 October:

'The Community and its Member States welcomed the announcement of the resumption in Rome of the peace negotiations on Mozambique. They believe that every effort should be made to assure the success of this initiative after 15 years of civil war in the country.

In this regard, the Community and its Member States launch an urgent appeal to the two parties, in particular to Renamo, to put an end to the conflict and to agree on the framework for national reconciliation and democratization, indispensable for real economic and political progress in the Country.

The Community and its Member States reiterate their willingness to support the creation of a peaceful, democratic and pluralistic Mozambique, in which all political forces would be treated equally.'

Yugoslavia

1.4.10. The following joint statement, the first of its kind, was published by the Com-

munity and its Member States, the United States and the USSR in The Hague, Brussels, Washington and Moscow on 18 October:

'The European Community and its Member States, the USA and the USSR are deeply concerned at the continuing violence and bloodshed in Yugoslavia. None of the cease-fire accords agreed over the last three months appear to have been implemented in full. We are convinced that cease-fire accords offer the only path away from further worsening of this conflict and toward a peaceful and just resolution.

We call upon the Presidents of the Republics, who will participate in Friday's plenary meeting of the Conference on Yugoslavia, to reaffirm their commitment to the peace process and to adhere absolutely to the commitments they have already made.

In calling for an end to hostilities and observance of the cease-fire agreements, we are motivated by concern for the fate of all the peoples of Yugoslavia, for the rights of all ethnic minorities, and for the future of the Balkan region, and of Europe as a whole. We are distressed by the terrible violence and loss of life that has occurred and by the possibility of even worse suffering if the conflict is not resolved. We are particularly disturbed by reports of continued attacks on civilian targets by elements of the federal armed forces and by both Serbian and Croatian irregular forces. The continuation of military activities in Croatia threatens to extend the armed confrontation to other regions of Yugoslavia.

Our common desire is to promote a speedy and complete halt to all military activities as an essential precondition to a settlement. We condemn the use of force for the settlement of political differences. We also reject the use of force to change established borders, whether internal or external. Such actions are totally unacceptable in 1991 in the heart of Europe. The principles of the CSCE with regard to borders, minority rights and political pluralism guide our approach toward resolution of this conflict and should be respected and adhered to by the parties in Yugoslavia themselves. We will not accept any outcome which violates those principles.

Croatia and the JNA should make a serious start with discussion about the status of the JNA in the interim period. The EC, through its monitoring mission or otherwise, could facilitate this process.

The USA and the USSR reiterate their full support for the efforts of the European Community and its Member States, under mandate by the CSCE, to mediate a peaceful resolution to the Yugoslav crisis, in particular through the Conference on Yugoslavia and the arbitration commission set up within its framework.

The USA and the USSR express their readiness to support restrictive measures applied by the EC to help achieve a successful outcome of the Conference on Yugoslavia.

The EC and its Member States, the USA and the USSR also endorse the UN Secretary-General's efforts to further the prospects for a peaceful settlement.'

Zaire

1.4.11. The following joint statement was published in The Hague and Brussels on 21 October:

'The Community and its Member States note with satisfaction the formation of a government of consensus and they hope it will end the political impasse Zaire has faced over the past weeks.

The Community and its Member States encourage the new Government to pursue in a constructive spirit the process of democratization in Zaire and to take the necessary measures to redress the economic situation in the country.

The Community and its Member States repeat their view that only in this way can a fundamental contribution to the improvement of the living conditions of the people of Zaire be made.'

Guatemala

1.4.12. The following joint statement on the fifth round of negotiations between the Government of Guatemala and the URNG was published in The Hague and Brussels on 22 October:

'The European Community and its Member States welcome the resumption of negotiations between the Guatemalan Government and the Union Revolucionaria Nacional Guatemalteca (URNG) and commend the commitment of the parties to achieving a peaceful resolution of their differences. They acknowledge the important contribution to these negotiations of the Guatemalan National Reconciliation Commission (CNR) and of the conciliator and Personal Representative of the UN Secretary-General.

The Community and its Member States note that respect for human rights will be a major topic in the present meeting. They welcome this further consideration of the issue of human rights: continuing reports from Guatemala of violations of human rights cause them deep concern.

They urge the parties concerned to take meaningful steps at the present round of negotiations towards the full enjoyment of these rights by all Guatemalans and towards a political resolution of their differences as the only guarantee of peace and future stability.'

Cambodia

1.4.13. The following press statement was published on behalf of the Community and its Member States in The Hague on 24 October:

'The European Community and its Member States welcome the signing of the comprehensive political settlement of the Cambodian conflict by all parties participating in the Paris Conference on Cambodia on 23 October under the co-chairmanship of France and Indonesia. In this respect they also welcome the important role of the United Nations in Cambodia. After many years of extreme suffering the Cambodian people can now look towards a future free from war and oppression, and start rebuilding their shattered nation.

The Community and its Member States recall that they have in the past repeatedly emphasized the need for self-determination of the Cambodian people through free, fair and internationally supervised elections and for the respect of human rights. They welcome the fact that strong guarantees to that effect have been incorporated in the provisions of the settlement.

A huge task that needs to be tackled now is the integration of the many Cambodian refugees and displaced persons, located both outside and inside the country, in local communities where they can build a new life. Under the settlement all Cambodians who fled their country have the right to return and to live in Cambodia in safety, security and dignity, free from intimidation or coercion of any kind.

The European Community and its Member States are prepared to contribute to the return of the Cambodian refugees to their homeland as well as to the country's reconstruction and development and urge other members of the international community to do likewise.'

Kidnapping of the Romanian *chargé d'affaires* in New Delhi

1.4.14. The following joint statement was published in The Hague and Brussels on 25 October:

'The Community and its Member States have learnt with concern of the kidnapping of the Romanian *chargé d'affaires*, Mr Liviu Radu, in New Delhi on 9 October 1991. They strongly condemn this act of terrorism. They are following the kidnapping of Mr Radu closely and hope it will be possible to secure his early and safe release.

The Community and its Member States support a firm policy against all attempts at terrorist blackmail. They are determined to cooperate closely to combat acts of terrorism wherever they occur.'

Yugoslavia

1.4.15. The following joint statement on Dubrovnik was published in The Hague and Brussels on 27 October:

'The European Community and its Member States strongly condemn the continuous JNA attacks on Croatia cities. Cease-fire agreements have been violated by all parties, but recent JNA attacks are out of all proportion to any non-compliance by Croatia. The repeated attacks on Dubrovnik have given the lie to the assertion that the JNA only acts to relieve besieged garrisons or to protect Serbian communities.

The JNA has issued an ultimatum whose terms imply the virtual surrender of Dubrovnik. The European Community and its Member States consider this an illegal act clearly aimed at the seizure of an indisputably Croatian city.

The European Community and its Member States reiterate that they will under no circumstances accept a policy of *fait accompli* aimed at a unilateral change of borders.

In this context, they urge the JNA to refrain from promulgating ultimatums and to comply strictly with the orders for a cease-fire issued by the eight members of the Federal Presidency on 18 October 1991.

They call on the JNA to end the siege of Dubrovnik and allow relief supplies to be brought to the beleaguered population of the city so as to permit the legal administration and normal functioning of the city to be restored.

The European Community and its Member States forcefully remind the leadership of the JNA and all those exercising control over it of their personal responsibility under international law for their actions, including those in contravention of relevant norms of international humanitarian law. They will further determine their position during their meeting in Brussels on 28 October 1991.'

1.4.16. The following joint statement was published in The Hague and Brussels on 28 October:

'The European Community and its Member States assessed the results of the seventh plenary session of the Yugoslav Conference, which took place on 25 October 1991 in The Hague under the chairmanship of Lord Carrington.

They concluded that five republics reiterated their readiness to cooperate on the basis of the draft arrangements, submitted by Lord Carrington and the Presidency. They also noted that one republic continued to reserve its position.

The European Community and its Member States remain convinced that only a comprehensive arrangement, based on the principles as reflected in the draft arrangements submitted to the Conference on Yugoslavia, will ensure a peaceful solution to the present crisis. Notably, the principles of no unilateral change of borders, protection of human rights, and rights of ethnic and national groups constitute universal, objective standards which leave no room for compromise.

The European Community and its Member States are appalled at the constant violations of these principles. In this context they refer to the Serbian position at the Conference, the *coup d'état* by four members of the Federal Presidency and their announcement of a plan aimed at the establishment of a greater Serbia. The statements and actions of the JNA, which were condemned in the statement on Dubrovnik of 27 October 1991, should also be seen in this light.

If the Conference on Yugoslavia is to succeed, these principles must be unequivocally accepted by all the parties, which means that the Serbian reserve must be lifted. If the Serbian reserve is lifted at the next plenary session of the Conference on 5 November, the Conference, as presently constituted, will continue on the basis of the draft arrangements.

If not, the Conference will proceed with the cooperative republics to obtain a political solution, in the perspective of recognition of the independence of those republics wishing it, at the end of a negotiating process conducted in good faith, as set out in Haarzuilens on 6 October. Non-cooperative parties can then expect restrictive measures to be taken against them by the European Community and its Member States.

The European Community and its Member States will ask the Security Council urgently to address the question of further restrictive measures under Chapter 7. Ministers will take up the question of restrictive measures at their meeting of 4 Nov-

ember in view of a decision in the margin of a subsequent meeting later in the week, on the basis of the results of the next plenary session of the Conference on 5 November.

In view of the significance of the meeting of 5 November, the Coordinator of the Conference, Ambassador Wijnaendts, will meet relevant parties in Yugoslavia in a final attempt to bridge remaining differences. Lord Carrington will inform the Secretary-General of the United Nations today. In

the mean time, the working groups of the Conference will continue to elaborate and refine the arrangements for the comprehensive settlement.

The EC and its Member States call on the CSCE and the United Nations Security Council to continue to express support for their endeavours to bring about a peaceful solution to the Yugoslav crisis and to denounce the role played by the JNA and the *coup d'état* by four members of the Federal Presidency.'

5. Financing Community activities

Budget

General budget

Budgetary procedures

1991 financial year

1.5.1. Draft supplementary and amending budget No 2.

Council first reading, 7 October.

- Preliminary draft: Bull. EC 7/8-1991, point 1.5.2

Letter of amendment adopted by the Commission on 24 October. Purpose: to adjust various estimates in preliminary draft supplementary and amending budget No 2 in connection with the restoration of appropriations in Part A, the institutions, compensation to the Member States, EAGGF-Guarantee and the Court of Justice.

Endorsed by Parliament on 24 October subject to a number of amendments. Parliament insisted that particular attention should be paid to moves towards democracy when deciding on borrowing and lending operations to promote development and provide

assistance in certain countries, and stressed the need for a reserve for loan guarantees which would ensure both greater security and more transparency. In the same vein, it called on the Council to inform the budgetary authority of the economic, financial and political conditions to which financial assistance is subject.

OJ C 305, 25.11.1991

1.5.2. Parliament resolution on the implementation of the budget of the European Communities for the 1991 financial year.

Adopted on 11 October. Although it recognized that progress had been made as regards the end-of-year outturn in the headings it had amended, Parliament nevertheless noted that the rate would still be below 90%. It expressed its concern at the volume of Regional Fund and Social Fund commitments to be cancelled, and reminded the Commission of its obligation to implement all budget headings.

Parliament called on the Commission to take steps to improve the implementation and monitoring of Community policies by refining the agricultural early warning system, making fuller use of its management powers and its powers to initiate fundamental reforms where necessary, intensifying its

efforts to ensure full implementation of the structural Funds, making good any delays in implementation, providing a fuller breakdown of budget headings relating to aid to Central and Eastern Europe, and stepping up the fight against fraud.

OJ C 280, 28.10.1991

1.5.3. Parliament resolution on the classification of expenditure in the budget.

- **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

Adopted on 24 October. Parliament considered that it was denied full powers of decision in respect of two-thirds of Community expenditure and called for this problem to be resolved by means of an interinstitutional agreement on changing the classification of expenditure. It pointed out that the Council was empowered by Article 203 of the Treaty to change the compulsory status of expenditure and thus extend the scope of Parliament's budgetary powers. It also reminded the Council of its undertakings in this respect and called on it to take account of this fact during the future budgetary procedure.

OJ C 305, 25.11.1991

1992 financial year

1.5.4. Draft budget.

• References:

Interinstitutional Agreement of 29 June 1988 on budgetary discipline and improvement of the budgetary procedure: OJ L 185, 15.7.1988; Bull. EC 6-1988, point 2.3.8

Proposal for revision of the financial perspective for 1992: Bull. EC 9-1991, point 1.5.1

Parliament resolution on the guidelines for budgetary policy in 1992: OJ C 129, 20.5.1991; Bull. EC 4-1991, point 1.5.6

Parliament resolution on the 1992 draft budget: OJ C 267, 14.10.1991; Bull. EC 9-1991, point 1.5.3

- **Preliminary draft budget:** Bull. EC 4-1991, point 1.5.7
- **Letter of amendment No 1 to the preliminary draft budget for 1992:** Bull. EC 7/8-1991, point 1.5.3
- **First reading by the Council:** Bull. EC 7/8-1991, point 1.5.3

- **First reading by the Council:** Bull. EC 7/8-1991, point 1.5.3
- **Letter of amendment No 2 to the preliminary draft budget for 1992:** Bull. EC 9-1991, point 1.5.2

First reading by Parliament on 24 October. Parliament welcomed the initiative taken by the Commission with a view to enabling the institutions to revise the financial perspective before Parliament's first reading, but took the view that the proposals were inadequate and referred to the guidelines which it had adopted in April on the budgetary policy for the 1992 financial year. Parliament therefore created a reserve for both expenditure and revenue connected with the revision of the financial perspective designed to provide finance for the structural Funds in accordance with the agreement to double appropriations in real terms, to implement new activities in the field of external relations and to finance additional administrative expenditure by the Community. It also took the view that the current financial perspective had been drawn up with a view to the implementation of the Single Act and that any new activity must therefore be financed by revising the perspective. It added that the budget it was proposing was well below the own resources ceiling and that the total of own resources not called up since 1988 now amounted to ECU 35 billion.

As regards the EAGGF Guarantee Section, Parliament stressed the need for the agricultural guideline to be respected but recognized that trends on agricultural markets and wider access to the Community market for Eastern Europe may affect the situation of producers. It therefore hoped that the reform of the common agricultural policy would be speeded up and that the 1992 budget would take these problems into account.

It also welcomed the positions which the Council and the Commission had adopted on the budgetary implications of doubling the structural Funds in real terms, but insisted that the backlog in allocating appropriations be made up and that the financial perspective should therefore be

Table 6 — Budgetary procedure: Figures in relation to the financial perspective, including changes resulting from adoption of supplementary and amending budget No 1/91 and letters of amendment Nos 1 and 2 to the preliminary draft budget for 1992

	1991 budget (million ECU)	1992 financial perspective (million ECU)	Preliminary draft 1992 budget (million ECU)	Change (%)	Difference (million ECU)	Council first reading (million ECU)	Change (%)	Parliament first reading (million ECU)	Change (%)	Difference (million ECU)	Difference (million ECU)	Difference (million ECU)
	1	2	3	4 = 3:1	5 = 2 - 3	6	7 = 6:1	8	9 = 8:1	10 = 8 - 3	11 = 8 - 6	12 = 2 - 8
1. EAGGF Guarantee Section (Subsection B 1) CE	31 516.00		35 039.00	11.18		35 008.00	11.08	35 039.00	11.18	0.00	31.00	
Total CE	31 516.00		35 039.00	11.18		35 008.00	11.08	35 039.00	11.18	0.00	31.00	
Total NCE												
Total heading 1 CE + NCE	31 516.00	35 039	35 039.00	11.18	0.00	35 008.00	11.08	35 039.00	11.18	0.00	31.00	0.00
2. Structural operations												
Structural Funds (Title B 2-1) CE	87.00		68.00	-21.84		69.00	-20.69	69.00	-20.69	1.00	0.00	
NCE	14 280.40		17 472.00	22.35		17 516.29	22.66	17 516.29	22.66	44.29	0.00	
Reserve (revision of financial perspective) CE								0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
NCE								300.00	0.00	300.00	300.00	
Pedip (Chapter B 2-20) NCE	119.80		127.70	6.59		127.70	6.59	127.70	6.59	0.00	0.00	
Support programme (Chapter B 2-21) NCE	16.80		17.56	4.49		16.02	-4.67	16.02	-4.67	-1.54	0.00	
Set-aside and income aid (Chapter B 2-22) CE	300.00		280.00	-6.67		280.00	-6.67	280.00	-6.67	0.00	0.00	
Total CE	387.00		348.00	-10.08		349.00	-9.82	349.00	-9.82	1.00	0.00	
Total NCE	14 417.00		17 617.26	22.20		17 660.00	22.49	17 960.00	24.58	342.75	300.00	
Total heading 2 CE + NCE	14 804.00	18 009	17 965.26	21.35	43.75	18 009.00	21.65	18 309.00	23.68	343.75	300.00	-300.00
3. Policies with multiannual allocations												
IMPs (Title B 2-3) NCE	334.00		467.00	39.82		466.93	39.80	466.93	39.80	-0.07	0.00	
Research (Subsection B 6) CE	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
NCE	2 131.80		2 233.05	4.75		2 212.38	3.78	2 648.00	24.21	414.95	435.62	
Total CE	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Total NCE	2 465.80		2 700.05	9.50		2 679.31	8.66	3 114.93	26.33	414.88	435.62	
Total heading 3 CE + NCE	2 465.80	3 115	2 700.05	9.50	414.95	2 679.31	8.66	3 114.93	26.33	414.88	435.62	0.07

		1991 budget (million ECU)	1992 financial perspective (million ECU)	Preliminary draft 1992 budget (million ECU)	Change (%)	Difference (million ECU)	Council first reading (million ECU)	Change (%)	Parliament first reading (million ECU)	Change (%)	Difference (million ECU)	Difference (million ECU)	Difference (million ECU)
		1	2	3	4 = 3:1	5 = 2 - 3	6	7 = 6:1	8	9 = 8:1	10 = 8 - 3	11 = 8 - 6	12 = 2 - 8
4. Other policies													
Expenditure in the agricultural sector (Chapter B 2-51)													
	CE	109.00		134.50	23.39		134.36	23.27	134.36	23.27	-0.14	0.00	
	NCE	64.30		67.11	4.37		60.13	-6.48	62.28	-3.14	-4.83	2.15	
	NCE	72.90		32.71	-55.12		28.42	-61.02	86.13	18.15	53.42	57.71	
	NCE	136.25		150.68	10.59		136.56	0.23	151.52	11.20	0.83	14.96	
	NCE	4.20		4.36	3.86		2.00	-52.38	5.64	34.33	1.28	3.64	
	CE	310.10		365.60	17.90		354.60	14.35	441.96	42.52	76.36	87.36	
	NCE	220.70		229.79	4.12		228.69	3.62	240.30	8.88	10.51	11.61	
	NCE	218.94		251.40	14.82		213.33	-2.56	269.88	23.26	18.48	56.55	
	NCE	10.30		11.70	13.57		8.72	-15.35	12.90	25.20	1.20	4.18	
	NCE	64.68		83.67	29.36		64.90	0.34	86.77	34.15	3.10	21.87	
	NCE	111.74		122.40	9.54		81.07	-27.45	149.68	33.95	27.28	68.61	
	NCE	167.50		177.75	6.12		164.45	-1.82	186.35	11.25	8.61	21.91	
	NCE	7.86		9.65	22.83		9.59	22.14	9.59	22.14	-0.05	0.00	
	NCE	118.95		118.95	0.00		112.21	-5.67	121.01	1.73	2.06	8.80	
	NCE	14.47		10.81	-25.33		4.35	-69.96	20.49	41.56	9.68	16.14	
	NCE	22.40		18.65	-16.74		18.65	-16.74	18.65	-16.74	0.00	0.00	
	CE	0.00		1.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	
	NCE	152.50		166.36	9.09		146.29	-4.07	165.01	8.21	-1.34	18.72	
	CE	0.20		0.25	25.00		0.25	25.00	0.25	25.00	0.00	0.00	
	NCE	66.90		64.35	-3.82		59.63	-10.87	63.63	-4.89	-0.72	4.00	
	NCE	38.50		44.36	15.23		36.44	-5.35	39.44	2.44	-4.92	3.00	
	NCE	44.20		49.37	11.69		41.58	-5.94	47.00	6.34	-2.37	5.43	
	CE	116.90		88.20	-24.55		88.20	-24.55	88.20	-24.55	0.00	0.00	
	NCE	540.00		429.85	-20.40		429.84	-20.40	433.84	-19.66	3.99	4.00	
	NCE	479.80		565.50	17.86		553.90	15.44	590.00	22.97	24.50	36.10	
	CE	305.70		336.23	9.99		336.23	9.99	261.23	-14.55	-75.00	-75.00	
	NCE	21.00		87.70	317.62		61.50	192.86	93.50	345.24	5.80	32.00	

		1991 budget (million ECU)	1992 financial perspective (million ECU)	Preliminary draft 1992 budget (million ECU)	Change (%)	Difference (million ECU)	Council first reading (million ECU)	Change (%)	Parliament first reading (million ECU)	Change (%)	Difference (million ECU)	Difference (million ECU)	Difference (million ECU)
		1	2	3	4 = 3:1	5 = 2 - 3	6	7 = 6:1	8	9 = 8:1	10 = 8 - 3	11 = 8 - 6	12 = 2 - 8
Other cooperation measures (Title B 7-5)	CE	1.83		0.00	-100.00		0.00	-100.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
	NCE	389.61		311.90	-19.95		284.74	-26.92	335.35	-13.93	23.45	50.61	
Central and Eastern Europe (Chapters B 7-60 et B 7-61)	CE	18.00		18.00	0.00		18.00	0.00	18.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	NCE	785.00		1 015.00	29.30		1 007.00	28.28	1 015.00	29.30	0.00	8.00	
Soviet Union (Chapter B 7-62)	CE	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	NCE	400.00		40.00	-90.00		400.00	0.00	0.00		-40.00	-400.00	
Gulf (Title B 7-7)	NCE	587.50		40.00	-93.19		0.00	-100.00	0.00		-40.00	0.00	
Reserve (revision of financial perspective)	NCE								1 260.00	0.00	1 260.00	1 260.00	
	Total CE	861.73	1 020	943.78	9.52	76.22	931.64	8.11	945.00	9.66	1.22	13.36	75.00
	Total NCE	4 740.20	4 204	4 104.00	-13.42	100.00	4 153.98	-12.37	5 463.95	15.27	1 359.95	1 309.97	-1 259.95
	Total heading 4 CE + NCE	5 601.93	5 224	5 047.78	-9.89	176.22	5 085.62	-9.22	6 408.95	14.41	1 361.17	1 323.33	-1 184.95
5. Repayments and administration													
Stock disposal	CE	810.00	1 191	810.00	0.00	381.00	810.00	0.00	810.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	381.00
Repayments	CE	454.26		82.00	-81.95		81.97	-81.95	81.97	-81.95	-0.03	0.00	
Commission (Part A)	CE	247.25		290.79	17.61		285.95	15.65	289.80	17.21	-0.98	3.85	
	NCE	1 432.20		1 602.12	11.86		1 622.93	13.32	1 586.76	10.79	-15.36	-36.17	
Reserve (revision of financial perspective)	CE								0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	NCE								100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	
Council	NCE	350.01		367.11	4.88		346.25	-1.08	347.10	-0.83	-20.01	0.85	
Parliament	NCE	512.19		559.96	9.33		559.96	9.33	588.79	14.96	28.83	28.83	
Court of Auditors	NCE	33.54		38.55	14.94		36.02	7.41	36.68	9.37	-1.87	0.66	
Cour of Justice	NCE	74.19		89.71	20.92		80.89	9.03	83.32	12.31	-6.39	2.43	
	Total CE	1 511.51		1 182.79	-21.75		1 177.93	-22.07	1 181.78	-21.81	-1.01	3.85	
	Total NCE	2 402.13		2 657.45	10.63		2 646.05	10.15	2 742.65	14.18	85.20	96.60	
	Total heading 5 CE + NCE	3 913.64	4 205	3 840.24	-1.88	364.76	3 823.97	-2.29	3 924.43	0.28	84.19	100.45	280.57

	1991 budget (million ECU)	1992 financial perspective (million ECU)	Preliminary draft 1992 budget (million ECU)	Change (%)	Difference (million ECU)	Council first reading (million ECU)	Change (%)	Parliament first reading (million ECU)	Change (%)	Difference (million ECU)	Difference (million ECU)	Difference (million ECU)
	1	2	3	4 = 3:1	5 = 2 - 3	6	7 = 6:1	8	9 = 8:1	10 = 8 - 3	11 = 8 - 6	12 = 2 - 8
6. Monetary reserve												
CE	1 000.00		1 000.00	0.00		1 000.00	0.00	1 000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Total CE	1 000.00		1 000.00	0.00	0.00	1 000.00	0.00	1 000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Total NCE												
Total heading 6 CE + NCE	1 000.00	1 000	1 000.00	0.00	0.00	1 000.00	0.00	1 000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total CE	35 276.24	38 729	38 513.57	9.18	215.43	38 466.57	9.04	38 514.78	9.18	1.21	48.21	214.22
NCE	24 025.13	27 863	27 078.75	12.71	784.25	27 139.33	12.96	29 281.53	21.88	2 202.77	2 142.19	-1 418.53
Total appropriations for commitment CE + NCE	59 301.37	66 592	65 592.32	10.61	999.68	65 605.90	10.63	67 796.30	14.33	2 203.98	2 190.40	-1 204.30
Total appropriations for payment CE	35 238.74	38 669	38 440.94	9.09	228.06	38 393.94	8.95	38 488.15	9.22	47.21	94.21	180.85
NCE	20 778.51	24 572	24 193.88	16.44	378.12	24 013.31	15.57	25 592.00	23.17	1 398.12	1 578.68	-1 020.00
Total CE + NCE	56 017.25	63 241	62 634.81	11.81	606.19	62 407.25	11.41	64 080.14	14.39	1 445.33	1 672.89	-839.14

increased by ECU 300 million. It amended the proposed provisions relating to policies with multiannual allocations.

Parliament condemned the attitude of the Council in cutting the appropriations earmarked for existing policies in order to finance new external activities by the Community, and took the view that this approach is in breach of the 1988 Interinstitutional Agreement. It also made a number of comments on administrative expenditure, paying particular attention to the limits which the Council wished to set and to budgetary transparency. It also supported the idea of setting up an Interinstitutional Office for management, administration and personnel.

OJ C 305, 25.11.1991

Own resources

1.5.5. Commission report on the improvement of the procedures for the recovery of VAT own resources and determination of the implementing arrangements for interest on late payment.

- **Reference:** Parliament resolution containing the comments which form part of the decisions giving discharge to the Commission in respect of the implementation of the general budget of the European Communities for the 1989 financial year: OJ C 129, 20.5.1991; Bull. EC 4-1991, point 1.5.9

Adopted on 31 October. As requested by Parliament in its resolution accompanying its decision to grant a discharge in respect of the implementation of the general budget for 1989, this report describes the situation at 31 August 1991 as regards the measures taken to improve VAT recovery procedures and the practical criteria for applying the rules governing the charging and payment of interest on late payments. The Commission has made two improvements following the review of its procedures in connection with VAT own resources. The first improvement, concerning recovery procedures, lays down year $n + 2$ as the maximum time-limit for the reservations expressed by the Commission during its controls of the VAT bases for year n . The second improve-

ment, relating to controls, is designed to step up the horizontal checks of the homogeneity and comparability of all the solutions adopted by the Member States in the calculation of the most important items of compensation used for determining the VAT base. The Commission also sets out practical implementing arrangements for interest on late payments. The report gives an account of the most important questions which have to be resolved if the GNP of the various Member States is to be exhaustive and comparable.

ECSC operating budget

1990 financial year

1.5.6. ECSC financial report for 1990.

- **References:**
 - ECSC operating budget for 1991: OJ L 357, 20.12.1990; Bull. EC 12-1990, point 1.6.6
 - Commission Decision approving implementation of the ECSC operating budget and communication on the ECSC financial statements: Bull. EC 6-1991, point 1.5.2
 - Court of Auditors' report on the financial statements of the European Coal and Steel Community at 31 December 1990: Bull. EC 7/8-1991, point 1.7.13

Adopted by the Commission on 4 October. This report records the financial activity of the Commission in the field covered by the ECSC Treaty in 1990. The total amount of loans disbursed by the ECSC in 1990 was 41.96% higher than the 1989 figure. This increase in loan volume stems from the large amount of financing of productive investment in ECSC conversion areas as well as major industrial investments and infrastructure projects of Community-wide importance that use Community steel. In the case of borrowing operations in 1990, a less favourable economic climate led to a reduction in the volume of bond issues on the international capital markets. Total bond issues (all currencies) declined by 11% from USD 254 billion to USD 226 billion. International bank lending showed a very slight increase, from USD 114 billion to USD 115 billion. In addition to its activities based

on borrowing and lending operations, the ECSC finances a number of schemes from its operating budget. The outturn of the 1990 ECSC operating budget shows a total of ECU 541.7 million, compared with the ECU 435 million provided for in the initial budget. This difference is explained by a number of factors relating both to resources and to requirements.

However, in view of the high level of resources and the manner of their allocation, the final outturn of the operating budget shows a surplus of ECU 91.4 million, which will be carried forward as resources to the 1991 operating budget.

1991 financial year

1.5.7. Draft amending operating budget for 1991.

- **Reference:** ECSC operating budget for 1991: OJ L 357, 20.12.1990; Bull. EC 12-1990, point 1.6.6
- **Commission proposal:** Bull. EC 7/8-1991, point 1.5.4

Endorsed by Parliament on 24 October. Parliament restated its wish for ECSC appropriations to be managed in accordance with rules of transparency and precision akin to those applicable to the general budget, and welcomed the adjustments for redeployment in the steel and coal industries of the former German Democratic Republic, but regretted that the appropriations earmarked for environmental projects had not been utilized and called on the Commission to take full account of this objective in its subsequent budgets.

OJ C 305, 25.11.1991

1992 financial year

1.5.8. Draft ECSC operating budget for 1992.

- **Reference:** Commission notice to the Member States laying down guidelines for operational programmes in the framework of a Community initiative concerning the economic conversion of coalmining areas which the Member States

are invited to establish (Rechar): OJ C 20, 27.1.1990; Bull. EC 1/2-1990, point 1.1.106

Approved by the Commission on 30 October. The draft ECSC operating budget for 1992 is based on a reduction in the levy rate from 0.29% to 0.28% and contains ECU 467 million. The draft proposes expenditure of ECU 213 million on social aid (ECU 158 million for redeployment, ECU 5 million to complete the social measures in the steel industry and ECU 50 million for social measures in the coal industry), ECU 118 million on aid to technical and social research and ECU 131 million on interest subsidies on ECSC loans.

The forecasts for expenditure on research and interest subsidies include ECU 46 million for specific environmental protection projects; ECU 100 million is provided for the Rechar programme.

To cover this expenditure, the levy is expected to yield ECU 160 million and the other traditional sources will contribute the remaining ECU 307 million.

Euratom

1.5.9. Estimate of the revenue and expenditure of the Euratom Supply Agency for the 1992 financial year.

Adopted by the Commission on 24 October. The estimate of revenue and expenditure of the Supply Agency for the year 1992 totals ECU 1 878 000. In comparison with the 1991 financial year, the increase in total revenue and expenditure amounts to ECU 145 000, i.e. an increase of 8.37%.

Financial operations

1.5.10. Commission report on the borrowing and lending activities of the Community in 1990.

- **References:**
Previous report: Bull. EC 9-1990, point 1.5.3
EBRD activities: points 1.3.72 to 1.3.76 of this Bulletin

Adopted on 9 October. Borrowing by European institutions in 1990 reached ECU 13 billion, an increase of 13% on 1989. Borrowing by the European Investment Bank increased from ECU 9 billion to ECU 11 billion and that by the ECSC from ECU 900 million to ECU 1.1 billion, a rise of 22% in both cases. Most of the sharply increased EIB borrowing was on traditional borrowing conditions, i.e. at fixed rates. Even so, variable-rate operations also grew very rapidly.

NCI borrowings in 1990 totalled ECU 52.1 million and were used to refinance previous operations.

Since the Council decided not to authorize the refinancing of NCI loans, activity came to a virtual standstill at ECU 23.6 million.

The ECSC and the EIB thus accounted for the vast bulk of lending. The ECSC stepped up lending to ECU 993.8 million, equivalent to nine-tenths of total lending. The rate of increase was 45.5% for the ECSC and 9.5% for the EIB.

EIB loans were granted in all Member States. The growth in lending was particularly rapid in Spain, the United Kingdom, France and Ireland. Operations in the less favoured regions covered by the structural Funds accounted for some 59% of total lending in Member States.

At the same time, the EIB stepped up financing for projects contributing to the attainment of the other priority objectives: strengthening of infrastructures and modernization of firms in preparation for the single market, environmental protection, and support for small and medium-sized businesses.

Lending outside the Community has traditionally focused on the countries of the Mediterranean basin, the ACP States and the overseas countries and territories. Because of the political and economic reforms in Central and Eastern Europe, the Community decided to step up cooperation with these countries and to provide increased financial assistance. These countries received finance of ECU 565.5 million, more than 50% of the figure of ECU 1 063.4

million for total lending outside the Community in 1990. The Community also contributes to the financing of the EBRD, of which it is the main member with 51% of capital.

Loans raised

1.5.11. In October the Commission made a number of private placings in German marks, Italian lira and Belgian francs for the equivalent of ECU 68.0 million on behalf of the ECSC, and one private placing in US dollars for the equivalent of ECU 167.1 million on behalf of the EEC.

Loans granted

1.5.12. Acting under Articles 54 and 56 of the ECSC Treaty, the Commission granted loans in October totalling ECU 438 million, as follows.

Industrial loans

1.5.13. Industrial loans (Article 54) totalling ECU 18.8 million were made to Italy.

Conversion loans

1.5.14. Conversion loans (Article 56) totalling ECU 247 million were made to Belgium and Italy.

Workers' housing

1.5.15. Loans totalling ECU 0.3 million were granted for steelworkers and mine-workers (ECSC industries) in Belgium, Italy and the United Kingdom.

European Investment Bank

Funding

1.5.16. In October the European Investment Bank, the European Community's financial institution, granted loans totalling

ECU 1.6 billion, of which ECU 78 million went outside the Community.

Community

Link with Community policies

1.5.17. Loans were made for the following measures:

ECU 592.8 million for the economic development of disadvantaged regions;

ECU 283.2 million for the improvement of transport and telecommunications infrastructures of benefit to the Community;

ECU 344.4 million for the protection of the environment and the improvement of the quality of life;

ECU 170.2 million for the pursuit of Community objectives in the field of energy;

ECU 393.4 million for the enhancement of the international competitiveness of industry and its integration within the Community.

The Bank also continued its operations to support small and medium-sized businesses (since the beginning of the year, around ECU 1.7 billion 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 breakdown

Denmark

1.5.18. ECU 47.4 million was provided for the extension and modernization of the telecommunications network and ECU 9.3 million in the form of a global loan for small and medium-scale projects.

Germany

1.5.19. ECU 158.3 million was granted in the form of global loans for small and

medium-scale projects and ECU 48.8 million for the modernization of the natural gas supply network in Eastern Germany.

Spain

1.5.20. ECU 246.8 million was used for the modernization and extension of motor vehicle production plants and for investment in connection with the launching of new models.

France

1.5.21. ECU 71.7 million was provided for the renewal and modernization of the aircraft fleet through the acquisition of Airbus A 320s, A 321s and A 330s, and ECU 35.6 million for construction of the Channel Tunnel.

Ireland

1.5.22. ECU 29.4 million was used to improve transport and electricity supply networks and ECU 24.4 million for various projects to expand the road network.

Italy

1.5.23. ECU 92.2 million was provided to develop oilfields in Piedmont and build gas pipelines in the Mezzogiorno. ECU 66.6 million was granted for water supply, disposal and treatment in the Abruzzi, Calabria, Campania, Piedmont and Sardinia, measures to combat erosion and flooding in Basilicata, and coastal protection in the Abruzzi. ECU 65.3 million was provided in the form of global loans for small and medium-scale projects. ECU 47.9 million was used to acquire and rebuild traversers for lines serving the Mezzogiorno and to enlarge the port of Vasto in the Abruzzi. ECU 39.2 million was lent for the restructuring of a pharmaceuticals plant near Naples, ECU 35.3 million for the modernization of cement plants in Emilia-Romagna and Lombardy, ECU 13 million for glass fibre production, and ECU 5.4 million for the construction of research centres on the environment and new materials in Bol-

ogna and on biotechnology in Genoa and Milan.

Portugal

1.5.24. ECU 62.1 million was provided for the modernization of a car tyre plant near Oporto. ECU 56.5 million was used for the improvement and extension of the telecommunications network in Lisbon and Oporto, and ECU 16.9 million was granted in the form of a global loan for small and medium-scale projects.

United Kingdom

1.5.25. ECU 178.2 million was provided for water supply and purification plants, ECU 72 million for the Channel Tunnel, ECU 66 million for the modernization and expansion of chemical plants in the north and north-west of England, Teesside, Merseyside and Lancashire, and ECU 20 million for an optical fibres plant in Wales.

Community-Norway

1.5.26. ECU 20.8 million was granted to develop an oilfield in the Norwegian sector of the North Sea, a project of Community interest since it contributes to the security of its oil supply. Although located outside the Member States, it is being treated in the same way as an operation within the Community.

Community development cooperation policy

Mediterranean

Algeria

1.5.27. ECU 31 million was granted to help finance the Bouira bypass 120 km

south-east of Algiers under the Second Financial Protocol.

ACP countries

Mauritania

1.5.28. ECU 25 million, including ECU 10 million from risk capital, was provided for the development of an opencast iron ore mine in northern Mauritania.

Zimbabwe

1.5.29. ECU 18 million was used for the extension of the electricity transmission and distribution network in northern and central Zimbabwe.

Cayman Islands

1.5.30. ECU 2 million was lent for the extension of the drinking water network in a coastal region north of Georgetown.

Cameroon

1.5.31. ECU 1.5 million was granted for the modernization of an industrial banana plantation and for the improvement of irrigation and packaging equipment.

Kenya

1.5.32. ECU 0.5 million was granted from risk capital for a feasibility study into new investment for the oil pipeline between Mombasa and Nairobi.

6. Statistics

General

Statistics relating to the trading of goods

1.6.1. Proposal for a Council Regulation on the statistics relating to the trading of goods between Member States (Intrastat).

- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 41, 18.2.1989; COM(88) 810; Bull. EC 12-1988, point 2.5.1
- **Initial Economic and Social Committee opinion:** OJ C 159, 26.6.1989; Bull. EC 4-1989, point 2.6.3
- **First amended Commission proposal:** OJ C 177, 18.7.1990; COM(90) 177; Bull. EC 5-1990, point 1.2.5
- **Second Economic and Social Committee opinion:** OJ C 332, 31.12.1990; Bull. EC 9-1990, point 1.6.3
- **Second amended Commission proposal:** OJ C 254, 9.10.1990; COM(90) 423; Bull. EC 9-1990, point 1.6.3
- **Parliament opinion (first reading):** OJ C 324, 24.12.1990; Bull. EC 11-1990, point 1.7.2
- **Third amended Commission proposal:** OJ C 47, 23.2.1991; COM(91) 18; Bull. EC 1/2-1991, point 1.6.2
- **Council agreement on a common position:** Bull. EC 6-1991, point 1.6.1
- **Formal adoption by the Council of a common position:** Bull. EC 7/8-1991, point 1.6.2

Endorsed by Parliament (second reading) on 9 October, subject to certain amendments to relieve small and medium-sized enterprises of burdens disproportionate to the volume of business conducted.

OJ C 280, 28.10.1991

Steel statistics

1.6.2. Commission Decision amending the questionnaires in the Annex to Decisions 1566/86/ECSC, 4104/88/ECSC and 3938/89/ECSC.

- **Amended Decision:** Decision 1566/86/ECSC on iron and steel statistics (OJ L 141, 28.5.1986), as amended by Decision 4104/88/ECSC (OJ L 365, 30.12.1988; Bull. EC 12-1988, point

2.5.2), and by Decision 3938/89/ECSC: OJ L 381, 29.12.1989; Bull. EC 12-1989, point 2.6.1

Adopted by the Commission on 18 October. This Decision amends the questionnaires on steel production statistics which the industry is required to forward to the Commission, the aim being to adapt the existing system to changes in the steel industry and to cater for statistical requirements when the single market is in operation after 1992.

Agricultural statistics

1.6.3. Council Directive 91/534/EEC amending Directive 82/606/EEC on the organization by Member States of surveys on the earnings of permanent and seasonal workers employed in agriculture.

- **Amended Directive:** Council Directive 82/606/EEC: OJ L 247, 23.8.1982; Bull. EC 7/8-1982, point 2.1.127, last amended by Council Directive 88/328/EEC: OJ L 309, 15.11.1988; Bull. EC 11-1988, point 2.5.2
- **Commission proposal:** COM(91) 205; Bull. EC 6-1991, point 1.6.2

Adopted by the Council on 14 October. The Directive lengthens the periodicity of surveys of the earnings of workers in agriculture from two years to three years.

OJ L 288, 18.10.1991

Fisheries statistics

1.6.4. Proposal for a Council Regulation on the submission of nominal catch statistics by Member States fishing in the North-East Atlantic.

- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 230, 4.9.1991; COM(91) 163; Bull. EC 6-1991, point 1.6.3

Endorsed by Parliament on 11 October.

OJ C 280, 28.10.1991

1.6.5. Proposal for a Council Regulation on the submission of nominal catch stat-

istics by Member States fishing in the North-West Atlantic.

- Commission proposal: OJ C 230, 4.9.1991; COM(91) 218; Bull. EC 6-1991, point 1.6.4

Endorsed by Parliament on 11 October.
OJ C 280, 28.10.1991

Results

Industrial disputes in Europe, 1981-90

1.6.6. Over the period 1986-90, industrial disputes in the European Community showed a general downward trend compared with 1981-85: the number of days lost per 1 000 employees through strikes or lockouts fell by over 50% in eight of the 12 Member States.

The basic indicator of the level of industrial unrest, the 'number of working days lost per 1 000 employees', relates the number of days lost through strikes or lockouts over a year to the average number of employees during the same period.

Unlike the major socioeconomic aggregates (population, employment, gross domestic product), which have a relatively steady pattern, the series for industrial disputes shows sudden surges due to general strikes or lengthy sectoral strikes. The sharpest peaks between 1981 and 1990 were in the Federal Republic of Germany in 1984 (strikes in the metalworking and other industries for a 35-hour week), the United Kingdom in 1984 (miners' strike), Denmark in 1985, Luxem-

bourg in 1982, Spain in 1988 (general strike) and Greece in 1987 and 1990 (general strikes). No figures are available for Belgium, which stopped collecting regular figures on industrial disputes in 1980.

Of the countries with a low level of industrial unrest (fewer than 10 days lost), Luxembourg is remarkable for its record of eight strikefree years out of 10, the exceptions being 1982 and 1990. The Netherlands had the lowest figures over the whole 10-year period, with only eight days in 1986-90 — 63% down on the previous period (22 days). The Federal Republic of Germany saw the lowest level of stoppages in the Community (five days) in 1986-90 — 91% down on the previous period.

Of the countries with a moderate level of disputes (10-110 days lost), France showed a fall of 33% (from 113 to 75 days lost) with a fairly steady pattern, although civil-service disputes are not recorded. Denmark had an average of 40 days for 1986-90 — 86% down on the previous period. There was also a significant drop in Portugal (-53%): 84 days lost in 1986-90 compared with 175 during the previous period.

In the countries with a higher level of disputes, figures in the United Kingdom have fallen substantially since 1981 owing to the various changes in labour legislation, the number of days lost dropping from 440 to 136 (-69%). Italy, which had the highest figure for 1981-85, also showed a significant reduction in the number of days lost (-58%) in the latter period (271 days on average, despite the renewed rise in 1990). Ireland showed a similar trend, with a drop of 49% and an average of 244 days for 1986-90.

Table 7 — *Working days lost per 1 000 employees*

	DK	D	GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK
1981-85	297	50	438	593	113	476	652	116	22	175	440
1986-90	40	5	887	647	75	244	271	7	8	84	136
Variation (%)	-86	-91	+103	+10	-33	-49	-58	-93	-63	-53	-69

Two Member States show completely opposite trends: Greece, where the figure doubled (+103%) as a result of the wave of general strikes in 1987 and 1990 and the numerous disputes in the public sector, and Spain, where the increase is estimated at under 10% but the quality of the data is very poor because there are no figures for certain regions and changes were made in 1986 to the methods of recording strikes. It is nevertheless clear that Spain is out of line with the general trend of a reduction in the level of disputes.

Information

Publications

1.6.7. *Sigma: The bulletin of European statistics.*

Periodical published in October; available on request from the Eurostat Information Office, Jean Monnet Building, L-2920 Luxembourg.

7. Community institutions

Parliament

Strasbourg: 7 to 11 October

1.7.1. This part-session, originally intended to deal mainly with legislative business, took on a more political cast when several proposals subject to the consultation procedure were referred back to committee and several topical issues were added to the agenda. Parliament received the Federal President of Yugoslavia, Mr Mesic, while its Political Affairs Committee met and talked with the Polish Prime Minister, Mr Bielecki.

The high spots of this first October part-session were a series of debates on institutional affairs, in particular the Intergovernmental Conferences, the regional dimension of economic and monetary union, relations with national parliaments, a uniform electoral procedure, and augmenting the number of German MEPs. Leading off the debate on political union, Mr Dankert, President of the Council, took stock of the problems and restated the

importance of the outcome of the Maastricht Summit for the future of the Community. He enlarged on the more sensitive issues, with particular reference to the common foreign and security policy, cooperation on law enforcement (police and judiciary), the role of Parliament, and economic and social cohesion. Referring to issues as yet unresolved in connection with economic and monetary union (Stage II, the role of the ecu, and Member States' budgetary constraints), Mr Delors, President of the Commission, emphasized the importance of a common foreign policy transcending the confines of European political cooperation, and called for definition of the areas of common interest and the introduction of qualified majority voting, if need be augmented. He also stressed the fact that the Commission and Parliament were of one mind on the issue of democratization. Finally, he urged that the priority areas of Community action be clearly defined in the new Treaty and provisions adopted on committee procedure enabling the Commission to exercise its executive powers effectively. The speakers from the floor pressed for every effort to be made to ensure that the

Maastricht meeting did not wind up with a run-of-the-mill compromise. In the resolution passed after the debate members reaffirmed 'that the ultimate objective remains the building of a European Union of a federal nature' and restated Parliament's position on the need for a Community external policy encompassing a common foreign and security policy, commercial policy, development cooperation policy and external monetary policy, as well as its demands regarding citizenship and democratization (→ point 1.1.5).

The debate on the role of the regions in the economic and monetary union focused on a stronger regional policy and on an institutional machinery involving the regions in the decision-making process. Members particularly wanted to see the role of the Consultative Committee of the Regions strengthened (→ point 1.1.8). The House also tackled the question of its relations with the national parliaments and called for 'enhanced cooperation' without opting to institutionalize the 'assizes'. The House also deplored the scant progress made in establishing a uniform electoral procedure. Lastly, Parliament clearly called for the number of German members to be augmented in order to ensure representation for the new *Länder*.

On the international front, the topical and urgent debate on Yugoslavia provided an opportunity for Mr Dankert, President of the Council, to restate the terms of the Hague Agreement of 4 October and for Mr Matutes, Member of the Commission, to announce the measures planned in the event of failure to comply with the Agreement, namely the freezing of the cooperation agreements and of the agreements with certain warring factions, the ending of trade preferences and the measures stipulated in the second Financial Protocol, and exclusion from programmes such as Phare. At the end of the debate Parliament passed a resolution reaffirming its commitment to the cease-fire and to protection of the minorities (→ point 1.3.16).

Appraising the record of the Phare programme so far, members highlighted its use-

ful and constructive role but regretted the lack of management transparency and the slow-moving procedures. Commission Vice-President, Mr Andriessen, pointed out the problems arising from poor infrastructure in the recipient countries. In the interests of transparency he assured the House that it would receive a regular report on the development of Phare operations. A resolution was passed at the end of the debate (→ point 1.3.5).

Parliament also gave an opinion on a proposal for a Regulation introducing a credit guarantee for exports of agricultural products and foodstuffs from the Community to the Soviet Union and aiming to facilitate triangular business transactions (→ point 1.3.8) and discussed the situation in Haiti (→ point 1.3.29) and El Salvador (→ point 1.3.25).

There were several budgetary items on the agenda. Under the *Notenboom* procedure the House examined implementation of the 1991 Community budget and proposed several improvements (→ point 1.5.2). It also noted the progress made by the Commission on the management and control of export refunds (→ point 1.2.131).

On the legislative front, Parliament gave an opinion (second reading) on a proposal on statistics relating to the trading of goods (→ point 1.6.1) and four opinions (first reading) on the abolition of certain exit formalities at internal Community frontiers (→ point 1.2.5), the safety and health protection of workers in the extractive industries (→ point 1.2.85), the evaluation and control of the environmental risks of existing substances (→ point 1.2.179) and research and technological development in the field of biotechnology (→ point 1.2.43).

Parliament also held several debates on internal policy. It initiated discussion on action to be taken on the report on racism and xenophobia (→ point 1.2.197). Mr Delors and Miss Papandreou gave a rundown of Commission initiatives in this area. Mr Delors felt that for policy here to be effective it must work at three levels: redefining the conditions for right of

asylum; getting to grips with immigration-related phenomena; and strengthening the economic and social base.

At the end of a debate on the De Havilland case, attended by Sir Leon Brittan, Parliament called for a revision of the merger Regulation to incorporate a broader range of assessment criteria (→ point 1.2.24). Following a statement on the situation in agriculture by Mr Mac Sharry, Member of the Commission, a debate on reform of the common agricultural policy enabled members to voice their agreement on the need for reform, tempered with some reservations on the Commission proposals. In connection with the restructuring of the Colgate-Palmolive Group and the closure of the Seagate factory in Palmela, they also indicated their concern about collective redundancies resulting from the reorganization of multinationals (→ points 1.2.73 and 1.2.74).

Report of proceedings:
OJ Annex 3-409

Full text of opinions and resolutions:
OJ C 280, 28.10.1991

Strasbourg: 21 to 25 October

1.7.2. This second October part-session was given over mainly to the first reading of the draft general budget for 1992, at which over 900 amendments were considered. In two resolutions passed at the end of the debates (→ points 1.5.2 and 1.5.4), Members condemned the Council's attitude in cutting the appropriations earmarked for existing policies in order to finance the new external policies, and expressed the wish to renegotiate various aspects of the financial perspective with the Council. Mr Dankert, President of the Council, regretted that Parliament was simply proposing additional expenditure and was fighting shy of defining priorities for action. For the Commission, Mr Schmidhuber, however, largely shared Parliament's concern but expressed some reservations about the real chances of implementing some of its proposals, in particular those pertaining to research, consumer and social policy. Also on the budgetary front, the House passed several resolu-

tions concerning the supplementary and amending budget (→ point 1.5.1), the draft amending ECSC budget (→ point 1.5.7), the classification of expenditure (→ point 1.5.3) and Parliament's powers of budgetary control (→ point 1.1.10).

On the external relations front, the main debate focused on the common foreign and security policy, with many speakers hoping to see a decisive step taken in that direction when the European Council met in Maastricht. Speaking in his capacity as personal representative of the President of the Intergovernmental Conference, Mr Dankert reaffirmed, without mentioning the outcome of Maastricht, that this was a policy which must have its own place in the Treaty, be distinct from political cooperation, and involve Parliament. He nevertheless acknowledged that the Member States were still seriously at odds over the list of common measures and that there was as yet no consensus on defence policy. Mr Delors laid emphasis on the need for qualified or augmented qualified majority voting to obviate the risk of deadlock. The resolution passed at the end of the debate amply confirmed Parliament's commitment to the principle of Community competence in this area (→ point 1.1.6).

The House also made a point of throwing its support behind the peace process set in train by the Madrid Conference on the Middle East. Following the statement on his government's position by Mr Shamir, the Israeli Prime Minister, to the open meeting of the enlarged Bureau the previous day, the debate enabled many members to query the role played by the Community. Mr Dankert placed the Conference in its political context and restated the position of the Twelve. The Community was not planning to play a role during these negotiations comparable to that of the United States or the Soviet Union but would be taking an active part in terms of economic and regional cooperation.

Turning to Yugoslavia, Mr Dankert reported on the latest political, diplomatic and military developments and confirmed

that the Twelve intended to continue their action and introduce restrictive measures if necessary. Mr Dankert also acknowledged the joint support of the United States and the Soviet Union for the European response to the crisis.

Parliament also held a brief but constructive exchange of views concerning the conclusion of the EEC-EFTA Agreement on the creation of a European Economic Area. Mr Dankert said he hoped the text would be swiftly finalized, presented to Parliament and ratified by the national parliaments of the States concerned. After a brief review of the background to the negotiations, Mr Delors highlighted the importance of the Agreement in terms of the European architecture. He laid particular emphasis on the acceptance of existing Community legislation by the EFTA Member States and the limited scale of the derogations and transition periods. He also reassured the House concerning its role in the structure set up by the Agreement. Mr Van Miert described the transit agreements with Austria and Switzerland and the complex negotiations that had led to their conclusion.

On the issue of economic and monetary union, Parliament heard statements by Mr Kok, President of the Council, and Mr Delors, President of the Commission. Mr Kok listed the many points still to be settled in the run-up to Maastricht and said that the Dutch Presidency intended to continue doing all it could to secure the broadest possible consensus. Despite recent progress, certain delicate issues were still hanging fire, particularly in connection with reference values, budgetary deficits and the status of the future European Central Bank. Mr Delors highlighted four points — the parallelism between economic and monetary union and political union, the conditions for transition to the final stage, stage two, and the institutional design — and expressed the hope that no effort would be spared to preserve the balance between the monetary and economic parts of the project. The ensuing debate, at the end of which a resolution was adopted (→ point 1.1.2),

made it clear that Parliament and the Commission were on the same wavelength.

The legislative agenda was comparatively light. Only a few opinions were given under the cooperation procedure. The House approved the proposal on the application of open network provision to leased lines (→ point 1.2.52) and the proposal on indications or marks identifying the lot to which a foodstuff belongs (→ point 1.2.11), both on first reading, and, on second reading, the proposal on the setting-up of an Insurance Committee (→ point 1.2.19) and two proposals on the conclusion of cooperation agreements on research and development in the field of the environment between Austria, Finland and Norway and the Community and between Iceland and Sweden and the Community (→ points 1.2.41 and 1.2.42).

Under the consultation procedure the House delivered several opinions on proposals relating to competition in sea transport (→ point 1.2.22), export and import of certain dangerous chemicals (→ point 1.2.183) and the extension of the Erasmus programme to include the EFTA countries (→ point 1.2.91).

Members held exchanges of views on European space policy (→ point 1.2.51), protection of the dignity of men and women at work (→ point 1.2.87), the textile and clothing industry (→ point 1.2.37) and the method for the remuneration of European civil servants. They also heard a statement by Mr Ripa di Meana on the repercussions on the environment of projects in the Member States, in which he described the Commission's efforts to ensure compliance with Community legislation. The debate gave many members the chance to insist on Parliament and its Committees being kept better informed on infringement proceedings and to highlight several specific cases but also to express staunch support for the action taken by the Commission to ensure that Community law is applied.

Report of proceedings:
OJ Annex 3-410

Full text of opinions and resolutions:
OJ C 305, 25.11.1991

Council

1515th meeting

1.7.3. General Affairs (continued) (Brussels, 1 October).

- **First session:** Bull. EC 9-1991, point 1.7.5

President: Mr van den Broek, Dutch Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Commission: Mr Delors and Mr Andriessen.

Main item

Free trade agreement with the Gulf States belonging to the Gulf Corporation Council: negotiating directives adopted (→ point 1.3.17).

Other business

Relations with the Baltic States: Commission report on opportunities for cooperation examined.

EFTA: status of negotiations on the European Economic Area discussed in detail.

1516th meeting

1.7.4. Environment (Luxembourg, 1 October).

- **Previous meeting:** Bull. EC 6-1991, point 1.7.7

President: Mr Alders, Dutch Minister for Housing, Planning and the Environment.

Commission: Mr Ripa di Meana.

Main items

Waste from the titanium dioxide industry: declaration adopted (→ point 1.2.184).

Harmonization and rationalization of reports on the implementation of certain directives relating to the environment: proposal for a Directive agreed (→ point 1.2.192).

Norspa: proposal for a Regulation agreed (→ point 1.2.177).

Other business

Conservation of natural habitats: discussed.

LIFE: discussed.

CO₂/climate change: Commission communication examined.

UN Conference on Environment and Development: Commission communication examined.

Environmental risks: progress examined.

ECO-label: progress examined.

Export and import of certain chemicals: progress examined.

Basle Convention: proposals examined.

1517th meeting

1.7.5. Economic and financial affairs (Luxembourg, 7 October).

- **Previous meeting:** Bull. EC 9-1991, point 1.7.2

President: Mr Kok, Dutch Minister for Finance.

Commission: Mr Delors, Mr Christophersen and Mrs Scrivener.

Main item

Food aid for the Soviet Union: discussed (→ point 1.3.7).

Other business

Cooperation between the Commission and the EBRD: situation examined.

Abolition of fiscal frontiers: transitional VAT arrangements and administrative cooperation discussed in detail.

ACP debt relief: discussed.

Limiting carbon dioxide emissions and improving energy efficiency: Commission communication tabled.

1518th meeting

1.7.6. Transport (Luxembourg, 7 October).

- Previous meeting: Bull. EC 6-1991, point 1.7.12

President: Mrs Maij-Weggen, Dutch Minister for Transport and Public Works.

Commission: Mr Van Miert.

Main items

Enabling of non-resident carriers to transport goods or passengers by inland waterway: proposal for a Regulation agreed (→ point 1.2.58).

Reciprocal recognition of national boatmasters' certificates for the carriage of goods by inland waterway: Directive adopted (→ point 1.2.59).

Compulsory use of safety belts in vehicles of less than 3.5 tonnes: proposal for a Directive agreed (→ point 1.2.55).

Mutual acceptance of personnel licences for the exercise of functions in civil aviation: proposal for a Directive agreed (→ point 1.2.57).

Harmonization of technical rules and administrative procedures applicable to civil aircraft: proposal for a Regulation agreed (→ point 1.2.56).

Other business

Relations with Austria and Switzerland on transit: examined.

International carriage of passengers by coach and bus: discussed.

Third air transport liberalization package: discussed.

Civil subsonic jet aeroplanes: discussed.

Negotiations with Norway and Sweden on air transport: general discussion.

1519th meeting

1.7.7. Labour and social affairs (Luxembourg, 14 October).

- Previous meeting: Bull. EC 12-1990, point 1.8.18

President: Mr de Vries, Dutch Minister for Employment and Social Security.

Commission: Ms Papandreou.

Main item

Minimum safety and health requirements at temporary or mobile worksites: common position agreed (→ point 1.2.82).

Other business

Improving the health and safety of workers who are pregnant, have recently given birth or are breast-feeding: discussed in detail.

1520th meeting

1.7.8. Consumer protection (Luxembourg, 15 October).

- Previous meeting: Bull. EC 10-1991, point 1.8.11

President: Mrs van Rooy, Dutch State Secretary for Economic Affairs.

Commission: Mr Van Miert.

Main item

General product safety: common position agreed (→ point 1.2.195).

Other business

Unfair terms in contracts: general discussion.

Liability of suppliers of services: discussed.

Community system for information on accidents involving consumer products (Ehlass): progress examined.

Comparative advertising: proposal for a Directive presented.

1521st meeting

1.7.9. Agriculture (Luxembourg, 21 and 22 October).

- Previous meeting: Bull. EC 9-1991, point 1.7.4

President: Mr Bukman, Dutch Minister for Agriculture, Nature Conservation and Fisheries.

Commission: Mr Mac Sharry

Main items

Protection of calves and pigs kept in intensive farming systems: proposals for Directives agreed (→ points 1.2.113 and 1.2.114).

Protection of animals during transport: proposal for a Directive agreed (→ point 1.2.112).

Other business

Support system for oilseed producers: guidelines agreed.

Development and future of the common agricultural policy: exchange of views.

Uruguay Round — agriculture: exchange of views.

Premium for suckler cows: proposal for a Regulation examined.

1522nd meeting

1.7.10. Transport (Luxembourg, 21 October).

- Previous meeting: point 1.7.6 above

President: Mrs Maij-Weggen, Dutch Minister for Transport.

Commission: Mr Van Miert.

Main item

Agreements with Austria and Switzerland on transit: political approval given (→ point 1.2.53).

1523rd meeting

1.7.11. General affairs (Luxembourg, 21 and 22 October).

- Previous meeting: point 1.7.3 above

President: Mr Dankert, Dutch State Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

Commission: Mr Andriessen.

Main item

EEC-EFTA agreement on the creation of a European Economic Area: political agreement reached (→ point 1.3.1).

1524th meeting

1.7.12. Research (Luxembourg, 28 October).

- Previous meeting: Bull. EC 4-1991, point 1.7.6

President: Mr Ritzen, Dutch Minister for Education and Science.

Commission: Mr Pandolfi.

Main items

R&TD programme in the field of human capital and mobility: common position agreed (→ point 1.2.44).

R&TD programme in the field of nuclear fission safety: decision agreed (→ point 1.2.45).

R&TD programme in the field of biotechnology: common position agreed (→ point 1.2.43).

R&TD programme in the field of controlled thermonuclear fusion and amendment of the JET Statutes: draft decisions agreed (→ point 1.2.46).

Other business

Joint Research Centre: activity plans under the third framework programme discussed.

1525th meeting

1.7.13. Fisheries (Luxembourg, 28 October).

- Previous meeting: Bull. EC 7/8-1991, point 1.7.3

President: Mr Bukman, Dutch Minister for Agriculture, Nature Conservation and Fisheries.

Commission: Mr Marín.

Main item

Technical measures for the conservation of fishery resources: proposals for the 10th, 11th and 12th amendments to Council Regulation (EEC) No 3094/86 agreed (→ point 1.2.162).

1526th meeting

1.7.14. Energy (Luxembourg, 29 October).

- Previous meeting: Bull. EC 5-1991, point 1.7.5

President: Mr Andriessen, Dutch Minister for Economic Affairs.

Commission: Mr Cardoso e Cunha.

Main items

SAVE programme: decision adopted (→ point 1.2.62).

Measures in the event of oil crises: conclusions adopted (→ point 1.2.63).

Internal market in gas and electricity: discussed in detail (→ point 1.2.64).

Other business

Energy and the environment: Commission communication discussed in detail.

Efficiency requirement for new hot-water boilers: general discussion.

European Energy Charter: report tabled by the Presidency.

Commission

Communications and reports

1.7.15. The Commission adopted a number of important communications on immigration (→ point 1.2.2.1) and the right of asylum (→ point 1.2.2.2), requirements for the exchange of information between administrations to ensure the functioning of the internal market (→ point 1.2.3), improving the competitiveness of the Community's textile and clothing industry (→ point 1.2.35) and Community action in favour of regions heavily dependent on the textile industry (→ point 1.2.36). It also adopted the 'Europe 2000' report, which provides a reference framework for planning and land use over the next 10 years (→ point 1.2.92), and its annual report on implementation of the reform of the structural Funds (→ point 1.2.69).

Proposals adopted

1.7.16. The main proposal adopted by the Commission under the cooperation procedure was for a Directive relating to the freedom of management and investment of funds held by institutions for retirement provision (→ point 1.2.4). Under the consultation procedure it adopted a series of proposals for Regulations implementing the reform of agricultural policy in respect of arable crops, tobacco, milk and milk products, and meat (→ points 1.2.99 to 1.2.104) as well as a proposal for a Regulation on road haulage cabotage (→ point 1.2.54).

Other activities

1.7.17. Official visits were paid to the Commission by Mr Bielecki, Prime Minister of Poland (→ point 1.3.4), and Mr Fujimori, President of Peru (→ point 1.3.21).

Community lawcourts

Court of Justice

1.7.18. New cases coming before the Court of Justice or the Court of First Instance are no longer reported in the Bulletin.

Decisions given by the Courts are covered in the Bulletin for the month in which they are reported in the Official Journal. The operative part of the main decisions is reproduced; other decisions are simply listed by field and legal basis. Decisions in disputes between the Community and its staff are not reported at all.

Main decisions

State aids

Article 173 of the EEC Treaty

3.10.1991: Case C-261/89 *Italy v Commission*.

Application dismissed.

(Application for annulment of the Commission Decision of 24 May 1989 concerning the aid granted by the Italian Government to Alumina and Comsal, undertakings in the EFIM group.)

OJ C 282, 29.10.1991

Infringements

Article 169 of the EEC Treaty

1.10.1991: Case C-13/90 *Commission v France*.

By failing to adopt within the prescribed period all the provisions needed to comply with Directive 82/884/EEC on a limit value for lead in the air, France has failed to fulfil its obligations under the EEC Treaty.

OJ C 278, 25.10.1991

1.10.1991: Case C-14/90 *Commission v France*.

By failing to adopt within the prescribed period all the provisions needed to comply with Directive

85/203/EEC on air quality standards for nitrogen dioxide, France has failed to fulfil its obligations under the EEC Treaty.

OJ C 278, 25.10.1991

1.10.1991: Case C-64/90 *Commission v France*.

By failing to adopt within the prescribed period all the provisions needed to comply with Directive 80/779/EEC on the air quality limit values and guide values for sulphur dioxide and suspended particulates, France has failed to fulfil its obligations under the EEC Treaty.

OJ C 278, 25.10.1991

Other decisions

Agriculture

Article 177 of the EEC Treaty

2.10.1991: Case C-113/90 *Gebroeders Schulte and H & E Reinert v Belgische Dienst voor Bedrijfsleven en Landbouw and Others*.

OJ C 282, 29.10.1991

3.10.1991: Case C-364/89 *An Bord Bainne (Irish Dairy Board) v HZA Gronau*.

OJ C 282, 29.10.1991

Transport

Article 177 of the EEC Treaty

2.10.1991: Case C-7/90 *Criminal proceedings v Vandevenne and Others*.

OJ C 282, 29.10.1991

2.10.1991: Case C-8/90 *Criminal proceedings v Kennes and Verkooyen*.

OJ C 282, 29.10.1991

External relations

Article 173 of the EEC Treaty

9.7.1991: Case C-250/90 *Control Union Gesellschaft für Warenkontrolle v Commission*.

OJ C 277, 24.10.1991

9.7.1991: Case C-124/91 *Phoenix Electric v Council*.

OJ C 274, 19.10.1991

Infringements

Article 169 of the EEC Treaty

9.7.1991: Case C-352/88 *Commission v Italy*.

OJ C 274, 19.10.1991

9.7.1991: Case C-380/89 *Commission v Italy*.

OJ C 274, 19.10.1991

9.7.1991: Case C-77/90 *Commission v Italy*.

OJ C 274, 19.10.1991

9.7.1991: Case C-297/90 *Commission v Italy*.

OJ C 274, 19.10.1991

Economic and Social Committee

290th plenary session

1.7.19. The 290th plenary session of the Economic and Social Committee was held in Brussels on 30 and 31 October, chaired by Mrs Tiemann and Mr Kazazis and attended by Mr Bangemann, Vice-President of the Commission.

1.7.20. A number of sensitive issues were raised during the debate on trans-European networks:

(a) the risk of accentuating regional disequilibria would be a threat to social cohesion if the networks were mainly to link up Europe's central regions;

(b) as regards funding, those who favoured the use of public moneys were afraid that private sources would concentrate exclusively on regions offering the best return, while those in favour of private investment thought it would make up for the lack of funds from Member States and the Community;

(c) one speaker could not understand what vocational training was doing in such company as transport, energy and telecommunications.

Mr Bangemann underlined the capital importance of developing a Community-wide infrastructure for the single market. Private funding was the only conceivable approach, provided the Community assembled a package that would attract investors. The Community must face up to its responsibilities in eliminating the imbalances in vocational training between the north and south of Europe. The Community and the Member States lacked the budget resources to cover all that was required, so public funds would be focused on projects that were less profitable and less attractive to private investors.

1.7.21. The Committee debated and adopted opinions on the following:

the priority action programme for trans-European networks (→ point 1.2.21);

type-approval of two- or three-wheel motor vehicles (→ point 1.2.17);

a single market in distribution (→ point 1.2.40);

lone-parent families (own-initiative opinion) (→ point 1.2.90);

a support system for soya beans, rapeseed and sunflower seed (→ point 1.2.137).

1.7.22. The Committee adopted opinions on the following without debate:

the prevention of technical barriers to trade (→ point 1.2.7.);

the affixing and use of the EC mark of conformity (→ point 1.2.9);

the scientific examination of questions relating to food (→ point 1.2.10);

the third Directive on direct life assurance (→ point 1.2.20);

the conclusion of bilateral cooperation agreements on science and technology for environmental protection between the EEC

and Austria, Finland and Norway (→ point 1.2.41);

the conclusion of bilateral cooperation agreements between the EEC and Iceland and Sweden on R&D in the field of the environment (→ point 1.2.42);

common criteria concerning sufficient resources and social assistance in the social protection systems (→ point 1.2.80);

protection of the dignity of women and men at work (→ point 1.2.87);

specific measures in respect of certain agricultural products for the benefit of the French overseas departments (→ point 1.2.129);

the sulphur content of gasoil (→ point 1.2.181);

the scheme of generalized tariff preferences for 1992 (→ points 1.3.33 and 1.3.34);

application of the scheme of generalized tariff preferences to certain products originating in Central America (→ point 1.3.35).

ECSC Consultative Committee

294th meeting (extraordinary)

1.7.23. 'Saalbau', Essen, 1 October.

Chairman: Mr Windisch.

Mr Bangemann, Vice-President of the Commission, reviewed Community industrial policy, always a controversial issue among Member States, which should evolve in the light of new technology as industry becomes more competitive and develops new prod-

ucts. He spoke of the new trade policy requirements and the Commission's concern regarding relations with Eastern Europe and protection of the environment.

Mr Cardoso e Cunha, Member of the Commission, broached the vital question of European energy policy in relation to three key areas: the single internal market, energy and the environment, and opening up to Eastern Europe. He reaffirmed the key role of coal, recalling that the Community price for coal was five times the world price.

Items discussed

Draft Commission Decision on Community rules for State aid to the steel industry from 1 January 1992: Consultation.

1991 coal and steel research programmes: approved.

Commission communication on a European Energy Charter: exchange of views.

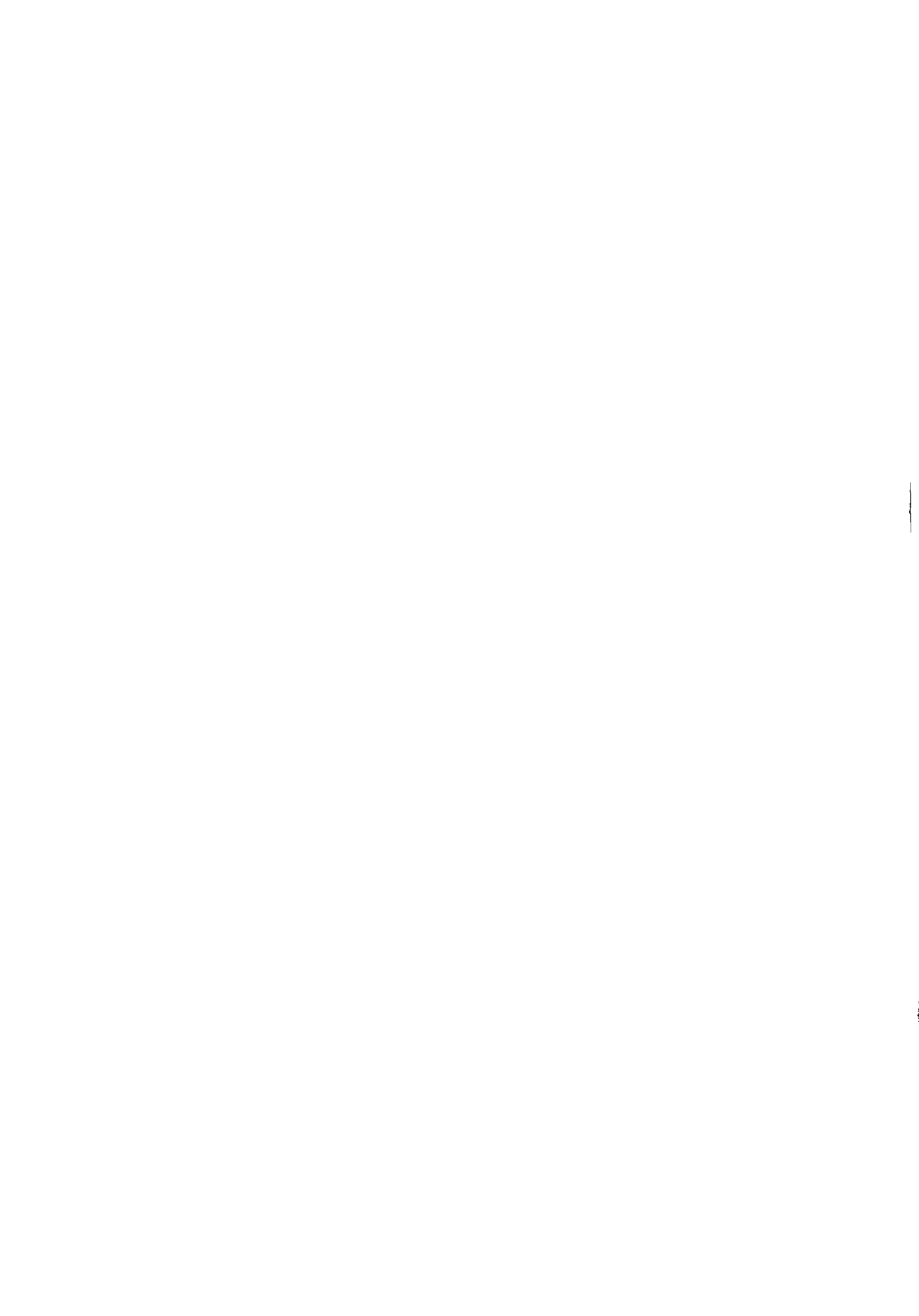
Revised forecasts for the outlook for the Community solid fuels market in 1991: consultation (→ point 1.2.66).

Commission report on the application of the Community rules for State aid to the coal industry in 1989: examined.

Advisability of granting ECSC financial aid to fund:

- studies on requirements and strategies with regard to workers' housing in coal and steel areas: consultation (→ point 1.2.86);
- studies concerning specific action relating to the environment: consultation (→ point 1.2.90).

ECSC operating budget — draft amending budget for 1991 and establishment of 1992 draft budget: exchange of views.



PART TWO

DOCUMENTATION

1. The ecu

Values in national currencies of ECU 1

October 1991¹

BFR/ LFR	Belgian franc and Luxembourg franc	42.1618
DKR	Danish krone	7.90850
DM	German mark	2.04765
DR	Greek drachma	228.255
ESC	Portuguese escudo	176.083
FF	French franc	6.98051
HFL	Dutch guilder	2.30736
IRL	Irish pound	0.765771
LIT	Italian lira	1 531.10
PTA	Spanish peseta	129.117
UKL	Pound sterling	0.703470
AUD	Australian dollar	1.52790
CAD	Canadian dollar	1.36689
FMK	Finnish markka	4.98854
NKR	Norwegian krone	8.01675
NZD	New Zealand dollar	2.14874
OS	Austrian schilling	14.4086
SFR	Swiss franc	1.79159
SKR	Swedish krona	7.46105
USD	United States dollar	1.21140
YEN	Japanese yen	158.344

¹ Average for the month; OJ C 285, 1.11.1991.

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

October 1991		October 1991		
National currency/sector	Value in national currency of ECU 1	National currency/sector	Value in national currency of ECU 1	
BFR/ LFR	Belgian franc and Luxembourg franc All products	48.5563	IRL Irish pound All products	0.878776
DKR	Danish krone All products	8.97989	LIT Italian lira All products	1 761.45
DM	German mark All products	2.35418	PTA Spanish peseta Cereals, sugar	153.498
DR	Greek drachma Sheepmeat and goatmeat Pigmeat Olive oil Fishery products Other products	231.754 259.597 232.153 206.395 252.121	Sheepmeat and goatmeat Eggs and poultrymeat Fishery products Pigmeat Olive oil Wine Other products Tobacco, oilseeds Rice Other crop products	152.756 151.660 154.794 146.582 148.373 151.927 149.813 154.138 150.828 152.896 154.213
ESC	Portuguese escudo Pigmeat Other products	203.122 208.676	UKL Pound sterling Oilseeds, olive oil, sheepmeat and goatmeat Pigmeat Other products	0.779553 0.802398 0.795423
FF	French franc All products	7.89563		
HFL	Dutch guilder All products	2.65256		

2. Infringement proceedings

Initiation of proceedings for failure to implement Directives

Letters of formal notice

2.2.1. In October the Commission sent a letter of formal notice for failure to inform it of any national implementing measures in the following cases:

Environment, nuclear safety and civil protection

Council Directive 80/68/EEC (France)
OJ L 20, 26.1.1980

Reasoned opinions

2.2.2. In October the Commission delivered reasoned opinions for failure to inform it of any national implementing measures in the following cases:

Consumer policy service

Council Directive 88/378/EEC (Greece)
OJ L 187, 16.7.1988

Internal market and industrial affairs

Council Directive 80/876/EEC (Greece)
OJ L 250, 23.9.1980

Council Directive 86/94/EEC (Italy)
OJ L 80, 25.3.1986

Council Directive 89/284/EEC (Greece, Spain, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg)
OJ L 111, 22.4.1989

Commission Directive 89/519/EEC (Greece, Ireland, Luxembourg, United Kingdom)
OJ L 265, 12.9.1989

Council Directive 89/530/EEC (Netherlands)
OJ L 281, 30.9.1989

Council Directive 73/361/EEC (Spain)
OJ L 335, 5.12.1973

Commission Directive 76/434/EEC (Spain)
OJ L 122, 8.5.1976

Council Directive 84/539/EEC (Spain)
OJ L 300, 19.11.1984

Council Directive 86/295/EEC (Spain)
OJ L 186, 8.7.1986

Council Directive 86/296/EEC (Spain)
OJ L 186, 8.7.1986

Council Directive 87/404/EEC (Spain)
OJ L 220, 8.8.1987

Council Directive 88/316/EEC (Spain)
OJ L 143, 10.6.1988

Council Directive 89/676/EEC (Spain)
OJ L 398, 30.12.1989

Agriculture

Commission Directive 86/320/EEC (Italy)
OJ L 200, 23.7.1986

Commission Directive 87/480/EEC (Luxembourg)
OJ L 273, 26.9.1987

Commission Directive 87/481/EEC (Netherlands)
OJ L 273, 26.9.1987

Council Directive 88/380/EEC (Italy, Luxembourg)
OJ L 187, 16.7.1988

Commission Directive 89/2/EEC (Italy)
OJ L 5, 7.1.1989

Commission Directive 89/100/EEC (Italy)
OJ L 38, 10.2.1989

Commission Directive 89/424/EEC (Italy)
OJ L 196, 12.7.1989

Commission Directive 89/424/EEC (Luxembourg)
OJ L 196, 12.7.1989

Commission Directive 90/110/EEC (Belgium, France)
OJ L 67, 15.3.1990

Commission Directive 90/214/EEC (France)
OJ L 113, 4.5.1990

Council Directive 88/658/EEC (Belgium, Netherlands)
OJ L 382, 31.12.1988

Council Directive 90/422/EEC (Belgium)
OJ L 224, 18.8.1990

Development

Council Directive 89/438/EEC (Belgium, Greece, France, Luxembourg)
OJ L 212, 22.7.1989

Council Directive 88/449/EEC (Ireland, United Kingdom)
OJ L 222, 12.8.1988

Council Directive 89/369/EEC (United Kingdom)
OJ L 163, 14.6.1989

Environment, nuclear safety and civil protection

Council Directive 89/427/EEC (Luxembourg)
OJ L 201, 14.7.1989

Council Directive 78/319/EEC (Ireland)
OJ L 84, 31.3.1978

Council Directive 87/405/EEC (Italy)
OJ L 220, 8.8.1987

Twelfth Commission Directive 90/121/EEC (Belgium)
OJ L 71, 17.3.1990

Proceedings terminated

2.2.3. In October the Commission decided not to continue the following infringement proceeding:

Employment, industrial relations and social affairs

Council Directive 79/7/EEC (Netherlands)
OJ L 6, 10.1.1979

3. Additional references in the Official Journal

2.3.1. 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 12-1988

Point 2.1.318

Commission Decision 91/543/EEC of 23 December 1988 amending Decision 88/142/EEC of 11 December 1987 on the multiannual guidance programme for the fishing fleet (1987-91) forwarded

Bull. EC 10-1991

by Ireland pursuant to Regulation (EEC) No 4028/86
OJ L 296, 26.10.1991

Bull. EC 5-1991

Point 1.2.139

Commission Decision 91/538/EEC of 7 May 1991 on the animal health and protection fund in Belgium
OJ L 294, 25.10.1991

Bull. EC 7/8-1991

Point 1.2.44

Commission Decision 91/535/EEC of 19 July 1991 declaring the compatibility with the common market of a concentration
OJ L 290, 22.10.1991

Point 1.2.114

Commission Decision 91/555/EEC of 24 July 1991 on aid to be granted by the Belgian Government in favour of the air carrier Sabena
OJ L 300, 31.10.1991

Point 1.3.91

Council Decision 91/569/EEC of 22 July 1991 on the conclusion of the agreement in the form of an exchange of letters complementing the Agreement between the European Economic Community and the Argentine Republic on the conclusion of negotiations under Article XXIV.6 of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT)
OJ L 309, 11.11.1991

Bull. EC 9-1991

Point 1.2.80

Commission Decision 91/552/EEC of 27 September 1991 establishing the status of Denmark as regards Newcastle disease
OJ L 298, 29.10.1991

Point 1.2.85

Commission Decision 91/549/EEC of 20 September 1991 concerning animal health conditions and veterinary certification for the importation of bovine semen from Canada
OJ L 298, 29.10.1991

Point 1.2.123

Amendment to the proposal for a Council Regulation (EEC) on a 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)
OJ L 276, 23.10.1991

Point 1.7.21

Special report No 4/91 on the operation of the common organization of the market in the sugar and isoglucose sector accompanied by the replies of the Commission
OJ C 290, 7.11.1991

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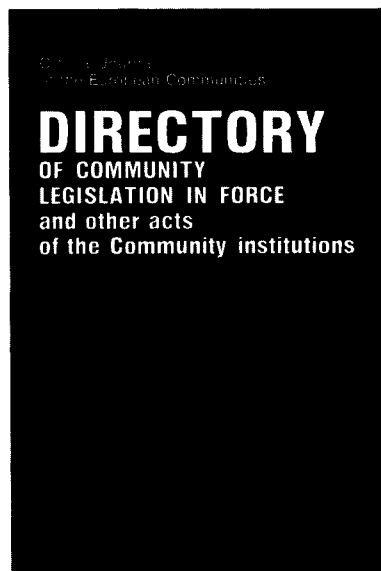
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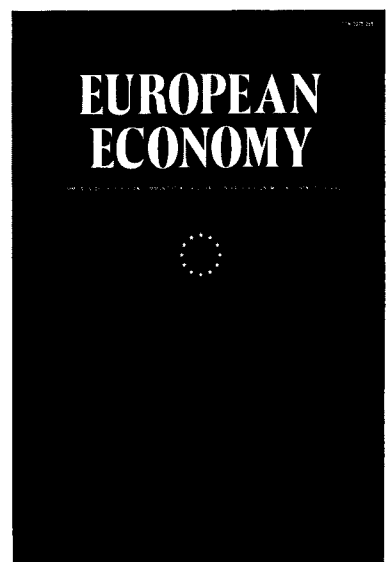
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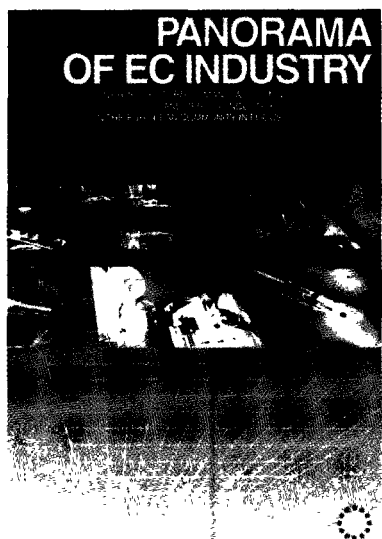
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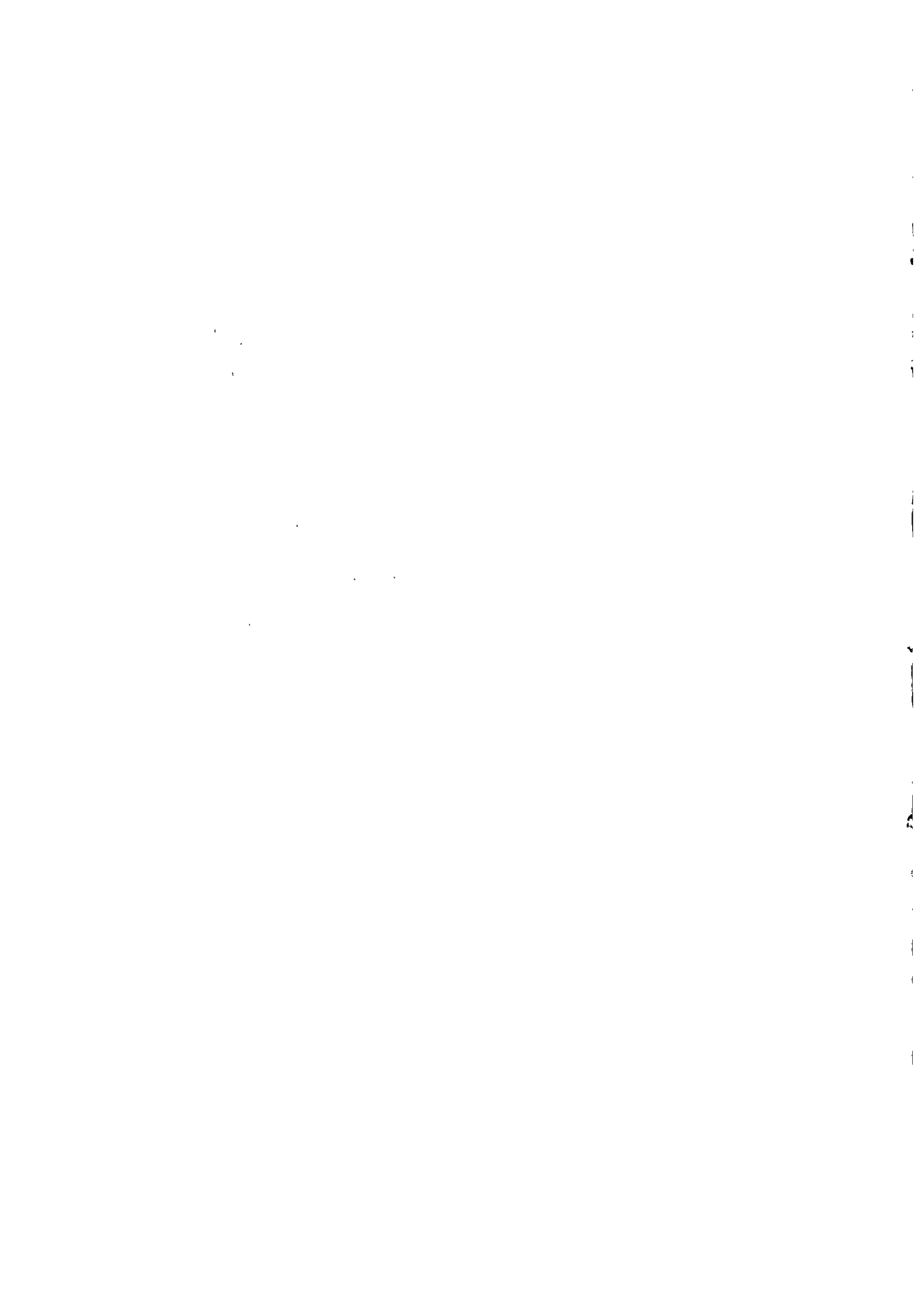
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