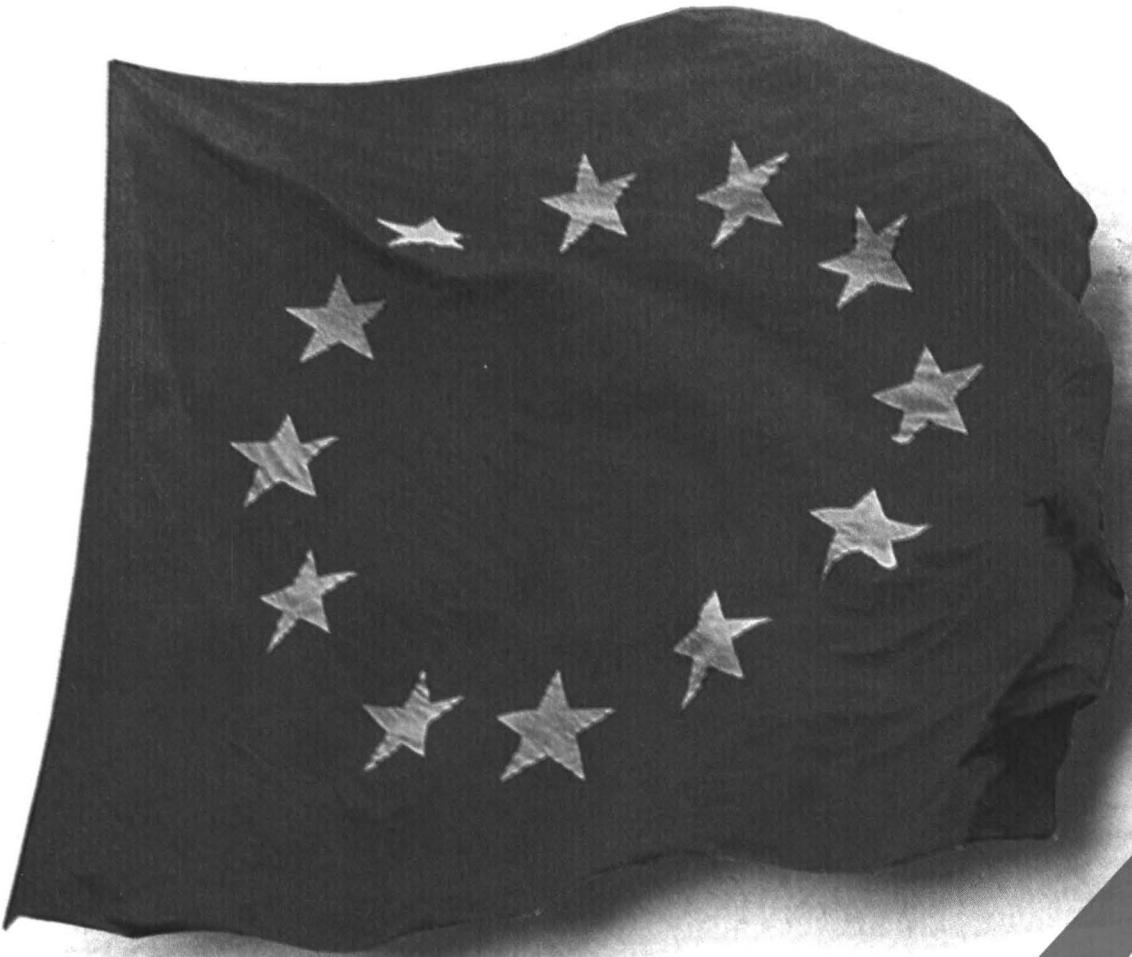


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European Commission
Secretariat-General
Editorial team: rue de la Loi 200 — B-1049 Brussels — Tel. 295 79 30

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

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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PART ONE

**ACTIVITIES
IN JANUARY/
FEBRUARY 1994**

News in brief

Citizens' rights

- The Commission adopts a proposal for a Directive laying down detailed arrangements for the exercise of the right to vote and to stand as a candidate in municipal elections by citizens of the Union residing in a Member State of which they are not nationals (→ point 1.1.1).

The Community economic and social area

Economic and monetary policy

- Stage II of economic and monetary union begins (→ point 1.2.2).

Internal market

- The Council adopts a Directive on special VAT arrangements applicable to second-hand goods, works of art, collectors' items and antiques (→ point 1.2.31) and a Directive increasing the level of allowances for travellers from third countries and the limits on tax-free purchases in intra-Community travel (→ point 1.2.32).
- The Commission adopts a communication on the development of administrative cooperation in the implementation and enforcement of Community legislation in the internal market (→ point 1.2.7).

Industrial policy

- The Commission adopts a communication on the European Union automobile industry (→ point 1.2.73).

Enterprise policy

- The Commission adopts a proposal for a Decision relating to a multi-annual programme (1994-96) of work for cooperatives, mutual societies, associations and foundations in the Community (→ point 1.2.76).

Trans-European networks

- The Commission adopts a communication and two proposals for Decisions on guidelines on trans-European energy networks (→ point 1.2.88).

Telecommunications, information services and industry

- The Commission adopts a proposal for a Directive on a policy for the mutual recognition of licences for the provision of satellite network services and/or satellite communications services (→ point 1.2.99).

Economic and social cohesion

- The Commission adopts a communication on the future of Community initiatives under the Structural Funds (→ point 1.2.105).

Agriculture

- The Commission adopts proposals on farm prices and related measures (→ point 1.2.121).

Environment

- The Commission adopts a proposal for a Directive on the control of major-accident hazards involving dangerous substances (→ point 1.2.161).
- The Commission adopts a proposal for a Directive concerning the quality of bathing water (→ point 1.2.164).

Education, vocational training and youth

- The Commission adopts a proposal for a Decision establishing the Community action programme 'Socrates' (→ point 1.2.184).

Consumers

- The Commission adopts a proposal for a Decision introducing a Community system of information on home and leisure accidents (→ point 1.2.195).

The role of the Union in the world*European Economic Area (EEA), European Free Trade Association (EFTA)*

- The Agreement establishing the European Economic Area enters into force (→ point 1.3.27).

ACP countries and OCTs

- The Council adopts negotiating directives for the partial mid-term review of the fourth Lomé Convention (→ point 1.3.80).

Common commercial policy

- The Council agrees proposals for Regulations reforming the Community's commercial policy instruments (→ points 1.3.106 to 1.3.110, 1.3.139 and 1.7.19).

Justice and home affairs cooperation

- The Commission adopts a communication on immigration and asylum policies (→ point 1.4.3).

Community institutions*Institutional affairs*

- Parliament and the Commission adopt a joint declaration, the Council adopts a declaration and Parliament adopts a resolution on the 1994 legislative programme (→ points 1.7.2 to 1.7.4).

1. Citizens' rights

Union citizenship

Right to vote and stand in elections

□ **Reference:** Council Directive 93/109/EC laying down detailed arrangements for the exercise of the right to vote and stand as a candidate in elections to the European Parliament for citizens of the Union residing in a Member State of which they are not nationals: OJ L 329, 30.12.1993; Bull. 12-1993, point 1.2.254

1.1.1. Proposal for a Council Directive laying down detailed arrangements for the exercise of the right to vote and to stand as a candidate in municipal elections by citizens of the Union residing in a Member State of which they are not nationals.

Adopted by the Commission on 23 February. The aim of the proposal is to lay down detailed arrangements for citizens of the Union residing in a Member State of which they are not nationals to exercise the right to vote and to stand as a candidate in municipal elections. It follows on from the adoption of the Directive on voting rights in European elections and represents the second instalment of the legislation embodying one of the principal rights of Union citizenship.

The proposed Directive sets out to apply the principle of equality and non-discrimination between citizens of the Union by allowing non-nationals to vote or stand for election whenever possible on the same conditions as nationals.

In the interests of proportionality it does not go beyond what is strictly necessary for the implementation of Article 8b(1) of the EC Treaty, as amended by the Union Treaty, and defers wherever possible to the legislation of the individual Member States.

The proposal applies only to elections by direct universal suffrage at local government level and would not affect the right to vote and stand as a candidate in the home Member State where this is allowed under national legislation.

Where a citizen is disqualified in his home Member State, in other words where a decision

to deprive him of his right to stand as a candidate has been taken under criminal or civil law, the proposal would allow the Member State of residence to take account of that fact.

Provision is made for exceptions to the general rule, subject to certain conditions, to take account of the specific problems of certain Member States where there is a very high proportion of nationals of other Union countries (the threshold is set at 20%).

COM(94) 38

1.1.2. Parliament resolution on voting rights for citizens of the Union in the European elections.

Adopted on 20 January. Parliament called on the Member States to transpose the Directive on voting rights into national law to enable all Union citizens to take part in the forthcoming European elections. It also urged the Commission and the Member States to organize awareness and information campaigns on the European elections.

OJ C 44, 14.2.1994

Referral to the Ombudsman

1.1.3. Council Decision 94/114/ECSC, EC, Euratom approving the Decision of the European Parliament on the regulations and general conditions governing the performance of the Ombudsman's duties.

□ **Parliament preliminary draft Decision:** OJ C 21, 25.1.1993; Bull. 12-1992, point 1.1.4

□ **Commission opinion:** Bull. 4-1993, point 1.1.1

□ **Council, Parliament and Commission agreement:** Bull. 10-1993, point 1.6.4

□ **Parliament draft Decision:** OJ C 329, 6.12.1993; Bull. 11-1993, point 1.7.4

Adopted on 7 February. The Council approved the Decision of Parliament on the regulations and general conditions governing the performance of the Ombudsman's duties.

OJ L 54, 25.2.1994

Democracy, transparency and subsidiarity

Access to documents

1.1.4. Commission Decision 94/90/ECSC, EC, Euratom on public access to Commission documents.

□ **References:**

Declaration on the right of access to information annexed to the Treaty on European Union: OJ C 191, 29.7.1992

Conclusions of the Birmingham European Council: Bull. 10-1992, point I.8

Conclusions of the Edinburgh European Council: Bull. 12-1992, point I.5

Commission communication on public access to the institutions' documents: OJ C 156, 8.6.1993; COM(93) 191; Bull. 5-1993, point 1.1.1

Commission communication on openness in the Community: OJ C 166, 17.6.1993; COM(93) 258; Bull. 6-1993, point 1.1.3

Code of conduct concerning public access to Council and Commission documents (93/730/EC) and Council Decision 93/731/EC on public access to Council documents: OJ L 340, 31.12.1993; Bull. 12-1993, point 1.7.6

Adopted on 8 February. The Decision is designed to give effect, within the Commission, to the code of conduct concerning public access to Council and Commission documents, which sets out certain minimum requirements and fundamental principles governing the processing of applications, exceptions and review arrangements after two years of operation. The Council and the Commission have agreed to grant wider access to documents held by the institutions but will make the necessary exceptions to protect the interests of the public, individuals, and industry and commerce. The Commission Decision introduces practical procedures which will enable the public to have simple, rapid and decentralized access to the documents in question.

OJ L 46, 18.2.1994

Protection of the individual

1.1.5. Proposal for a Council recommendation on common information technology security evaluation criteria.

□ **Commission proposal:** COM(92) 298; Bull. 9-1992, point 1.2.150

□ **Economic and Social Committee opinion:** OJ C 73, 15.3.1993; Bull. 1/2-1993, point 1.2.206

□ **Parliament opinion:** OJ C 176, 28.6.1993; Bull. 5-1993, point 1.2.144

Amended proposal adopted by the Commission on 9 February.

COM(94) 37

1.1.6. Parliament resolution on Community accession to the European Convention on Human Rights.

□ **Reference:** Commission communication on Community accession to the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms: Bull. 11-1990, point 1.3.203

Adopted on 18 January. Parliament is in favour of Community accession to the European Convention on Human Rights but acknowledges that this does present certain political, institutional and legal problems and is of the opinion that the scope of accession should be restricted to areas within the jurisdiction of the Community and should in no way affect the independence of the Court of Justice. It called on the Community institutions to adopt a specific Community Declaration on human rights and fundamental freedoms.

OJ C 44, 14.2.1994

1.1.7. Parliament resolution on confidentiality for journalists' sources and the right of civil servants to disclose information.

□ **References:**

Code of conduct concerning public access to Council and Commission documents (93/730/EC) and Council Decision 93/731/EC on public access to Council documents: OJ L 340, 31.12.1993; Bull. 12-1993, point 1.7.6

Commission Decision 94/91/ECSC, EC, Euratom on public access to Commission documents: OJ L 46, 18.2.1994; point 1.1.4 of this Bulletin

Adopted on 18 January. On the grounds that confidentiality for journalists' sources is an important factor in improving the quality of public information and in strengthening democracy Parliament called on the Member States which have not already done so to enact legislation recognizing the right of journalists to professional secrecy. Parliament also stressed that concentration in the media sector is restricting the right to freedom of expression and expressed the hope that in the mean time cases to be decided by the Court of Justice on the applica-

tion in the Community of the European Convention on Human Rights would indirectly generate a common approach to protecting the freedom of the press. It welcomed the Commission's efforts to improve public access to the information available to the institutions.

OJ C 44, 14.2.1994

1.1.8. Parliament resolution on conscientious objection in the Member States of the Community.

Adopted on 19 January. On the grounds that conscientious objection is a genuine personal right closely connected with the exercise of human rights and fundamental freedoms, which the Community has undertaken to respect, Parliament called on the Commission to present a proposal for the harmonization of legislation and minimum guarantees for the protection of the right of conscientious objection, the establishment of a European civilian service and the introduction of an exchange programme enabling those who opt for alternative civilian service to perform it in another Member State.

OJ C 44, 14.2.1994

1.1.9. Parliament resolution on equal rights for homosexuals and lesbians in the European Community.

Adopted on 8 February. Parliament called on the Member States to abolish all legal provisions discriminating against homosexuals and to take action against all forms of discrimination directed at them. It called on the Commission to present a draft recommendation on equal rights for homosexuals and lesbians designed primarily to end restrictions on their right to marry and adopt children.

OJ C 61, 28.2.1994

1.1.10. Parliament resolution on discrimination in Turkey against citizens of the European Union.

Adopted on 10 February. Parliament called on the Turkish Government to repeal the provisions relating to reciprocity in the treatment of minorities which could adversely affect the interests of Union citizens in Turkey.

OJ C 61, 28.2.1994

2. The Community's economic and social area

Implementation of the White Paper entitled 'Growth, competitiveness, employment'

1.2.1. Commission communication to the European Parliament and the Council on Community guidelines on trans-European energy networks, accompanied by a proposal for a European Parliament and Council Decision laying down a series of guidelines on trans-European energy networks and a proposal for a Council Decision laying down a series of measures aimed at creating a more favourable context for the development of trans-European networks in the energy sector (→ point 1.2.88).

Economic and monetary policy

Economic and monetary union

Implementation of Stage II

1.2.2. Stage II of economic and monetary union began on 1 January. In accordance with Article 109f of the EC Treaty, the European Monetary Institute (EMI) was established and took up its duties on that date. The EMI will help to achieve the necessary conditions for moving on to Stage III, in particular by strengthening the coordination of monetary policies with the aim of ensuring price stability, by making the necessary preparations for introducing the European System of Central Banks, carrying out a single monetary policy and creating a single currency, and by monitoring the development of the ecu.

1.2.3. Council recommendations on implementation of the Treaty provisions on economic and monetary union.

Approved on 14 February. The Council approved the following recommendations prepared by the Monetary Committee:

'Economic policies will be coordinated and multilateral surveillance will be conducted in the Council on two principal occasions each year, one in the early summer and the other towards the year-end.

At the first of these — normally in June — the Council will adopt its draft for the broad guidelines of the economic policies of the Member States and of the Community in accordance with Treaty Article 103(2), for submission to the European Council. This procedure will involve a review of the implementation of the existing broad guidelines.

The second main exercise — normally at the end of the year will centre on the multilateral surveillance procedures under Article 103(3). It will focus particularly on developments in each of the Member States.

This multilateral surveillance will include a review of the execution of convergence programmes and an evaluation of updated and revised programmes.

The Commission is invited to make the Annual Economic Report on its own responsibility in future; this report will assist the Council in drafting the broad economic guidelines.'

The Council also endorsed a code of conduct prepared by the Monetary Committee for the content and format of convergence programmes. The code of conduct will serve as the basis on which the Council will conduct future assessments.

Coordination of policies

1.2.4. Council conclusions on the revised Portuguese convergence programme.

□ **Reference:** Council conclusions on Member States' medium-term adjustment programmes: Bull. 7/8-1991, point 1.1.2

Adopted on 14 February.

'The Council examined the revised Portuguese convergence programme covering the period from 1993 to 1997. It welcomed the presentation of the programme, which reaffirms the determination of the Portuguese Government to pursue the convergence effort according to the Treaty on European Union.

The Council noted that the macroeconomic scenario underlying the programme is based on realistic assumptions. Achieving the programme's target of a budget deficit below 3% in 1997 will require a thorough and vigorous implementation of all aspects of the fiscal consolidation strategy. Ensuring the improvement of tax collection and the widening of the tax base is essential. Continued restraint on non-interest current expenditure and the respect of the spending ceilings will be important in order to make room for the necessary increase in public investment without jeopardizing the achievement of the fiscal objectives. In this regard, the Council welcomed the commitment of the Portuguese Government to adopt additional measures, if necessary, to compensate for any adverse budgetary developments which could put at risk the achievement of the programme's targets.

The Council noted the structural reform aspects of the programme and encourages the Portuguese Government to continue implementing measures to increase the flexibility of the economy and to support fiscal consolidation.

Finally, the Council noted the substantial progress already accomplished in reducing inflation and encouraged the Portuguese authorities to pursue a policy of exchange-rate stability, indispensable to obtain further gains towards lower inflation. Wage developments will also be crucial and the implementation of the wage policy geared to maintaining external competitiveness as prescribed in the programme is fundamental. The Council stressed the importance of the leadership role which wage settlements in the public sector should play in this domain. The elimination of the inflation differential remains more than ever an important part of the overall convergence strategy, especially since without it nominal interest rates would not fall sufficiently and budgetary adjustment would become more difficult.'

Wider use of the ecu

1.2.5. Own-initiative Economic and Social Committee opinion on the Commission White Paper on removing the legal obstacles to the use of the ecu.

- **Reference:** Commission White Paper: Bull. 12-1992, point 1.3.3

Adopted on 22 February. The Committee endorses the approach taken in the White Paper

and recommends, in particular, that the flow of information to the public on the implementation of economic and monetary union be improved, that all Member States confer foreign-currency status on the ecu and that reference be made systematically to the ecu in Community legislative instruments.

Growth initiative

1.2.6. Proposal for a Council Decision on the provision of Community interest subsidies on loans for small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) extended by the European Investment Bank.

- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 10, 14.1.1994; COM(93) 577; Bull. 11-1993, point 1.2.29
- **Council agreement:** Bull. 12-1993, point 1.2.48

Endorsed by Parliament on 24 February, subject to amendments concerning, in particular, the definition of SMEs.

OJ C 77, 14.3.1994

Internal market

General

1.2.7. Commission communication on the development of administrative cooperation in the implementation and enforcement of Community legislation in the internal market.

- **Reference:** Commission communication entitled 'Making the most of the internal market: Strategic programme': COM(93) 632; Bull. 12-1993, point 1.2.1

Adopted on 16 February. This communication, which the Commission has drawn up as part of work on implementing the strategic programme for the internal market, sets out a Community framework for administrative cooperation between Member States and with the Commission. The framework is based on four principles:

- mutual assistance between the Member States, a fundamental requirement that should apply to all aspects of single-market legislation;
- transparency of the national machinery for monitoring the application of Community law, where the Commission is asking Member States for their cooperation in setting up a network of correspondents (one per sector and per Member State);
- proportionality, i.e. requests for information should be limited to what is really essential;
- confidential treatment of information, particularly where it is commercially sensitive.

To pave the way for the introduction of the framework, the Commission is organizing a programme of discussions to be held between administrations on a sectoral basis, focusing first on those areas where there has been little or no experience of administrative cooperation. It will also take stock of the flanking measures that are in place or that it has already proposed with a view to facilitating administrative cooperation, particularly as regards exchanges of officials, the establishment of data-transmission networks and the drafting of interpretative guides.

COM(94) 29

Free movement of goods

Technical aspects

Standardization and technical rules

1.2.8. Proposal for a European Parliament and Council Directive amending for the second time Directive 83/189/EEC laying down a procedure for the provision of information in the field of technical standards and regulations.

- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 340, 23.12.1992; COM(92) 491; Bull. 11-1992, point 1.3.27
- **Parliament opinion (first reading):** OJ C 176, 28.6.1993; Bull. 5-1993, point 1.2.2
- **Economic and Social Committee opinion:** OJ C 201, 26.7.1993; Bull. 5-1993, point 1.2.2
- **Amended Commission proposal:** OJ C 290, 27.10.1993; COM(93) 444; Bull. 10-1993, point 1.2.2
- **Proposal subject to the co-decision procedure since 1 November 1993**
- **Council common position:** Bull. 11-1993, point 1.2.1

Common position amended by Parliament (second reading) on 9 February. The amendments concern the transmission of information to Parliament and the publication of lists of work entrusted to the European standardization bodies.

OJ C 61, 28.2.1994

Motor vehicles

1.2.9. Proposal for a European Parliament and Council Directive on the maximum design speed, maximum torque and maximum net engine power of two- or three-wheeled motor vehicles.

- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 93, 13.4.1992; COM(91) 497; Bull. 1/2-1992, point 1.3.30
- **Economic and Social Committee opinion:** OJ C 313, 30.11.1992; Bull. 9-1992, point 1.2.17
- **Parliament opinion (first reading):** OJ C 72, 15.3.1993; Bull. 1/2-1993, point 1.2.2
- **Council common position:** Bull. 6-1993, point 1.2.7
- **Parliament opinion (second reading):** OJ C 315, 22.11.1993; Bull. 10-1993, point 1.2.5
- **Proposal subject to the co-decision procedure since 1 November 1993**

Declaration of intention to reject the common position adopted by Parliament on 9 February.

OJ C 61, 28.2.1994

Industrial products

1.2.10. Proposal for a European Parliament and Council Directive relating to cableway installations designed to carry passengers.

Adopted by the Commission on 31 January. This proposal defines the essential safety, health, environmental protection and consumer protection requirements to be met by cableway installations designed to carry passengers (funicular railways, cable cars, gondolas, chair lifts and drag lifts) and the procedures for assessing the conformity of safety components and for checking installations, in order to remove the technical barriers to trade and to open up public procurement in this sector.

OJ C 70, 8.3.1994; COM(93) 646

1.2.11. Proposal for a European Parliament and Council Directive on the approximation of the laws of the Member States concerning equipment and protective systems intended for use in potentially explosive atmospheres.

- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 46, 20.2.1992; COM(91) 516; Bull. 12-1991, point 1.2.14

- **Economic and Social Committee opinion:** OJ C 106, 27.4.1992; Bull. 3-1992, point 1.2.14
- **Parliament opinion (first reading):** OJ C 125, 18.5.1992; Bull. 4-1992, point 1.3.14
- **Proposal subject to the co-decision procedure since 1 November 1993**
- **Council common position:** Bull. 11-1993, point 1.2.3

Approved by Parliament (second reading) on 9 February.

OJ C 61, 28.2.1994

1.2.12. Proposal for a European Parliament and Council Directive on certain methods for the quantitative analysis of binary textile fibre mixtures.

- **Directive to be consolidated:** Council Directive 72/276/EEC on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to certain methods for the quantitative analysis of binary textile fibre mixtures: OJ L 173, 31.7.1972, as last amended by Commission Directive 87/184/EEC: OJ L 75, 17.3.1987

Adopted by the Commission on 24 January. This proposal provides for the legislative consolidation of Directive 72/276/EEC and its successive amendments.

COM(93) 713

1.2.13. Proposal for a European Parliament and Council Directive on textile names.

- **Directive to be consolidated:** Council Directive 71/307/EEC on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to textile names: OJ L 185, 16.8.1971, as last amended by Commission Directive 87/140/EEC: OJ L 56, 26.2.1987

Adopted by the Commission on 25 January. This proposal provides for the legislative consolidation of Directive 71/307/EEC and its successive amendments.

COM(93) 712

Dangerous substances

1.2.14. Proposal for a European Parliament and Council Directive amending for the 13th time Directive 76/769/EEC on the approximation of the laws, regulations and administrative provisions of the Member States relating to restrictions on the marketing and use of certain dangerous substances and preparations.

- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 157, 24.6.1992; COM(92) 195; Bull. 5-1992, point 1.1.16

- **Economic and Social Committee opinion:** OJ C 332, 16.12.1992; Bull. 10-1992, point 1.3.31
- **Proposal subject to the co-decision procedure since 1 November 1993**

Endorsed by Parliament (first reading) on 19 January, subject to various amendments relating to the list of substances newly regarded as dangerous.

OJ C 44, 14.2.1994

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

- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 306, 12.11.1993; COM(93) 499; Bull. 10-1993, point 1.2.9
- **Proposal subject to the co-decision procedure since 1 November 1993**
- **Parliament opinion (first reading):** OJ C 20, 24.1.1994; Bull. 12-1993, point 1.2.7

Endorsed by the Economic and Social Committee on 22 February.

Foodstuffs

1.2.16. Council Decision on the opening of negotiations with the secretariat of the Codex alimentarius with a view to the Community becoming a member of the Codex alimentarius.

- **Commission recommendation:** Bull. 9-1993, point 1.2.9

Adopted by the Council on 24 January.

1.2.17. Proposal for a European Parliament and Council Directive amending for the second time Directive 88/344/EEC on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to extraction solvents used in the production of foodstuffs and food ingredients.

- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 15, 18.1.1994; COM(93) 659; Bull. 12-1993, point 1.2.12

Endorsed by Parliament (first reading) on 9 February.

OJ C 61, 28.2.1994

Endorsed by the Economic and Social Committee on 22 February.

Animal and plant health

Animal health

1.2.18. Parliament resolution on the welfare and status of animals in the Community.

Adopted on 21 January. Parliament wishes to see the Treaties amended to enable animals to be treated as 'sentient beings' rather than as 'agricultural products', and their welfare and legal protection included among the Community's environmental policy objectives. It calls for the establishment of an advisory committee on animal welfare, which should include one representative of animal welfare associations from each Member State, and further measures for protecting animals during transport.

OJ C 44, 14.2.1994

1.2.19. Proposal for a Council Directive amending Directive 91/628/EEC concerning the protection of animals during transport.

□ **Commission proposal:** OJ C 250, 14.9.1993; COM(93) 330; Bull. 7/8-1993, point 1.2.9

□ **Parliament opinion:** OJ C 20, 24.1.1994; Bull. 12-1993, point 1.2.20

Endorsed by the Economic and Social Committee on 27 January, subject to comments on maximum journey times, resting periods, feeding and watering.

1.2.20. Proposal for a Council Directive laying down the principles relating to the zootechnical and genealogical conditions applicable to imports from third countries of animals, their semen, ovules and embryos.

□ **Commission proposal:** OJ C 306, 12.11.1993; COM(93) 497; Bull. 10-1993, point 1.2.17

□ **Parliament opinion:** OJ C 20, 24.1.1994; Bull. 12-1993, point 1.2.21

Endorsed by the Economic and Social Committee on 26 January. The Committee stresses the importance of stepping up control measures to prevent illegal trade practices.

1.2.21. Proposal for a Council Directive amending and updating Directive 64/432/EEC on health problems affecting intra-Community trade in bovine animals and swine.

□ **Directive to be amended:** Council Directive 64/432/EEC: OJ L 121, 29.7.1964, as last amended

by Directive 92/102/EEC: OJ L 355, 5.12.1992; Bull. 11-1992, point 1.3.168

Adopted by the Commission on 7 January. The aim of this proposal is to clarify the requirements of Directive 64/432/EEC and adapt it to the constraints of the single market.

OJ C 33, 2.2.1994; COM(93) 698

Endorsed by the Economic and Social Committee on 22 February.

1.2.22. Proposal for a Council Directive amending Directive 90/428/EEC on trade in *equidae* intended for competitions and laying down the conditions for participation therein.

□ **Directive to be amended:** Council Directive 90/428/EEC: OJ L 224, 18.8.1990; Bull. 6-1990, point 1.3.199

Adopted by the Commission on 28 January. The purpose of this proposal is to make technical amendments to Directive 90/428/EEC, with special reference to the amounts retained on profits accruing from competitions.

OJ C 51, 19.2.1994; COM(94) 11

1.2.23. Council Decision 94/117/EEC laying down the minimum requirements as regards structure and equipment to be met by certain small establishments ensuring the distribution of fishery products in Greece.

□ **Reference:** Council Directive 91/493/EEC laying down the health conditions for the production and the placing on the market of fishery products: OJ L 268, 24.9.1991; Bull. 7/8-1991, point 1.2.200

□ **Commission proposal:** COM(92) 552; Bull. 12-1992, point 1.3.215

Adopted by the Council on 21 February. The Decision makes certain small centres dispatching fishery products in Greece subject to minimum requirements with regard to structure and equipment that are less stringent than those laid down in Directive 91/493/EEC, provided that such centres supply only the local market and their products do not bear the Community mark.

OJ L 54, 25.2.1994

1.2.24. Proposal for a Council Directive amending Directive 92/46/EEC laying down the health rules for the production and placing on the market of raw milk, heat-treated milk and milk-based products.

□ **Directive to be amended:** Council Directive 92/46/EEC: OJ L 268, 14.9.1992; Bull. 6-1992,

point 1.3.154

Adopted by the Commission on 10 January. This instrument adapts Directive 92/46/EEC to technical progress.

COM(93) 715

Animal feedingstuffs

1.2.25. Proposal for a Council Directive fixing the principles governing the organization of inspections in the field of animal nutrition.

- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 313, 19.11.1993; COM(93) 510; Bull. 10-1993, point 1.2.20

Endorsed by the Economic and Social Committee on 26 January, subject to comments concerning, in particular, checks on exports.

Free movement of persons

Right of establishment

1.2.26. Parliament resolution on the state and organization of the profession of notary in the 12 Member States of the Community.

Adopted on 18 January. Observing a substantial increase in notarial activity within the single market, Parliament urges the Commission, the Member States and notarial organizations to institute the necessary reforms with a view to removing the nationality requirement for those wishing to enter the profession and extending the mutual recognition of notarial acts.

OJ C 44, 14.2.1994

Free movement of services

Financial services

1.2.27. Proposal for a Council Directive on investor compensation schemes.

- **Reference:** Council common position on the proposal for a Directive on deposit guarantee schemes: Bull. 10-1993, point 1.2.23
- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 321, 27.11.1993; COM(93) 381; Bull. 9-1993, point 1.2.17

Endorsed by the Economic and Social Committee on 26 January, subject to a number of com-

ments. The Committee stresses in particular the need for deposit guarantee and investor compensation schemes to be fully consistent.

1.2.28. Parliament resolution on financial stability and regulation of EC markets.

Adopted on 18 January. Parliament wishes to see the swift completion of a competitive single market in the financial services sector and urges the Commission to encourage the harmonization of property, contract, bank liquidation and tax laws among the Member States and to propose a new framework for the cooperative supervision of financial conglomerates.

OJ C 44, 14.2.1994

1.2.29. Proposal for a European Parliament and Council Directive amending Directive 80/390/EEC coordinating the requirements for the drawing-up, scrutiny and distribution of the listing particulars to be published for the admission of securities to official stock-exchange listing, with regard to the obligation to publish listing particulars.

- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 23, 27.1.1993; COM(92) 566; Bull. 12-1992, point 1.3.46
- **Economic and Social Committee opinion:** OJ C 161, 14.6.1993; Bull. 4-1993, point 1.2.22
- **Proposal subject to the co-decision procedure since 1 November 1993**
- **Parliament opinion (first reading):** OJ C 20, 24.1.1994; Bull. 12-1993, point 1.2.35

Amended proposal adopted by the Commission on 15 February.

OJ C 88, 25.3.1994; COM(94) 33

Other services

1.2.30. Parliament resolution on the Commission Green Paper 'Pluralism and media concentration in the internal market'.

- **Commission Green Paper:** COM(92) 480; Bull. 12-1992, point 1.3.18
- **Economic and Social Committee opinion:** OJ C 304, 10.11.1993; Bull. 9-1993, point 1.2.18

Adopted on 20 January. Parliament advocates harmonizing national restrictions on media concentration and enabling the Commission to intervene in the event of concentration which endangers pluralism on a European scale. It stresses the need to monitor the audiovisual media, multimedia groups and the print media,

and to ensure absolute transparency of ownership in these sectors. It also recommends that the Community Directive be complemented by a further Council of Europe convention and calls for an action programme to promote pluralism and diversity of opinion, including a European media code.

OJ C 44, 14.2.1994

Taxation

Indirect taxation

1.2.31. Council Directive 94/5/EC supplementing the common system of value-added tax and amending Directive 77/388/EEC entitled Special arrangements applicable to second-hand goods, works of art, collectors' items and antiques.

- **Directive amended:** Sixth Council Directive 77/388/EEC on the harmonization of the laws of the Member States relating to turnover taxes — Common system of value-added tax: uniform basis of assessment: OJ L 145, 13.6.1977, as last amended by Directive 92/111/EEC: OJ L 384, 30.12.1992; Bull. 12-1992, point 1.3.20
- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 76, 28.3.1989; COM(88) 846; Bull. 12-1988, point 2.1.95
- **Economic and Social Committee opinion:** OJ C 201, 7.8.1989; Bull. 6-1989, point 2.1.41
- **Parliament opinion:** OJ C 323, 27.12.1989; Bull. 11-1989, point 2.1.28
- **Council agreement:** Bull. 12-1993, point 1.2.14

Formally adopted by the Council on 14 February. This Directive lays down special VAT arrangements for second-hand goods, works of art, collectors' items and antiques. Sales of the goods concerned between individuals will not be subject to VAT or to any formality throughout the Union. For professional dealers, VAT is to be levied in the Member State where the goods are supplied, on the vendor's profit margin instead of the full price of the goods. Member States may apply their reduced rate (not less than 5%), instead of the standard rate of VAT, to imports of works of art, collectors' items or antiques from non-member countries. Member States which do not have a reduced rate will be able to reduce the taxable amount for such imports in such a way that the tax is equal to the reduced rate. A derogation has been granted to the United Kingdom, which may, until 30 June

1999, apply an extra-low VAT rate of 2.5% to imports of works of art that qualified for exemption in that country on 1 January 1993. For transactions in works of art, Germany will likewise be able to continue, until 30 June 1999, to tax the full value of such sales at the reduced rate applicable there. The Directive also amends the definition of new cars and allows those Member States which, on 31 December 1992, applied special tax arrangements for second-hand cars to retain them under certain conditions.

OJ L 60, 3.3.1994

1.2.32. Council Directive 94/4/EC amending Directives 69/169/EEC and 77/388/EEC and increasing the level of allowances for travellers from third countries and the limits on tax-free purchases in intra-Community travel.

□ **Directives amended:**

Council Directive 69/169/EEC on the harmonization of provisions laid down by law, regulation or administrative action relating to exemption from turnover tax and excise duty on imports in international travel: OJ L 133, 4.6.1969, as last amended by Directive 92/111/EEC: OJ L 384, 30.12.1992; Bull. 12-1992, point 1.3.20

Sixth Council Directive 77/388/EEC on the harmonization of the laws of the Member States relating to turnover taxes — Common system of value-added tax: uniform basis of assessment: OJ L 145, 13.6.1977, as last amended by Directive 92/111/EEC: OJ L 384, 30.12.1992; Bull. 12-1992, point 1.3.20

- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 102, 14.4.1984; COM(84) 182; Bull. 3-1984, point 2.1.59
- **Economic and Social Committee opinion:** OJ C 248, 17.9.1984; Bull. 7/8-1984, point 2.1.88
- **Parliament opinion:** OJ C 46, 18.2.1985; Bull. 1-1985, point 2.1.16
- **Amended Commission proposal:** OJ C 78, 26.3.1985; COM(85) 82; Bull. 3-1985, point 2.1.45
- **Council agreement:** Bull. 10-1993, point 1.2.15

Second Parliament opinion delivered on 20 January. Parliament endorses the increase in the allowances for travellers from third countries, but deems the increase for intra-Community travellers inadequate and calls on the Commission to put forward a separate proposal on the topic.

OJ C 44, 14.2.1994

Formally adopted by the Council on 14 February. The Directive increases the allowance for travellers coming from third countries from ECU 45 to ECU 175 (and from ECU 23 to ECU 90 for travellers under 15 years of age) and the

limits on tax-free purchases in intra-Community travel from ECU 45 to ECU 90. There are special arrangements for Germany (application of the new amounts deferred until 1 January 1998 for travellers coming from Poland or the Czech Republic by a land frontier or via coastal shipping) and Spain (an ECU 600 allowance for travellers entering Spanish tax territory from the Canary Islands, Ceuta or Melilla).

OJ L 60, 3.3.1994

1.2.33. Council Regulation (EC) No 355/94 amending Regulation (EEC) No 918/83 setting up a Community system of reliefs from customs duty.

- **Reference:** Council Directive 94/4/EC: point 1.2.32 of this Bulletin
- **Regulation amended:** Council Regulation (EEC) No 918/83: OJ L 105, 23.4.1983, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 3357/91: OJ L 318, 20.11.1991; Bull. 11-1991, point 1.2.5
- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 254, 11.10.1986; COM(86) 466; Bull. 9-1986, point 2.1.45
- **Economic and Social Committee opinion:** OJ C 105, 24.4.1987; Bull. 2-1987, point 2.4.25
- **Parliament opinion:** OJ C 13, 18.1.1988; Bull. 12-1987, point 2.1.77

Adopted by the Council on 14 February. The Regulation increases the reliefs from customs duty for travellers from third countries in line with the increases in tax allowances introduced by Directive 94/4/EC.

OJ L 46, 18.2.1994

1.2.34. Proposal for a Council Directive on excise duties on motor fuels from agricultural sources.

- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 73, 24.3.1992; COM(92) 36; Bull. 1/2-1992, point 1.3.10
- **Economic and Social Committee opinion:** OJ C 223, 31.8.1992; Bull. 5-1992, point 1.1.32

Endorsed by Parliament on 8 February, subject to various amendments designed to lay down a minimum rate of duty of 10% on biofuels.

OJ C 61, 28.2.1994

1.2.35. Proposal for a Council Directive on fiscal marking of gas oils.

- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 15, 18.1.1994; COM(93) 352; Bull. 12-1993, point 1.2.15

Endorsed by the Economic and Social Committee on 22 February, subject to comments on the advisability of harmonizing marking systems.

Intellectual property

1.2.36. Proposal for a European Parliament and Council Directive on the legal protection of biotechnological inventions.

- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 10, 13.1.1989; COM(88) 496; Bull. 10-1988, point 2.1.17
- **Economic and Social Committee opinion:** OJ C 159, 26.6.1989; Bull. 4-1989, point 2.1.44
- **Parliament opinion (first reading):** OJ C 305, 23.11.1992; Bull. 10-1992, point 1.3.44
- **Amended Commission proposal:** OJ C 44, 16.2.1993; COM(92) 589; Bull. 12-1992, point 1.3.50
- **Proposal subject to the co-decision procedure since 1 November 1993**
- **Council agreement on a common position:** Bull. 12-1993, point 1.2.40

Common position formally adopted by the Council on 7 February. The aim of the proposal is to harmonize the conditions for issuing patents for biotechnological inventions and to clarify the scope of the protection conferred by such patents.

Competition

General

1.2.37. Parliament resolution on the Commission's XXIIth Report on Competition Policy (1992).

- **Reference:** Report: COM(93) 162; Bull. 5-1993, point 1.2.31

Adopted on 8 February. Parliament believes that if Community competition policy is to continue to have wide support it must play its part in completing the single market and promoting economic and social cohesion and economic recovery, and must maintain true neutrality between the public and private sectors. Intensified world competition calls for individual cases to be looked at not just from the perspective of the Community market in isolation but in terms of the reality of world markets. Parliament welcomes the close integration of Community and

EFTA competition policies within the European Economic Area framework, and underlines the particular challenge for Community competition policy posed by the economic transformation of Central and Eastern European countries. It advocates a lowering of the merger control threshold. It stresses the need for a transparent, accountable, user-friendly and decentralized application of competition policy.

OJ C 61, 28.2.1994

Rules applying to businesses

General rules

1.2.38. Draft Commission Directive amending Directives 88/301/EEC and 90/388/EEC with regard to satellite communications.

- **Reference:** Commission approval: Bull. 12-1993, point 1.2.62

Endorsed by the Economic and Social Committee on 26 January.

Prohibited horizontal agreements

Steel beams

1.2.39. *Commission decision adopted on 16 February.* The decision requires 17 Community and Scandinavian producers and distributors of steel beams to put an immediate end to a series of agreements, decisions and concerted practices that had as their object or effect the fixing of prices, the sharing of markets and the exchange of confidential information; fines totalling slightly over ECU 100 million are imposed on 14 of these 17 companies.

The Commission has carried out an investigation under Article 65(1) of the ECSC Treaty and has established that some of these restrictive practices date back at least to 1984, and in some cases continued at least until inspections were carried out by Commission staff in January 1991. The beams concerned are hot-rolled long products which are mainly used in the construction industry. In 1989 the 10 most important of the companies concerned supplied two thirds of the apparent consumption of beams in the Community; their deliveries amounted to almost 4

million tonnes. Exchanges of confidential information on orders and deliveries took place at numerous meetings of Eurofer's 'Poutrelles Committee', which regularly distributed documents concerning the monitoring of the market for beams, and at other meetings and contacts between two or more companies separately; market sharing and price fixing agreements were reached on the same occasions. The existence of these infringements is proved in a large number of documents assembled at inspections which the Commission carried out at the companies' offices in 1991. The ECSC Treaty does not allow fines to be imposed on associations, so that Eurofer itself has not been penalized: the members who engaged in unlawful practices have been penalized individually. The fines imposed on the 14 companies have been set in accordance with practice under the EC Treaty, where fines can range up to 10% of a firm's turnover in the relevant product. The level of the fines imposed takes account of the gravity and duration of the infringement and of the benefit derived from it. But the Commission has also borne in mind the current difficulties in the steel industry, and in determining the duration of the infringement it has left out of consideration the period of 'manifest crisis' from 1980 to 1988.

The decision is a stern warning not just to steel-makers but to industry as a whole. The Commission will not tolerate unlawful agreements between companies aimed at fixing prices, sharing markets or exchanging confidential information in defiance of the elementary rules of competition and of the interests of the citizens of the European Union.

The list of undertakings concerned is as follows:

- Undertakings fined:
 - Arbed SA: ECU 11 200 000
 - British Steel plc: ECU 32 000 000
 - Unimétal SA: ECU 12 300 000
 - Sairstahl AG: ECU 4 600 000
 - Ferdofin SpA: ECU 9 500 000
 - Thyssen Stahl AG: ECU 6 500 000
 - Preussag AG: ECU 9 500 000
 - Empresa Nacional Siderúrgica SA: ECU 4 000 000
 - Siderúrgica Aristrain Madrid SL: ECU 10 600 000

- SA Cockerill Sambre: ECU 4 000 000
- NMH Stahlwerke GmbH: ECU 150 000
- Krupp Hoesch AG: ECU 13 000
- Inexa Profil AB: ECU 600
- Norsk Jernverk AS: ECU 750.
- Undertakings not fined:
 - Acciaierie e Ferriere Stefana F.lli fu Girolamo SpA
 - Eurofer
 - SSAB Svenskt Stål
 - Fundia Steel AB.

Permissible forms of cooperation

Commission decisions under Article 85(3) of the EC Treaty

International Energy Agency

- **Reference:** Commission Decision 83/671/EEC: OJ L 376, 31.12.1983

1.2.40. *Adopted on 21 February.* The decision extends an exemption which the Commission granted, under Article 85(3) of the EC Treaty, in its Decision 83/671/EEC of 12 December 1983, which covered certain concerted practices between oil companies that were necessary to the International Energy Agency's emergency oil allocation system. The emergency oil allocation mechanism is to be set in motion in the event of a large fall in the daily supply of oil to one or more countries belonging to the International Energy Programme. The cooperation of the oil companies is indispensable. They have to provide information on oil supplies to the International Energy Agency, and to take part in the allocation of oil resources. Since the 1983 decision minor changes in the emergency allocation system have occurred. They are intended to improve the allocation process, to introduce a number of technical changes, and to make allowance for structural shifts on the oil market. They do not affect the validity of the exemption. The Commission has accordingly concluded that the exemption can be extended for a further 10 years.

OJ L 68, 11.3.1994

Mergers

Commission decisions under Article 66(2) of the ECSC Treaty

Dalmine/Mannesmannröhren-Werke/Valtubes

1.2.41. *Adopted on 22 February.* The decision authorizes Dalmine SpA, Mannesmannröhren-Werke AG and Valtubes SA to pool their seamless stainless steel tube business; this authorization covers the aspects of the transaction caught by the ECSC Treaty.

The three parents propose to transfer their seamless stainless tube business to a new Netherlands company to be known as DMV Stainless BV, in which each of them is to hold one third of the capital and of the voting rights. Under an agreement between the shareholders, DMV Stainless will be jointly controlled by the parent companies; the transaction constitutes a 'concentration' within the meaning of Article 66 of the ECSC Treaty.

Tubes are not ECSC products, and this decision does not concern them. The effects of the transaction on the market in tubes fall to be dealt with under the Merger Control Regulation (→ point 1.2.44). But the raw materials for the manufacture of seamless stainless steel tubes are billets and bars, and these are ECSC products. The businesses which are now to be pooled consume less than 5% of Community output of these products, so that the setting-up of DMV Stainless will not give the parent companies any artificially privileged access to outlets. Only two of the three parent companies produce stainless steel, through subsidiaries which are not directly involved in this transaction, and which have to show a profit by themselves; the parent companies have no other joint interests in the stainless steel industry. DMV Stainless will decide its own purchases. The transaction should not affect the market in the production of long stainless steel semi-manufactures, and will not change the position of the parties on that market, or give them the power to determine prices, to control or restrict production or distribution or to hinder effective competition in a substantial part of the market for those products.

The concentration accordingly satisfies the tests laid down in Article 66(2) of the ECSC Treaty.

Commission decisions under the Merger Control Regulation

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

Akzo/Nobel

1.2.42. Adopted on 10 January. The decision authorizes the chemicals company Akzo NV, of the Netherlands, to make a public bid for the shares in Nobel Industrier AB, Sweden. The activities of Akzo and Nobel are generally complementary except for certain chemicals and paints. The Commission has studied the horizontal and vertical effects of the transaction on chemicals markets, and concludes that it can be authorized, as market shares will not be excessive and there are competitors which currently have spare production capacity. In the market for paints the merger will create the largest group in Europe, but its overall sales will still be less than 25% of the total. The new group will account for a relatively high share of certain national markets in decorative paints, particularly Belgium and Luxembourg, the United Kingdom, and Ireland. There are major competitors at European level, and other smaller competitors who belong to large chemical groups. The Commission concludes that the transaction is compatible with the common market.

Snecma/TI

1.2.43. Adopted on 17 January. The Commission here approves a joint venture to be set up by Snecma and TI to manufacture aircraft landing gear. The relevant geographic market for goods of this kind is the world market. The Commission takes the view that on that basis the transaction will not create or strengthen a dominant position, given the existence of two competitors with comparable market shares, the market power wielded by purchasers (the aircraft manufacturers), and the tendering procedures followed. It is unlikely that the transaction will create or strengthen a collective dominant position either, given the extreme sophistication of the product. One interesting aspect of the case is that the Commission carried out a thorough survey of the opinions of aircraft manufacturers,

who were generally in favour of the transaction, which they felt would promote innovation.

DMV: Dalmine/Mannesmann/Vallourec

1.2.44. Adopted on 31 January. The decision authorizes a plan under which Dalmine, Mannesmann and Vallourec are to pool their production of seamless stainless steel tubes. Following an in-depth inquiry the Commission has decided that the plan can be authorized. The relevant geographic market is the western European market; the transaction will not put the new DMV and the Swedish producer Sandvik, the market leader, in a collective dominant position. The danger of parallel anti-competitive behaviour in the new market structure can be avoided because if the two leaders were artificially to raise their prices there are competitors in Japan and eastern Europe who would be in a position to respond by increasing the volumes they supply. Japanese producers are not at present very active on the relevant market, but they have the financial resources and the spare capacity needed to build up their presence if there were to be an increase in prices in western Europe. East European producers at present sell almost no seamless stainless steel tubes in western Europe, but they have modern production facilities and are already very competitive in the carbon steel tubes sector. They can therefore be expected to expand their business in the relevant market in the near future. On the other hand, the Commission does not believe that producers already present, namely the Spanish Tubacex and the Austrian SBER, would be in a position successfully to restrain anti-competitive behaviour on the part of the two major producers.

Rhône-Poulenc/SNIA/Nordfaser

1.2.45. Adopted on 3 February. The decision authorizes the acquisition by Rhône-Poulenc and SNIA of Norddeutsche Faserwerke GmbH ('Nordfaser'), which produces textile polyamide and polyester fibre. Nordfaser's business is to be transferred to Nylstar, a joint subsidiary of the parents which is already operating in the same industry but which is not yet sufficiently strong to acquire Nordfaser by itself. The new entity's combined share of the Community market will be 42.15%. The Commission takes the view that the transaction will not create or strengthen a dominant position, either individual or (along

with Du Pont) collective. Effective competition should be maintained, as a result of the presence of dynamic competitors and the structural features of the market, particularly significant overcapacity, wide variety of products, marked price sensitivity of demand, and the absence of any preferential link between the supplier and customers.

Shell/Montecatini

1.2.46. *Adopted on 7 February.* The decision initiates proceedings in this case. A joint venture is to be set up to which Shell and Montedison are to transfer their polyolefin interests. The Commission considers that there are serious doubts as to the compatibility of the transaction with the common market because of its effects on the polypropylene market. The joint venture would enjoy a very strong position in polypropylene technologies (process and catalyst).

Assicurazioni Generali/Central Hispano-Generali

1.2.47. *Adopted on 9 February.* The decision authorizes an increased shareholding in an insurance company. Assicurazioni Generali SpA is to take a further 25% of the capital of Central Hispano-Generali, Holding de Entidades de Seguros SA, a Spanish insurance group which was hitherto controlled jointly by Generali and Banco Central Hispano Americano. Generali will now have 75% of the capital, and sole control. The acquisition represents a change in the quality of control, and is notifiable under the Merger Control Regulation. The Commission has decided not to oppose it since it would not increase market shares, and has borne in mind the fragmentation of the Spanish insurance market.

Neste/Statoil

1.2.48. *Adopted on 17 February.* The Decision authorizes a joint venture in the petrochemicals industry. Neste Oy and Den Norske Stats Oljeselskab AS (Statoil) are to merge certain petrochemicals business into a new 50-50 joint venture, Borealis. The main product lines concerned are olefins and polyolefins. The Commission has decided to raise no objection because the combined market share of the parties on all mar-

kets affected will not exceed 15%, and the parties face competition from a number of large producers. This is an EEA case, and the decision is based on Article 6(1)(b) of the Merger Control Regulation and on Article 57 of the Agreement on the European Economic Area.

Procter & Gamble/VP Schickedanz

1.2.49. *Adopted on 17 February.* The Decision initiates proceedings in respect of Procter & Gamble's planned acquisition of Vereinigte Papierwerke Schickedanz AG. VPS produces household paper and sanitary protection products. The Commission takes the view that there are serious doubts as to the compatibility of the transaction with the common market in view of its effects on the market in sanitary towels. Procter & Gamble will enjoy a strong position on the European market, and in Germany in particular, given its market shares and financial resources and the characteristics of the market.

CWB/Goldman Sachs/Tarkett

1.2.50. *Adopted on 21 February.* The decision authorizes the acquisition of joint control of the Tarkett group by CWB Partners Ltd and Goldman Sachs Group LP. The transaction is part of a management buy-out of Tarkett from its Swedish parent, Stora, financed by the two investment managers CWB and Goldman Sachs. Tarkett manufactures floor coverings and industrial foils, two areas in which the investors are not active. The Commission here confirms its settled practice with regard to joint control, according to which a right of veto over strategic decisions (such as the approval of the budget or of major company investments) gives minority shareholders a 'decisive influence' over the company's affairs, and constitutes 'control' within the meaning of Article 3 of the Merger Control Regulation.

RWE/Mannesmann

1.2.51. *Adopted on 28 February.* The decision authorizes the establishment of a joint venture between RWE and Mannesmann, to operate in the mobile data transmission field. The new company is to seek a licence from the German Minister for Telecommunications allowing it to

set up and operate a mobile data transmission network in Germany. Such a licence can be awarded only if prior authorization is obtained from the responsible competition authority. Deutsche Bundespost Telekom is currently the only company offering a data transmission service in Germany. The joint venture would be a new competitor on the developing market in mobile data transmission. The Commission accordingly declares the transaction compatible with the common market.

State aid

Decisions to raise no objection

Steel

Germany

1.2.52. Commission decision on aid to Geweigner Recycling GmbH, Meuselwitz, Thuringia.

□ **References:**

Commission Decision No 3855/91/ECSC establishing Community rules for aid to the steel industry: OJ L 362, 31.12.1991; Bull. 11-1991, point 1.2.26

Commission Decision on the application to the ECSC steel sector in the new German *Länder* of several regional investment aid schemes: Bull. 1/2-1992, point 1.3.80

Adopted on 16 February. The enterprise, which was set up in 1991, is engaged in the collection, pre-treatment and treatment of iron and steel scrap for recycling in the steel industry. It plans to invest DM 3.9 million to increase its annual capacity to 60 000 tonnes, with the creation of 10 additional jobs.

The aid authorized consists of an investment grant of DM 407 000, an investment allowance of DM 201 600, and two European recovery programme loans of DM 1 million each, along with capital aid of DM 350 000. The aid is being granted under regional investment schemes whose application to the steel industry in the former German Democratic Republic has already been approved by the Commission. The Commission here authorizes the measures on the grounds that they comply with the Steel Aid Code, and in particular Articles 1 and 5, because

their intensity is below the permitted 35% ceiling and because the investment will help to reduce excess demand for prepared iron and steel scrap in the Community and will have a positive effect on the environment.

Shipbuilding

Germany

1.2.53. Commission decisions on aid to several German shipyards.

□ **Reference:** Seventh Council Directive 90/684/EEC on aid to shipbuilding: OJ L 380, 31.12.1990; Bull. 12-1990, point 1.3.64

Adopted on 16 February. The decisions are based on Article 4(7) of the seventh Directive, which deals with assistance given by way of aid to developing countries.

□ The MTW yard in Wismar, the Lindenau Werft yard in Kiel and the Bremer Vulkan yard in Bremen are to build eight vessels, comprising two mixed passenger-cargo liners, four oil tankers and two coal carriers, for three Chinese shipping corporations. The aid consists of low-interest credit for 12 years at an annual rate of 3.25% on 90% of the price. The credit is guaranteed by the People's Republic of China.

□ The Meyer Werft yard, Papenburg, is to build a passenger vessel with capacity for 960 passengers and 6 000 grt for the Indonesian State shipping company PT Pelni. The aid consists of low-interest credit for 12 years at an annual rate of 3.5% on 90% of the contract price of DM 82 million. The OECD grant equivalent is 28.27%. The credit is guaranteed by Indonesia.

The Commission takes the view that the measures satisfy the tests for authorization, including the ones referring to the recipient countries, the level of the OECD grant element and the country of the flag. The new vessels are to be used exclusively for transport between Chinese ports and between the islands of Indonesia. They will play no part in competition on international routes.

Denmark

1.2.54. Commission decision on the extension of three schemes of assistance to shipbuilding.

Adopted on 16 February. The extension of three schemes until the end of 1994 is here authorized without any change in terms and conditions.

- An interest grant scheme can provide a subsidy of up to 9% of the contract value.
- A State guarantee may be given on loans towards the building of ships at Danish yards that are contracted for in 1994 for delivery within three years, the period covered by the extended seventh Directive. The aid element is estimated at 1% of the contract value.
- A scheme providing guarantees on the last ship built is available only to yards whose closure has been irrevocably decided. A yard in that position qualifies for a State guarantee on working capital up to 75% of the contract value of the last ship under construction; the maximum aid intensity is 7.5%.

Electronics

Germany

1.2.55. Commission decision on aid to Schneider Rundfunkwerke AG, Bavaria.

Adopted on 19 January. The Government of Bavaria is authorized to grant Schneider Rundfunkwerke, a manufacturer of electronic components, an interest relief grant of DM 1.6 million, reducing to 5% the interest rate on a DM 20 million loan intended to finance restructuring. The firm is a small one operating in a market in which there are several large manufacturers; the rate of assistance is very small, at 2%; and the restructuring operation, which will reduce capacity by closing down certain production lines, should restore the firm's financial situation, improve its flexibility in the face of market requirements, and promote the search for innovative product design.

Telecommunications

Denmark

1.2.56. Commission decision on the setting up of TeleDanmark A/S.

Adopted on 2 February. As part of the liberalization of the telecommunications industry the

Danish Government has decided to restructure telecommunications in Denmark, and to merge the five existing companies into a single public corporation, TeleDanmark. The State would then reduce its stake in the new company to 51%, which would thus be partly privatized.

The Commission has examined the various steps involved in the operation in the light of the EC Treaty rules on State aid, and has concluded that none of them is caught by Article 92 of the Treaty. It has also decided that the State guarantee given to TeleDanmark for loans contracted before the merger of the five companies and expiring for the most part in 1994 and 1995 do not contain any State aid element, given the premium of 0.15% which TeleDanmark is to pay: in view of TeleDanmark's very healthy financial situation that rate is sufficiently high.

Regional aid

Germany

1.2.57. Commission decision on the new assisted areas map for the period 1994-96.

□ **References:**

Commission communication on the principles of coordination of regional aid systems: OJ C 31, 31.2.1979

Revision of reference rates: Bull. 7/8-1993, point 1.2.47

Adopted on 19 January. After examining the German authorities' proposals concerning the areas to be declared eligible for regional aid, the Commission accepted that the entire territory of the former German Democratic Republic should be eligible in the period 1994-96, with a decision on the rest of the country to be taken at a latter date.

Environment

Germany

1.2.58. Commission decision on a scheme to promote the use of renewable energy in 1994.

- **Reference:** Community guidelines on State aid for environmental protection: Bull. 12-1993, point 1.2.73

Adopted on 16 February. Aid varying in intensity from 11% to 50% of investment may be

granted for the construction of solar collector, geothermal, hydroelectric and wind turbine installations in the new *Länder*. The budget set aside amounts to DM 10 million (about ECU 5 million). The programme is in line with the new guidelines on aid for environmental protection, which give particular priority to the development of renewable energy sources.

Research and development

- **Reference:** Community framework on State aid for research and development: OJ C 83, 11.4.1986; Bull. 3-1986, points 1.1.1 to 1.1.6

Germany

1.2.59. Commission decision on a German scheme entitled 'Mikrosystemtechnik Bayern'.

Adopted on 19 January. This is a Bavarian scheme with a budget of DM 35.5 million (ECU 18 million) to cover its application up to 1998; its objective is to finance basic industrial research and applied R & D in order to promote the use of microsystems technology in new products. Projects must be carried out in close cooperation between several firms or between firms and research institutes. The aid complies with the requirements of the R & D aid framework.

1.2.60. Commission decision on a German scheme entitled 'Elektronisches Auge'.

Adopted on 19 January. The scheme authorized is concerned only with basic industrial research, and is aimed at developing a new electronic eye concept far beyond today's state-of-the-art technology. With a budget of DM 45 million (ECU 23 million) up to 1996, the scheme is open to firms and scientific institutes; the aid satisfies the requirements of the R & D aid framework.

Germany

1.2.61. Commission decision on a German scheme entitled 'Basistechnologien der Informationstechnik'.

Adopted on 16 February. The scheme has a budget of DM 388 million (about ECU 194 million) up to 1998, and is an extension of a scheme that the Commission had already authorized until the

end of 1993. It is intended to support fundamental research and basic industrial research in microelectronics and optoelectronics on materials other than silicon. The aid satisfies the requirements of the R & D aid framework.

1.2.62. Commission decision on a German scheme entitled 'Displaytechnik'.

Adopted on 16 February. The scheme is intended to assist fundamental research and the basic industrial research into man-machine communication, and to provide additional innovative basic technology for information technology. The scheme is open to firms and scientific institutes, and has a budget of DM 67 million (about ECU 34 million) up to 1998. The aid satisfies the requirements of the R & D aid framework.

Spain

1.2.63. Commission decision on aid to aerospace technology research.

Adopted on 16 February. The aid takes the form of grants which are repayable if the project is successful; it is intended to help improve Spanish aerospace technology by reorganizing research activities and focusing them on the most important strategic objectives. The budget for the scheme is PTA 16 168 million (about ECU 105 million) up to 1998, 40% of it being earmarked for regions which the Commission classifies as less favoured. The aid complies with the requirements of the R & D aid framework.

United Kingdom

1.2.64. Commission decision on the refinancing of a renewable energy R & D scheme.

Adopted on 19 January. the Commission approved the introduction of the scheme in November 1988, and subsequently authorized fresh financing for the years 1989/90 to 1993/94. The scheme includes programmes concerned with bioenergy, energy from waste, and wind, solar, geothermal and tidal power. Aid is provided to fundamental research, basic industrial research and applied research to increase the understanding of the potential of technologies that remain promising but uncertain. Between 1989/90 and 1992/93 a total of UKL 59.5

million (ECU 74.6 million) was spent under the scheme, and the budget for 1993/94 amounts to UKL 16.3 million (ECU 21 million). The Commission takes the view that the financing of fundamental research under this scheme is not caught by Article 92(1) of the EC Treaty. The aid available under other provisions in the scheme complies with the requirements of the R & D aid framework.

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

Germany

1.2.65. Commission decision on aid to Leuna-Werke AG, Saxony-Anhalt.

Adopted on 2 February. The Treuhandanstalt has granted the chemical company Leuna-Werke aid in the form of a loan of DM 146.3 million (ECU 73 million) and guarantees of DM 351.9 million (ECU 176 million). The company is being restructured: its workforce has been reduced from 25 659 workers to 7 800, and production is being scaled down to concentrate on the main product lines, with a view to privatization of individual market segments. The German authorities emphasize the importance of aid to this company given the links which tie the whole East German chemicals industry together. Because of the interconnections the Commission feels that a restructuring plan covering all of these companies is needed; but so far no such plan has been presented to it.

On the basis of the information available the Commission is of the opinion that the aid constitutes operating and modernization aid for Leuna-Werke; it cannot at this stage be considered to facilitate the development of the chemicals industry, and might adversely affect trade to an extent contrary to the common interest, so that it does not qualify for exemption from the ban on State aid. The Commission has accordingly initiated proceedings under Article 93(2) of the EC Treaty in respect of this assistance.

The Commission approved a guarantee on DM 30.1 million (ECU 15 million) in environmental investment that will enable the company to comply with existing legislation. In line with its earlier decisions on the operations of the Treuhandanstalt and the handling of rescue aid, the

Commission also authorized aid to be given to Leuna-Werke for a period of six months in order to prevent it from having to be wound up before a final decision is taken. This financing is to be limited to what is strictly necessary for the enterprise to continue operations, and is to take the form of guarantees or loans at market rates.

1.2.66. Commission decision on aid to Gebrüder Welger GmbH & Co. KG, Wolfenbüttel, Lower Saxony.

Adopted on 2 February. The recipient company employs 600 people, and manufactures agricultural and environmental machinery; the Government of Lower Saxony proposes to provide a guarantee on a loan of DM 8 million (ECU 4 million) to secure its working capital over the winter of 1993/94, and to enable it to carry out restructuring measures to restore its financial health.

The Commission points out that in September 1992 it authorized guarantees totalling DM 22.3 million towards the restructuring of the firm. Financial forecasts hold out no hope of a return to competitiveness, and there is a real chance that losses will continue in the next few years. The capacity cuts announced are not clear since a large part of Welger's sales will continue to be accounted for by agricultural machinery, a market where no growth can be expected and where any aid consequently has a particularly strong distorting effect. Lastly, part of the present package of aid is intended to finance restructuring operations for which the Commission has previously authorized aid.

Greece

1.2.67. Commission decision on aid to Hellenic Shipyards and Neorion Shipyards of Syros.

□ **Reference:** Seventh Council Directive 90/684/EEC on aid to shipbuilding: OJ L 380, 31.12.1990; Bull. 12-1990, point 1.3.64

Adopted on 16 February. In 1990, at the request of the Greek Government, which hoped to restore the finances of the State-owned shipyards with a view to privatizing them, the Council included in the seventh Directive the clause in Article 10 that exempted Greek yards from the ceiling on noncontract-related aid, allowing Greece to grant aid towards the restructuring of the publicly-owned yards which was not related

to the contract and which could exceed the ceiling set by the Commission for 1991. This option was subject to the condition that the yards were to be privatized. Otherwise they were to be closed; they had to be sold off or closed down by 31 March 1993.

Hellenic Shipyards is situated near Athens, and employed about 3 500 workers early in 1993. It is also involved in naval shipbuilding. Neorion is located on the Cyclades island Syros; it does not build ships but carries out repairs and occasionally conversions. It employed about 750 workers early in 1993.

Under Article 10 the Greek Government wrote off debts of DR 44 billion (ECU 165 million) in the case of Ellinika and DR 16.5 billion (ECU 62 million) in the case of Neorio. So far the two yards have been neither privatized nor closed; the Greek Government failed to meet the deadline of 31 March 1993, and the Commission is now obliged to initiate proceedings under Article 93(2) of the EC Treaty in the hope that a solution can be arrived at.

Italy

1.2.68. Commission decisions on aid to Enichem and Enichem Agricoltura.

□ **Reference:** Commission decision on the indebtedness of the public holding corporation EFIM and other companies whose debts are covered by a State guarantee: OJ C 267, 2.10.1993; Bull. 7/8-1993, point 1.2.74; Bull. 9-1993, point 1.2.50

Adopted on 16 February. Enichem is one of the major European producers of chemicals, and Enichem Agricoltura is one of the major European fertilizer companies; both belong to the public holding corporation ENI. In 1992 and 1993 ENI and its investment arm SCI injected capital of LIT 1 794 billion (ECU 940 million) into Enichem and LIT 1 270 billion (ECU 670 million) into Enichem Agricoltura. These injections were apparently made to help the two companies to solve their financial difficulties, and seem therefore to contain an aid component that would be incompatible given the high level of intra-Community trade and the current situation in these industries. On the information so far

available the Commission cannot conclude that these measures qualify for exemption from the ban on State aid. The Italian authorities have presented overall restructuring plans for the industries concerned, but an exemption could be justified only by detailed plans for the companies themselves that were likely to make them viable in future without affecting trade between Member States to an extent contrary to the common interest. No such plans have yet been supplied to the Commission.

Enichem and Enichem Agricoltura are among the companies whose debts are to be reduced, under supervision, over the next three years, in line with the July 1993 agreement between the Italian Government and the Commission. That agreement provides that where there is State aid towards restructuring or debt reduction each case is to be dealt with in the ordinary way under the rules on State aid.

Decisions to terminate proceedings under Article 93(2) of the EC Treaty

Belgium

1.2.69. Commission decision on aid for renewable energy investment in Wallonia.

Adopted on 19 January. In March 1993 the Commission initiated proceedings under Article 93(2) of the EC Treaty in respect of a plan to grant aid to promote the use of renewable energy, on the grounds that some aspects of the scheme made it incompatible with the common market. The Walloon authorities have now amended the scheme so that aid will be limited to 15% gross of eligible investment, and will be available only to firms investing in equipment which enables them to use one of the following renewable energy sources: solar energy, wind power, hydroelectricity, biomass and energy from the non-polluting treatment of waste. Under no circumstances will investment intended for the manufacture of the equipment be eligible for aid. After studying the amended plan the Commission has decided to terminate the proceedings and authorize the aid.

Positive final decision

Italy

1.2.70. Commission decision on aid to orders booked.

- **Reference:** Proceedings initiated: Bull. 4-1992, point 1.3.50

Adopted on 2 February. The scheme, set up by Act No 23/91 (Article 13) and No 25/93 of the Region of Sicily, provides low-interest loans for industrial firms operating in Sicily and employing no more than 400 people or possessing fixed assets of no more than LIT 50 billion (about ECU 27 million). The aid is set at 30% of the contract prices of orders won by such firms, and takes the form of a loan at 4% per annum interest which is granted for 18 or 36 months. The scheme will not be extended, and is confined to orders booked before 31 March 1993. The budget is LIT 50 billion (about ECU 27 million).

The Commission has authorized the aid in view of the high cost of bank credit in Sicily, delays in providing regional aid to the Mezzogiorno, and the very poor economic situation of the region.

Partly negative final decision

Italy

1.2.71. Commission decision on measures introduced in Sicily by Acts No 8/1991 and No 23/1991.

- **Reference:** Proceedings initiated: Bull. 4-1992, point 1.3.50

Adopted on 2 February. Under Article 5 of Act No 8/1991 and Articles 4, 5, 7 and 8 of Act No 23/1991, the region of Sicily has granted LIT 139 billion (ECU 73 million) in assistance to firms mainly in the engineering industry and the hotel trade. The aid took the form of grants or equity holdings, and was used to cover losses and ensure the continuation of firms in difficulty. Article 15 of Act No 23/1991 establishes a system of inventory aid, an opaque form of operating aid. The Commission initiated Article 93(2) proceedings in respect of these measures, in the course of which it examined their compatibility with the EC Treaty; it concluded that they

were unlawful because they had not been notified in advance as required by Article 93(3), and that they were caught by the ban on State aid laid down in Article 92(1) and did not qualify for any of the exemptions provided for in Article 92(2) and (3). The Commission accordingly now decides that the aid must be ended and that any aid already paid must be recovered.

Under Article 14 of Act No 23/1991 aid is payable towards the administrative and financial organization costs of small and medium-sized enterprises as defined in the Community guidelines, and here the Commission finds that the aid complies with the ceilings and qualifies for exemption under Article 92(3)(c), so that it can be considered compatible with the common market.

Industrial policy

Individual industries

Steel

1.2.72. Forward programme for steel for the first half of 1994 and for the year as a whole.

- **Commission draft:** Bull. 12-1993, point 1.2.98
- **ECSC Consultative Committee opinion:** Bull. 12-1993, point 1.2.98

Formally adopted by the Commission on 7 January.

OJ C 10, 14.1.1994

Motor industry

1.2.73. Commission communication to the Council and the European Parliament on the European Union automobile industry, accompanied by a strategic document entitled 'The automobile industry — Current situation, challenges, strategy for the future and proposals for action'.

- **References:** Commission Regulation (EEC) No 123/85 on the application of Article 85(3) of the Treaty to cer-

tain categories of motor vehicle distribution and servicing agreements: OJ L 15, 18.1.1985; Bull. 12-1984, point 2.1.50

Proposal for a European Parliament and Council Directive amending Directive 70/220/EEC on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to measures to be taken against air pollution by emissions from motor vehicles: OJ C 56, 26.2.1993; COM(92) 572; Bull. 12-1993, point 1.2.180

Regulations (EEC) Nos 2080/93 to 2085/93 revising the Structural Fund Regulations: OJ L 193, 31.7.1993; Bull. 7/8-1993, points 1.2.114 to 1.2.120

Commission communication on the future of Community initiatives under the Structural Funds: COM(94) 46; point 1.2.105 of this Bulletin

Proposal for a European Parliament and Council Decision concerning the fourth framework programme of European Economic Community activities in the field of research, technological development and demonstration (1994 to 1998): OJ C 230, 26.8.1993; COM(93) 276; point 1.2.79 of this Bulletin

Adopted by the Commission on 23 February. After reviewing the difficulties currently facing the Community motor industry, which included a 15.9% fall in new vehicle registrations and 70 000 job losses in manufacturing in 1993, the Commission outlines the three main challenges confronting the industry:

- the globalization of markets, which requires manufacturers to build up local production capacity on markets with good growth prospects so as to be able to supply them with products meeting their specific needs;
- environmental protection, which requires the industry to develop cleaner cars and calls for further efforts in the field of transport policy (improving infrastructure, using information technology in traffic management and introducing innovative road pricing schemes);
- the need to increase competitiveness in terms of quality and cost of production by improving workforce skills in the companies concerned and developing a close partnership between component suppliers and manufacturers.

While stressing that the primary responsibility for carrying out the necessary structural changes rests with the industry, the Commission proposes a number of measures designed to contribute to this process.

The future development of the internal market will continue to have an impact on the compet-

itiveness of the motor industry. The exclusive and selective distribution system set up by Regulation (EEC) No 123/85, whose extension beyond 1995 is under consideration, should thus be reviewed with the aim of limiting distortions of competition. Emphasis will also be placed on work on tax harmonization, with special reference to road tax, on improving the active and passive safety of vehicles and on promoting environmental sustainability, in particular by securing adoption of the Directive on pollutant emissions.

Community action to speed up adjustment of the industry to structural change is seen as one of the keys to its competitiveness. Under Objective 4 of the Structural Funds (helping the workforce to adjust to structural change), more than ECU 2 billion is thus to be made available between 1994 and 1999 for areas not covered by Objective 1 (regions whose development is lagging behind), i.e. precisely those areas where most car and car component manufacturing plants are located. This instrument will be supplemented by the new Community initiative ADAPT and the programme for SMEs.

Lastly, the motor industry should benefit from research and technological development work under the fourth framework programme.

COM(94) 49

Electronics

1.2.74. Parliament resolution on the state of the European electronics industry.

Adopted on 18 January. Noting that the conditions for fair competition on world markets for electronics products have still not been fulfilled and that the sector is increasingly vital to the competitiveness of the entire manufacturing base and to the satisfaction of many of society's needs, Parliament urges the Commission to take the necessary measures to create fair opportunities for the European electronics industry in world competition. It calls for the new Community powers in the areas of industrial policy to be applied to the electronics sector as a matter of urgency and, in particular, for reorganization and rationalization initiatives from the private sector to be encouraged with support from the Community's Structural Funds, for cooperation to be fostered in the field of R & D and for

major shared infrastructure projects to be launched.

OJ C 44, 14.2.1994

PEDIP

1.2.75. Final report on the specific industrial development programme for Portugal (PEDIP).

- **Reference:** Council Regulation (EEC) No 2053/88 on financial assistance for Portugal for a specific industrial development programme (PEDIP): OJ L 185, 15.7.1988; Bull. 6-1988, point 2.1.166
- **Previous report:** COM(90) 205; Bull. 5-1990, point 1.2.136

Adopted by the Commission on 7 January. In this report, the Commission takes stock of action taken under PEDIP from 1988 to 1993. It concludes that the programme has set in motion or speeded up fundamental change in Portugal in three areas: the business environment (science, training, environment, infrastructure and manpower resources), the efficiency of production (modernization in traditional sectors of Portuguese industry, boosting of investment, reduced wastage of raw materials and energy resources, improved quality, workplace safety and financial stability) and entrepreneurs' approach to complex competitiveness factors (awareness of the importance of investing in training, productivity, quality, innovation and marketing).

COM(93) 711

the completion of the internal market — Bull. 12-1989, point 2.1.52

Adopted by the Commission on 16 February. The proposal is intended to enable cooperatives, mutual societies and associations (either SMEs or serving SMEs) to continue to exist and to develop in a larger and competitive market while respecting the principles of solidarity and economic democracy. The proposed work programme, with a budget of ECU 5.6 million, takes account of both the strengths of such businesses and their special features (their capacity for social innovation and experimentation and the support they give to Community policies).

The programme has two main objectives:

- to promote, coordinate and strengthen direct measures adopted for businesses of this type by reinforcing the horizontal approach — conducting studies, creating a favourable environment, evaluating the impact of Community policies and making arrangements for consultation — and by providing support for specific action in order to encourage transnational cooperation, improve information and disseminate social innovation;
- to strengthen activities in favour of cooperatives, mutual societies, associations and foundations under other Community policies by developing Community statistics, providing backup for training and encouraging growth in research and technological development.

OJ C 87, 24.3.1994; COM(93) 650

1.2.77. Parliament resolution on the contribution of cooperatives to regional development.

Adopted by Parliament on 11 February. Parliament recalls that much activity in the cooperative sector consists of managing small and medium-sized businesses and considers it essential to ensure that cooperatives play a full part in Community support policies for SMEs. It also stresses the major role played by the cooperative sector in regional development, not merely by creating and saving jobs but also by contributing to social cohesion. Parliament considers it important to recognize and strengthen this role by involving the cooperative sector more closely in the implementation of Community structural policies.

OJ C 61, 28.2.1994

Enterprise policy

Cooperative, mutual and non-profit sector

1.2.76. Proposal for a Council Decision relating to a multi-annual programme (1994-96) of work for cooperatives, mutual societies, associations and foundations in the Community.

- **Reference:** Commission communication on cooperatives, mutual and friendly societies and

Tourism

1.2.78. Parliament resolution on tourism in the approach to the year 2000.

- **Reference:** Council Decision 92/421/EEC on a Community action plan to assist tourism — OJ L 231, 13.8.1992; Bull. 7/8-1992, point 1.3.

Adopted by Parliament on 18 January. Parliament stresses the importance of tourism to the Community's economic growth and its social role in encouraging the recognition of diversity and reducing regional disparities. It believes that a European tourist policy should be concerned with improving the quality of tourism, respect for the environment, diversity of supply and the competitiveness of the sector. Parliament calls on the Commission to launch a European campaign in certain non-member countries and to give tourism a greater role in Community policies, particularly the structural funds. It asks for measures to promote a wider geographical and seasonal spread of tourism and better protection for consumers.

OJ C 44, 14.2.1994

Research and technology

Framework programme 1994-98

1.2.79. Proposal for a European Parliament and Council Decision concerning the fourth framework programme of European Community activities in the field of research, technological development and demonstration (1994-98).

- **Reference:** Conclusions of the Brussels European Council Bull. 12-1993, point 1.5
- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 230, 26.8.1993; COM(93) 276; Bull. 6-1993, point 1.2.86
- **Proposal subject to the codecision procedure since 1 November 1993**
- **European Parliament opinion (first reading):** OJ C 329, 6.12.1993; Bull. 11-1993, point 1.2.75
- **Economic and Social Committee opinion:** Bull. 11-1993, point 1.2.75
- **Council agreement on a common position:** Bull. 12-1993, point 1.2.103

Common position formally adopted by the Council on 14 January.

Amendments adopted by the European Parliament (second reading) on 9 February. Parliament adopted 10 amendments concerning, in particular, a ECU 400 million increase in the overall amount for the Community's financial contribution, the breakdown of the amounts for the first (promotion of cooperation with firms and universities), second (cooperation with third countries and international organizations) and third activities (dissemination and application of results), the committee procedure for the implementation of the specific programmes, the deletion of the division of the overall amount into two periods, and the role of the Joint Research Centre, whose operating budget it would like to see increased.

OJ C 61, 28.2.1994

Commission opinion adopted on 22 February. The Commission considers that the amendments adopted by Parliament on second reading should generate constructive discussion within the Council. In particular, it considers that the ECU 400 million increase in the overall allocation is not incompatible with the position of the European Council of 10 and 11 December 1993 which regarded ECU 12 million as a minimum. The Commission would also support an increase in the operating budget for the JRC's specific programme. By way of conclusion, it reiterates its wish to contribute towards a satisfactory overall agreement between the three institutions.

COM(94) 52

1.2.80. Proposals for Council Decisions concerning the rules for the participation of undertakings, research centres and universities in the specific programmes of research, technological development and demonstration of the European Community, and the specific programmes of research and training of the European Atomic Energy Community, and concerning the rules for the dissemination of the research results from the specific programmes of research, technological development and demonstration of the European Community.

- **Reference:** Commission working document concerning the scientific and technological content of the specific programmes implementing the fourth framework programme for Community research and technological development (1994-98) and the framework programme for Commu-

nity research and training for the European Atomic Energy Community (1994-98): COM(93) 459; Bull. 10-1993, point 1.2.66

Adopted by the Commission on 18 February. These proposals follow on from the Commission working document concerning the content of the specific programmes and are aimed at ensuring that the Community R & TD activities proposed under the fourth framework programme are implemented effectively. They lay down the rules for the participation of various bodies in the specific programmes and the principles applying to the dissemination of research results, and in particular intellectual property rights.

OJ C 81, 18.3.1994; COM(94) 12

Accompanying, promotion and support measures and other activities

Technical steel research

1.2.81. Draft Commission Decision granting financial aid to technical steel research projects and pilot and demonstration projects.

□ **Reference:** Medium-term guidelines for ECSC technical steel research programmes and steel pilot and demonstration projects (1991-95): OJ C 252, 6.10.1990; Bull. 9-1990, point 1.2.78

Adopted by the Commission (first reading) on 28 February. Purpose: to grant ECU 34 million to 34 research projects and seven pilot and demonstration projects.

Seismic research

1.2.82. European Parliament resolution on the establishment of a European research area and regional planning measures for protection against earthquakes.

Adopted by Parliament on 11 February. Taking the view that the problems caused by earthquakes require coordination and cooperation in relation to research and civil protection at European level, and that research should focus, as a matter of priority, on earthquake prevention in seismic risk areas, Parliament calls upon the Commission to encourage seismic research projects in the context of the next framework programme, and the drafting of building and plan-

ning standards in order to guide or restrict human settlements in risk areas.

OJ C 61, 28.2.1994

International cooperation

1.2.83. Draft Protocol on the provisional application of the Agreement establishing an International Science and Technology Centre.

□ **Commission recommendation:** Bull. 11-1993, point 1.2.79

□ **Negotiating directives:** Bull. 11-1993, point 1.2.79

□ **Commission proposal concerning conclusion:** COM(93) 644; Bull. 12-1993, point 1.2.109

□ **Decision concerning signature and signature:** Bull. 12-1993, point 1.2.109

Endorsed by Parliament on 9 February.

OJ C 61, 28.2.1994

Regulation (EC) No 500/94 concerning the conclusion of the Protocol adopted by the Council on 21 February.

OJ L 64, 8.3.1994

1.2.84. Draft Protocol 2 to the Agreement between the EAEC, the Government of Japan, the Government of the Russian Federation and the Government of the United States of America on cooperation in the engineering design activities for the international thermonuclear experimental reactor.

□ **Negotiating directives:** Bull. 12-1993, point 1.2.110 Proposal for a Decision concerning the conclusion of the Protocol adopted by the Commission on 25 February.

COM(94) 53

1.2.85. Draft Agreement relating to scientific and technical cooperation between the European Community and Australia.

□ **Negotiating directives:** Bull. 5-1992, point 1.1.64

□ **Commission proposal concerning conclusion:** OJ C 181, 3.7.1993; COM(93) 269; Bull. 6-1993, point 1.2.93

□ **Economic and Social Committee opinion:** OJ C 304, 10.11.1993; Bull. 9-1993, point 1.2.63

□ **European Parliament opinion:** OJ C 315, 22.11.1993; Bull. 10-1993, point 1.2.69

Decision concerning signature adopted by the Council on 21 February.

1.2.86. Visit by Mr Ruberti to Sweden on 3 and 4 February.

Mr Ruberti met Mr Unckel, the Swedish Science and Education Minister. Their talks concerned Sweden's participation in the Community education programmes and the trans-regional research networks.

1.2.87. Visit by Mr Ruberti to Finland on 2 and 3 February.

Mr Ruberti met Mr Haavisto, the Finnish Foreign Affairs Minister, and Mrs Uosukainen, the Finnish Education Minister. Their talks concerned the progress with enlargement and Finland's participation in the Community's education programmes and the trans-regional research programmes.

Trans-European networks

Energy networks

1.2.88. Commission communication to the European Parliament and the Council on Community guidelines on trans-European energy networks, proposal for a European Parliament and Council Decision laying down a series of guidelines on trans-European energy networks, and proposal for a Council Decision laying down a series of measures aimed at creating a more favourable context for the development of trans-European networks in the energy sector.

□ References:

Conclusions of the Copenhagen European Council: Bull. 6-1993, point 1.25

Commission White Paper on growth, competitiveness and employment: the challenges and ways forward into the 21st century: COM(93) 700, Supplement 6/93 — Bull. EC; Bull. 12-1993, point 1.2.44

Amended proposals for European Parliament and Council Directives concerning common rules for the internal market in electricity and natural gas: COM(93) 643; Bull. 12-1993, point 1.2.121

Adopted on 19 January. At the request of the Copenhagen European Council and as advocated

in the White Paper on growth, competitiveness and employment, the Commission proposes to strengthen the trans-European energy networks in the electricity and gas sectors.

The Community guidelines set out in the communication set the following objectives:

- strengthening the security of the Community's energy supplies by improving the efficiency and reliability of all the Community's electricity and gas systems, by diversifying the supply sources and routes, and by strengthening energy ties with non-Community countries supplying energy or transited;
- ensuring effective operation of the internal market by providing infrastructure which allows supply to respond to the demand for natural gas and electricity throughout the Community and by allowing Community citizens, economic operators and local authorities to reap the full benefits deriving from the establishment of the internal market;
- promoting economic and social cohesion by facilitating the development and reducing the isolation of the less-favoured, peripheral and island regions.

To achieve these objectives, the Commission sets out in its first proposal the following priorities for the period up to the year 2000:

- for electricity networks, connection of isolated networks, and the development of interconnections between Member States, internal connections essential to the operation of such interconnections, and links with non-Community countries in Europe and the Mediterranean region;
- for natural gas networks, introduction of natural gas into new regions, connection of isolated networks to the trans-European networks, increasing the transmission, reception and storage capacities, and diversifying the supply sources and routes for natural gas.

In order to implement these priorities, the Commission sets out broad lines of action to identify projects of common interest which display potential economic viability and which (second proposal) will create a more favourable context for the completion of the projects with the aid of technical, administrative, legal and financial measures, concerning authorization procedures in particular.

JO C 72, 10.3.1994; COM(93) 685

Energy

Community energy strategy

Commission communication to the European Parliament and the Council on Community guidelines on trans-European energy networks, proposal for a European Parliament and Council Decision laying down a series of guidelines on trans-European energy networks, and a proposal for a Council Decision laying down a series of measures aimed at creating a more favourable context for the development of trans-European networks in the energy sector (→ point 1.2.88).

1.2.89. Commission communication to the Council, the European Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee on energy and economic and social cohesion in the Community.

Adopted on 14 February. In this communication, which is intended to fuel debate between the entities concerned, the Commission proposes an overall approach to the problems of energy and economic cohesion by integrating the cohesion objective into Community energy policy and using energy to help strengthen this cohesion.

There would be two aspects to this approach:

□ the 'energy policy and cohesion' aspect, whereby account would be taken of cohesion in programmes already in existence or being drawn up concerning energy, the internal energy market and the development of trans-European energy networks;

□ the 'other policies, energy and cohesion' aspect, whereby the other policies would take account of the potential ways in which energy can contribute to cohesion, by encouraging the taking into account of energy projects in regional development programmes for which financing is available under the Community's structural policies and by including, where appropriate, energy-related elements in new Community initiatives.

COM(93) 645

1.2.90. European Parliament resolution on new coal technologies.

□ **Reference:** Council Regulation (EEC) No 2008/90 on the promotion of energy technologies

for Europe (Thermie programme): OJ L 185, 17.7.1990; Bull. 6-1990, point 1.3.256

Adopted by Parliament on 20 January. Parliament calls for the development of technologies for the conversion and enrichment of coal, in particular gasification techniques. It calls for the development of clean combustion systems and the introduction of energy uses for coal. It emphasizes the need for coordination between these activities and the demonstration projects carried out under the ECSC, Thermie, and non-nuclear energy programmes.

OJ C 44, 14.2.1994

Transport

Development of the common transport policy

European Parliament resolution on the future development of the common transport policy.

1.2.91. European Parliament resolution on the future development of the common transport policy.

□ **References:**

Amended proposal for a Council Regulation on a common definition of a Community shipowner (positive measure): OJ C 73, 19.3.1991; COM (91) 54; Bull. 1/2-1991, point 1.2.100

Amended proposal for a Council Regulation establishing a Community ship register and providing for the flying of the Community flag by sea-going vessels (positive measure): OJ C 19, 25.1.1992; COM(91) 483; Bull. 12-1991, point 1.2.108

White Paper on the future development of the common transport policy: COM(92) 494, Bull. 12-1992, point 1.3.119; Supplement 3/93 — Bull. EC

Adopted by Parliament on 18 January. Parliament considers it necessary to draw up and implement a new concept for the common transport policy based on sustainable development, mobility, and accessibility for outlying areas. It

calls upon the Commission to adopt a multiannual framework programme setting out the priorities, and to lay down specific objectives in the first action programme, particularly with regard to limit values and the establishment of minimum common safety standards for all modes of transport. It also calls upon the Commission to lay down minimum quality standards for transport services and, in cooperation with the Member States, employee protection standards. It also takes the view that the social partners should be consulted to a greater extent, and calls for the adoption of measures to facilitate the mobility of the handicapped and the elderly. It also calls upon the Commission and the Council to ensure the mutual recognition and transparency of professional qualifications. As far as transport infrastructure is concerned, Parliament believes that priority should be given to environmentally less harmful modes of transport, such as shipping, inland waterway transport, rail networks and non-motorized personal transport. It also notes the role that the Committee of the Regions should play with regard to trans-European networks. Parliament believes that State aid should be more transparent in order to avoid distortions of competition and that State aid systems should be framed on the basis of Community compatibility criteria. It calls upon the Commission to ensure coordination, coherence and transparency between the resources granted in the context of the trans-European networks, ERDF and the Cohesion Fund. It would like combined transport to be created as a mode of transport in its own right and calls for the adoption of the positive measures in support of shipping and urgent measures in support of civil aviation. It stresses the importance of coastal shipping and inland waterway transport and the need to set up a trans-European network of oil and gas pipelines and aqueducts. Parliament also considers that the position of the European Community in international transport bodies should be strengthened.

OJ C 44, 14.2.1994

Summer-time

1.2.92. Proposal for a seventh European Parliament and Council Directive on summer-time arrangements

- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 278, 16.10.1993; COM(93) 439; Bull. 9-1993, point 1.2.72

- **Proposal subject to the codecision procedure since 1 November 1993**

- **Economic and Social Committee opinion:** OJ C 34, 2.2.1994; Bull. 11-1993, point 1.2.88

- **Parliament opinion (first reading):** OJ C 20, 24.1.1994; Bull. 12-1993, point 1.2.128

Amended proposal adopted by the Commission on 28 February. The purpose of the amended proposal is to reduce the proposed period of validity of the Directive to three years (1995-97) and to limit to one year (1995) the adjustment period when summer-time would end in September in the continental Member States and in October in Ireland and the United Kingdom.

OJ C 88, 25.3.1994; COM(94) 54

Inland transport

Inland waterway transport

1.2.93. Proposal for a Council Regulation amending Council Regulation (EEC) No 1101/89 on structural improvements in inland waterway transport.

- **Regulation to be amended:** Council Regulation (EEC) No 1101/89; OJ L 116, 28.4.1989; Bull. 4-1989, point 2.1.175, as last amended by Council Regulation (EEC) No 3572/90; OJ L 353, 17.12.1990; Bull. 12-1990, point 1.2.1

- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 341, 18.12.1993; COM(93) 553; Bull. 11-1993, point 1.2.93

Endorsed by the European Parliament (first reading) on 21 January, subject to technical amendments.

OJ C 44, 14.2.1994

Endorsed by the Economic and Social Committee on 26 January.

Council common position adopted on 14 February. Purpose: to extend until 28 April 1999 the temporary measures provided for in Regulation (EEC) No 1101/89 in order to curb investment in inland waterway transport in order to combat overcapacity, and to clarify the concept of a 'vessel belonging to the active fleet' so as to prevent vessels that have not operated for a long time from benefiting from a scrapping premium or being accepted as compensation tonnage under the 'old for new' rules.

Amended proposal adopted by the Commission on 24 February.

COM(94) 51

Sea transport

1.2.94. European Parliament resolution on maritime safety.

□ **References:**

Commission communication to the Council entitled 'A future for the Community shipping industry: measures to improve the operating conditions of Community shipping' (positive measures): OJ C 263, 16.10.1989; COM(89) 266; Bull. 7/8-1989, point 2.1.201

Commission communication on a common policy on safe seas: COM(93) 66; Bull. 1/2-1993, point 1.2.104

Adopted on 20 January. Parliament calls upon the Commission and the Council to implement, as a matter of urgency, a genuine policy on maritime safety on the basis of the action programme set out in the Commission communication and to ensure that the positive measures are an integral part of such a policy. It calls upon the Council to extend the 12 nautical mile safety zone, to set up a network of mandatory shipping routes to ensure that ecologically sensitive areas are not crossed, and to tighten up safety standards for vessel design, crew members' qualifications and working conditions on ships. Parliament also calls upon the Member States to strengthen the conventions adopted by the International Maritime Organization, to coordinate their actions with the Council in order to exclude from the territorial waters and ports of the Union vessels which fail to meet safety standards, and to equip themselves with facilities to combat marine pollution effectively. It also calls for a ban on oil tankers, ships transporting hazardous substances and high-tonnage vessels in the Straits of Bonifacio.

OJ C 44, 14.2.1994

1.2.95. European Parliament resolution on disasters in the North Sea

International cooperation

1.2.96. European Parliament resolution on the opening of negotiations between the Community and certain other countries on the carriage of passengers and goods by road.

□ **Reference:** Recommendation for a Council Decision on the opening of negotiations between

the Community and certain other countries on the carriage of passengers and goods by road: Bull. 12-1992, point 1.3.137

Adopted on 21 January. Parliament calls on the Council not to open the negotiations before it has expressed its opinion on the draft negotiating directives.

OJ C 44, 14.2.1994

Bilateral relations

Switzerland

1.2.97. Recommendation for a Council Decision on the opening of negotiations between the European Union and the Swiss Confederation on road and air transport.

□ **Commission recommendation:** Bull. 9-1993, point 1.2.80

Amended recommendation adopted by the Commission on 2 February. The aim of the amended recommendation is to stress the European Community's desire to negotiate new sectoral agreements with Switzerland on the basis of an overall balance of mutual advantages and to ensure appropriate parallelism between the different sectoral agreements.

1.2.98. European Parliament resolution on the recommendation for a Council Decision on the opening of negotiations between the European Community and the Swiss Confederation on road and air transport.

Adopted on 24 February. Parliament hopes that the negotiations with Switzerland on road and air transport will be opened as soon as possible. It also calls upon the Council not to authorize the Commission to open the negotiations before it has stated its position on the draft negotiating directives.

OJ C 77, 14.3.1994

Telecommunications, information services and industry

Telecommunications

Legislation

1.2.99. Proposal for a European Parliament and Council Directive on a policy for the mutual recognition of licences and other national autho-

rizations for the provision of satellite network services and/or satellite communications services.

- **Reference:** Towards Europe-wide systems and services: Green Paper on a common approach in the field of satellite communications in the European Community — COM(90) 490; Bull. 11-1990, point 1.3.64

Adopted by the Commission on 4 January. The proposal implements one of the objectives stated by the Commission in its Green Paper on satellite communications by authorizing operators of satellite networks and providers of satellite services licensed and regulated by the competent national authorities to install and operate networks of satellite earth stations and/or provide satellite communications services in all Member States, with harmonization of the conditions for the granting of licences where appropriate. It lays down the legal framework within which operators having obtained a licence in one Member State of the Community may apply for the licence to be recognized in the other Member States.

The system proposed is to apply in principle to all types of satellite network and to all proposed satellite services, and is to be open to non-member countries in Europe. It provides for a transitional period during which a one-stop procedure for issuing licences will be established.

OJ C 36, 4.2.1994; COM(93) 652

1.2.100. Council Resolution on universal service principles in the telecommunications sector.

- **Commission proposal:** COM(93) 543; Bull. 11-1993, point 1.2.100
- **Council agreement:** Bull. 12-1993, point 1.2.141

Formally adopted by the Council on 7 February.
OJ C 48, 16.2.1994

1.2.101. Council Resolution on the development of Community postal services.

- **Council agreement:** Bull. 12-1993, point 1.2.140

Formally adopted by the Council on 7 February.
OJ C 48, 16.2.1994

1.2.102. Proposal for a European Parliament and Council Directive on the application of open network provision (ONP) to voice telephony.

- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 263, 12.10.1992; COM(92) 247; Bull. 7/8-1992, point 1.3.86
- **Economic and Social Committee opinion:** OJ C 19, 25.1.1993; Bull. 11-1992, point 1.3.92
- **Parliament opinion (first reading):** OJ C 115, 26.4.1993; Bull. 3-1993, point 1.2.75
- **Amended Commission proposal:** OJ C 147, 27.5.1993; COM(93) 182; Bull. 5-1993, point 1.2.77
- **Council agreement on a common position:** Bull. 5-1993, point 1.2.77
- **Council common position:** Bull. 6-1993, point 1.2.124
- **Proposal subject to the co-decision procedure since 1 November 1993**

Amendments adopted by Parliament (second reading) on 19 January. Parliament adopted 14 amendments concerning, in particular, billing procedures, auditing of the accounts of telecommunications organizations and the working procedures in the committee of experts.

OJ C 44, 14.2.1994

Economic and social cohesion

Cohesion Fund

Planning and orientation

1.2.103. Proposal for a Council Regulation establishing a Cohesion Fund; proposal for a Regulation laying down detailed rules for implementing that Regulation.

- **Commission proposals:** OJ C 39, 9.2.1994; COM(93) 699; Bull. 12-1993, point 1.2.145

Endorsed by the Economic and Social Committee on 23 February. The Committee recommended inclusion of general provisions on consultation with regional authorities and the economic and social partners.

Assistance granted

1.2.104. Commission decisions: see Table 1.

Table 1 — *Aid from the cohesion financial instrument*

<i>(million ECU)</i>	
Country/general purpose	Total assistance
<i>Ireland</i>	
Transport	16.0
<i>Portugal</i>	
Environment	6.1
Transport	39.5

Structural action

Planning and orientation

1.2.105. Commission communication on the future of Community initiatives under the Structural Funds.

References:

- Interreg: OJ C 215, 30.8.1990; Bull. 7/8-1990, point 1.3.106
- REGIS: OJ C 196, 4.8.1990; Bull. 7/8-1990, point 1.3.107
- NOW: OJ C 327, 29.12.1990; Bull. 12-1990, point 1.3.97
- REGEN: OJ C 326, 28.12.1990; Bull. 12-1990, point 1.3.116
- Leader: OJ C 73, 19.3.1991; Bull. 3-1991, point 1.2.88
- Conclusions of Edinburgh European Council: Bull. 12-1993, point 1.53
- Commission communication on the future of Community initiatives under the Structural Funds: OJ C 209, 3.8.1993; Bull. 6-1993, point 1.2.134
- Regulations (EEC) Nos 2080/93 to 2085/93 amending the Structural Fund Regulations: OJ L 193, 31.7.1993; Bull. 7/8-1993, points 1.2.114 to 1.2.120

Approved on 16 February. In the follow-up to the Commission's 1993 communication this sets nine fields of action for Community initiatives for the period 1994 to 1999:

□ *cooperation across internal and external borders:* Interreg II will promote a wide range of

cross-border programmes. All internal and external land border areas will be eligible and specified coastal areas. Innovative and pilot projects will be assisted outside the scope of the initiative but the energy projects begun under REGEN will be completed under Interreg II, which will have a budget of ECU 2.9 billion, including ECU 500 million for completion of REGEN;

□ *rural development:* Leader II (budget ECU 1.4 billion) will finance skill acquisition by local actors, certain investment programmes and joint projects involving parties in two or more Member States;

□ *outermost regions:* Regis II (budget ECU 600 million) is designed to facilitate integration of the Community's outermost regions into the European economic system. A framework initiative, it will group together the specific measures of Regis I and action eligible for Structural Fund assistance under Poseidom, Poseima and Poseican;

□ *employment and development of human resources:* this initiative (budget ECU 1.4 billion) integrates action to help three categories of person facing particular difficulties on the labour market: women (NOW component), persons threatened with social exclusion (Horizon component) and young people (Youthstart component);

□ *industrial change:* A three-pronged approach will be taken:

— the ADAPT initiative (budget ECU 1.4 billion) will promote major transnational action in furtherance of the new Structural Fund Objective 4 (adaptation to industrial change)

— the Rechar, Resider, RETEX and Konver initiatives will be pursued until the end of 1997 and the Portuguese textile industry assisted (budget ECU 2.3 billion);

— an SME initiative (budget ECU 1 billion) is intended to boost the dynamism of small and medium-sized companies, particularly in regions where development is lagging behind, and so facilitate their adjustment to the requirements of the single market and international competition;

□ *urban policy:* URBAN (budget ECU 600 million) will target neighbourhoods in crisis characterized by social exclusion;

□ *areas heavily dependent on the fisheries sector:* PESCA (budget ECU 250 million) will seek

to strengthen and diversify the economies of these areas to help them cope with the present period of change.

COM(94) 46

1.2.106. Economic and Social Committee own-initiative opinion on involvement of the economic and social partners in Community regional policy.

- **Reference:** Regulation (EEC) No 2081/93 amending 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 L 193, 31.7.1993; Bull. 7/8-1993, point 1.2.115

Adopted on 27 January. The Committee scrutinized Article 4 of the new framework Regulation for the Structural Funds. Involvement of the economic and social partners in regional policy had increased substantially since the ERDF was set up but obstacles to practical, worthwhile participation remained. It called on the Member States to designate partners at national, regional, local or other level and for clarification of certain points regarding the partners' representative capacity and role.

1.2.107. Commission Decision 94/170/EC on establishment of the Community support framework for Portugal.

- **References:**
Regulations amending the Structural Fund Regulations: OJ L 193, 31.7.1993; Bull. 7/8-1993, points 1.2.114 to 1.2.120
Commission Decision on indicative allocations under Objective 1: OJ L 280, 13.11.1993; Bull. 10-1993, point 1.2.96
Conclusions of Edinburgh European Council: Bull. 12-1992, point I.53

Draft Decision adopted on 8 February.

Adopted by the Commission on 25 February. The Community support framework (CSF) for Portugal for 1994 to 1999 covers all Community structural action assisted from the Structural Funds. Four priorities have been set: human resource qualification and promotion of employment, reinforcing competitiveness, promoting quality of life and social cohesion, and strengthening the regional economic base. The CSF is designed to ensure coordination of Community assistance and national policies, provide greater

clarity of approach by defining precise objectives, allow environmental considerations to be given greater weight and permit an integrated approach to urban renewal. Simplified procedures will allow flexibility of management and efficient monitoring of the use of Community funds.

OJ L 78, 22.3.1994

1.2.108. Commission Decision on an indicative allocation between Member States of Structural Fund and FIGG commitment appropriations for Objective 2 (regions in industrial decline).

- **Reference:** Commission Decision on an indicative allocation between Objectives 2 to 5(b) of Structural Fund appropriations for 1994 to 1999: Bull.12-1993, point 1.2.146

Approved on 26 January.

Adopted on 11 February. Allocates on an indicative basis the ECU 6 977 million (at 1994 prices) assigned to Objective 2 Community support frameworks for the period 1994 to 1996. The allocation is: ECU 160 million to Belgium, ECU 56 million to Denmark, ECU 1 765 million to France, ECU 733 million to Germany, ECU 684 million to Italy, ECU 7 million to Luxembourg, ECU 300 million to the Netherlands, ECU 1 130 million to Spain and ECU 2 142 million to the United Kingdom.

1.2.109. Commission Decision on an indicative allocation between Member States of Structural Fund commitment appropriations for Objective 3 (combating long-term unemployment and integration into working life of young people and persons liable to exclusion from the labour market) and Objective 4 (adaptation of workers to industrial change and changes in production systems).

- **Reference:** Commission Decision on an indicative allocation between Objectives 2 to 5(b) of Structural Fund appropriations for 1994 to 1999: Bull. 12-1993, point 1.2.146

Adopted on 19 January. Allocates on an indicative basis the ECU 13 948 million (at 1994 prices) assigned to Community support frameworks for Objectives 3 and 4 (not covering Objective 1 regions) for the period 1994 to 1999. The allocation is: ECU 465 million to Belgium, ECU 301 million to Denmark, ECU 3 203 million to France, ECU 1 942 million to Germany, ECU 1 715 million to Italy, ECU 23

million to Luxembourg, ECU 1 079 million to the Netherlands, ECU 1 843 million to Spain and ECU 3 377 million to the United Kingdom.

1.2.110. Commission Decision on an indicative allocation between Member States of Structural Fund and FIG commitment appropriations for Objective 5(b) (rural development).

- **Reference:** Commission Decision on an indicative allocation between Objectives 2 to 5(b) of Structural Fund appropriations for 1994 to 1999: Bull. 12-1993, point 1.2.146.

Approved on 26 January. Allocates on an indicative basis the ECU 6 134 million (at 1994 prices) assigned to Community support frameworks for Objective 5(b) (not covering Objective 1 regions) for the period 1994 to 1999. The allocation is: ECU 77 million to Belgium, ECU 54 million to Denmark, ECU 2 238 million to France, ECU 1 227 million to Germany, ECU 901 million to Italy, ECU 6 million to Luxembourg, ECU 150 million to the Netherlands, ECU 664 million to Spain and ECU 817 million to the United Kingdom.

1.2.111. Commission Decision on a first list of industrial areas in decline for action under Objective 2.

- **Approved:** Bull. 12-1993, point 1.2.147

Adopted on 20 January.

1.2.112. Commission Decision on the list of rural areas for action under Objective 5(b) from 1994 to 1999.

- **Approved:** Bull. 12-1993, point 1.2.147

Adopted on 26 January.

1.2.113. Commission Regulation (EEC) No 402/94 amending Regulation (EEC) No 1866/90 on arrangements for using the ecu for the purposes of budgetary management of the Structural Funds.

- **Regulation amended:** Regulation (EEC) No 1866/90: OJ L 170, 3.7.1990; Bull. 7/8-1990, point 1.3.100

Approved on 16 February.

Adopted on 23 February. Simplifies and unifies for the Structural Funds the indexation method used for Community support frameworks, programmes and Community initiatives.

OJ L 54, 25.2.1994

Table 2 — *Financing under Objective 1*

(million ECU)		
Country/description	Fund	Total assistance
<i>Italy</i>		
Motorway infrastructure	ERDF	132
<i>Portugal</i>		
Basis for knowledge and innovation	ESF/ ERDF	1 675
Vocational training and employment	ESF/ ERDF	1 385.56
Development support infrastructure	ERDF	1 987
Modernization of economic fabric	ERDF/ ESF/ EAGGF/ FIFG	4 319
Environment and urban renovation	ERDF	559
Health and social integration	ESF/ ERDF	705
Boosting regional potential	ERDF/ ESF/ EAGGF	595
<i>Regions</i>		
● Azores	ERDF/ ESF/ EAGGF	616
● Alentejo	ERDF	182
● Algarve	ERDF	76
● Centre	ERDF	362
● Lisbon and Tagus	ERDF	382
● Madeira	ERDF/ ESF/ EAGGF/ FIFG	369.3
● North	ERDF	537

Financial assistance

Regions where development is lagging behind

1.2.114. Commission decisions: see Table 2.

Fisheries structures

1.2.115. Commission decisions: see Table 3.

Other financial assistance

1.2.116. Commission decisions: see Table 4.

Table 3 — Fisheries: financing of structural activities

Description/country	(million ECU)	
	Fund	Total assistance
Joint enterprise projects Greece, Spain, Portugal	EAGGF	1.2

Agriculture

Orientation of the CAP

1.2.117. Council Regulation (EC) No 231/94 amending Regulation (EEC) No 1765/92 establishing a support system for producers of certain arable crops.

- **Regulation amended:** Regulation (EEC) No 1765/92 (OJ L 181, 1.7.1992; Bull. 6-1992, point 1.3.141), last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1552/93; OJ L 154, 25.6.1993; Bull. 6-1993, point 1.2.186
- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 265, 30.9.1993; COM(93) 417; Bull. 9-1993, point 1.2.113
- **Economic and Social Committee opinion:** OJ C 352, 30.12.1993; Bull. 10-1993, point 1.2.134
- **Parliament opinion:** OJ C 315, 22.11.1993; Bull. 10-1993, point 1.2.134
- **Agreed by Council:** Bull. 12-1993, point 1.2.188

Table 4 — Other financial assistance

Type of action	Description/country	(million ECU)	
		Fund	Total assistance
Strategic technical assistance plan	Germany	ERDF	0.6
	France	ERDF	0.2
	United Kingdom	ERDF	0.2
	Netherlands	ERDF	0.2
Conference	Remoteness in Europe (United Kingdom)	ERDF	0.006

Formally adopted on 24 January. Makes the land set-aside system less rigid.

OJ L 30, 3.2.1994

1.2.118. Parliament resolution on beekeeping in the European Union.

- **Reference:** Parliament resolution on the problems and requirements of beekeeping in the European Community; OJ C 150, 15.6.1992; Bull. 5-1992, point 1.1.147

Adopted on 9 February. Parliament drew attention to the environmental significance of beekeeping and the difficulties confronting it. Recalling its resolution of May 1992, it called on the Commission to submit aid proposals.

OJ C 61, 28.2.1994

Agricultural structures and rural development

Forestry

1.2.119. Council Regulation (EC) No 400/94 extending Regulation (EEC) No 1615/89 establishing a European forestry information and communication system (EFICS).

- **Regulation prolonged:** Council Regulation (EEC) No 1615/89; OJ L 165, 15.6.1989; Bull. 5-1989, point 2.1.177
- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 3, 5.1.1994; COM(93) 593; Bull. 12-1993, point 1.2.192

Adopted on 21 February. Extends to 1997 the setting-up period for the system.

OJ L 54, 25.2.1994

1.2.120. Parliament resolution on cork oak disease.

Adopted on 11 February. Parliament pointed to the present deterioration of cork oak plantations in the Community and called on the Commission to launch rapidly, in cooperation with the relevant Member States, action at Community level to combat this through a research programme on its causes, restoration of existing and regeneration of abandoned plantations and new planting.

OJ C 61, 28.2.1994

Prices and related measures

1.2.121. Proposals for Council Regulations on agricultural prices and related matters (1994/95).

□ **References:**

Council Regulations (EEC) Nos 1738/92, 1765/92, 1766/92 and 2064/92 to 2080/92 implementing common agricultural policy reform: OJ L 180, 1.7.1992; OJ L 181, 1.7.1992; OL 215, 30.7.1992; Bull. 6-1992, points 1.3.140 to 1.3.147

1993/94 agricultural prices: OJ L 132, 29.5.1993; OJ L 154, 25.6.1993; Bull. 5-1993, point 1.2.115; Bull. 6-1993, point 1.2.186

Approved by the Commission on 26 January.

Formally adopted by the Commission on 10 February. The proposals (see Table 5), set in the context of common agricultural policy reform, aim at maintaining stability and continuity while encouraging lower production.

In general the Commission proposes retention of the prices and mechanisms applicable in 1993/94. The main changes are:

- milk and milk products: a further 3% reduction in the butter intervention price, additional to that already scheduled under the reform
- beef and veal: deletion of 1992 as reference year for the special male bovine premium; 5% cut in the intervention price as already scheduled
- pigmeat: reduction of basic price to exact market balance point
- cereals and rice: lower monthly increases
- potatoes: introduction of starch production quotas

□ sugar: lower monthly reimbursement of storage costs

□ olive oil: discontinuation of consumption aid and corresponding rise in production aid

□ dried fodder: lower aid and simplification of adjustment of its rate

□ cotton: improvement of control aspects.

OJ C 83, 19.3.1994; COM(94) 10

1.2.122. Council Regulation (EC) No 370/94 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.

□ **Regulation amended:** Council Regulation (EEC) No 4007/87 (OJ L 378, 31.12.1987), last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 3876/92: OJ L 391, 31.12.1992; Bull. 12-1992, point 1.3.211

Proposal adopted by the Commission on 18 January.

OJ C 40, 10.2.1994; COM(94) 3

Endorsed by Parliament on 11 February.

OJ C 61, 28.2.1994

Adopted on 14 February. Extends by one year the period during which transitional measures may be taken to surmount certain difficulties in application of the Community wine sector rules in Spain and Portugal.

OJ L 48, 19.2.1994

1.2.123. Proposal for a Council Regulation on special measures for farmers affected by the 1992/93 drought in Portugal.

□ **Reference:** Council Regulation (EEC) No 3311/92 on special measures for farmers affected by the 1991/92 drought in Portugal: OJ L 332, 18.11.1992; Bull. 11-1992, point 1.3.180

Adopted by the Commission on 15 February. Assigns for compensation of producers affected by the 1992/93 drought the unused portion of the funds allotted for compensation of those affected by the 1991/92 drought.

OJ C 81, 18.3.1994; COM(94) 31

Market organization

Sugar

1.2.124. Council Regulation (EC) No 133/94 amending Regulation (EEC) No 1785/81 on common organization of the markets in the sugar sector.

Table 5 — Price proposals for agricultural products

Product, price/amount description (period of application)	1993/94 decisions ¹		1994/95 proposals	
	Amount in ECU/t	% change on 1992/93	Amount in ECU/t	% change on 1993/94
1	2	3	4	5
Cereals 1.7.94-3.6.95				
Target price	128.2	—	118.45	- 7.7
Intervention price	115.49	—	106.6	- 7.7
Threshold price	172.74	—	162.87	- 5.7
Compensatory payment ²	25	—	35	+ 40
Rice 1.9.94-31.8.95				
Target price — husked rice	530.60	- 2.74	530.6	0
Intervention price — paddy rice	309.60	- 1.3	309.6	0
Indica aid (ECU/ha)	98.71	- 50	—	—
Potato starch 1.7.94-30.6.95				
Minimum price	205.31	- 15.8	189.52	- 7.7
Compensatory payment	40	—	56	+ 40
Aid	18.43	- 1.3	18.43	0
Sugar 1.7.94-30.6.95				
Basic beet price	39.48	- 1.3	39.48	0
White sugar intervention price ³	52.33	- 1.28	52.33	0
Olive oil				
Production target price	3 178.2	- 1	3 178.2	0.0
Intervention price	1 919.8	- 4.9	1 526	- 20.5
Representative market price	1 900.6	- 0.6	—	—
Production aid ⁴	881.8	+ 4.8	1 275.6	+ 44.7
Consumption aid	395.8	- 13.5	—	—
Dried fodder 1.5.94-31.3.95				
Guide price ⁵	176.37	- 1.3	176.29	- 0.0
Flax seed 1.7.94-30.6.95				
Compensatory payment ²	85	—	78	- 8
Fibre flax 1.8.94-31.7.95				
Fixed aid (per ha)	774.86	- 1.3	774.86	0
Hemp 1.8.94-31.7.95				
Fixed aid (per ha)	641.6	- 1.3	641.6	0

Agriculture

Product, price/amount description (period of application)	1993/94 decisions ¹		1994/95 proposals	
	Amount in ECU/t	% change on 1992/93	Amount in ECU/t	% change on 1993/94
1	2	3	4	5
Silkworms	1.4.94-31.3.95			
Aid per box of eggs	110.41	- 1.3	110.41	0
Cotton	1.9.94-31.8.95			
Guide price	1014.6	- 1.3	1014.6	0
Minimum price	963.9	- 1.3	963.9	0
Milk	1.7.94-30.6.95			
Target price	260.6	- 2.8	254.1	- 2.5
Butter				
Intervention price	2803.3	- 4.4	2 663.1	- 5
Skimmed-milk powder				
Intervention price	1702	- 1.3	1702	0
Beef/veal	1.7.94-30.6.95			
Guide price for live adult animals	1974.2	0	1974.2	0
R3 carcass intervention price	3216.4	- 5	3047.1	- 5
	1993		1994	
Male animal premium (calendar year) ⁶	60	—	75	+ 25
Suckler cow premium (calendar year) ⁶	70	—	95	+ 36
	1994		1995	
Sheepmeat	2.1.94-1.1.95			
Basic price (carcass weight)	4174.5	0	4174.5	0
Pigmeat	1.7.94-30.6.95			
Basic price (carcass weight)	1872	- 1.3	1300	- 30.5
Fruit and vegetables — Basic price				
Cauliflowers	1.5.94-30.4.95	—	—	0
Tomatoes	11.6.94-30.11.94	—	—	0
Peaches	1.6.94-30.9.94	—	—	0
Lemons	1.6.94-31.5.95	—	—	0
Pears	1.7.94-30.4.95	—	—	0
Table grapes	1.8.94-20.11.94	—	—	0
Apples	1.8.94-31.5.95	—	—	0

Product, price/amount description (period of application)	1993/94 decisions ¹		1994/95 proposals	
	Amount in ECU/t	% change on 1992/93	Amount in ECU/t	% change on 1993/94
1	2	3	4	5
Mandarins 16.11.94-28.2.95	—	0	—	0
Sweet oranges 1.12.94-31.5.95	—	0	—	0
Apricots 1.6.94-31.7.94	—	0	—	0
Aubergines 1.7.94-31.10.94	—	0	—	0
Clementines 1.12.94-15.2.95	—	0	—	0
Satsumas 16.10.94-15.1.95	—	0	—	0
Nectarines 1.6.94-30.8.94	—	0	—	0
Table wine ⁷ 1.9.94-31.8.95				
Guide price Type R I	3.17	0	3.17	0
Guide price Type R II	3.17	0	3.17	0
Guide price Type R III	51.47	0	51.47	0
Guide price Type A I	3.17	0	3.17	0
Guide price Type A II	68.58	0	68.58	0
Guide price Type A III	78.32	0	78.32	0
Tobacco (premiums)				
1. Flue cured	2244	—	2244	0
2. Light air cured	1795	—	1795	0
3. Dark air cured	1795	—	1795	0
4. Fired cured	1974	—	1974	0
5. Sun cured	1795	—	1795	0
6. Basmas	2961	—	2961	0
7. Katerini	2512	—	2512	0
8. Kaba Koulak	1795	—	1795	0

¹ With agrimonetary corrections. Amounts for Spain and Portugal slightly different for certain products.

² Multiply by regional historic yield for cereals to obtain amount in ECU/ha.

³ ECU/100 kg.

⁴ The aid proposed for Spain and Portugal is ECU 1 166.4/t, 75.8 % up on 1993/94.

⁵ Aid coefficient reduced by 30 % over three years (90 % in 1991/92, 80 % in 1992/93, 70 % in 1993/94 and 1994/95). For 1995/96, flat rate aid proposed of ECU 40/t for dehydrated and ECU 20/t for sun dried fodder.

⁶ ECU/head. Maximum stocking density falls from 3.5 to 3 LU/ha. For the other premiums (seasonal, calf processing, extensification) the amounts are those set by the May 1992 reform.

⁷ R I, R II and A I in ECU/%/hl; R III, A II and A III in ECU/hl.

□ **Regulation amended:** Council Regulation (EEC) No 1785/81 (OJ L 177, 1.1.1981), last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1548/93: OJ L 154, 25.6.1993; Bull. 6-1993, point 1.2.189

□ **Commission proposal:** OJ C 312, 18.11.1993; COM(93) 442; Bull. 9-1993, point 1.2.115

□ **Economic and Social Committee opinion:** OJ C 34, 2.2.1994; Bull. 11-1993, point 1.2.144

□ **Parliament opinion:** OJ C 20, 24.1.1994; Bull. 12-1993, point 1.2.195

□ **Agreed by the Council:** Bull. 12-1993, point 1.2.195

Formally adopted on 24 January. Prolongs the present market organization to 1994/95 and includes inulin syrup.

OJ L 22, 27.1.1994

Oils and fats

1.2.125. Council Regulation (EC) No 232/94 amending Regulation (EEC) No 1765/92 establishing a support system for producers of certain arable crops.

- **Reference:** Memorandum of Understanding with the United States on oilseeds within the GATT framework: OJ L 147, 18.6.1993; Bull. 6-1993, point 1.2.190
- **Regulation amended:** Council Regulation (EEC) No 1765/92 (OJ L 181, 1.7.1992; Bull. 6-1992, point 1.3.141), last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1552/93; OJ L 154, 25.6.1993; Bull. 6-1993, point 1.2.186
- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 266, 1.10.1993; COM(93) 389; Bull. 7/8-1993, point 1.2.152
- **Parliament opinion:** OJ C 329, 6.12.1993; Bull. 11-1993, point 1.2.145
- **Agreed by the Council:** Bull. 12-1993, point 1.2.196

Formally adopted on 24 January. Gives effect to the Memorandum of Understanding on oilseeds concluded with the United States in the GATT framework.

OJ L 30, 3.2.1994

1.2.126. Council Regulation (EC) No 287/94 laying down special measures for the import of olive oil from Tunisia.

- **Commission proposal:** COM(93) 682; Bull. 12-1993, point 1.2.198

Adopted on 7 February. Continues to 31 October 1995 the preferential import arrangements for Tunisian olive oil.

OJ L 39, 10.2.1994

Processed fruit and vegetables

1.2.127. Council Regulation (EC) No 399/94 concerning specific measures for dried grapes.

- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 211, 5.8.1993; COM(93) 315; Bull. 7/8-1993, point 1.2.154
- **Economic and Social Committee opinion:** OJ C 352, 30.12.1993; Bull. 10-1993, point 1.2.142

Endorsed by Parliament on 8 February subject to amendments increasing the Community's financial contribution to the measures.

OJ C 61, 28.2.1994

Adopted on 21 February. The Community will contribute up to ECU 12.2 million to action to improve sales of Greek dried grapes.

OJ L 54, 25.2.1994

1.2.128. Parliament resolution on the Community market for hazelnuts.

Adopted on 11 February. Parliament called for Community production to be supported by increased protection at borders, temporary aid and a Community promotion programme.

OJ C 61, 28.2.1994

Wine

1.2.129. Commission communication on the development and future of wine sector policy.

- **Commission communication:** COM(93) 380; Bull. 7/8-1993, point 1.2.156

Economic and Social Committee opinion, 22 February. The Committee, agreeing in the main with the Commission's analysis of the present situation, made various comments, in particular on the social and environmental role of viticulture, the need to remove obstacles to consumption and the world market situation. It rejected the idea of national quotas.

1.2.130. Forward estimate for 1993/94 wine year.

- **Previous estimate:** OJ C 340, 23.12.1992; Bull. 12-1992, point 1.3.233

Adopted by the Commission on 9 February. Assesses Community resources and requirements for 1993/94 so that distillation to balance the market can be planned.

OJ C 49, 17.2.1994

1.2.131. Agreement between the Community and Australia on trade in wine.

- **Commission recommendation:** Bull. 12-1992, point 1.3.232
- **Negotiating directives:** Bull. 12-1992, point 1.3.232
- **Commission proposal on conclusion and signature:** COM(93) 304; Bull. 7/8-1993, point 1.2.158

Council Decision 94/184/EC on conclusion and signature of the Agreement adopted on 24 January. Designed to facilitate and promote trade in wine between the Community and Australia.

OJ L 86, 31.3.1994

1.2.132. Agreement with the United States of America on mutual recognition and protection of certain spirit drinks.

- **Commission recommendation:** COM(93) 6; Bull. 1/2-1993, point 1.2.178
- **Amended Commission recommendation:** COM(93) 714; Bull. 12-1993, point 1.2.201

Decision on conclusion of the agreement adopted by the Council on 21 February. Secures protection in the United States of the Community designations Scotch whisky, Irish whiskey/whisky, Cognac, Armagnac, Calvados and Brandy de Jerez and in the Community of the American designations Tennessee whiskey/whisky, Bourbon whiskey/whisky and Bourbon.

Tobacco

1.2.133. Council Regulation (EC) No 164/94 amending Regulation (EEC) No 2076/92 fixing leaf tobacco premiums by variety group and processing quotas by variety group and Member State.

- **Regulation amended:** Council Regulation (EEC) No 2076/92; OJ L 215, 30.7.1992; Bull. 6-1992, point 1.3.142
- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 313, 19.11.1993; COM(93) 507; Bull. 10-1993, point 1.2.143
- **Parliament opinion:** OJ C 20, 24.1.1994; Bull. 12-1993, point 1.2.202
- **Agreed by the Council:** Bull. 12-1993, point 1.2.202

Formally adopted on 24 January. Adjusts the processing quotas for the variety groups to market conditions without altering the total quantity assigned to each Member State.

OJ L 24, 29.1.1994

Milk and milk products

1.2.134. Council Regulation (EC) No 230/94 amending Regulation (EEC) No 804/68 on common organization of the market in milk and milk products.

- **Regulation amended:** Council Regulation (EEC) No 804/68 (OJ L 148, 28.6.1968), last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 2071/92; OJ L 215, 30.7.1992; Bull. 6-1992, point 1.3.143
- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 210, 4.8.1993; COM(93) 323; Bull. 7/8-1993, point 1.2.163
- **Parliament opinion:** OJ C 20, 24.1.1994; Bull. 12-1993, point 1.2.204

Amended proposal adopted by the Commission on 24 January.

OJ C 37, 5.2.1994; COM(94) 9

Adopted on 24 January. Following abolition of the co-responsibility levy authorizes Member States to apply a levy on the milk price paid to producers in order to continue financing programmes to promote milk consumption.

OJ L 30, 3.2.1994

Beef and veal

1.2.135. Council estimates 94/36/EC and 94/37/EC for the period 1 January to 31 December 1994 covering young male bovines weighing up to 300 kilograms for fattening and beef and veal for processing.

- **Commission proposals:** OJ C 4, 6.1.1994; COM(93) 478; Bull. 12-1993, point 1.2.207

Adopted on 24 January.

OJ L 22, 27.1.1994

Sheepmeat and goatmeat

1.2.136. Council Regulation (EC) No 233/94 amending Regulations (EEC) No 3013/89 on common organization of the market in sheepmeat and goatmeat and No 3493/90 establishing general rules on granting of the premium to sheepmeat and goatmeat producers.

- **Regulations amended:** Council Regulation (EEC) No 3013/89 (OJ L 289, 7.10.1989; Bull. 9-1989, point 2.1.104), last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 363/93; OJ L 42, 19.2.1993; Bull. 1/2-1993, point 1.2.183
- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 265, 30.9.1993; COM(93) 419; Bull. 9-1993, point 1.2.124
- **Economic and Social Committee opinion:** OJ C 34, 2.2.1994; Bull. 11-1993, point 1.2.157
- **Amended Commission proposal:** COM(93) 614; Bull. 11-1993, point 1.2.157
- **Parliament opinion:** OJ C 20, 24.1.1994; Bull. 12-1993, point 1.2.208
- **Agreed by the Council:** Bull. 12-1993, point 1.2.208

Adopted on 24 January. Simplifies application of the ewe premium.

OJ L 30, 3.2.1994

EAGGF Guarantee Section

1.2.137. Council Regulation (EC) No 165/94 on co-financing by the Community of remote-sensing checks and amending Regulation (EEC) No

3508/92 establishing an integrated administration and control system for certain Community aid schemes.

- **Regulation amended:** Council Regulation (EEC) No 3508/92: OJ L 355, 5.12.1992; Bull. 11-1992, point 1.3.163
- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 282, 20.10.1993; COM(93) 455; Bull. 9-1993, point 1.2.128
- **Parliament opinion:** OJ C 20, 24.1.1994; Bull. 12-1993, point 1.2.213
- **Agreed by the Council:** Bull. 12-1993, point 1.2.213

Formally adopted on 24 January. Authorizes Community part-financing of the cost of using satellite pictures and air photographs of agricultural land for control purposes.

OJ L 24, 29.1.1994

1.2.138. Council Regulation (EC) No 163/94 amending Regulation (EEC) No 386/90 on the monitoring carried out at the time of export of agricultural products receiving refunds or other amounts.

- **Regulation amended:** Council Regulation (EEC) No 386/90: OJ L 42, 16.2.1990; Bull. 1/2-1990, point 1.4.18
- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 218, 12.8.1993; COM(93) 339; Bull. 7/8-1993, point 1.2.167

Endorsed by Parliament on 19 January subject to amendments in particular making the Commission responsible for risk analysis of the various sectors.

OJ C 44, 14.2.1994

Adopted on 24 January. Allows customs services to concentrate physical checks on operations giving rise to refunds on sectors presenting most risk.

OJ L 24, 29.1.1994

State aid

Germany

1.2.139. Commission decision on marketing aid for organic products in Hesse.

- **Reference:** Framework for national aids for advertising of agricultural products: OJ C 302, 12.11.1987

Adopted on 19 January. The Commission was assured by the German authorities that the

planned aid falls within the terms of the framework and accordingly raises no objection.

Denmark

1.2.140. Commission Decision on aid for applied research.

Adopted on 2 February. The aid is for the development of innovative products and techniques in both primary farming and processing. No objection is raised to this continuation of an existing scheme.

France

1.2.141. Commission Decisions on aids for fruit growers.

Adopted on 2 February. No objection is raised to aid in the form of extended social security payment deadlines for growers affected by the frost of 21 and 22 April 1991. This satisfies the Community criteria on national aid when disasters affect agricultural production. The procedure has been opened for aids to compensate growers for losses resulting from the road blockades of summer 1992 since these appear to be operational aids ineligible for special treatment.

Italy

1.2.142. Commission Decisions on aids for organic farming.

Adopted on 2 February. No objection is raised to the aid to organic growers' associations to cover compulsory inspection costs but the procedure is opened for aid for processing and marketing investments for organic products. Some of this is for investments already made and since no incentive is involved must be considered operational aid. That for investments not yet made is liable to be cumulated with other aid and so breach the maximum level accepted by the Commission for aid of this type.

France and Italy

1.2.143. Council Decisions on additional distillation aid.

Adopted on 21 February. The Council, while noting the Commission's position that they were

incompatible, decided under Article 93(2) of the Treaty to consider compatible with the common market additional national aid for preventive distillation in France and compulsory distillation in Italy of table wine produced in the 1993/94 wine year. In each country the maximum volume involved will be 3 million hectolitres. In October 1993 the Commission had initiated an enquiry procedure for the French aid.

Fisheries

Resource conservation and management

Internal side

1.2.144. Proposal for a Council Decision amending Decision 89/631/EEC on a Community financial contribution towards the expenditure incurred by Member States for the purposes of compliance with the Community system for conservation and management of fishery resources.

- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 334, 9.12.1993; COM(93) 546; Bull. 11-1993, point 1.2.168

Endorsed by the Economic and Social Committee on 22 February subject to comments on the precautions needed to prevent the number of projects submitted from leading to an overshoot in the scheduled budget.

1.2.145. Commission Regulation (EC) No 109/94 concerning the Community fishing vessel register.

- **Regulation repealed:** Commission Regulation (EEC) No 163/89 on the Community fishing vessel register: OJ L 20, 25.1.1989; Bull. 1-1989, point 2.1.85

Adopted on 24 January. Sets rules on collection by Member States of the information required to determine their vessels' fishing effort.

OJ L 19, 22.1.1994

External side

Canada

1.2.146. Visits to the Commission by Mr B. Tobin, Minister for Fisheries and Oceans, on 11 January and 14 February.

- **Reference:** Fisheries Agreement between the Community and Canada: OJ L 340, 31.12.1993; Bull. 12-1993, point 1.2.242

Mr Tobin's discussions with Mr Paleokrassas covered Canada's call for a moratorium on cod fishing in North-west Atlantic Fisheries Organization (NAFO) zone 3NO and the timetable for ratification of the Agreement. Problems in connection with fishing by certain countries not party to the NAFO Convention in the NAFO area were also broached.

Gambia

1.2.147. Draft Protocol setting fishing rights and financial compensation for the period 1 July 1993 to 30 June 1996 under the Agreement between the Community and the Gambia on fishing off the Gambia.

- **Commission proposal on conclusion of the Protocol:** COM(93) 338; Bull. 7/8-1993, point 1.2.182

Endorsed by Parliament on 11 February subject to amendments requiring the budgetary authority to be kept informed of the state of application of the Agreement.

OJ C 61, 28.2.1994

Guinea-Bissau

1.2.148. Protocol setting fishing rights and financial compensation for the period 16 June 1993 to 15 June 1995 under the Agreement between the Community and Guinea-Bissau on fishing off Guinea-Bissau.

- **Commission proposal on conclusion of the Protocol:** OJ C 198, 22.7.1993; COM(93) 292; Bull. 7/8-1993, point 1.2.183
- **Parliament opinion:** OJ C 20, 24.1.1994; Bull. 12-1993, point 1.2.246

Council Regulation (EC) No 410/94 on conclusion of the Protocol adopted on 14 February. The Protocol sets the technical and financial terms for fishing by Community vessels in Guinea-Bissau waters from 16 June 1993 to 15 June 1995.

OJ L 60, 3.3.1994

Mauritius

1.2.149. Draft Protocol setting fishing rights and financial compensation for the period 1 December 1993 to 30 November 1996 under the Agree-

ment between the Community and Mauritius on fishing off Mauritius; draft Agreement in the form of an exchange of letters on provisional application of this Protocol.

- **Reference:** EEC-Mauritius Fisheries Agreement: OJ L 159, 10.6.1989; Bull. 6-1989, point 2.1.173

Proposals for a Regulation on conclusion of the Protocol and a Decision on conclusion of an Agreement on its provisional application adopted by the Commission on 11 February. The Protocol would set the technical and financial terms for fishing by Community vessels off Mauritius from 1 December 1993 to 15 June 1995.

COM(94) 32

Market organization

1.2.150. Proposal for a Council Regulation setting the terms under which fishing vessels flying a third country flag may directly land and market their catches at Community ports.

- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 219, 13.8.1993; COM(93) 343; Bull. 7/8-1993, point 1.2.190
- **Economic and Social Committee opinion:** OJ C 352, 30.12.1993; Bull. 10-1993, point 1.2.164
- **Parliament opinion:** OJ C 329, 6.12.1993; Bull. 11-1993, point 1.2.187

Amended proposal adopted by the Commission on 3 February.

OJ C 63, 1.3.1994; COM(94) 19

1.2.151. Commission Regulations (EC) Nos 274/94 and 275/94 making imports of Atlantic salmon subject to observance of a minimum price and of certain fishery products to observance of a reference price.

Adopted on 4 February. Given the present fishery market crisis makes imports of Atlantic salmon, cod, coalfish, haddock, hake, monkfish and Alaska pollack subject to observance of a minimum price.

OJ L 32, 5.2.1994

1.2.152. Parliament resolutions on the crisis in the fishing industry and on the crisis in the fisheries market, the continuing failure of the Union to provide stability on the salmon market and the economic consequences of Norwegian salmon dumping.

Adopted on 10 February. Parliament drew attention to the present crisis in the sector resulting notably from low-priced imports, called for emergency measures to restrict these, welcomed the Commission's setting of minimum prices and advocated additional action, including compensation for the fishermen and producers concerned and stepping up of all checks.

OJ C 61, 28.2.1994

1.2.153. Proposal for a Council Regulation establishing a system of compensation for the additional costs incurred in marketing certain fishery products from the Azores, Madeira, the Canary Islands and the French department of Guiana owing to their very remote location.

- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 4, 6.1.1994; COM(93) 630; Bull. 12-1993, point 1.2.252

Endorsed by the Economic and Social Committee on 22 February with comments on provision of information to the Committee on operation of the system.

State aid

Greece

1.2.154. Commission Decision on a programme of assistance for fisheries and aquaculture.

Adopted on 19 January. The programme groups all Greece's current aid measures for the sector. These cover launching of producer groups, construction, modernization and withdrawal of vessels, research, exploratory fishing, joint enterprises, aquaculture, port facilities, promotion of marine products and permanent withdrawal of fishing licences. The Commission considers all the aid compatible with the common market.

Environment

General

Economic, tax and legal instruments

1.2.155. European Parliament resolution on the Global Environmental Facility (GEF)

□ **References:**

Convention on the conservation of biological diversity; Bull. 10-1993, point 1.2.127

Framework Convention on climate change: OJ L 33, 7.2.1994; Bull. 12-1993, point 1.2.183

Adopted on 18 January. Parliament considers that the GEF will play a central role in relation to global environmental matters and that it needs substantial additional resources in order to implement the climate change and biodiversity conventions. It believes that institutional reforms are necessary in order, in particular, to guarantee the fund's independence from the World Bank. It would like emphasis to be placed on small-scale projects geared to sustainable development in which the local authorities are involved and on which the public is consulted, and also considers that the role of non-governmental organizations should be given greater recognition. It is in favour of the participation of the European Community in the fund, and calls for the Commission to review its activities concerning global environmental matters.

OJ C 44, 14.2.1994

1.2.156. Commission Green Paper on remedying environmental damage

□ **Commission approval:** COM(93) 47; Bull. 3-1993, point 1.2.93

□ **Formal adoption by the Commission:** Bull. 5-1993, point 1.2.99

Endorsed by the Economic and Social Committee on 23 February. However, the Committee warns against excessively rigid and detailed harmonization which would handicap European industry.

International cooperation

1.2.157. European Parliament resolution on monitoring by the European Community of the implementation of Agenda 21 of the UN Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED):

□ **References:**

United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED): Bull. 6-1992, point 1.3.127

Commission Decision 93/701/EC on the setting-up of a general consultative forum on the environment: OJ L 328, 29.12.1993; Bull. 12-1993, point 1.2.174

Adopted on 18 January. Parliament calls upon the Commission, the Council and the Member

States to press ahead with meeting the financial commitments entered into at Rio and, in particular, to provide technical and financial assistance to the developing countries and the Central and East European countries. It calls on the Commission to introduce a chapter on the protection of natural resources in all international trade agreements to which it is a party, to draft a Green Paper on trade and environment, and to guarantee general access to information, in particular by setting up the consultative forum. Parliament also called upon the Commission and the Member States to launch research, training and assistance programmes relating to environmental technologies and the transfer of such technologies in order to contribute to sustainable development, to redefine their development policies to enable the developing countries to have easier access to licences and patents for environment-friendly technologies, and to play a full part in the work of the UNCED and the Commission on sustainable development. Parliament also called upon the Commission and the Council to regard sustainable development as a primary objective in the use of the Structural Funds.

OJ C 44, 14.2.1994

1.2.158. Visit to the Commission by Mr Akcali, the Turkish Environment Minister, from 13 to 16 February.

Mr Akcali saw Mr Paleokrassas. Their talks concerned Community environmental provisions and Commission activities in relation to waste management, water protection and urban pollution.

1.2.159. European Parliament resolution on the environmental aspects of the enlargement of the Community to include Sweden, Austria, Finland and Norway (→ point 1.3.26).

1.2.160. European Parliament resolution on the environmental aspects of the Phare programme in the Visegrad countries (Poland, Hungary, Czech Republic and Slovakia) (→ point 1.3.35).

Industry and environment

Environmental control of products, industrial plants and biotechnology

1.2.161. Proposal for a Council Directive on the control of major-accident hazards involving dangerous substances.

- **Directive:** Council Directive 82/501/EEC on the major-accident hazards of certain industrial activities: OJ L 230, 5.8.1982

Adopted by the Commission on 26 January. The purpose of this proposal is to improve the application of Directive 82/501/EEC, known as the Seveso Directive, to improve the management of the human factors involved in major accidents and to introduce land-use planning controls. In particular, the Commission is proposing the mandatory introduction of management systems to control major hazards identified by operators, information which must appear in the safety reports to be drawn up by all the large establishments concerned, the introduction of land-use planning in order to isolate population centres and vulnerable environments from the sources of major-accident hazards, the adoption of Community criteria for the main aspects of the control system, the simplification of the system by removing the distinction between manufacture and storage, and better information for the public.

COM(94) 4

Emissions from industrial plants and products

1.2.162. Proposal for a European Parliament and Council Directive relating to the classification, packaging and labelling of dangerous substances.

- **Commission proposal:** COM(93) 638; Bull. 12-1993, point 1.2.179

Endorsed by the European Parliament (first reading) on 9 February.

OJ C 61, 28.2.1994

Endorsed by the Economic and Social Committee on 22 February.

Waste management

1.2.163. Proposal for a Council Directive amending Directive 91/689/EEC on hazardous waste.

- **Reference:** Council Directive 78/319/EEC on toxic and dangerous waste: OJ L 84, 31.3.1978
- **Directive to be amended:** Council Directive 91/689/EEC on hazardous waste: OJ L 377, 31.12.1991; Bull. 12-1991, point 1.2.304
- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 271, 7.10.1993; COM(93) 425; Bull. 9-1993, point 1.2.105

- **Parliament opinion (first reading):** OJ C 329, 6.12.1993; Bull. 11-1993, point 1.2.133
- **Economic and Social Committee opinion:** Bull. 11-1993, point 1.2.133
- **Council agreement on a common position:** Bull. 12-1993, point 1.2.177
- **Amended Commission proposal:** J C 51, 19.2.1994; COM(93) 696; Bull. 12-993, point 1.2.177

Common position formally adopted by the Council on 21 February.

Environmental quality and natural resources

Protection of water, coastal zones, environment and tourism

1.2.164. Proposal for a Council Directive concerning the quality of bathing water.

□ **References:**

Council Directive 76/464/EEC concerning pollution caused by certain dangerous substances discharged into the aquatic environment of the Community: OJ L 129, 18.5.1976

Council Directive 91/271/EEC on the treatment of municipal waste water: OJ L 135, 30.5.1991; Bull. 5-1991, point 1.2.149

Fifth Community programme of policy and action in relation to the environment and sustainable development: COM(92) 23; Bull. 3-1992, point 1.2.115

Tenth Commission report on bathing water Bull. 6-1993, point 1.2.162

- **Directive to be revised:** Directive 76/160/EEC on bathing water OJ L 31, 5.2.1976

Adopted by the Commission on 16 February. The Commission is proposing amendments to Directive 76/160/EEC in order to simplify the operation of the Directive by reducing the costs to be borne by the Member States but without reducing the level of protection for public health and the environment, and to ensure that the Member States take action in the event of a deterioration in the quality of bathing water and take additional measures to identify new bathing areas in accordance with the Directive. To take account of the experience acquired and of technical progress, and in order to increase transparency, the Commission is proposing a consolidation of texts, amendments, and the modification of certain technical parameters in

order, in particular, to take account of the Directives on municipal waste water and the discharge of dangerous substances.

The main amendments proposed are a reduction in the number of parameters, greater importance for non-binding guide values, the definition of a mandatory value for faecal streptococci, together with the obligation to identify possible sources of salmonella and to take appropriate action to avoid pollution from such sources, a simplification of the conformity rules, priority for corrective measures where the standards laid down in the Directive are not complied with, a ban on bathing when pollution constitutes a public health hazard and information for the public in bathing areas.

COM(94) 36

1.2.165. Convention on the protection of the marine environment of the Baltic Sea area (Helsinki Convention, 1974).

- **Commission proposal on accession by the Community:** OJ C 222, 18.8.1993; COM(93) 284; Bull. 7/8-1993, point 1.2.143
- **European Parliament opinion:** OJ C 315, 22.11.1993; Bull. 10-1993, point 1.2.125
- **Economic and Social Committee opinion:** OJ C 34, 2.2.1994; Bull. 11-1993, point 1.2.136

Decision on accession adopted by the Commission on 21 February 1994. This Decision concerns the accession of the Community to the 1974 Helsinki Convention. The Commission has been participating since 1991 in the meetings of the Baltic Marine Environment Protection Commission as an observer.

OJ L 73, 16.3.1994

1.2.166. Convention on the protection of the marine environment of the Baltic Sea area (Helsinki Convention, as revised in 1992).

- **Commission proposal on the conclusion of the Convention:** OJ C 226, 21.8.1993; COM(93) 285; Bull. 7/8-1993, point 1.2.144
- **European Parliament opinion:** OJ C 315, 22.11.1993; Bull. 10-1993, point 1.2.126
- **Economic and Social Committee opinion:** OJ C 34, 2.2.1994; Bull. 11-1993, point 1.2.137

Decision on conclusion adopted by the Council on 21 February 1994. By acceding to this Convention, which when it comes into force will replace the 1974 Convention, the Community will be able to contribute fully to the ecological

rehabilitation of the Baltic Sea with a view to the self-regeneration of its marine environment and the preservation of its ecological balance.

OJ L 73, 16.3.1994

1.2.167. European Parliament resolution on disasters in the North Sea.

Adopted on 10 February. Parliament calls upon the Commission and the Council to ensure that ships carrying oil or hazardous substances take prescribed routes that avoid ecologically sensitive areas, and use containers which are equipped with individual radio-acoustic beacons and are stored below deck, and to introduce an inspection system to ensure that containers are of good quality and are well maintained. It also calls on the Commission and the Council to set aside money to install recovery equipment in the most vulnerable areas and calls upon the Commission to submit a proposal for a Directive prohibiting the production of pesticides which cannot be used in the Community. Parliament also considers that industrial and agricultural production methods should be altered in order to limit the use of dangerous substances.

OJ C 61, 28.2.1994

Protection of nature, flora and fauna

1.2.168. Proposal for a Council and European Parliament Regulation laying down provisions with regard to possession of and trade in specimens of species of wild fauna and flora.

- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 26, 3.2.1992; COM(91) 448; Bull. 11-1991, point 1.2.179
- **Economic and Social Committee opinion:** OJ C 223, 31.8.1992; Bull. 5-1992, point 1.1.134
- **European Parliament opinion (first reading):** OJ C 194, 19.7.1993; Bull. 6-1993, point 1.2.168
- **Proposal subject to the codecision procedure since 1 November 1993**

Amended proposal adopted by the Commission on 21 January.

COM(93) 599

Wild birds

- **Basic Directive:** Council Directive 79/409/EEC on the conservation of wild birds: OJ L 103, 25.4.1979

1.2.169. Proposal for a Council Directive amending Annex II to Directive 79/409/EEC on the conservation of wild birds.

- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 255, 2.10.1992; COM(91) 42; Bull. 3-1991, point 1.2.168
- **Economic and Social Committee opinion:** OJ C 191, 22.7.1991; Bull. 5-1991, point 1.2.154
- **European Parliament opinion:** OJ C 150, 15.6.1992; Bull. 5-1992, point 1.1.133
- **Amended Commission proposal:** OJ C 260, 9.10.1992; COM(92) 398; Bull. 9-1992, 1.2.104

Council common position adopted on 21 February. This amendment is intended to allow Member States to authorize the hunting of certain species.

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

Adopted by the Commission on 23 February. The Commission is proposing to define more clearly the Member States' discretionary powers with regard to the end of open seasons for hunting for migratory species in order to guarantee complete observance of the principle of wise use of species. This amendment, which is in accordance with the subsidiarity principle, will enable Member States to take better account of regional or other factors specific to the various species.

COM(94) 39

1.2.171. European Parliament resolution on the protection and conservation of wild bird species in the European Union.

Adopted on 10 February. Parliament calls upon the Commission to take new measures such as establishing open seasons for hunting which are coordinated between countries, banning non-selective hunting methods, promoting the establishment of management plans for species which can be hunted, and banning the use of lead in ammunition. It also urges the Commission to accelerate the conclusion of procedures for infringements of Directive 79/409/EEC, and to ensure that the Member States meet their obligations pursuant to the Directive.

OJ C 61, 28.2.1994

Urban environment: quality of air, transport and noise

1.2.172. European Parliament resolution on the use of bioclimatic construction technology for residential buildings and works premises.

Adopted by Parliament on 11 February. Parliament considers bioclimatic architecture to be a

means of effecting energy savings and protecting the environment, and proposes that this type of architecture should be developed. It therefore calls upon the Commission to introduce a European quality mark for building materials meeting the criteria of bioclimatic architecture, to submit a proposal for a directive laying down compulsory standards for the use of new materials technologies and bioclimatic architecture concepts, to make provision for appropriate rules and regulations concerning invitations to tender for the construction of public buildings, and to harmonize the criteria for assessing the quality of buildings according to various parameters such as the presence of toxic gases or the effect of concrete reinforcing bars on electromagnetic phenomena. It also calls upon the Commission to make a cost-benefit analysis of the refurbishing of the existing building stock and an analysis of the job-creation potential of such refurbishing.

OJ C 61, 28.2.1994

Global environment: climate change, geosphere and biosphere

1.2.173. Proposal for a Council Regulation on substances that deplete the ozone layer.

- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 232, 28.8.1993; COM(93) 202; Bull. 6-1993, point 1.2.173
- **Economic and Social Committee opinion:** OJ C 52, 19.2.1994; Bull. 12-1993, point 1.2.182

Endorsed by the European Parliament (first reading) on 9 February, subject to amendments aimed at tightening up the standards proposed by the Commission.

OJ C 61, 28.2.1994

Social policy

Implementation of the Protocol on social policy

1.2.174. Parliament resolution on the new social dimension of the Treaty on European Union.

Adopted by Parliament on 24 February. Parliament took the view that, in order to apply and

implement the provisions of the Protocol on social policy, a clear agreement was needed between the Community institutions involved. It advocated strict application of the Protocol in the absence of consensus, and was in favour of the Council adopting Directives in the social sphere by a qualified majority rather than diluting their content to satisfy the United Kingdom. Parliament also called on the United Kingdom to accede to the Protocol on social policy.

OJ C 77, 14.3.1994

Social security

1.2.175. Parliament resolution on the dissolution of the Gibraltar Social Insurance Fund.

Adopted by Parliament on 21 January. Parliament drew attention to the consequences of dissolving the Gibraltar Social Insurance Fund in terms of the social protection afforded to persons currently or previously employed in Gibraltar. It urged the Commission to take the necessary steps to clarify the matter with the United Kingdom.

OJ C 44, 14.2.1994

1.2.176. Parliament resolution on the entitlement of divorced or separated women to share their ex-husband's pension rights in the Community Member States.

Adopted by Parliament on 21 January. Parliament called on the Member States to take steps to introduce a system whereby pension rights would be split in the event of separation or divorce. It invited the Commission to put forward a proposal to supplement the Directives on equal treatment in matters of social security with provisions on the splitting of pension rights.

OJ C 44, 14.2.1994

Working conditions

1.2.177. Parliament resolution on a new post of 'confidential counsellor' at the workplace.

Adopted by Parliament on 11 February. Parliament called on the Member States to adopt, as soon as possible, appropriate legislation to combat sexual harassment, in particular to provide

victims with various means of redress at company level, through labour councils and through the criminal and civil courts, and to appoint an in-house counsellor responsible specifically for combating sexual harassment, who would enjoy the same legal protection as the staff representatives.

OJ C 61, 28.2.1994

Health and safety at work

1.2.178. Parliament resolution on the proposal for a Council Directive on the protection of young people at work.

- **Reference:** Council common position on the proposal for a Directive on the protection of young people at work: Bull. 10-1993, point 1.2.111; Bull. 11-1993, point 1.2.126

Adopted by Parliament on 19 January. Parliament opposed any derogation concerning the protection of adolescents and children at work, and called on the Commission and the Presidency of the Council to support its position and to reject the United Kingdom's request for such derogation. Generally speaking, Parliament hoped that the provisions adopted by the European Union in the field of health and safety at work would be at least equivalent to those laid down in conventions of the International Labour Organization and the Council of Europe.

OJ C 44, 14.2.1994

Combating social exclusion

1.2.179. Proposal for a Council Decision establishing a medium-term action programme to combat exclusion and promote solidarity (1994-99), accompanied by a report on the implementation of the Community programme for the social and economic integration of the least-privileged groups (1989-94).

- **Commission proposal:** COM(93) 435; Bull. 9-1993, point 1.2.99
- **Economic and Social Committee opinion:** Bull. 12-1993, point 1.2.171

Endorsed by Parliament on 24 February, subject to amendments aimed at ensuring that the programme also targets poverty and redistrib-

uting appropriations among the various actions, making greater provision for actions carried out at local level and incorporating regional actions.

OJ C 77, 14.3.1994

1.2.180. Parliament resolution on poverty among women in Europe.

Adopted by Parliament on 24 February. Parliament pointed out that women are especially vulnerable to poverty and exclusion, and that specific measures are needed to assist them.

OJ C 77, 14.3.1994

Equal opportunities

1.2.181. Parliament resolution on women in decision-making bodies.

Adopted by Parliament on 11 February. Parliament regretted that women's participation in public decision-making was not developing sufficiently and drew attention to their under-representation in national parliaments and top civil service posts. It called on the institutions of the European Union to implement an action programme to remedy this situation, with emphasis on the setting of target figures, followed by the introduction of a quota system if necessary, for the recruitment of women and for the number of women to be appointed to policy-making positions.

OJ C 61, 28.2.1994

1.2.182. Parliament resolution on the situation of women in agriculture in the Member States of the Community.

Adopted by Parliament on 21 January. Parliament called for measures to be taken to recognize the work performed by women on farms and to ensure that female helpers on farms enjoy professional status with individual rights such as entitlement to a pension and vocational training.

OJ C 44, 14.2.1994

International cooperation

Austria

1.2.183. Visit by Mr P. Flynn, Member of the Commission, on 20 January.

Mr Flynn was received by Mr J. Hesoun, Austrian Minister for Social Affairs. Discussions

focused on possible areas of cooperation in the social field between Austria and the European Union, in the context of Austria's application for accession. Other topics covered included the social dimension of the White Paper on growth, competitiveness and employment, the functioning of the social dialogue in Austria and the scope for European Social Fund assistance in Austria.

Education, vocational training and youth

Cooperation in the field of education

1.2.184. Proposal for a European Parliament and Council Decision establishing the Community action programme 'Socrates'.

References:

Commission working paper setting out guidelines for Community action in the field of education and training: COM(93) 183; Bull. 5-1993, point 1.2.62

Proposal for a Council and Parliament Decision adopting the 'Youth for Europe III' programme designed to promote the development of exchanges among young people and of youth activities in the European Community: COM(93) 523; Bull. 11-1993, point 1.2.81

Commission White Paper entitled 'Growth, competitiveness, employment: The challenges and ways forward into the 21st century': COM(93) 700; Supplement 6/93 — Bull. EC; Bull. 12-1993, point 1.2.44

Proposal for a Council Decision establishing an action programme for the implementation of a European Community vocational training policy 'Leonardo da Vinci': COM(93) 686; Bull. 12-1993, point 1.2.113

Approved by the Commission on 4 January.

Adopted by the Commission on 3 February. The Commission proposes to establish a new five-year programme (1995-99) in the field of education, entitled 'Socrates', with a budget of more than ECU 1 billion. This new programme forms an integral part of a package which includes the proposals for the 'Youth for Europe III' and 'Leonardo da Vinci' programmes, and is

designed to reinforce, through a process of simplification and rationalization, existing Community activities in the fields of education, training and youth which will come to an end on 31 December 1994. These three programmes will also open the door to the development of new activities following the entry into force of the Treaty on European Union which gives the Community fresh powers in the fields of education and training, and will ensure better matching of training courses to the needs of the workforce, thus giving a boost to growth and employment in the Community as advocated in the White Paper on growth, competitiveness and employment.

The 'Socrates' programme will comprise measures and projects intended to promote transnational cooperation, centred around three themes:

- cooperation in higher education through the promotion of student and teaching staff mobility, the establishment of university networks and the incorporation of the European dimension into all levels of study;
- cooperation in school education through the promotion of partnerships between schools in different Member States, networks, the schooling of children of migrant workers and gypsies, and the updating of skills of educational staff;
- measures applicable to all levels of education, concerning the promotion of language skills in the Community, open and distance education, and exchanges of information and experience.

OJ C 66, 3.3.1994; COM(93) 708

Vocational training

1.2.185. Commission report on the implementation of the PETRA programme: Action programme for the vocational training of young people and their preparation for adult and working life.

- **Reference:** Council Decision 87/569/EEC concerning an action programme for the vocational training of young people and their preparation for adult and working life (PETRA): OJ L 346, 10.12.1987; Bull. 12-1987, point 2.1.143, as last amended by Council Decision 91/387/EEC: OJ L 214, 2.8.1991; Bull. 7/8-1991, point 1.2.144

Adopted by the Commission on 14 January. In its report, the Commission takes stock of the de-

velopment of the PETRA programme from 1988 to 1993; the programme aims to promote the initial vocational training of young people and their preparation for adult and working life through specific actions which supplement and support Member States' policies. It has been instrumental in forging links between vocational training bodies in different Member States and in fostering transnational exchanges of young people in initial training and young workers. Financial assistance granted by the Community under the PETRA programme amounted to ECU 143.2 million over the period from 1988 to 1994.

COM(93) 704

1.2.186. Proposal for a Council Regulation amending Regulation (EEC) No 337/75 establishing a European Centre for the Development of Vocational Training.

- **Reference:** Conclusions of the Brussels European Council: Bull. 10-1993, point I.13
- **Regulation to be amended:** Council Regulation (EEC) No 337/75: OJ L 39, 13.2.1975

Adopted by the Commission on 2 February. The proposal aims firstly, in accordance with the declaration adopted at the Brussels European Council, to establish the seat of the European Centre for the Development of Vocational Training (Cedefop) in Thessaloniki and, secondly, to amend Article 13 of Regulation (EEC) No 337/75 so as to ensure that the staff are covered by the same rules and regulations applicable to other decentralized Community bodies.

OJ C 74, 12.3.1994; COM(94) 20

Cooperation with non-member countries on education, training and youth

1.2.187. Proposal for a Council Regulation amending Regulation (EEC) No 1360/90 establishing a European Training Foundation.

- **References:** Council Decision 93/246/EEC adopting the second phase of the trans-European cooperation scheme for higher education (Tempus II) (1994-98): OJ L 112, 6.5.1993; Bull. 4-1993, point 1.2.73
- Conclusions of the Brussels European Council: Bull. 10-1993, point I.12

- **Regulation to be amended:** Regulation (EEC) No 1360/90: OJ L 131, 23.5.1990; Bull. 5-1990, point 1.3.2

Adopted by the Commission on 2 February. The Commission proposes to extend the scope of the European Training Foundation's activities to the independent States of the former Soviet Union and Mongolia. The Foundation, whose seat has been established in Turin, contributes to the development of beneficiary countries' vocational training systems. One of its tasks is to implement actions under the Tempus programme. The Commission proposes also that the staff of the Foundation be covered by the rules and regulations applicable to the officials and other servants of the Communities.

OJ C 82, 19.3.1994; COM(94) 21

Public health and solidarity

Public health

Fight against AIDS

1.2.188. Proposal for a Parliament and Council Decision concerning the extension to the end of 1994 of the 1991-93 plan of action in the framework of the 'Europe against AIDS' programme.

- **Commission proposal:** COM(93) 453; Bull. 9-1993, point 1.2.140
- **Proposal subject to the co-decision procedure since 1 November**
- **Parliament opinion (first reading):** OJ C 20, 24.1.1994; Bull. 12-1993, point 1.2.258

Endorsed by the Economic and Social Committee on 22 February. The Committee did, however, express the wish that the budget be increased.

Fight against drugs

1.2.189. Proposal for a Council Regulation amending Regulation (EEC) No 302/93 on the establishment of the European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction.

- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 225, 20.8.1993; COM(93) 219; Bull. 7/8-1993, point 1.2.191

Endorsed by Parliament on 11 February subject to an amendment to the Financial Regulation.

OJ C 61, 28.2.1994

Solidarity

Measures to help older people

1.2.190. Parliament resolution on measures for the elderly.

References:

- Council Decision 91/49/EEC on measures to help the elderly (multiannual programme): OJ L 28, 2.2.1991; Bull. 11-1990, point 1.3.200
- Council Decision 92/440/EEC on the organization of the European Year of the Elderly and of Solidarity between Generations: OJ L 245, 26.8.1992; Bull. 6-1992, point 1.3.107

Adopted on 24 February. Parliament welcomed the results of the multiannual action programme and of the European Year of Older People and Solidarity between Generations. It recommended a number of measures relating to the incomes of elderly people, including the introduction of a minimum income throughout the Community. It emphasized the need for elderly people to remain self-reliant and independent if possible, and the importance of adequate health monitoring. Parliament recalled that the experience of the older generation is an asset for society and that discrimination against elderly workers on the labour market should be eliminated. It hoped for more flexible arrangements in respect of retirement and called for better integration of older persons into economic, social, cultural and political life.

OJ C 77, 14.3.1994

Measures to help disaster victims

1.2.191. Commission decision to grant emergency aid to victims of flooding in Germany, France and the Netherlands.

- **Reference:** Commission decisions to grant emergency aid to storm victims in Belgium and neighbouring areas: Bull. 12-1993, point 1.2.263

Adopted on 7 January. In addition to the emergency aid granted in December 1993, a further ECU 300 000 was provided on account of the continuing and even heavier rainfall in these three countries.

1.2.192. Parliament resolution on flooding in Europe.

Adopted on 20 January. Parliament was pleased that the Commission had granted emergency aid but felt that the amount should be increased. It called on the Commission to propose measures to strengthen flood prevention and protection facilities and to use structural policy instruments for the reconstruction of the regions affected. It emphasized the need for a joint European policy on regional planning.

OJ C 44, 14.2.1994

1.2.193. Parliament resolution on storms in Galicia.

Adopted on 20 January. Parliament asked the Commission to make a study of the effects of these storms and of the measures to be taken in the fisheries sector to limit the damage.

OJ C 44, 14.2.1994

Consumers

Consumer participation

1.2.194. Commission Decision 94/146/EC amending Decision 90/55/EEC setting up a Consumers' Consultative Council.

- **Decision amended:** Commission Decision 90/55/EEC: OJ L 38, 10.2.1990; Bull. 12-1989, point 2.1.156

Adopted by the Commission on 8 February. The purpose of the Decision is to amend the rules of procedure for the Consumers' Consultative Council, through which consumers' organizations can make their views known to the Commission, and to adjust the representation of the various organizations involved.

The Commission has also taken note of the establishment of a European Consumer Forum which will bring together, once or twice a year, representatives of consumers, manufacturers, distributors and other interested parties for the purpose of wide-ranging consultation on major consumer issues.

OJ L 64, 8.3.1994

Protection of consumers' health and safety

1.2.195. Proposal for a European Parliament and Council Decision introducing a Community system of information on home and leisure accidents (Ehlass).

- **Reference:** Council Decision 93/683/EEC on the introduction of a Community information system on home and leisure accidents (Ehlass): OJ L 319, 21.12.1993; Bull. 10-1993, point 1.2.92

Adopted by the Commission on 8 February. The purpose of the proposal is to extend the Ehlass system, which was the subject of an earlier decision in October 1993, for a four-year period (1994-97). This system is geared to the collection of data from hospital casualty departments and through household surveys covering the nature and origin of home and leisure accidents. Analysis of the data should enable Member States and the Commission to take appropriate measures to reduce the number of accidents and victims, entailing information campaigns, negotiation with industry and introduction of standards or regulations.

The Member States will be responsible for operating the system, with Community financial support being provided on a tapering scale (80% Community funding in 1994, 50% in 1997).

COM(94) 17

Culture

1.2.196. Lisbon 1994: European City of Culture.

- **Reference:** Resolution of the Ministers responsible for Cultural Affairs meeting within the Council concerning the annual event 'European City of Culture': OJ C 153, 22.6.1985; Bull. 5-1985, point 2.1.61

Opening ceremony held in Lisbon on 26 January. The aim of designating a 'European City of Culture' each year is to make the European public aware of certain cultural aspects of a city, a region and a country and thus help bring the peoples of Europe closer together. Lisbon is the 'European City of Culture' for 1994. Mr Pinheiro represented the Commission at the opening ceremony.

1.2.197. Parliament resolution on Community policy in the field of culture.

Adopted on 20 January. Parliament welcomed the inclusion of culture in the Treaty and called for an increase in funding for cultural measures, in particular from the Structural Funds, and for encouragement to be given to the setting-up of cultural networks. It recommended that a European Artists' and Writers' Charter be drawn up by the Commission, lesser-used European languages protected, artistic studies included in Community educational programmes, Community support for libraries and historical archives stepped up and the cultural content of public television channels increased.

OJ C 44, 14.2.1994

1.2.198. Parliament resolution on linguistic and cultural minorities in the European Community.

Adopted on 9 February. Parliament urged that minority languages and cultures be given appropriate legal status in the Member States and that the Member States ratify the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages. It also pressed the Member States and the local authorities concerned to create cross-border linguistic institutions for the languages and cultures existing in two or more neighbouring States. It called on the Community institutions to take account of these languages and cultures in Community policies and, in particular, in Community educational and cultural programmes.

OJ C 61, 28.2.1994

1.2.199. Parliament resolution on the fire at the Gran Teatro del Liceo (Barcelona).

Adopted on 10 February. Parliament called on the Commission to grant adequate funds for the rebuilding of the Gran Teatro del Liceo.

OJ C 61, 28.2.1994

1.2.200. Emergency aid.

ECU 100 000 was granted for the rebuilding of the Gran Teatro del Liceo in Barcelona, destroyed by fire, and ECU 100 000 for the restoration of the old Brittany Parliament in Rennes, damaged by fire.

Information, communication and audiovisual media

Information and communication

Opinion poll

1.2.201. Central and Eastern Eurobarometer No 4.

□ **Reference:** Central and Eastern Eurobarometer No 3: Bull. 1/2-1993, point 1.2.217

Findings published by the Commission on 28 February. The fourth opinion poll focusing on Central and Eastern Europe was conducted in 16 countries (Albania, Armenia, Belarus, Bulgaria, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Poland, the Czech Republic, Romania, Russia (west of the Urals), Slovakia, Slovenia and Ukraine). Issues covered included the following:

□ foreign partners: the European Union was regarded as the most important partner in the countries with which Association Agreements had been concluded or were being negotiated, and in Albania; Russia's influence too was generally very much on the increase, while that of the United States was declining; in Russia itself, however, and in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the United States was still regarded as the main partner for the future;

□ the image of the European Union: reactions were generally less favourable than at the time of the previous poll but were still positive, particularly in the Visegrad countries (37% positive, 34% neutral, 8% negative); opinions had changed significantly: support was up by 16% in Armenia but down by 15% in Slovenia;

□ economic reforms: in the region as a whole, 60% of interviewees said their household's financial situation had deteriorated (only in Albania had the situation of the majority improved); the concept of the market economy was opposed by a majority of interviewees in all the CIS countries covered by the poll but only by a minority in all the countries benefiting from the PHARE programme; however, since the previous poll support for the free market had fallen by 6% in both the PHARE countries and the CIS;

□ democracy: the majority of interviewees were dissatisfied with the way democracy was developing in all the countries covered by the poll except the Czech Republic, where opinions were

evenly divided; the level of dissatisfaction in the CIS was over 80%; the majority of interviewees generally, with the exception of Albania, Estonia, Hungary, the Czech Republic and Slovakia, also felt that human rights were not respected in their countries.

An additional poll was conducted in Russia west of the Urals after the parliamentary elections and

referendum of 12 December 1993, i.e. roughly a month after the rest of the survey. It revealed a further erosion of support for the market economy (two interviewees in three were against it), a decline in the proportion of people satisfied with the state of democracy in Russia (down to one in seven) and continuing fear that a dictatorship would be established within the year (33%, the same as in the previous Eurobarometer).

3. The role of the Union in the world

Common foreign and security policy

General

1.3.1. Parliament resolution on the NATO summit.

□ **References:**

Parliament resolution on the NATO summit meeting held on 10 and 11 January: OJ C 20, 24.1.1994; Bull. 1/2-1993, point 1.4.16

Council Decision 93/728/CFSP concerning the joint action on the inaugural conference on the stability pact: OJ L 319, 31.12.1993; Bull. 12-1993, point 1.4.9

Adopted on 20 January. Referring to the launching of the pact for stability in Europe on the basis of guidelines established by the European Council meeting in Brussels, Parliament welcomed the decision by the NATO Council on a 'partnership for peace' initiative, aimed at fuller integration of the countries of Central and Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union into the political and democratic structures of Europe. It also welcomed the summit meeting's support for the new European security and defence identity, as a step towards a European defence policy, and perhaps a European defence, which would strengthen the European pillar of the Atlantic Alliance.

OJ C 44, 14.2.1994

1.3.2. Parliament resolution on future relations between the European Union, the Western European Union (WEU) and the Atlantic Alliance.

□ **Reference:** Parliament resolution on the establishment of a common foreign policy: OJ C 21, 25.1.1993; Bull. 12- 1992, point 1.1.3

Adopted on 24 February. Observing that the new framework for a common foreign and security policy established by the Treaty on European Union paved the way for the full integration of the WEU into the Union, Parliament

stated that cooperation between the institutions of the WEU and the Union should be increased pending such integration.

It also stated that the changed geopolitical situation in Europe required a thoroughly redefined security concept, the success of which depended crucially on the existence of an efficient and coherent institutional framework. It considered that this basic principle implied the wider use of majority voting, democratic control by Parliament and a larger role for the Commission, and also the primacy of the European Union over the WEU, with the latter implementing Union decisions which have defence implications.

Parliament recognized, however, that the establishment of a coherent, single institutional framework for the Union's common foreign, security and defence policy required a gradual approach culminating in the WEU being fully incorporated into the Union in 1998, and accordingly made a number of recommendations on how the CFSP procedures and relations between the institutions of the Union and the WEU should be developed. Parliament further took the view that the WEU, whose role was to strengthen the European pillar of the Atlantic Alliance, would increasingly have to introduce common positions into the process of consultation within the Alliance, on the basis of the political options adopted in the Union. It considered it important that ultimately, when the Treaties were revised to bring about the incorporation of the WEU into the Union, the existing North Atlantic Treaty be adapted or a new treaty signed with the United States to better reflect the new relationship between the two sides of the Atlantic.

OJ C 77, 14.3.1994

European Union statements and press statements on behalf of the presidency

1.3.3. The European Union statements and presidency press statements published in January and February are set out below.

Afghanistan

1.3.4. The following presidency press statement on behalf of the European Union was published in Athens and Brussels on 7 February:

'The European Union expresses its deep concern over the large-scale fighting in Afghanistan which causes mass suffering among the civilian population and a new mass exodus of refugees which disrupts efforts to establish a political process that would lead to a broad-based government.

The European Union, therefore, fully supports the Security Council's Presidential Statement of 24 January 1994 calling for an immediate cessation of hostilities in Afghanistan and the beginning of a political process to create a broad-based government acceptable to the Afghan people.

Furthermore, the European Union expresses its full support for the efforts of the UN Secretary-General and his personal representative and the humanitarian work of the United Nations and other agencies active in Afghanistan to alleviate the suffering caused by the conflict in that country.

The European Union also commends the efforts of the organization of the Islamic Conference and a number of concerned States in the search for a negotiated political settlement in Afghanistan.'

Former Yugoslavia

1.3.5. The following presidency press statement on behalf of the European Union concerning Bosnia-Herzegovina was published in Athens and Brussels on 21 January:

'The European Union supports the efforts of the co-chairmen of the Steering Committee of the International Conference on the former Yugoslavia to bring about a negotiated peaceful settlement of the conflict in Bosnia-Herzegovina accepted by all parties. It believes that a solution accepted by all concerned must be reached as soon as possible in order to spare the civilian population more suffering. It expresses the hope that Lord Owen and Mr Stoltenberg will continue to offer their valuable services in their endeavours to implement their mandate as stated in the declaration of the European Council of 10 and 11 December 1993.'

1.3.6. The following European Union statement on Sarajevo was published in Athens and Brussels on 7 February:

'The European Union expresses its revulsion at the renewed brutal shelling of civilians in Sarajevo which has taken place in recent days.

Bearing in mind the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, the decisions of the North Atlantic Alliance

most recently reiterated at the NATO summit of 11 January and the recent request of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, it supports a very early meeting of the North Atlantic Council. In concert with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the aim should be to bring about the immediate lifting of the siege of Sarajevo, using all the means necessary including the use of air power.

The measures taken would be the first step in the implementation of the European Union's action plan. The European Union reiterates its support for the efforts of the co-chairmen to place the administration of Sarajevo under the authority of the United Nations.'

Azerbaijan

1.3.7. The following presidency press statement on behalf of the European Union was published in Athens and Brussels on 17 January:

'The European Union is deeply concerned at the fact that large-scale fighting has been going on again in the Nagorno-Karabakh region since mid-December.

It would request the opposing parties to display self-control and not inflict further suffering on a civilian population already sorely tried by the war.

It reaffirms its support for the principle of the territorial integrity of Azerbaijan and calls for a peaceful solution to the conflict. Given the danger of internationalization, which could aggravate the situation, it would urge the parties concerned to cease fighting and implement the relevant United Nations Security Council resolutions.

The European Union requests the opposing parties to resume current negotiations immediately, under the aegis of the CSCE Minsk Group, and fully backs those negotiations.'

Burundi

1.3.8. The following presidency press statement on behalf of the European Union was published in Athens and Brussels on 11 February:

'The European Union welcomes the democratic election of a new President of the Republic of Burundi, which was held on 13 January 1994, and his inauguration, which took place on 5 February 1994. The events mark a return to the democratic institutions which were seriously undermined by the attempted *coup d'état* of 21 October 1993 that plunged the country into a deep crisis.

The European Union takes particular note of the unanimous position adopted by the party in power and the opposition during this election. It hopes that this con-

sensus will prove the starting-point for the restoring of confidence in Burundi, which is a necessary condition for economic and social recovery in the country as well as for the return of those nationals of Burundi who took refuge in neighbouring countries after the events in question. It is convinced that the stability and democratic nature of Burundi will make it possible to continue fruitful cooperation with this country.'

Congo

1.3.9. The following presidency press statement on behalf of the European Union was published in Athens and Brussels on 12 January:

'The European Union is following developments in the situation in the Congo with concern, particularly the increasing frequency of confrontation in the capital and the weakening of the process established by the Libreville Agreement of 4 August 1993.

The European Union would remind the Congolese parties concerned that it was asked to participate in implementation of the Agreement, *inter alia*, by making magistrates available to the Congo for the arbitration board. The board's careful and independent work cannot be called into question and the European Union would find it impossible to understand any contesting of its decisions.

The European Union urges all Congolese political forces to respect the provisions of the Libreville Agreement and seek a political solution to the crisis through dialogue.'

Russian Federation

1.3.10. The following European Union statement on Russia and the Council of Europe was published in Athens and Brussels on 7 February:

'The European Union welcomes the decision of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe to proceed with consideration of the application for membership of the Russian Federation.

The European Union reaffirms its desire to see Russia admitted to the Council of Europe at the earliest possible date when all the criteria for membership have been met.'

Lesotho

1.3.11. The following presidency press statement on behalf of the European Union was published in Athens and Brussels on 3 February:

'The European Union has been deeply concerned about the fighting which has taken place in Maseru

between elements of the Royal Lesotho Defence Force.

As President of the Council of the European Union, Mr Pangelos declared in Gaborone that the Union unequivocally supports the democratically elected government of Lesotho and supports the mediation efforts undertaken by the international community to assist the Government of Lesotho with this difficult situation.

Any possible infringement of democracy in Lesotho could have unfavourable repercussions on future relations between Lesotho and the European Union and could have serious consequences on the latter's development cooperation programme with Lesotho.'

United Nations

1.3.12. The following presidency press statement on behalf of the European Union concerning the appointment of Mr Ayala Lasso as United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights was published in Athens and Brussels on 21 February:

'The European Union would like to express its deep satisfaction at the appointment by the Secretary-General of the UN, Mr Boutros Ghali, of Ambassador José Ayala Lasso of Ecuador as the first United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights.

The European Union believes that Ambassador José Ayala Lasso possesses all the qualities needed for the impartial, objective and effective performance of his duties. His speedy appointment to the post of High Commissioner for Human Rights demonstrates the commitment of the international community to the cause of human rights.

The primary responsibility for the promotion and protection of human rights lies with each State. The European Union believes that all States should support the High Commissioner for Human Rights in carrying out his tasks by establishing with him a valuable and constructive cooperation in an open and sincere spirit.'

Nigeria and Cameroon

1.3.13. The following presidency press statement on behalf of the European Union was published in Athens and Brussels on 28 February:

'The European Union expresses its grave concern at the skirmishes taking place in the border region between Nigeria and Cameroon. It strongly believes that there is only one way of resolving disputes, namely through peaceful settlement.

Towards this end, the European Union urges the Governments of Nigeria and Cameroon to seek a solution

to the disputes, through arbitration or mediation of any regional or international organization and consequently to refrain from any military action which might aggravate the situation.

Recent information indicates that there is concentration of troops on one side of the frontier line and therefore the European Union requests their immediate withdrawal.'

Sudan

1.3.14. The following European Union statement was published in Athens and Brussels on 21 February:

'The European Union remains deeply concerned at the suffering being inflicted on the Sudanese people by the continuing civil war and the ever-worsening human rights situation in Sudan. The Union therefore condemns the current bombings by the Sudanese air force, which are harming the civilian population and causing a mass exodus to neighbouring countries. Consequently, the Union would urge the parties to implement an immediate ceasefire as the first step towards a negotiated overall settlement.

Such military action against a population already sorely tried by the conflict in southern Sudan is unacceptable, particularly since it constitutes an inadmissible obstacle to humanitarian aid. The Union has frequently impressed on all parties to the conflict the negative effects of their military activities and the fact that they are therefore primarily responsible for the fate of the Sudanese people. The Union stresses the major effort which the international community, including the Union, has been making for a long time to assist those sectors of the population which are victims of the violence.

The Union remains prepared to hold a frank dialogue with the Sudanese authorities on all the political and humanitarian concerns of the international community. It also intends to continue its talks with the factions in the south of the country in the interests of peace.

The Union strongly urges the Sudanese Government and all parties involved to make a serious effort to achieve a negotiated solution to the conflict between them. In this connection, it is fully backing the diplomatic efforts being made under the aegis of the IGADD by the four Heads of State in the region.'

Occupied Territories (Hebron)

1.3.15. The following European Union Statement on the events in Hebron was published in Athens and Brussels on 27 February:

'The European Union expresses profound indignation at the bloodshed which took place in Hebron yesterday, leaving many Palestinians dead and wounded.

The European Union strongly condemns all acts of violence and extends its sincere condolences to the families of the victims.

While noting that the events have been condemned by the Israeli Government, the European Union holds that the authorities in the Occupied Territories must take full responsibility for protecting the inhabitants; the Union also calls for a full and immediate inquiry into the circumstances of the massacre.

The tragic events in Hebron highlight once again the importance of the peace process; there must be no undermining or delay of that process.

The European Union calls upon the parties to refuse to allow themselves to be drawn into a spiral of violence and to step up their efforts to speed up the process that has been started.'

Togo

1.3.16. The following presidency press statement on behalf of the European Union was published in Athens and Brussels on 28 February:

'The European Union welcomes the maturity shown by the Togolese people in accomplishing their civic duty by participating in large numbers in the parliamentary elections on 6 and 20 February 1994.

It notes that the elections have enabled the Togolese people to express their will democratically, despite difficult institutional and political conditions, and calls upon the main parties involved to abide strictly by the results of the vote.'

Ukraine

1.3.17. The following presidency press statement on behalf of the European Union concerning the agreement concluded between the United States, Russia and Ukraine was published in Athens and Brussels on 17 January:

'The European Union welcomes the signing of the agreement on 14 January 1994 in Moscow, by the Presidents of the United States, the Russian Federation and Ukraine, on the removal of all nuclear arms from the Ukrainian territory. It expresses deep satisfaction with this major step, which constitutes an important contribution to international security and stability.

The European Union commends the progress achieved in the relations between Russia and Ukraine, as well as the fact that the agreement has been reached in a spirit of dialogue and compromise and underlines its conviction that the cooperation between Russia, Ukraine and western political and security institutions will be further deepened and widened.

The European Union welcomes President Kravchuk's reaffirmation, in the context of this agreement, of Ukraine's commitment to accede to the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty in the shortest possible time. It looks forward to the early fulfilment of this commitment, and to the agreement's early implementation, which will pave the way for the development of a full and fruitful cooperative relationship between Ukraine and the European Union.

The European Union expresses the strong hope that the necessary legislative procedures for the entry into force of the above agreement will be completed as rapidly as possible; any delay would be regarded with great concern.'

1.3.18. The following European Union statement on the recent vote in the Ukrainian Parliament was published in Athens and Brussels on 7 February:

'The European Union warmly welcomes the vote of approval by the Ukrainian Parliament of the tripartite nuclear weapons agreement, the decision to remove their reservations to Article 5 of the Lisbon Protocol and to authorize the Government to exchange instruments of ratification of the Start I Treaty. The European Union remains concerned about the position of the Rada on the NPT and reiterates the importance it attaches to the immediate accession of Ukraine to this Treaty.

The European Union, which wants to develop further and enhance its relations with Ukraine, announces its willingness in principle to revise the PCA mandate and to organize an observer mission to the forthcoming parliamentary elections. In this context, the Presidency and the Commission are ready to make an early visit to Kiev.'

Yemen

1.3.19. The following presidency press statement on behalf of the European Union concerning the political crisis in Yemen was published in Athens and Brussels on 31 January:

'The European Union, having repeatedly shown the interest of its Member States towards the establishment of an everlasting stability in Yemen, based on the principles of democracy and the respect for human rights, welcomes the signing on 18 January 1994 of an agreement by all political parties, represented in the Committee for national dialogue in the Republic of Yemen. This is an important step towards solving the serious political crisis in Yemen.

The European Union sincerely hopes that the agreement will soon be signed by Yemen's political leaders and quickly implemented, thereby fostering a peaceful solution to the political problems and strengthening

unity and democracy in the best interests of all the Yemeni people.'

1.3.20. The following European Union statement was published in Athens and Brussels on 24 February:

'The European Union, having already repeatedly expressed its concern for the establishment of a lasting stability in Yemen based on the principles of democracy and the respect for human rights, welcomes the signing of the agreement in Amman on 20 February 1994, between the interested parties.

The Union recognizes that the implementation of the provisions of the accord will not be an easy task. But it urges all parties to work together in a spirit of compromise to ensure the continued development of Yemen.'

Enlargement

EFTA countries

□ **Reference:** Ministerial conferences on the accession of Austria, Finland, Sweden and Norway to the European Union: Bull. 12-1993, points 1.3.2 to 1.3.6

1.3.21. Ministerial conference on the accession of Austria to the European Union.

Meetings held in Brussels on 8 and 22 February. A further five negotiating chapters were concluded, namely freedom to provide services and right of establishment, competition, research and information technologies. Agreement was reached on high-definition television, customs union and external relations once it had been agreed to introduce a two-year transitional period for Austria to maintain its import restrictions on lignite. Eighteen negotiating chapters have now been concluded.

1.3.22. Ministerial conference on the accession of Finland to the European Union.

Meetings held in Brussels on 8 and 22 February. Agreement was reached on the following chapters: free movement of capital, energy, cus-

toms union and external relations. Finland also accepted several of the Union's common positions on areas such as Nordic cooperation and the Sami people. Satisfactory progress was made on the fisheries and miscellaneous chapters. Negotiations on 19 chapters have now been completed.

1.3.23. Ministerial conference on the accession of Sweden to the European Union.

Meetings held in Brussels on 8 and 22 February. Negotiations were concluded on the customs union and the Union's common positions on agriculture, structural instruments and regional policies were well received. Sweden accepted the Union's common positions on Nordic cooperation and the Sami people. Nineteen chapters have now been settled.

1.3.24. Ministerial conferences on the accession of Norway to the European Union.

Meetings held in Brussels on 8 and 22 February. Agreement was reached on the following negotiating chapters: free movement of capital, external relations and 'other provisions of the Union Treaty'. Considerable headway was also made on transport, competition, energy, and economic and monetary policy. Agreement was reached under the 'miscellaneous' chapter on the Sami people and on Nordic cooperation. Twelve chapters have now been settled.

1.3.25. Parliament resolution on the state of enlargement negotiations with Austria, Sweden, Finland and Norway.

- **Reference:** Conclusions of the Brussels European Council: Bull. 12-1993, point I.18

Adopted on 9 February. Parliament expressed the view that it would be able to give its assent

only when it had received the full text of the accession treaties. In its view the treaties had to include the requisite institutional changes and it called on both the applicant countries and the Member States to carry out reforms to guarantee that the decision-making process was democratic, effective and transparent.

It welcomed the number of seats proposed to the candidate countries in Parliament but expressed regret that on other aspects only mechanical changes had been proposed. It also expressed satisfaction at the applicant countries' willingness to accept the *acquis communautaire* and the goal of European integration, particularly in the field of common foreign and security policy. It called on the Commission to ensure that adequate information on European integration was available to the general public in the four applicant countries.

OJ C 61, 28.2.1994

1.3.26. Parliament resolution on the environmental aspects of the enlargement of the Community to include Sweden, Austria, Finland and Norway.

Adopted on 18 January. Parliament considered that the applicant countries' request to be allowed to maintain their high level of environmental protection after accession should be taken into account. In that connection it welcomed the agreement reached in December 1993 on the introduction of a four-year transitional period to revise the *acquis communautaire* with regard to environmental standards and expressed the hope that accession of the four applicant countries would help to tighten existing standards.

OJ C 44, 14.2.1994

European Economic Area (EEA), European Free Trade Association (EFTA)

European Economic Area

1.3.27. Agreement establishing the European Economic Area.

- **Signing of the Agreement:** Bull. 5-1992, point 1.2.1
- **Assent of Parliament:** OJ C 305, 23.11.1992; Bull. 10-1992, point 1.4.1
- **Council conclusions on the EEA and the consequences of the 'no' vote in the Swiss referendum of 6 December:** Bull. 12-1992, point 1.4.3

- **Commission recommendation and Council Decision authorizing the Commission to negotiate an additional protocol to the Agreement on the EEA:** Bull. 1/2-1993, point 1.3.3
- **Initialling of the protocol:** Bull. 1/2-1993, point 1.3.3
- **Proposal for a Council Decision on the conclusion of the Agreement establishing the EEA as adjusted by the protocol:** COM(93) 98; Bull. 3-1993, point 1.3.2
- **Decision on signing the adjustment protocol:** Bull. 3-1993, point 1.3.2
- **Signing of the protocol:** Bull. 3-1993, point 1.3.2
- **Assent given by Parliament to the conclusion of the Agreement on the EEA as adjusted by the protocol:** OJ C 194, 19.7.1993; Bull. 6-1993, point 1.3.8
- **Decision on the conclusion of the Agreement:** OJ L 1, 3.1.1994; Bull. 12-1993, point 1.3.7

Entry into force: 1 January. The Agreement was ratified by all Member States in the course of 1993 and fundamentally changes relations between the European Union and the five signatory EFTA States (Austria, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden). It is the foundation for a homogeneous entity with common rules and equal conditions of competition, endowed with the necessary implementing powers (particularly legal) and underpinned by the principles of equality, reciprocity and fair sharing between the contracting parties of the benefits, rights and obligations. The Agreement permits the free movement of goods, persons, services and capital and opens up new prospects through the development of 'horizontal' policies such as those on social affairs, consumer protection, the environment and company law. It also covers the implementation of what are known as the Community's 'flanking' policies, meaning that the five EFTA contracting parties will be able to participate in various programmes, particularly those on research and technological development, information, education and civil protection. Also, with the aim of reducing the economic and social disparities in the EEA, there is provision for a financial mechanism which will make interest rate rebates on loans and outright grants available to regions meeting the Structural Funds' Objective 1 eligibility criteria (those lagging behind in their development).

The institutional framework includes the EEA Council (comprising members of the Council of the European Communities and the EC Commission and one member of the government of each of the EFTA States), the EEA Joint Committee (comprising representatives of the contracting parties), the EEA Joint Parliamentary Committee and the EEA Consultative Committee, the latter providing a forum for representatives of the social partners.

1.3.28. EEA Consultative Committee.

- **Reference:** Commission White Paper entitled, 'Growth, competitiveness, employment — The challenges and ways forward into the 21st century': COM(93) 700; Supplement 6/93 — Bull. EC; Bull. 12-1993, point 1.2.44

Inaugural meeting in Brussels on 8 February.

This was chaired jointly by Mrs Susanne Tiesman, Chairman of the Economic and Social Committee, and Mr Erik Forsman, chairman of the EFTA Consultative Committee, with Mr Pertti Salolainen, Finnish Minister for Foreign Trade and current Chairman of the EFTA Council, attending. Discussions covered energy policy and the Commission's White Paper on growth, competitiveness and employment.

1.3.29. EEA Joint Parliamentary Committee.

Inaugural meeting in Brussels on 24 and 25 January. At this meeting — attended by Mr Van

den Broek, Mr Alexandros Baltas, Greek State Secretary for Trade, Mr Pertti Salolainen, Finnish Minister of Foreign Trade and current Chairman of the EFTA Council, and Mr Egon Klepsch, President of the European — Mr Gary Titley (United Kingdom) was appointed Chairman and Mr Haakon Blankenborg (Norway) his deputy.

1.3.30. Draft Decision of the EEA Joint Committee amending Protocol 47 and certain Annexes to the EEA Agreement.

Adopted by the Commission on 18 February.

The Agreement, which entered into force on 1 January (→ point 1.3.27), encompasses the whole body of Community law published up to 31 July 1991. The purpose of this proposal is to ensure the earliest possible adoption of a decision to incorporate all Community legislation published between 1 August 1991 and 31 December 1993.

EFTA countries

□ **Reference:** Ministerial conferences on the accession of Austria, Finland, Sweden and Norway to the European Union (points 1.3.21 to 1.3.24 of this Bulletin)

Relations with EFTA

1.3.31. Visit to the Commission on 10 January by Mr Pertti Salolainen, Finnish Minister for Foreign Trade and current Chairman of the EFTA Council.

In his capacity as Chairman of the EFTA Council, Mr Salolainen met Mr Van den Broek. Discussions focused on the accession negotiations. Mr Salolainen and Mr Van den Broek also touched on the entry into force of the EEA Agreement and hoped that the body of Community law would be transposed rapidly into the domestic law of the EFTA contracting parties.

Finland

1.3.32. Visit to the Commission by the Prime Minister, Mr Esko Aho, on 24 January.

Mr Aho saw Mr Van den Broek, with whom he discussed the second round of the Finnish presidential election and the negotiation of Finland's accession to the European Union. The main areas covered were the agri-food industry and regional policy.

Sweden

1.3.33. Visit to Sweden by Mr Christophersen on 17 and 18 February.

Mr Christophersen saw Mr Carl Bildt, the Prime Minister, and Mrs Anne Wibble, the Finance Minister. Discussions covered Swedish accession to the European Union, particularly the whole area of monetary policy and that aspect of it which affects agricultural trading.

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

Central and Eastern Europe

Assistance for Central and Eastern Europe

□ **Reference:** Council Regulation (EEC) No 3906/89 on economic aid to certain countries of Central and Eastern Europe (PHARE programme) (OJ L 375, 23.12.1989; Bull. 12-1989, point 2.2.25), as last amended by Council Regulation (EEC) No 1764/93: OJ L 162, 3.7.1993; Bull. 6-1993, point 1.3.13

1.3.34. Commission Decision approving an overall authorization for a multidisciplinary technical assistance fund for certain countries of Central and Eastern Europe (11th instalment).

Adopted by the Commission on 31 January. The Decision allocates ECU 10 million under the PHARE programme for a multidisciplinary technical assistance fund which will provide up to ECU 1 million per operation, using an expedited procedure, for technical cooperation, training and trade and investment promotion. The aims of the programme are to enable aid to be used rapidly and effectively by allowing basic requirements for the preparation and implementation of the PHARE programme and individual projects to be completed, to provide a rapid and flexible response to immediate needs connected with the matters dealt with in the decision, and to improve the Commission's ability to cope effectively with pressing issues.

1.3.35. Parliament resolution on the environmental aspects of the PHARE programme in the Visegrad countries (Poland, Hungary, Czech Republic and Slovakia).

Adopted by Parliament on 18 January. Parliament expressed its regret at the substantial reduction over the years in the share of the PHARE programme devoted to the environment. It called for the 25% share originally planned to be adhered to, and said that nature conservation was an important component. It emphasized that environmental interests should

also be borne in mind in agriculture, transport and energy, and that exports of waste to non-OECD countries, including those receiving PHARE aid, should be banned. It took the view that PHARE funding should be increased substantially and be used in particular for regional environmental projects (Danube basin, Black Sea, Baltic Sea, etc.), and that an environmental impact assessment should be compulsory for all projects beyond a certain size. It expressed its support for GLOBE-EC (an entity establishing cooperation between members of the PHARE recipients' parliaments and MEPs), and called for the countries in question to be directly involved in the activities of the European Environment Agency once it began operating. Parliament voiced its regret at the fact that PHARE funds were used only to pay for preparatory studies for projects which would be implemented at a later stage by national governments. It asked the Commission to use the services of local consultants as far as possible, and to work out a legal basis for each part of the PHARE programme, detailing objectives, resources and decision-making procedures. Parliament called on the Commission to consult it more frequently on the implementation of the programme and to submit rapidly to Parliament and the Council an evaluation of the PHARE projects' outcomes.

OJ C 44, 14.2.1994

1.3.36. Parliament resolution on the regional implications of Community assistance to Central and Eastern Europe.

Adopted by Parliament on 11 February. Believing that goods from Central and Eastern Europe should be given the widest possible access to the Community markets, Parliament welcomed the conclusion of Association Agreements with the countries in question and the provision made for the eventual establishment of free trade arrangements, but called for the inclusion in the agreements of a special anti-dumping clause to protect the poorer regions of the Community. It emphasized the need to continue Community assistance to Central and Eastern Europe under the PHARE programme, to support combined transport, to establish an agreed multiannual framework of aid modelled on the Structural Funds and to draw up a strategy for saving energy. Parliament also welcomed the interinstitutional agreement between the Council and the Commission for a special budget heading to alleviate the difficulties associated with cross-border

cooperation under Community initiatives between Community regions and neighbouring regions of the countries of Central and Eastern Europe and called on the latter to contribute to such cooperation with an eye to eventual accession. Parliament also called on the countries in question to devote resources to protecting the environment.

OJ C 61, 28.2.1994

Bilateral relations

Albania

1.3.37. Parliament resolution on relations between the European Community and Albania.

Adopted by Parliament on 9 February. Parliament welcomed the moves towards democracy and demilitarization in Albania. It expressed its support for the adoption of a new constitution and a new criminal code abolishing the death penalty, and emphasized the importance of an effective guarantee of freedom and pluralism in the media and of respect for the religious, cultural and linguistic rights of all Albanian citizens. It called for the opening of negotiations for an association agreement with Albania and for an expansion of cooperation and political dialogue with the country. It urged international institutions such as the World Bank to concentrate on projects which would make the most of the country's natural and human resources and promote sustainable development. Parliament called on the Albanian authorities to do all they could to bring peace and stability to the Balkans, to free the leader of the largest opposition party and to maintain closer relations with all the Member States of the European Union, guaranteeing full respect for human rights and the rights of minorities.

OJ C 61, 28.2.1994

1.3.38. Mr Sali Berisha, President of Albania, visited the Commission on 24 February.

Mr Berisha saw Mr Delors for talks which covered the economic and political situation in Albania. Mr Delors particularly praised the progress of reform in the country. Also discussed was the war in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

Baltic States

1.3.39. Drafts of new trade agreements with Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania.

- **Reference:** Council and Commission statement on relations with the Baltic States: point 1.3.40 of this Bulletin

- **Commission recommendation:** Bull. 12-1993, point 1.3.13

Amended proposal adopted by the Commission on 31 January.

Negotiating directives adopted by the Council on 7 February. The Council authorized the Commission to negotiate new agreements with the Baltic States to establish free trade with them. The agreements will be preferential and of indefinite duration. They will cover trade and trade-related matters. Their basis will be adherence to the principles of democracy, human rights and the market economy, and they will refer to the importance of greater political dialogue between the parties. The new agreements will constitute a decisive step towards the conclusion of association agreements between the three Baltic States and the European Community.

1.3.40. Council and Commission statement on relations with the Baltic States.

□ **References:**

Conclusions of the Copenhagen European Council: Bull. 6-1993, point 1.14

Drafts of new trade agreements with Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania: point 1.3.39 of this Bulletin

Adopted by the Council and Commission on 7 February.

‘The Council notes with satisfaction continuous political and economic progress in Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania.

At the same time, the Council acknowledges the importance of further strengthening integration between those countries and the European Union and reaffirms its determination to accomplish this objective.

The prospect of the creation of free trade areas between the Union and each of the Baltic States by 1 January 1995, on the basis of a mandate adopted by the Council, following the decisions of the Copenhagen Summit, is an important step to this end. In this context an enhanced political dialogue could also be agreed with Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania.

The Council will take all necessary steps with the aim of negotiating and concluding Europe Agreements as soon as possible in recognition of the fact that Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania’s ultimate objective is to become members of the European Union through Europe Agreements.

The Commission agrees to present proposals at an early stage in order to ensure that the process of negotiating Europe Agreements may be started.’

1.3.41. Mr Algirdas Brazauskas, Lithuania’s President, visited the Commission on 27 January.

- **Reference:** Drafts of new trade agreements with Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania: point 1.3.39 of this Bulletin

Mr Brazauskas saw Mr Delors and Mr Van den Broek for talks which covered the situation in Lithuania and bilateral relations with the European Union, particularly with regard to the drawing-up of a new trade agreement between the two parties and training abroad for young people. Also addressed were the issues of Lithuania’s bilateral relations with Estonia, Latvia, Poland and the Russian Federation, and the situation in the other former Soviet republics, particularly Ukraine. Mr Brazauskas laid particular emphasis on the three Baltic States’ close links with each other and with the Nordic countries.

Hungary and Poland

□ **References:**

Interim Agreement on trade and trade-related matters between the EEC and ECSC and Poland: OJ L 114, 30.4.1992; Bull. 1/2-1992, point 1.4.9 Europe (Association) Agreements between the European Communities and their Member States, of the one part, and Poland and Hungary, of the other part: Bull. 12-1993, point 1.3.20

1.3.42. Commission Decisions 264/94/ECSC and 265/94/ECSC on certain procedures for applying the Europe Agreements establishing an association between the European Communities and their Member States and Hungary and Poland respectively.

□ **Reference:** Council Regulations (EC) No 3491/93 and (EC) No 3492/93 on certain procedures for applying the Europe Agreements establishing an association between the European Communities and their Member States and Hungary and Poland respectively: OJ L 319, 21.12.1993; Bull. 12-1993, point 1.3.21

□ **Commission proposals:** Bull. 11-1993, point 1.3.7

□ **ECSC Consultative Committee opinion:** Bull. 11-1993, point 1.3.7

□ **Council assent:** OJ C 26, 29.1.1994

Adopted by the Commission on 1 February. The aim of the Decisions is to lay down provisions for the implementation of various safeguard and trade-protection measures for ECSC products

contained in the Europe Agreements, in order to enable the latter to enter into force.

OJ L 32, 5.2.1994

1.3.43. Agreement in the form of an exchange of letters amending Annex IV b to the Interim Agreement between the EEC and ECSC, of the one part, and Poland, of the other part, and the Europe Agreement between the European Communities and their Member States, of the one part, and Poland, of the other part.

Proposal for a Council Decision concluding the Agreement adopted by the Commission on 20 January.

COM(94) 5

Decision concluding the Agreement in the form of an exchange of letters adopted by the Council on 21 February. The purpose of the Decision is to reserve the entire zero-duty tariff quota provided for in Annex IV b to the agreements with Poland, which relates to imports into Poland of vehicles from the Community, for vehicles with catalytic converters.

1.3.44. Sir Leon Brittan visited Poland on 6 and 7 January.

Sir Leon saw the following members of the Polish Government: Mr Waldemar Pawlak, the Prime Minister, Mr Borowski, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Finance, Mr Andrzej Olechowski, Foreign Minister, and Mr Wieslaw Kaczmarek, Privatization Minister. Discussion centred on the course of relations between Poland and the European Union. Sir Leon emphasized that the Union intended to back the process of economic reform on which the country had embarked with technical and financial assistance.

1.3.45. Mr Waldemar Pawlak, Poland's Prime Minister, visited the Commission on 2 and 3 February.

Mr Pawlak saw Mr Delors, Mr Van den Broek, Sir Leon Brittan and Mr Steichen for talks on bilateral trade relations, particularly the prospects for the Europe Agreement which entered into force on 1 February. Foreign policy and security issues were also discussed. These included the signing of a 'partnership for peace' agreement with NATO, and Mr Pawlak referred in that connection to his government's proposal for a partnership for development which would allow

cooperation to be extended to encompass partners who wished to be included.

Czech Republic and Slovakia

1.3.46. Council Decision 94/61/EC establishing a separate liability of the Czech Republic and the Slovakia with regard to the loan facility granted to the former Czechoslovakia pursuant to Council Decision 91/106/EEC.

- **Reference:** Council Decision 91/106/EEC providing medium-term financial assistance for the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic: OJ L 56, 2.3.1991; Bull. 1/2-1991, point 1.3.21
- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 257, 22.9.1993; COM(93) 399; Bull. 9-1993, point 1.3.12
- **Parliament opinion:** OJ C 20, 24.1.1994; Bull. 12-1993, point 1.3.24

Adopted by the Council on 24 January. The Decision divides liability for the ECU 375 million Community loan made in February 1991, attributing two thirds to the Czech Republic and one third to Slovakia.

OJ L 28, 2.2.1994

1.3.47. Proposal for an agreement in the form of an exchange of letters amending the Interim Agreement between the EEC and ECSC, of the one part, and the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic, of the other part, and the Europe Agreement between the European Communities and their Member States, of the one part, and the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic, of the other part.

- **References:**
Europe (Association) Agreement between the European Communities and their Member States, of the one part, and the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic, of the other part: Bull. 12-1991, point 1.3.2
Interim Agreement between the EEC and ECSC, of the one part, and the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic, of the other part: OJ L 115, 30.4.1992; Bull. 1/2-1992, point 1.4.9

Proposal for a Council Decision on the conclusion of the agreement adopted by the Commission on 8 February. The exchange of letters is intended to establish a new zero-duty quota for imports of live trout and carp originating in the Czech Republic.

COM(94) 26

1.3.48. Parliament resolution on the Gabčíkovo-Nagymaros project.

□ **Reference:** Parliament resolution on the Gabčíkovo-Nagymaros dam: OJ C 194, 19.7.1993; Bull. 6-1993, point 1.3.19

Adopted by Parliament on 10 February. Parliament asked the Commission to produce a report on the results of the work of the monitoring group and the expert group on the Gabčíkovo-Nagymaros dam and hoped that this would provide a basis for further negotiation on necessary technical measures and a water-management system for the river. It called for the development of a temporary water-management system. This would have to be acceptable to the Slovaks and the Hungarians and allow the inhabitants of the region to be involved in a democratic manner.

OJ C 61, 28.2.1994

Independent States of the former Soviet Union

Bilateral relations

Armenia and Azerbaijan

1.3.49. Parliament resolution on the conflict between Armenia and Azerbaijan.

Adopted by Parliament on 9 February. Parliament expressed its concern at the prospect of seeing an internationalization of the war, and called on other countries not to provide the warring parties with military assistance. It urged Armenia's and Azerbaijan's neighbours, particularly Turkey, to allow free passage of goods to both countries. Parliament called on the European Union and its Member States firstly to exert pressure on Armenia and Azerbaijan to persuade them to find a peaceful solution to the conflict, and secondly to step up their support for political and economic reform in Armenia and for economic recovery in Azerbaijan and the other countries of the region, paying special attention to the issue of energy.

OJ C 61, 28.2.1994

Russian Federation

1.3.50. Special meeting of the G7 Finance Ministers.

□ **References:**

Special meeting of G7 Foreign Ministers and Finance Ministers: Bull. 4-1993, point 1.3.17
Council Regulation (Euratom, EEC) No 2053/93 on the provision of technical assistance to economic reform and recovery in the independent States of the former Soviet Union and Mongolia (TACIS programme): OJ L 187, 29.7.1993; Bull. 7/8-1993, point 1.3.15

Draft partnership and cooperation agreement between the European Community and the Russian Federation: Bull. 11-1993, point 1.3.16

Meeting held in Kronberg on 26 February. This meeting of the Finance Ministers of the seven major industrialized nations (Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the United Kingdom and the United States of America), which was attended by Mr Alexander Shokhin, Russia's Economics Minister, and by Mr Christophersen, dealt with the situation in and relations with the Russian Federation. The Ministers discussed International Monetary Fund policy in Russia, the country's economic reform, the world economic situation and Russia's wish to join the G7. During the meeting, Mr Christophersen reported on the progress of negotiations between the European Union and Russia for a partnership and cooperation agreement, emphasizing that attainment of the objectives set out in the draft agreement would depend on the success of Russia's reforms, particularly macroeconomic stabilization. He pointed out that Russia exported 30 times more to the European Union than it did to the USA and 10 times more than it did to Japan, and that it had so far received from the European Community approximately USD 1.2 billion of food aid and medical aid, approximately USD 250 million of humanitarian aid and (since 1991) USD 800 million in financial and technical assistance under the TACIS programme. Mr Christophersen confirmed that the European Union's assistance would continue in 1994 and 1995 at a level equalling or exceeding that of previous years.

1.3.51. Parliament resolution on Kaliningrad (Königsberg), a Russian enclave in the Baltic region: situation and outlook from a European viewpoint.

□ **Reference:** Draft partnership and cooperation agreement between the European Community and the Russian Federation: Bull. 11-1993, point 1.3.16

Adopted by Parliament on 9 February. Parliament expressed its support for Russia's moves

to revitalize the region of Kaliningrad, a Russian enclave between Poland and Lithuania, and called for greater cooperation between the region, the Baltic States and Poland. It also emphasized the need to incorporate Kaliningrad more closely into European transport and telecommunications networks, promote infrastructure investment to attract tourism, and develop human and cultural contact with the region. It urged the Council and the Commission to make provision for a special clause on trade and cooperation with Kaliningrad when negotiating the partnership and cooperation agreement with Russia.

OJ C 61, 28.2.1994

Ukraine

□ **References:**

European Union statement on the recent vote in the Ukrainian Parliament: point 1.3.18 of this Bulletin

Communiqué of the Presidency on behalf of the European Union on the US/Russia/Ukraine agreement: point 1.3.17 of this Bulletin

1.3.52. Draft partnership and cooperation agreement between the European Community and Ukraine.

□ **Reference:** Draft partnership and cooperation agreement between the European Community and the Russian Federation: Bull. 11-1993, point 1.3.16

□ **Commission recommendation:** Bull. 7/8-1992, point 1.4.3

□ **Negotiating directives:** Bull. 10-1992, point 1.4.19

Proposal for a Council Decision amending the negotiating directives adopted by the Commission on 8 February. The Commission proposed the addition to the new agreement of a future developments clause to allow for the eventual establishment of free-trade arrangements between the European Community and Ukraine. This clause would leave it to the two partners to decide in 1998 whether or not to begin negotiations on this matter. Also proposed were provisions for more protection for investors during the establishment and operation of companies, in order to encourage Community investment in the country, and, in the field of trade in goods, provisions relating to quantitative restrictions, anti-dumping and safeguards.

1.3.53. Mr Anatoly Zlenko, Ukraine's Foreign Minister, visited the Commission on 8 February.

Mr Zlenko met Sir Leon Brittan for talks which covered bilateral relations and the economic situation in Ukraine in the run-up to the general election due on 27 March. Mr Zlenko presented a Ukrainian Government memorandum on future cooperation with the European Union. Sir Leon welcomed the Ukrainian Parliament's decision to approve the tripartite agreement on nuclear weapons concluded in January with the Russian Federation and the United States and called on Ukraine to continue its economic reform, a process which the European Union intended to back. Mr Zlenko and Sir Leon also discussed the ongoing negotiations for a partnership and cooperation agreement (→ point 1.3.52), recognizing the need to speed up the procedure.

Mediterranean and Middle East

Northern Mediterranean

Bosnia-Herzegovina

1.3.54. Parliament resolution on the continuing war in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

Reference: Council Decision 93/729/CFSP supplementing the joint action on support for the conveying of humanitarian aid in Bosnia-Herzegovina: OJ L 339, 31.12.1993; Bull. 12-1993, point 1.4.5

Adopted by Parliament on 20 January. Parliament considers that the aims of EU policy should be to achieve a negotiated settlement of the conflict in Bosnia and to prevent its spread, and to recognize the right of the legal government of Bosnia-Herzegovina to a viable State. It also calls for Unprofor to be turned into a peace-making force, for troops to intervene actively to ensure the safety of all 'safe areas', for access to the routes used by humanitarian aid convoys to be secured, for the airport at Tuzla to be rebuilt, for the strangulation of Sarajevo to be brought to an end and for artillery positions to be dismantled. It stresses the need for pressure to be brought to bear on Croatia and for the sanctions

against the republics of Serbia and Montenegro to be strictly applied. It also calls on the European Union to provide assistance to all those who support dialogue, democracy and human rights, for support for the International Tribunal for War Crimes in former Yugoslavia to be made part of the common action programme and for a new EU negotiator with a proper mandate to be appointed.

OJ C 44, 14.2.1994

1.3.55. Parliament resolution on the situation in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

Adopted by Parliament on 10 February. Parliament endorses the decision of the North Atlantic Council of 9 February 1994 requiring the Bosnian Serb forces to withdraw their artillery and other heavy weapons 20 kilometres from Sarajevo within 10 days and also endorses the ultimatum and its consequences as formulated by NATO. It also calls on all parties to observe the ceasefire. Parliament insists that UN armed forces should be coordinated and equipped to enable them to carry out their duties and defend themselves adequately against attack, and calls on the Croat forces to withdraw from Bosnia-Herzegovina.

OJ C 61, 28.2.1994

Turkey

References:

EEC-Turkey Association Agreement: OJ L 217, 29.12.1964

Additional Protocol: OJ L 293, 29.12.1972

Conclusions of the Copenhagen European Council: Bull. 6-1993, point I.12

1.3.56. The Turkish Prime Minister, Ms Tansu Ciller, and the Foreign Minister, Mr Hikmet Cetin, visited the Commission on 11 January.

They met Mr Delors, Mr Van den Broek and Sir Leon Brittan. Their discussions, which centred on economic matters, touched on the conclusion of a customs union between the Community and Turkey and the EC-Turkey financial Protocol. The main political matters reviewed were relations between Turkey and the southern members of the CIS and the Kurdistan Workers' Party (PKK).

1.3.57. Visit by Sir Leon Brittan from 9 to 13 February.

Sir Leon Brittan met the Turkish President, Mr Süleyman Demirel, the Prime Minister, Ms

Tansu Ciller, Mr Husamettin Cindoruk, the Parliamentary Speaker, the Deputy Prime Minister, Mr Murat Karayalçin, and Mr Hikmet Cetin, Foreign Minister. They discussed the completion of the customs union between the Community and Turkey. Sir Leon underlined the need for Turkey to adopt the relevant legislation and undertake necessary economic reforms following the recent devaluation of the Turkish lira if these objectives were to be achieved.

Maghreb

Algeria

1.3.58. Cooperation Council

References:

Cooperation Agreement between the European Economic Community and the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria: OJ L 263, 27.9.1978
Council Decision 92/206/EEC on the conclusion of the fourth financial Protocol with Algeria: OJ L 94, 8.4.1992; Bull. 3-1992, point 1.3.20

Commission communication to the Council on the future of relations between the Community and the Maghreb: Bull. 4-1992, point 1.4.6

Previous meeting: Bull. 9-1990, point 1.3.26

Fourth ministerial meeting held in Brussels on 7 February. The meeting was chaired by Mr Theodoros Pangalos, Greek Minister for European Affairs and President of the Council. Algeria was represented by the Foreign Minister, Mr Mohamed Salah Dembri, the Commission by Mr Marín and the European Investment Bank by Mr Alain Prate.

The meeting discussed the Cooperation Agreement and the financial Protocol, recent political events in Algeria and the country's process of political, economic, institutional and social reform. Mr Dembri reaffirmed Algeria's desire to forge closer links with the European Union and to embark upon exploratory talks on a new agreement under the European-Maghreb partnership. Mr Marín acknowledged the achievements made under cooperation arrangements with Algeria but also stressed the European Union's attachment to respect for human rights and its condemnation of acts of terrorism against Algerians and foreigners living in Algeria. Both Mr Marín and Mr Pangalos appealed for a frank and open political dialogue in Algeria with all those in the country who renounced terrorism and supported the process of democratization.

The Cooperation Council noted the progress made by the Algerian Government on economic reform. It pointed out that reform of the economic system under an agreement with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) was essential to overcome the current crisis in Algeria and that no real partnership between Europe and the Maghreb could be achieved without Algeria's participation. In the view of the Commission, Council and EIB representatives a new initiative to help Algeria could be considered in the light of the IMF's conclusions and provided the necessary reforms were undertaken.

Tunisia

1.3.59. Visit by Mr Marín from 12 to 14 January.

Reference: New draft agreement with Tunisia — Bull. 12-1993, point 1.3.38

Mr Marín held talks with Tunisia's President, Mr Zine-al-Abidine Ben Ali, and Foreign Minister, Mr Habib Ben Yahia, on negotiations for a new agreement between the European Union and Tunisia.

Mr Marín stressed that this agreement would help to establish closer relations between the EU and Tunisia, perhaps eventually culminating in the creation of a free trade zone. Both Mr Ben Ali and Mr Ben Yahia expressed the hope that negotiations would quickly get under way and certain Tunisian concerns such as olive oil would be taken into account.

Mashreq

Israel

1.3.60. Visit by Mr Marín from 16 to 18 February.

References:

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

Commission communication to the Council on future relations and cooperation between the Community and the Middle East: COM(93) 375; Bull. 9-1993, point 1.3.18

Peace agreement between Israel and the PLO: Bull. 9-1993, point 1.3.19

Commission communication on Community support for the peace process in the Middle East: COM(93) 458; Bull. 9-1993, point 1.3.23

Draft association agreement with Israel: Bull. 12-1993, point 1.3.31

New draft agreement with Morocco: Bull. 12-1993, point 1.3.33

New draft agreement with Tunisia: Bull. 12-1993, point 1.3.38

At his meeting with Mr Shimon Peres, Israel's Foreign Minister, Mr Marín stressed the European Union's desire to forge close relations with Israel which would take account of internal EU developments, namely the completion of the internal market, the implementation of the Treaty on European Union, the creation of the European Economic Area and the new partnership agreements proposed for the Maghreb countries, and the changing situation in the Middle East following the declaration of principle signed in September between Israel and the Palestinian Liberation Organization.

Syria

1.3.61. Fourth financial Protocol

Protocol initialled: Bull. 5-1991, point 1.3.39

Council Decision on the signing of the Protocol: Bull. 6-1991, point 1.3.33

Protocol signed: Bull. 7/8-1991, point 1.3.29

Refusal of assent by Parliament: OJ C 39, 17.2.1992; Bull. 1/2-1992, point 1.4.32; OJ C 305, 23.11.1992; Bull. 10-1992, point 1.4.31; OJ C 115, 26.4.1993; Bull. 3-1993, point 1.3.26

Assent by Parliament: OJ C 20, 24.1.1994; Bull. 12-1993, point 1.3.36

Adopted by the Council on 24 January. The Protocol allocates ECU 158 million to Syria of which ECU 115 million will be in the form of EIB loans from its own resources and ECU 43 million from the Community's budgetary resources.

OJ L 32, 5.2.1994

Occupied Territories

1.3.62. Meeting in Tunis between Mr Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestinian Liberation Organization, and Mr Marín on 13 January.

They discussed the peace process and agreed on the measures which should be taken as soon as possible to implement the Community aid programme for the Occupied Territories.

Financial and technical cooperation

1.3.63. Proposal for a Council Regulation (EC) on financial and technical cooperation with the Occupied Territories and amending Council

Regulation (EEC) No 1763/92 concerning financial cooperation in respect of all Mediterranean non-member countries.

References: Commission communication on Community support for the peace process in the Middle East: COM(93) 458; Bull. 9-1993, point 1.3.23

Regulation to be amended: Council Regulation (EEC) No 1763/92 concerning financial cooperation in respect of all Mediterranean non-member countries: OJ L 181, 1.7.1992; Bull. 6-1992, point 1.4.17

Adopted by the Commission on 10 January. The proposals define the arrangements and administrative rules for the aid provided for in the Commission communication of 29 September 1993. The Commission proposes that, under a five-year programme (1994-98) ECU 250 million be given to aid the development of the Occupied Territories in the form of grants financed by the Community budget combined with a similar amount in loans from the European Investment Bank, financed from its own resources and guaranteed by the Community budget. The Commission also proposes that Regulation (EEC) No 1763/92 which covers horizontal financial cooperation be extended to the Occupied Territories under the new Mediterranean policy.

OJ C 24, 28.1.1994; COM(93) 719

Parliament opinion (first reading) delivered on 11 February.

Parliament endorsed the proposal on financial and technical cooperation subject to procedural and editorial amendments.

OJ C 61, 28.2.1994

1.3.64. Project financing

References:

Additional Protocol to the EEC-Egypt Cooperation Agreement (third financial Protocol): OJ L 297, 21.10.1987; Bull. 10-1987, point 2.2.29

Protocol on financial and technical cooperation between the European Economic Community and the Republic of Cyprus: OJ L 82, 29.3.1990; Bull. 1/2-1990, point 1.2.35

Council Decision 92/44/EEC on conclusion of the fourth financial Protocol with the Republic of Tunisia: OJ L 18, 25.1.1992; Bull. 12-1991, point 1.3.25

Council Decision 92/207/EEC on the conclusion of the fourth financial Protocol with Egypt: OJ L 94, 8.4.1992; Bull. 3-1992, point 1.3.20

Council Decision 92/208/EEC on the conclusion of the fourth financial Protocol with Jordan: OJ L 94, 8.4.1992; Bull. 3-1992, point 1.3.20

Council Regulation (EEC) No 1763/92 concerning financial cooperation in respect of all Mediterranean non-member countries: OJ L 181, 1.7.1992; Bull. 6-1992, point 1.4.17

Protocol on financial cooperation between the European Economic Community and the Republic of Slovenia: OJ L 189, 29.7.1993; Bull. 7/8-1993, point 1.3.26

Commission financing decisions granting aid to the following projects (see Table 6).

Table 6 — *Cooperation with Mediterranean countries*

		<i>(million ECU)</i>
Country	Purpose	Amount
	<i>Financing: Mediterranean financial protocols</i>	
Cyprus	Mapmaking and surveying	0.8
Egypt	Interest-rate subsidy for a CIB global loan and risk-capital operation	9.37
Jordan	Training for teaching staff	3.9
Slovenia	Interest-rate subsidy for the No 1 railway project	7.46
Tunisia	Séjnane rural development project	5

Country	Purpose	Amount
Occupied Territories	<i>Financing: cooperation involving all Mediterranean third countries</i>	
	Aid for private credit institutions	8
	Technical assistance	5
	Assistance for the housing programme of the Palestinian Housing Council	10
	Building and fitting out of schools and classrooms in the West Bank and Gaza Strip	10
Morocco	<i>Financing: 1994 budget</i>	
	Global loan for the financial sector	20

United States, Japan and other industrialized countries

United States

References:

Transatlantic Declaration — Bull. 11-1990, point 1.5.3

Final Act of the Uruguay Round multilateral trade negotiations: Bull. 12-1993, point 1.3.99

1.3.65. EU-United States meeting on the Transatlantic Declaration

Previous meeting: Bull. 5-1993, point 1.3.27

Meeting held in Brussels on 11 January. The meeting was attended by President Clinton, Mr Warren Christopher, US Secretary of State, Mr Mickey Kantor, US Trade Representative, the Greek Prime Minister and President of the European Council Mr Andreas Papandreu, Mr Delors, Mr Hans van den Broek and Sir Leon Brittan. In the course of the talks, which focused on the economy, competitiveness and employment, President Clinton underlined the need for closer transatlantic relations and reaffirmed his support for the process of European integration. The following four aspects were discussed in depth: finalization and ratification of the Final Act of the Uruguay Round trade negotiations; unemployment; the future of world trade; and support for the integration of the new democra-

cies of Central and Eastern Europe into the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and the European Union. On this last point Mr Delors noted that a transitional and adjustment period was necessary in both the economic and defence sectors and the 'partnership for peace' could provide a good starting-point.

1.3.66. Visit by Mr Hans van den Broek and Mr Karolos Papoulias, Greek Foreign Minister and President of the Council, on 31 January.

Their talks with Mr Warren Christopher, US Secretary of State, formed part of the discussions on the Transatlantic Declaration but centred on relations with Eastern Europe. Mr Van den Broek stressed that there should be no weakening of support for political and economic reforms in the Russian Federation despite recent developments there and noted that the European Union intended to look at ways of making the aid instruments at its disposal more effective. The talks focused on the need to give greater access to products from these countries to industrialized countries' markets. Mr Van den Broek stressed that 70% of exports from Central and Eastern Europe to OECD countries went to the European Union. On Bosnia-Herzegovina Mr Papoulias called for the European Union and the United States to work together to find a peaceful solution and urged the United States to support the European Union's peace plan. The situation in the Middle East, South Africa and Iran was also discussed.

1.3.67. Mr Mickey Kantor, the United States Trade Representative, visited the Commission on 10 January.

He met Sir Leon Brittan, Mr Martin Bangemann and Mr Raniero Vanni d'Archirafi. Mr Kantor and Sir Leon Brittan discussed the procedures which would have to be initiated to allow the Final Act of the Uruguay Round trade negotiations to be signed in April as planned, and the further efforts required to build on what had already been achieved, especially on market access. They also touched on maritime and financial services, public procurement and the future role of the World Trade Organization which would be responsible for implementing the Final Act. Mr Kantor discussed telecommunications, shipbuilding and aluminium with Mr Bangemann and trade negotiations on public procurement, financial services and intellectual property rights with Mr Vanni d'Archirafi.

Other industrialized countries

Australia

1.3.68. Visit by Sir Leon Brittan on 23 and 24 February.

□ **References:**

Final Act of the Uruguay Round multilateral trade negotiations: Bull. 12-1993, point 1.3.99

Scientific and technological cooperation agreement between the Community and Australia: point 1.2.85 of this Bulletin

Agreement between the Community and Australia on trade in wine: point 1.2.131 of this Bulletin

Sir Leon Brittan met the Australian Prime Minister, Mr Paul Keating. He also held bilateral and ministerial talks with Mr Gareth Evans, Foreign Minister, Mr Peter Cook, Industry Minister, Mr Bob McMullan, Minister for Trade, and Mr Ralph Willis, Treasurer. The talks which centred on bilateral relations revealed a common desire to enlarge and deepen relations. Both sides welcomed the signing of an agreement on wine and a scientific and technological cooperation agreement, closer industrial cooperation and Australia's commitment to develop the BC-Net network. Other items of discussion included the follow-up to the Final Act of the Uruguay Round trade negotiations, the opening-up of Asian and Pacific markets, the Asia-Pacific economic

cooperation initiative (APEC), the establishment of a dialogue between APEC and the European Union and the situation in Central and Eastern Europe and the Independent States of the former Soviet Union.

Canada

1.3.69. The Canadian Prime Minister, Mr Jean Chrétien, visited the Commission on 11 January.

Mr Chrétien, who was accompanied by Mr André Ouellet, Minister for Foreign Affairs, and Mr Brian Tobin, Minister for Fisheries and Oceans, met Mr Delors, Mr Hans van den Broek and Sir Leon Brittan. They discussed bilateral relations, Canada's economic situation and the future of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA). APEC and the situation in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Russia and Ukraine were also touched upon. Mr Tobin also met Mr Paleokrasas (→ point 1.2.146).

New Zealand

1.3.70. Visit by Sir Leon Brittan on 25 February.

□ **Reference:** Final Act of the Uruguay Round multilateral trade negotiations: Bull. 12-1993, point 1.3.99

Sir Leon Brittan held ministerial talks with the Prime Minister, Mr Jim Bolger, Mr Don McKinnon, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for External Relations, Mr Philip Burdon, Minister for Trade Negotiations, and Mr Simon Upton, Minister for Research, Science and Technology. Both sides acknowledged that the conclusion of the Uruguay Round trade negotiations would give fresh impetus to bilateral relations between the European Union and New Zealand. Talks also touched on GATT, APEC, the European Union's common foreign and security policy and enlargement and development cooperation in the South Pacific region.

Asia

Bilateral relations

People's Republic of China

1.3.71. Joint Committee.

□ **Reference:** Trade and Economic Cooperation Agreement between the Community and the Peo-

ple's Republic of China: OJ L 250, 19.9.1985; Bull. 9-1985, point 2.3.19

□ **Previous meeting:** Bull. 4-1993, point 1.3.34

Meeting held in Beijing on 28 February. The Chinese delegation to the meeting was headed by Mrs Wu Yi, Minister for Foreign Trade and Economic Cooperation, while the Community was represented by Sir Leon Brittan. The talks covered the development of bilateral relations in the context of the 1985 trade and economic Cooperation Agreement. Both sides were particularly encouraged by the steady growth in trade and the reduction in the trade deficit. They stressed the need to step up the negotiations on Chinese membership of GATT, with China acknowledging the need to carry through its economic reforms in order to meet the international standards agreed by all contracting parties to the agreement. The Community delegation also raised various issues relating to trade and market access and emphasized the importance of non-discrimination with the aim of ensuring that China granted the same concessions to the Community as it did to certain other countries and preventing the Member States from adopting policies unilaterally. The two sides agreed to set up expert groups on agriculture, intellectual property, financial services, alcoholic beverages and the relaxation of non-tariff measures and to hold an information seminar on antidumping policy. They went on to stress that economic cooperation was a priority and should be intensified to encourage China to continue with its reform process. It was also decided to set up a working party on environmental cooperation and to strengthen cooperation on milk products and business management. Finally, a memorandum was signed confirming a bilateral commitment to set up a Euro-Chinese International Business School in Shanghai in the course of the year.

1.3.72. Parliament resolution on relations between the European Union and the People's Republic of China.

Adopted on 9 February. In addition to urging the Chinese authorities to continue their policy of reform and liberalization of the economic system, Parliament considered it essential for China to establish a multiparty political system and introduce internationally recognized social standards and an environmental protection policy. As regards human rights, Parliament called on the Chinese Government to release all those im-

prisoned for their religious or political beliefs and condemned the use of the death penalty and torture, the physical and moral pressure exerted on women to have abortions, the practice of infanticide, human rights violations in Tibet and the continuing persecution of China's political dissidents. Referring to international relations, Parliament welcomed China's new policy of openness and called on the government to commit itself firmly to an international agreement banning all nuclear testing. On relations between the European Union and China, Parliament called for the Chinese market to be opened up to competition and insisted that China respect human rights and fundamental freedoms (notably by abolishing the system of labour camps). Finally, it called on the Community to step up cooperation projects targeted at less-favoured regions and ethnic minorities (Tibet, Inner Mongolia).

OJ C 61, 28.2.1994

Mongolia

1.3.73. Parliament resolution on the political situation in Mongolia.

□ **References:**

Draft Partnership and Cooperation Agreements with the independent States of the former Soviet Union: Bull. 10-1992, point 1.4.19

Trade and economic Cooperation Agreement between the European Community and Mongolia: OJ L 41, 18.2.1993; Bull. 1/2-1993, point 1.3.36
Council Regulation (Euratom, EEC) No 2053/93 concerning the provision of technical assistance to economic reform and recovery in the independent States of the former Soviet Union and Mongolia (TACIS programme): OJ L 187, 29.7.1993; Bull. 7/8-1993, point 1.3.15

Adopted by Parliament on 11 February. Parliament expressed its support for the reform process taking place in Mongolia and hoped that the last obstacles to the introduction of a truly democratic society and the protection of human rights would now be removed. It called on the international community to step up aid in the form of food and medicines and to promote direct investment. It also proposed that Mongolia establish closer cooperation with international financial institutions. As for bilateral relations, Parliament welcomed the extension of the TACIS programme to Mongolia and called for cultural relations to be intensified and for the Community to open up its market on a wider

basis to Mongolian products. It also suggested replacing the existing Cooperation Agreement with a Partnership Agreement along the lines of those currently being negotiated with the Asian republics of the former Soviet Union and forging closer ties with the Great Hural of Mongolia.

OJ C 61, 28.2.1994

Sri Lanka

1.3.74. Draft Cooperation Agreement between the European Community and the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka.

- **Negotiating directives:** Bull. 1/2-1993, point 1.3.37
- **Initialling of the agreement:** Bull. 12-1993, point 1.3.53

The Commission adopted a proposal for a Council Decision concerning the conclusion of the agreement on 15 February. The new Cooperation Agreement will take the form of a non-preferential agreement and will not include a financial protocol. Its aims are to foster and

widen relations between the European Community and Sri Lanka, especially in those areas closely linked to economic progress, so as to develop and diversify trade and investment, support Sri Lanka's efforts to improve the quality of life of the poorest sections of the population and protect the environment.

COM(94) 15

Cooperation with Asia and Latin America

1.3.75. Project financing.

- **Basic Regulation:** Council Regulation (EEC) No 443/92 on financial and technical assistance to, and economic cooperation with, the developing countries in Asia and Latin America: OJ L 52, 27.2.1992; Bull. 1/2-1992, point 1.4.40

Commission financing decisions to provide assistance to the following projects (See Table 7).

Table 7 — *Cooperation with Asia*

<i>(million ECU)</i>		
Country	Purpose	Amount (grant)
Asia	Integrated training for mountain risk engineering in the Himalayas	0.965
Laos	Drainage and protection of marsh areas in Vientiane — construction of waste-water treatment plants, assistance with construction, training and maintenance	0.800

Latin America

General

1.3.76. Own-initiative opinion from the Economic and Social Committee on relations between the European Union and Latin America.

- **Reference:** Information report by the Economic and Social Committee on the European Community's relations with Latin America: Bull. 1/2-1993, point 1.3.38

Adopted by the Economic and Social Committee on 26 January. In its opinion, which was a follow-up to its information report of January 1993, the Committee stressed the role of the European Union in Latin America, and particularly its political dialogue with the region. It looked at the prospects for further developments in the main areas of cooperation, gave a welcome to the third-generation bilateral agreements and asked the Commission to draw up a comprehensive report on the scope and impact of cooperation with Latin America. The Committee also examined trade relations between the two

regions, particularly with regard to banana-producing countries in Latin America and the investment situation there, which the European Business Cooperation Network (BC-Net) and the Investment Partners instrument could help promote. The Committee saw a need for the European Union to maintain and expand cooperation programmes both to encourage integration in Latin America and to give help in other areas such as job creation, small and medium-sized businesses, rural development, the environment, human rights, refugees, the fight against poverty, welfare rights, the situation of women, the fight against drugs, education, training, science and technology.

Bilateral relations

Mexico

1.3.77. Parliament resolution on the peasant uprising in the Mexican State of Chiapas.

- **Reference:** Framework Agreement for cooperation between the EEC and the United States of Mexico: OJ L 340, 11.12.1991; Bull. 10- 1991, point 1.3.24

Adopted by Parliament on 20 January. Parliament condemned the use of violence in a State governed by the rule of law and the excesses committed by the army in putting down the insurrection by the Zapatista National Liberation Army. However, it welcomed efforts by the President to end hostilities and establish dialogue between the opposing sides, and called for a definitive ceasefire. It stressed the need for progress towards democratization and for ways to tackle the injustice and discrimination against the most vulnerable sections of society. It asked for cooperation under the Agreement between the Community and Mexico to be stepped up in the fields of public health, agriculture, stock farming, rural development and, in conjunction with indigenous populations, the protection of tropical forests. It also called for the safety of Guatemalan refugees in camps in the State of Chiapas to be guaranteed.

OJ C 44, 14.2.1994

Cooperation with Latin America

1.3.78. Project financing.

- **Basic Regulation:** Council Regulation (EEC) No 443/92 on financial and technical assistance

to, and economic cooperation with, the developing countries in Asia and Latin America: OJ L 52, 27.2.1992; Bull. 1/2- 1992, point 1.4.40

Commission financing decision to grant Ecuador ECU 2.87 million to relaunch the production and improve the quality of cocoa.

Aid for refugees and displaced persons

1.3.79. Commission decisions. See Table 8.

Table 8 — *Action in support of refugees and displaced persons*

<i>(million ECU)</i>		
Country	Number of programmes	Total amount
El Salvador	1	0.80
Guatemala	1	0.25
Mexico	1	0.40
Nicaragua	1	0.62

ACP countries and OCTs

Relations with ACP countries

- **Reference:** Fourth ACP-EEC Convention: OJ L 229, 17.8.1991; Bull. 9-1991, point 1.3.38

Mid-term review of the fourth ACP-EEC Convention

1.3.80. Draft negotiating directives for the partial mid-term review of the fourth Lomé Convention.

- **Recommendation for a Decision:** Bull. 9-1993, point 1.3.44

Adopted by the Council (General Affairs) on 7 February. The negotiating directives focus on

three main themes: (i) promotion of human rights, democratic values and the rule of law and good governance — the Council proposed that it be possible to suspend implementation of the Convention in cases of serious violations of human rights; (ii) greater dialogue and enhanced cooperation with the Community; (iii) ways to make the instruments and implementation procedures of ACP-EC cooperation more consistent and effective, in particular by rendering Stabex more flexible and developing rehabilitation operations.

Implementation of the fourth ACP-EEC Convention

1.3.81. Council Regulation (EC) No 234/94 concerning a technical adaptation of Regulation (EEC) No 715/90 on the arrangements applicable to agricultural products and certain goods resulting from the processing of agricultural products originating in the ACP States or in the overseas countries and territories (OCTs).

- **Regulation amended:** Council Regulation (EEC) No 715/90 (OJ L 84, 30.3.1990; Bull. 3-1990, point 1.2.47), as last amended by Council Regulation (EEC) No 444/92: OJ L 52, 27.2.1992; Bull. 1/2-1992, point 1.4.53
- **Commission proposal:** COM(93) 533; Bull. 10-1993, point 1.3.47

Adopted by the Council on 24 January. The Regulation adds pineapples, avocados, guavas, mangoes and mangosteens to the list of products exempted from customs duties.

OJ L 30, 3.2.1994

1.3.82. Council Regulation (EC) No 235/94 amending Regulation (EEC) No 715/90 on the arrangements applicable to agricultural products and certain goods resulting from the processing of agricultural products originating in the ACP States or in the overseas countries and territories.

- **Regulation amended:** Council Regulation (EEC) No 715/90 (OJ L 84, 30.3.1990; Bull. 3-1990, point 1.2.47), as last amended by Council Regulation (EEC) No 444/92: OJ L 52, 27.2.1992; Bull. 1/2-1992, point 1.4.53
- **Commission proposal:** COM(93) 597; Bull. 11-1993, point 1.3.41

Adopted by the Council on 24 January. Eritrea is added to the beneficiaries of Regulation (EEC) No 715/90.

OJ L 30, 3.2.1994

Institutions

ACP-EEC Joint Assembly

1.3.83. Eighteenth session.

□ **References:**

Draft negotiating directives for the partial mid-term review of Lomé IV: point 1.3.80 of this Bulletin

Parliament resolution on the situation in Sudan: point 1.3.166 of this Bulletin

□ **Previous session:** Bull. 10-1993, point 1.3.49

Session held in Strasbourg from 14 to 18 February. Co-Presidents of the Joint Assembly were Ms L. Cassanmagnago Ceretti (Italy) and Mr M. E. Rahandi Chambrier (Gabon). Also present were Mr A Baltas, Greece's State Secretary for Trade and President of the Council, and Mr Marín.

The Assembly discussed the mid-term review of the fourth Lomé Convention. Mr Marín argued that the Convention's implementation had to be made more flexible. The Assembly, for its part, believed that consistent, systematic use of existing instruments was more important than creating new ones. It also called for the EDF to be included in the budget and expressed the hope that the ACP States would create legal, administrative and tax systems propitious for private investment and that there would be a parallel opening of the European market to ACP products. Reservations were expressed about the central role in development accorded to human rights by the Commission and the Council. The Assembly also wanted an enhanced political role and complete financial autonomy.

On the issue of future ACP-EU relations, the Assembly adopted a resolution stressing the need to speed up development project execution (in which ACP States should play a more active role), reduce the debt burden and maintain a distance from IMF/World Bank structural adjustment policies.

Other issues discussed by the Joint Assembly included sustainable development, the CFA franc and world trade, especially commodity and Uruguay Round-related issues. Resolutions were adopted on the situation in South Africa and a number of ACP States, including Sudan, regarding which the Assembly's position echoed that of the European Parliament in January.

1.3.84. Parliament resolution on the results of the deliberations of the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly in 1993.

- **References:** sessions of the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly in 1993: Bull. 4-1993, point 1.3.46; Bull. 10-1993, point 1.3.49

Adopted by Parliament on 9 February. In the context of the mid-term review of the fourth Lomé Convention (see point 1.3.80), Parliament called on the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers to recognize the Joint Assembly's right to take initiatives and submit proposals in connection with the implementation of the Convention and to reply to the Assembly's oral questions. It also called for recognition of the latter's institutional and financial autonomy and for parliamentary representation of the ACP States to become mandatory. Parliament noted with satisfaction that in 1993 the Assembly had made a worthwhile contribution to relations between the European Union and South Africa, to efforts to support Mr J.-B. Aristide, President of Haiti, and to human rights in general in the ACP States. It expressed concern, however, about the political, economic and social situations in some countries, and the state of the commodities markets.

OJ C 61, 28.2.1994

Bilateral relations

Madagascar

1.3.85. Visit to the Commission by the Prime Minister, Mr F. Ravony, on 2 February.

Mr Ravony met Mr Marín and thanked the Commission for its aid to Madagascar over the years. Mr Marín said that the Commission was ready to implement various programmes and measures in the macroeconomic framework currently being put in place by the government with the help of the principal donors. He expressed concern about the cyclones that had hit Madagascar one after the other and promised to look into the possibility of aiding the victims of these natural disasters. Mr Ravony and Mr Marín also discussed the state of the developing world in general and the ACP countries in particular.

1.3.86. Parliament resolution on the cyclone in Madagascar.

Adopted by Parliament on 10 February. Parliament asked the Commission to release emer-

gency humanitarian aid for the victims of cyclone Geralda and to examine with the Malagasy authorities the possibilities of longer-term aid.

OJ C 61, 28.2.1994

Somalia

1.3.87. Parliament resolution on the situation in Somalia.

- **Reference:** Conclusions of the Council and the representatives of the Member States meeting within the Council on a special initiative for Africa: Bull. 5-1993, point 1.3.37

Adopted by Parliament on 20 January. Parliament stressed the need for a clear common strategy on the part of the international community and called on UN members, especially EU Member States, to contribute actively to the current review of the UN strategy in Somalia, although it thought that the presence of UN troops was necessary to ensure the delivery of humanitarian aid, begin reconstruction work and promote national reconciliation. It requested that all necessary steps be taken to guarantee the safety of the Somali and foreign NGOs and civilians involved in emergency aid and reconstruction. A political solution, it said, could not be effective unless devised by the Somalis themselves; disarmament of all the rival factions was needed and the European Community was urged to support mine-clearing operations. Parliament also asked the Community to release funds earmarked for Somalia, expressed support for the Commission's rehabilitation programme for Somalia in the context of the special initiative for Africa and laid down a number of priorities, including the development of food and production programmes to replace external aid, the provision of basic social and health services, and the training of personnel.

OJ C 44, 14.2.1994

Zambia

1.3.88. Visit by the President, Mr F. Chiluba, on 3 February.

Mr Chiluba met Mr Delors and Mr Marín. Their talks concerned the need to continue, and even step up, economic reform, especially in agriculture, and to strengthen democracy and the rule of law. Mr Delors and Mr Marín reiterated their

support for Mr Chiluba's efforts to encourage democracy and greater transparency in the civil service.

Polynesia (copra oil) and the Falkland Islands (wool) to ensure that total transfers do not exceed the resources available for the 1992 application year.

COM(93) 694

Relations with the OCTs

1.3.89. Proposal for a Council Decision reducing the transfers to be paid to the OCTs under the system for stabilizing export earnings set up by the Council Decision of 25 July 1991 on the association of the OCTs with the EEC.

□ **Reference:** Council Decision 91/482/EEC on the association of the OCTs with the EEC: OJ L 263, 19.9.1991; Bull. 7/8-1991, point 1.3.46

Adopted by the Commission on 9 February. The Decision reduces the transfer rights of French

Financial and technical cooperation

1.3.90. Financing of projects.

Commission decisions allocating a total of ECU 159 062 000 under the sixth and seventh EDFs (see Table 9).

Table 9 — *Financing of operations under the sixth and seventh EDFs*

Country	Project	Amount	
		Grant	Special loan
	<i>Economic infrastructure</i>		
Madagascar	Airports	16.40	—
Trinidad and Tobago	Rural electrification	2.00	—
Vanuatu	Rural roads	2.30	—
Wallis and Futuna	Road	1.44	—
	<i>Development of production</i>		
Namibia	Support for rural development	7.70	—
Pacific ACP States	Agriculture	2.95	—
	<i>Rural production</i>		
Solomon Islands	Fisheries	1.50	—
	<i>Social development</i>		
Ethiopia	Urban water supply and sanitation	1.99	—
Swaziland	Training	0.72	—
Vanuatu	Education infrastructure	3.60	—
Southern and West African ACP States	Education infrastructure	5.00	—
All ACP States	Education and training	2.00	—

Country	Project	Amount	
		Grant	Special loan
	<i>Industrialization</i>		
Papua New Guinea	Mining and quarrying	1.6	—
WAMU ¹ Member States	Integrated, mainly industrial, projects	0.51	—
	<i>Trade promotion</i>		
Netherlands Antilles	Development of trade and services	4.00	—
	<i>Exceptional aid measures</i>		
Angola	Humanitarian aid	18.00	—
Liberia	Rehabilitation	25.00	—
Rwanda	Humanitarian aid	8.00	—
Somalia	Rehabilitation	38.00	—
Zambia	Assistance for refugees from Angola and Zaire	1.20	—
	<i>Other</i>		
Benin	Decentralized cooperation programme	1.95	—
11 ACP States	Return and resettlement of skilled African nationals	11.70	—
All ACP States	<i>The ACP Courier</i>	1.50	—
	Total	159.06	—

¹ WAMU = West African Monetary Union.

International organizations and conferences

United Nations and specialized agencies

1.3.91. Parliament resolution on the role of the Union within the UN and the problems of reforming the UN.

- **Reference:** Parliament resolution on the establishment of the European Community's common foreign policy: OJ C 21, 25.1.1993; Bull. 12-1992, point 1.1.3

Adopted by Parliament on 8 February. Though believing that the duties of the UN should remain the prevention of war and aggression, the promotion of collective security and the peaceful settlement of disputes, Parliament emphasized the need for rapid and efficient reform of the organization, updating its aims and improving its working. Parliament also considered the Union's involvement in the work of the United Nations and its specialized agencies inadequate. It saw a vital need to define precisely and unambiguously the principles on which decisions on UN intervention were based, place peace-keeping units under the sole responsibility of the UN Secretary-General, change the rules governing

the distribution of humanitarian aid, recognize the universal validity of the right to intervene on humanitarian grounds and provide the UN with the human, financial and technical resources needed to implement its decisions effectively.

Parliament also suggested that the General Assembly could be more closely associated with the decisions of the Security Council, which should be made to reflect more accurately the realities of the modern world. It argued that once all the necessary institutional steps had been taken for the establishment of a common foreign and security policy, consideration should be given to granting the Union the status of full member of the General Assembly and a permanent seat on the Security Council.

Parliament also called for the setting-up, under the auspices of the UN, of an International Environment Court and a World Environment Agency, of which the European Environment Agency would be the regional branch. It also wanted indigenous peoples to be better represented at the UN and consideration to be given to the possibility of setting up a Parliamentary Consultative Assembly within the UN.

OJ C 61, 28.2.1994

General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade

General matters

- **Reference:** Final Act of the Uruguay Round multilateral trade negotiations: Bull. 12-1993, point 1.3.99

1.3.92. Parliament resolution on GATT.

Adopted by Parliament on 19 January. Believing that it should be consulted on the agreement reached in the Uruguay Round pursuant to Article 228(3) of the EC Treaty, Parliament called on the Council formally to submit the Final Act to it before the signing scheduled for 15 April so that it could give its assent before the end of its term. It also asked to take part in the Union delegation to the Marrakesh Ministerial Conference of 12 to 15 April.

OJ C 44, 14.2.1994

1.3.93. Parliament resolution on the introduction of a social clause in the unilateral and multilateral trading system.

Adopted by Parliament on 9 February. Considering international trade to be an excellent means of introducing social innovation, Parliament felt that only a code of minimum standards linked to the agreements governing international trade would meet the objectives of social justice and fair competition and believed it imperative that a social clause be introduced into multilateral and bilateral trade to combat child and forced labour.

Parliament felt that the introduction of such a clause had to be one of the responsibilities of the future World Trade Organization and called on the Commission to ensure that the requisite commitments were made at the Ministerial Conference in Marrakesh. It proposed that the adoption of the clause be accompanied by mechanisms to ensure its enforcement by the signatories, close cooperation between the International Labour Organization and the World Trade Organization and a right to lodge complaints about violations of the conventions covered by the social clause.

Parliament also proposed that a social incentive clause be introduced in the new 10-year arrangement for the generalized system of preferences and the trade agreements concluded by the Community.

OJ C 61, 28.2.1994

Management of the Agreement

1.3.94. Proposal for a Council Regulation extending the measures taken under the Agreement between the European Economic Community and the United States of America for the conclusion of negotiations under GATT Article XXIV.6.

- **Accord to be extended:** Agreement between the EEC and the US under GATT Article XXIV.6: OJ L 98, 10.4.1987; Bull. 1- 1987, points 1.2.1 and 1.2.2
- **Previous extension:** Council Regulation (EEC) No 991/93 OJ L 104, 29.4.1993; Bull. 4-1993, point 1.3.75

Adopted by the Commission on 7 January. The purpose of the Regulation was to extend the Agreement until 31 December, pending the conclusion of the new GATT.

COM(93) 710

European Bank for Reconstruction and Development

General matters

1.3.95. Parliament resolution on the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

Adopted by Parliament on 18 January. While expressing satisfaction at the reorientation of priorities begun by the Bank and the progress made with regard to budgetary procedures and rules on the award of contracts, Parliament noted serious shortcomings in control procedures and felt that these should be reviewed.

Addressing the low level of commitments and disbursements in 1992, Parliament suggested that the level be increased by allowing the Bank to take more commercial risks, in particular with regard to financing SMEs and special restructuring programmes, and increasing the statutory ratio between operations in the public and private sectors, so enabling the Bank to increase its involvement in infrastructure.

In addition to better coordination of aid by the Bank, the EIB, the Commission and the Member States, Parliament called for the Bank to increase its commitment to cooperation with the countries of Central and Eastern Europe and the newly independent States of the former Soviet Union in the field of transnational infrastructure.

OJ C 44, 14.2.1994

Financing

Albania

1.3.96. The Bank loaned USD 12 million and took a holding of USD 2.5 million in Tirana's Rogner Hotel, a project backed by Austrian investors.

Latvia

1.3.97. The Bank invested DM 5.4 million in a 35% holding in the previously State-owned Latvian Investment Bank. Half the investment would be financed by the EBRD-managed Baltic investment fund. This shareholding would enable the Latvian bank to expand its activities, mainly in the private sector. In the medium

term, the government would relinquish its majority shareholding in the investment bank, which was set up in 1992 with the backing of the PHARE programme.

Russia

1.3.98. At the request of the G7, the Bank launched the pilot phase of a project to set up a fund of USD 300 million for SMEs. In the course of the pilot phase, the Bank would commit ECU 2.6 million of its own resources. In addition to its own resources, the Bank would set up two special funds to gather funds from banks and in the form of technical assistance. The pilot phase would consist of training, the identification of potential recipients and the evaluation of how best to channel the funds to Russia's private-sector SME. The Commission would also be helping finance this project from TACIS resources. At the end of the 12-month pilot phase, the Bank would present an evaluation report to the Board of Directors.

Slovakia

1.3.99. The Bank loaned DM 15 million to Sloveca Joint Venture, a Slovakian chemicals firm in which Italy's Enichem Augusta held a 51% stake. The loan would finance the construction of an ethoxylation plant.

Slovenia

1.3.100. The Bank granted a loan of DM 50 million to SBK Banca, Slovenia's second largest bank in terms of branches and own resources. The loan would enable SBK to increase lending to local private-sector SMEs.

Common commercial policy

General matters

Operation of the customs union

1.3.101. Proposal for a European Parliament and Council Regulation on mutual assistance between the administrative authorities of the Mem-

ber States and cooperation between the latter and the Commission to ensure the correct application of the law on customs and agricultural matters.

- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 56, 26.2.1993; COM(92) 544; Bull. 12-1992, point 1.3.24
- **Economic and Social Committee opinion:** OJ C 161, 14.6.1993; Bull. 4-1993, point 1.3.61
- **Amended Commission proposal:** OJ C 262, 28.9.1993; COM(93) 350; Bull. 9-1993, point 1.3.55
- **Since 1 November 1993 proposal subject to co-decision procedure**
- **Parliament opinion (first reading):** OJ C 20, 24.1.1994; Bull. 12-1993, point 1.3.68

Amended proposal adopted by the Commission on 17 February.

OJ C 80, 17.3.1994; COM(94) 34

1.3.102. Proposal for a Council Regulation laying down measures to prohibit the release for free circulation, export or transit of counterfeit and pirated goods.

- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 238, 2.9.1993; COM(93) 329; Bull. 7/8-1993, point 1.3.64
- **Economic and Social Committee opinion:** OJ C 52, 19.2.1994; Bull. 12-1993, point 1.3.71

Endorsed by Parliament on 9 February, subject to amendments designed to strengthen the proposed measures.

OJ C 61, 28.2.1994

Amended proposal adopted by the Commission on 18 February.

OJ C 86, 23.3.1994; COM(94) 43

1.3.103. Proposal for a Council Regulation on the introduction of transitional tariff measures for Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Slovakia, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Estonia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova, Uzbekistan, Russia, Tadjikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Slovenia and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia until 31 December 1994 to take account of German unification.

- **Reference:** Council Regulation (EEC) No 3568/90 on the introduction of transitional tariff measures for Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Romania, the USSR and Yugoslavia until 31 December 1992 in order to take account of German unification: OJ L 353, 17.12.1990; Bull.

12-1990, point 1.2.1, as last amended by Council Regulation (EEC) No 1343/93: OJ L 133, 2.6.1993; Bull. 5-1993, point 1.3.55

Adopted by the Commission on 6 January. The Regulation extends until 31 December 1994 the transitional tariff arrangements designed to take account of traditional trade flows between businesses in the former German Democratic Republic and Central and Eastern Europe but excludes products covered by Annex II to the Treaty from these arrangements.

COM(93) 676

1.3.104. Council Regulation (EC) No 318/94 repealing Regulation (EC) No 317/94 withdrawing tariff concessions in accordance with the provisions of Articles 23(2) and 27(3)(a) of the free trade Agreement concluded between the Community and Austria (Grundig Austria GmbH).

- **Regulation repealed:** Council Regulation (EC) No 317/94: OJ L 41, 12.2.1994

Proposal adopted by the Commission on 3 January.

Adopted by the Council on 7 February. The Regulation withdrawing tariff concessions for television sets made by Grundig in Austria was repealed following the partial repayment by Grundig of the subsidy which it had received from the Vienna municipal authority.

OJ L 41, 12.2.1994

Commercial policy instruments

General

1.3.105. The Council expressed its agreement on a set of proposals for reforming the Community's commercial policy instruments in the context of the completion of the internal market, in order to establish a balance between a Community market which is open to the world and faster, more efficient decision-making procedures which will enable the Community to take trade protection measures when it is confronted with unfair practices. These proposals concern the following: the harmonization and streamlining of decision-making procedures for Community trade protection instruments (→ point 1.3.106) and the introduction of time-limits for conducting investigations (→ point 1.3.107); the estab-

lishment of a Community procedure for administering quantitative restrictions (→ point 1.3.108); amendment of the common rules for imports (→ points 1.3.109 and 1.3.110); and the establishment of common rules for imports of textile products (→ point 1.3.139). The Council also set at 1 March 1994 the date on which powers in respect of trade protection measures would be transferred from the Court of Justice to the Court of First Instance (→ point 1.7.19).

1.3.106. Proposal for a Council Regulation on the harmonization and streamlining of decision-making procedures for Community instruments of commercial defence and amending the relevant Council Regulations.

□ **Regulations to be amended:**

Council Regulation (EEC) No 2641/84 on the strengthening of the common commercial policy, with regard in particular to protection against illicit commercial practices: OJ L 252, 20.9.1984
Council Regulation (EEC) No 2423/88 on protection against dumped or subsidized imports from countries not members of the European Community: OJ L 209, 2.8.1988; Bull. 7/8-1988, point 2.2.8

□ **Commission proposal:** OJ C 181, 17.7.1992; Bull. 6-1992, point 1.4.50

Endorsed by Parliament on 21 January, subject to various amendments including the introduction of common rules for Community exports.

OJ C 44, 14.2.1994

Amended proposal adopted by the Commission on 2 February. This amended proposal provides that the Council should decide on definitive anti-dumping duties by simple majority, and not by a qualified majority (the initial proposal provided that the decision should be taken by the Commission).

Agreed by the Council on 8 February. The aim is to streamline the decision-making procedures for the implementation of Community trade protection instruments.

1.3.107. Proposal for a Council Regulation on the introduction of time-limits for investigations carried out under the Community instruments of commercial defence and amending the relevant Council Regulations.

□ **Regulation to be amended:** Council Regulation (EEC) No 2423/88 on protection against dumped or subsidized imports from countries not

members of the European Economic Community: OJ L 209, 2.8.1988; Bull. 7/8-1988, point 2.2.8

□ **Commission proposal:** OJ C 328, 4.12.1993; COM(93) 541; Bull. 11-1993, point 1.3.60

□ **Council agreement:** Bull. 12-1993, point 1.3.73

Endorsed by Parliament on 21 January.

OJ C 44, 14.2.1994

Amended proposal adopted by the Commission on 2 February.

Agreed by the Council on 8 February. The Regulation introduces mandatory time-limits for the procedures for implementing Community trade protection instruments, in order to make those instruments more effective.

1.3.108. Proposal for a Council Regulation establishing a Community procedure for administering quantitative quotas.

□ **Regulations to be repealed:** Council Regulations (EEC) Nos 1203/70 establishing a common procedure for administering quantitative quotas and 1024/70 concerning the application of Regulation (EEC) No 1023/70 to the French overseas departments: OJ L 124, 8.6.1970

□ **Commission proposal:** COM(92) 288; Bull. 7/8-1992, point 1.4.92

Amended proposal adopted by the Commission on 2 February. Agreed by the Council on 8 February.

The aim is to replace the system of dividing quantitative quotas into national shares as laid down in Regulation (EEC) No 1023/70 by a Community procedure for administering these quotas, in order to avoid any compartmentalization of the market.

1.3.109. Proposal for a Council Regulation on common rules for imports and repealing Regulation (EEC) No 288/82.

□ **Regulation to be repealed:** Council Regulation (EEC) No 288/82 on common rules for imports (OJ L 35, 9.2.1982), as last amended by Council Regulation (EEC) No 2875/92: OJ L 287, 2.10.1992; Bull. 9-1992, point 1.3.64

□ **Commission proposal:** COM(92) 374; Bull. 9-1992, point 1.3.65

Amended proposal adopted by the Commission on 2 February.

Agreed by the Council on 8 February. The Regulation simplifies and standardizes procedures and formalities applicable to imports from non-

Community countries which are members of GATT or which have similar status.

1.3.110. Proposal for a Council Regulation on common rules for imports from certain non-Community countries and repealing Regulations (EEC) Nos 1765/82, 1766/82 and 3420/83.

□ **Regulations to be repealed:**

Council Regulation (EEC) No 1765/82 on common rules for imports from State-trading countries (OJ L 195, 5.7.1982), as last amended by Council Regulation (EEC) No 1013/93: OJ L 105, 30.4.1993; Bull. 4-1993, point 1.3.64

Council Regulation (EEC) No 1766/82 on common rules for imports from the People's Republic of China (OJ L 195, 5.7.1982), as last amended by Commission Regulation (EEC) No 1409/86: OJ L 128, 14.5.1986

Council Regulation (EEC) No 3420/83 on import arrangements for products originating in State-trading countries, not liberalized at Community level (OJ L 346, 8.12.1983), as last amended by Council Regulation (EEC) No 848/92: OJ L 89, 4.4.1992; Bull. 3-1992, point 1.3.71

□ **Commission proposal:** COM(92) 455; Bull. 11-1992, point 1.4.78

Amended proposal adopted by the Commission on 2 February.

Agreed by the Council on 8 February. The aim of the proposal is to introduce common, uniform and simplified rules for imports originating in State-trading countries and the People's Republic of China.

Council anti-dumping measures

1.3.111. Council Regulation (EC) No 162/94 extending the provisional anti-dumping duty on imports of isobutanol originating in the Russian Federation.

□ **Commission proposal:** COM(93) 716; Bull. 12-1993, point 1.3.77

Adopted by the Council on 24 January.

OJ L 24, 29.1.1994

1.3.112. Council Regulation (EC) No 301/94 extending the provisional anti-dumping duty on imports of television camera systems originating in Japan.

□ **Commission proposal:** COM(93) 717; Bull. 12-1993, point 1.3.78

Adopted by the Council on 7 February.

OJ L 40, 11.2.1994

1.3.113. Council Regulation (EC) No 229/94 establishing definitive anti-dumping duties on imports into the Community of ethanolamine originating in the United States of America, and collecting definitively the provisional duties.

□ **References:**

Provisional duty: OJ L 195, 4.8.1993; Bull. 7/8-1993, point 1.3.86

Extension of the provisional duty: OJ L 299, 4.12.1993; Bull. 12-1993, point 1.3.74

Proposal adopted by the Commission on 21 January.

COM(94) 13

Adopted by the Council on 1 February.

OJ L 28, 2.2.1994

1.3.114. Proposal for a Council Regulation imposing a definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of ferro-silicon originating in South Africa and in the People's Republic of China.

□ **References:**

Provisional duty: OJ L 237, 22.9.1993; Bull. 9-1993, point 1.3.72

Extension of provisional duty: OJ L 303, 10.12.1993; Bull. 12-1993, point 1.3.75

Adopted by the Commission on 3 February.

COM(94) 18

1.3.115. Proposal for a Council Regulation imposing definitive anti-dumping duties on imports of fluorspar originating in the People's Republic of China and collecting definitively the provisional anti-dumping duty.

□ **References:**

Provisional duty: OJ L 226, 7.9.1993; Bull. 9-1993, point 1.3.70

Amendment of provisional duty: OJ L 312, 15.12.1993; Bull. 12-1993, point 1.3.84

Extension of provisional duty: OJ L 321, 23.12.1993; Bull. 12-1993, point 1.3.76

Adopted by the Commission on 4 February.

COM(94) 27

1.3.116. Council Regulation (EC) No 398/94 amending Regulation (EEC) No 3433/91 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 authorizing the definitive collection of a provisional anti-dumping duty.

□ **References:**

Definitive duty: OJ L 326, 28.11.1991; Bull. 11-1991, point 1.3.81

Undertaking: OJ L 326, 28.11.1991

Provisional duty (following withdrawal of the undertaking): OJ L 267, 28.10.1993; Bull. 10-1993, point 1.3.76

Proposal adopted by the Commission on 3 February.

COM(94) 25

Adopted by the Council on 21 February.

OJ L 54, 25.2.1994

1.3.117. Proposal for a Council Regulation amending Regulation (EEC) No 3068/92 in respect of definitive anti-dumping duties on imports of potassium chloride originating in Belarus, Russia and Ukraine.

□ **References:**

Definitive duty: OJ L 308, 24.10.1992; Bull. 10-1992, point 1.4.59

Initiation of review: OJ C 175, 26.6.1993; Bull. 6-1993, point 1.3.62

Adopted by the Commission on 17 February.

COM(94) 45

Commission anti-dumping measures

1.3.118. Notice of initiation of an anti-dumping proceeding concerning imports of unwrought magnesium originating in Kazakhstan, Russia and Ukraine.

Published on 15 January.

OJ C 11, 15.1.1994

1.3.119. Notice of initiation of an anti-dumping proceeding concerning imports of cotton fabric originating in the People's Republic of China, India, Indonesia, Pakistan and Turkey.

Published on 20 January.

OJ C 17, 20.1.1994

1.3.120. Notice of initiation of an anti-dumping proceeding concerning imports of certain synthetic staple fibre fabric originating in India, Indonesia, Pakistan and Thailand.

Published on 20 January.

OJ C 17, 20.1.1994

1.3.121. Notice of initiation of an anti-dumping proceeding concerning imports of certain types

of bed linen originating in India, Pakistan, Thailand and Turkey.

Published on 25 January.

OJ C 21, 25.1.1994

1.3.122. Notice of initiation of an anti-dumping proceeding concerning imports of bicycles originating in Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand.

Published on 3 February.

OJ C 35, 3.2.1994

1.3.123. Notice of initiation of an anti-dumping proceeding concerning imports of certain tube or pipe fittings, of iron or steel, originating in the People's Republic of China, Croatia, Slovakia, Taiwan and Thailand.

Published on 3 February.

OJ C 35, 3.2.1994

1.3.124. Commission Decision 94/82/EC terminating the anti-dumping proceeding concerning imports of gum rosin originating in the People's Republic of China.

□ **Reference:** Notice of initiation: OJ C 195, 1.8.1992; Bull. 7/8-1992, point 1.4.72

Adopted by the Commission on 10 January.

OJ L 41, 12.2.1994

1.3.125. Commission Decision 94/120/EC terminating the anti-dumping proceeding concerning imports of certain synthetic hand-knitting yarn, originating in Turkey.

□ **Reference:** Notice of initiation: OJ C 210, 4.8.1993; Bull. 7/8-1993, point 1.3.82

Adopted by the Commission on 24 February.

OJ L 55, 26.2.1994

1.3.126. Commission Decision terminating the anti-dumping proceeding concerning imports into Spain of certain Portland cement originating in Turkey, Romania and Tunisia.

□ **Reference:** Notice of initiation: OJ C 100, 22.4.1992; Bull. 4-1992, point 1.4.37

Adopted by the Commission on 9 February.

1.3.127. Commission Decision 67/94/ECSC imposing a provisional anti-dumping duty on imports into the Community of hematite pig iron, originating in Brazil, Poland, Russia and Ukraine.

□ **References:**

Initiation of proceeding (former Soviet Union): OJ C 246, 21.9.1991

Extension of proceeding (Brazil and Poland): OJ C 322, 9.12.1992; Bull. 12-1992, point 1.4.55

Adopted by the Commission on 12 January.

OJ L 12, 15.1.1994

1.3.128. Commission Regulation (EC) No 371/94 imposing a provisional anti-dumping duty on imports into the Community of large aluminium electrolytic capacitors originating in the Republic of Korea and Taiwan.

□ **Reference:** Initiation of proceeding: OJ C 67, 10.3.1993; Bull. 3-1993, point 1.3.60

Adopted by the Commission on 17 February.

OJ L 48, 19.2.1994

1.3.129. Notice concerning the continuation of certain anti-dumping measures in force with regard to imports of urea originating in the former Czechoslovakia and the former Soviet Union.

□ **References:**

Undertakings: OJ L 317, 7.11.1987; Bull. 11-1987, point 2.2.2

Initiation of review: OJ C 87, 27.3.1993; Bull. 3-1993, point 1.3.66

Published on 15 February.

OJ C 47, 15.2.1994

1.3.130. Notice of intention to carry out a review of anti-dumping measures concerning imports of urea originating in Romania and the former Yugoslavia (Croatia).

□ **Reference:** Undertakings: OJ L 52, 24.2.1989; Bull. 2-1989, point 2.2.3

Published on 22 February.

OJ C 54, 22.2.1994

1.3.131. Notice of the expiry of anti-dumping measures concerning imports of urea originating in the United States of America, Austria, Hungary, Kuwait and Malaysia.

□ **References:**

Definitive duty (United States of America): OJ L 52, 24.2.1989; Bull. 2-1989, point 2.2.3

Undertakings (Austria): OJ L 52, 24.2.1989; Bull. 2-1989, point 2.2.3

Suspension of undertakings (Austria): OJ L 3, 5.1.1994; Bull. 12-1993, point 1.3.82

Undertakings (Hungary, Kuwait and Malaysia): OJ L 52, 24.2.1989; Bull. 2-1989, point 2.2.3

Published on 22 February.

OJ C 54, 22.2.1994

1.3.132. Notice of the impending expiry of anti-dumping measures concerning imports of certain flat-rolled products of iron or non-alloy steel (cold-rolled) originating in the former Yugoslavia.

□ **Reference:** Definitive duty: OJ L 193, 8.7.1989

Published on 11 January.

OJ C 7, 11.1.1994

1.3.133. Notice of the expiry of certain anti-dumping measures concerning imports of copper sulphate originating in Bulgaria and the former Soviet Union.

□ **Reference:** Definitive duty: OJ L 23, 27.1.1989; Bull. 1-1989, point 2.2.2

Published on 5 February.

OJ C 37, 5.2.1994

1.3.134. Notice of the expiry of an anti-dumping measure concerning imports of paracetamol originating in the People's Republic of China.

□ **Reference:** Definitive duty: OJ L 348, 17.12.1988; Bull. 12-1988, point 2.2.6a

Published on 9 February.

OJ C 39, 9.2.1994

1.3.135. Notice of the expiry of anti-dumping measures concerning imports of video-cassette recorders originating in Japan and the Republic of Korea.

□ **References:**

Definitive duty: OJ L 57, 28.2.1989; Bull. 2-1989, point 2.2.3

Undertaking: OJ L 57, 28.2.1989; Bull. 2-1989, point 2.2.3

Published on 16 February.

OJ C 48, 16.2.1994

Community surveillance

1.3.136. Commission Recommendation No 85/94/ECSC on prior Community surveillance of imports of certain iron and steel products

covered by the ECSC Treaty originating in non-member countries.

- **Reference:** Commission Recommendation No 3772/92/ECSC: OJ L 383, 29.12.1992; Bull. 12-1992, point 1.4.59

Adopted by the Commission on 19 January. The system set out in Recommendation No 3772/92/ECSC for the surveillance of imports of ECSC iron and steel products originating in non-Community countries other than EFTA member countries is to be extended for 1994, in view of the completion of the single market.

OJ L 17, 20.1.1994

1.3.137. Commission Decision No 176/94/ECSC introducing retrospective Community surveillance of imports of iron and steel products covered by the ECSC Treaty originating in third countries.

- **Reference:** Commission Decision No 3773/92/ECSC: OJ L 383, 29.12.1992; Bull. 12-1992, point 1.4.60

Adopted by the Commission on 28 January. The system set out in Decision No 3773/92/ECSC for the retrospective surveillance of imports of ECSC iron and steel products originating in non-Community countries other than EFTA member countries is to be extended for 1994.

OJ L 24, 29.1.1994

Individual sectors

Steel

1.3.138. Decision 94/66/ECSC of the representatives of the Governments of the Member States, meeting within the Council, extending Decision 92/585/ECSC on certain measures applicable with regard to the 12 republics of the former USSR concerning trade in certain steel products covered by the ECSC Treaty.

- **Decision extended:** Decision 92/585/ECSC of the representatives of the Governments of the Member States, meeting within the Council: OJ L 396, 31.12.1992
- **Commission draft:** Bull. 12-1993, point 1.3.92

Adopted by the representatives of the Governments of the Member States meeting within the Council on 24 January. The Decision extends

for 1994 the import arrangements provided for in Decision 92/585/ECSC for certain iron and steel products originating in the independent States of the former Soviet Union, with a 3% increase in the quotas and measures to take account of traditional trade flows with the new German *Länder*. The measures will if necessary be reviewed if specific arrangements are concluded with some of those States.

OJ L 32, 5.2.1994

Textiles

1.3.139. Proposal for a Council Regulation on common rules for imports of textile products from certain third countries not covered by bilateral agreements, protocols or other arrangements, or by other specific Community import rules.

- **Commission proposal:** COM(92) 543; Bull. 12-1992, point 1.4.65

Agreed by the Council on 8 February. The Regulation establishes uniform, simplified rules which can be applied to imports of textile products from all non-Community countries that are not covered by specific arrangements.

1.3.140. Council Regulation (EC) No 217/94 amending Regulation (EEC) No 3951/92 on the arrangements for imports of certain textile products originating in Taiwan.

- **Regulation amended:** Council Regulation (EEC) No 3951/92: OJ L 405, 31.12.1992; Bull. 12-1992, point 1.4.68
- **Commission proposal:** Bull. 12-1993, point 1.3.98

Adopted by the Council on 24 January. The Regulation provides for the presentation of a certificate for the export from Taiwan to the Community of products which have been woven on handlooms, sewn by hand or made by the cottage industry.

OJ L 28, 2.2.1994

Development policy

General

North-South relations

1.3.141. Parliament resolution on promoting fairness and solidarity in North-South trade.

Adopted on 20 January. Parliament stressed the importance of the measures taken in a large number of Member States to promote fairness and solidarity in trade with developing countries. It hoped to see coordination and support for these measures at Community level. In particular it called on the Community and the Member States to take measures to recognize and promote legally, financially and organizationally European coordination and joint representation of alternative trade structures (designed to promote fair trade), and to support certain activities undertaken by these organizations by allowing them to receive assistance from the European Development Fund (EDF). It also called for a specific heading to be created in the budget to promote fair trade and stressed the importance of tax measures in this area. Parliament also wished to see the concept of fairness and solidarity in trade become part of normal development policy which the Community should take into account when negotiating international trade agreements.

OJ C 44, 14.2.1994

AIDS

1.3.142. Commission communication to the Council and Parliament on the AIDS policy of the Community and the Member States in the developing world.

□ **References:**

Community programme to combat AIDS in the developing countries: Bull. 7/8-1987, point 2.2.51

Council conclusions on the coordination of development policies: Bull. 5-1993, point 1.3.39

Adopted by the Commission on 7 January. This communication was the Commission's response to the call from the Council to step up coordination of Community and Member States'

AIDS programmes. It emphasized both the cross-cutting nature of AIDS-related problems and the projected evolution of the epidemic which would require more commitment from donors. The Commission also described general policy principles and proposed strategic priorities for combating aids within the development context in general and the health sector in particular. Discrimination against those at risk or already infected should be prevented by approaching AIDS as a cross-cutting problem requiring specific intervention; health systems had to be able to cope with the extra burden caused by AIDS; the epidemic's impact on social and economic development should be curtailed and information on AIDS promoted. In order to increase policy and operational coordination, the Commission proposed more frequent consultation of existing forums and better utilization of the procedures and machinery already in place.

COM(93) 479

Commodities and world agreements

Cocoa

1.3.143. International Cocoa Agreement (1993).

□ **Previous Agreement:** Bull. 7/8-1986, point 2.2.32

□ **Initial proposal:** Proposal for a Council Decision concerning the signing and notification of the International Cocoa Agreement, 1993 on behalf of the Community and its Member States: COM(93) 513; Bull. 10-1993, point 1.3.61

New proposal for a Decision concerning the signing and provisional application of the Agreement adopted by the Commission on 24 January. This proposal, which takes account of the change in the legal basis for the Agreement following the entry into force of the Treaty on European Union, replaces the one adopted by the Commission in October 1993.

COM(94) 8

Decision concerning the signing and provisional application of the Agreement adopted by the Council on 7 February. The 1986 Agreement is replaced by this Agreement, which is based on close collaboration between consumer and producer countries. The buffer stocks, which existed under the 1986 Agreement, have been

abolished and it will now be the responsibility of the producer countries to draw up coordinated rules on supply, as well as to encourage cocoa consumption.

OJ L 52, 23.2.1994

1.3.144. International Cocoa Council.

- **Previous meeting:** Bull. EC 9-1993, point 1.3.50

Meeting held in London, 21 to 23 February. After completing their procedures for the ratification of the International Cocoa Agreement, 1993 the governments and institutions — including the European Community (→ point 1.3.143), agreed that the Agreement should enter into force on 22 February. In the context of the new Agreement, participants examined estimates for cocoa production and consumption so that producers could draw up production-management plans. Prior to that, the Cocoa Council set up under the previous Agreement had met to examine progress in disposing of the buffer stocks abolished by the 1993 Agreement.

Natural rubber

1.3.145. Draft third International Natural Rubber Agreement.

- **Reference:** Council Decision 92/396/EEC concerning the conclusion by the Community of the International Natural Rubber Agreement, 1987: OJ L 219, 4.8.1992; Bull. 7/8-1992, point 1.4.53

Recommendation for a Decision adopted by the Commission on 3 February. It is proposed that the new Agreement incorporate most of the provisions of the current Agreement.

Cooperation via non-governmental organizations

1.3.146. Commission report on cooperation with European non-governmental development organizations (NGDOs) in spheres concerning developing countries (1992 financial year).

- **Previous report:** Bull. 11-1992, point 1.4.60

Adopted by the Commission on 27 January. The report describes how funds were allocated to NGDOs during 1992 and looks at other major aspects of cooperation with NGDOs, such as food aid, emergency aid, the special programmes and coordination between the NGDOs. Cooperation between the Community and NGDOs focused mainly on carrying out a large number of microprojects and heightening public awareness in the Member States of development issues. In 1992 the Community contributed a total of ECU 634 million to various NGDO operations, 32% more than in 1991.

COM(94) 7

1.3.147. Projects in developing countries.

Commission cofinancing: commitment of ECU 72.1 million for 304 operations.

1.3.148. Campaigns to raise public awareness of development issues.

Commission contribution: ECU 2 594 091 for 32 operations.

Food aid

Standard food aid

1.3.149. Commission decisions to grant ECU 248 383 million in foodstuffs (see Table 10).

Table 10 — *Food aid*

Country/organization	Cereals (tonnes)	Milk powder (tonnes)	Butteroil (tonnes)	Vegetable oil (tonnes)	Sugar (tonnes)	Other products (ECU million)
Ethiopia	50 000	—	—	—	—	—
Euronaid	200 000	7 000	—	12 500	1 500	8.5
WFP-normal	110 000	8 000	1 000	5 500	—	3.0
WFP-PRO	190 000	—	—	7 500	6 000	8.5
WFP-IEFR	50 000	1 000	—	5 000	1 000	3.0
UNHCR	7 900	680	—	455	187	2.9

Support for democratization and human rights

1.3.150. Report on the implementation in 1993 of the Resolution of the Council and of the Member States meeting in the Council on human rights, democracy and development, adopted on 28 November 1991.

□ References:

Resolution of the Council and of the representatives of the Member States meeting in the Council on human rights, democracy and development: Bull. 11-1991, points 1.3.67 and 2.3.1

Resolution of the Council and of the Representatives of the Governments of the Member States, meeting within the Council, on implementation of the resolution of the Council and of the representatives of the Member States on human rights, democracy and development: Bull. 11-1992, point 1.4.50

Adopted by the Commission on 23 February. This report describes the positive action supported by the Commission in developing countries in 1993 and measures taken during the year in the event of serious violation of human rights or a breakdown in democratic processes. In 1993, the Commission financed 143 operations for a total of ECU 39.2 million; 51.7% of those funds were allocated to countries in Latin America, 38.6% to ACP States, 6.1% to Asian or Mediterranean countries and 3.6% to operations involving all developing countries. The Commission also set out the guidelines which it intended following in the future, giving priority in particular to strengthening the rule of law and

the involvement of ordinary citizens in public affairs through literacy campaigns and other action.

COM(94) 42

1.3.151. Parliament resolution on action required internationally to provide effective protection for indigenous peoples.

Adopted on 9 February. Parliament recalled that UN provisions gave indigenous peoples the right to determine their own destiny by choosing their institutions, their political status and that of their territory; that basic human rights applied to any member of these peoples and that the right to a cultural life, including the right to use and disseminate their mother tongue, practise their religious rites and own their sacred lands, must be recognized. It declared that indigenous peoples had the right to the common ownership of their traditional land sufficient in terms of area and quality for the preservation and development of their particular ways of life; that those who had been robbed of their rights must be able to obtain fair compensation and, in that connection, called for censuses to be taken of indigenous peoples in the States in which they were established. Parliament also called on the Commission and the Council to contribute to the International Year of Indigenous Peoples by drawing up criteria for the financing of projects which take account of the rights of indigenous peoples, by involving them — as part of development policy — in projects concerning them and by

allocating budget headings for the defence of their rights. Lastly, it called upon those States which had signed treaties with indigenous people to honour their undertakings, and upon the Member States to accede to ILO Convention No 169 on indigenous peoples.

OJ C 61, 28.2.1994

1.3.152. Commission financing decision.

Adopted on 1 February. The Commission granted ECU 33 268 for the collection of information needed to draw up a financial programme for the forthcoming elections in the Occupied Territories.

1.3.153. Commission financing decisions.

Adopted on 11 February. The Commission granted ECU 2 314 710 for eight operations to support human rights and democratization.

Humanitarian aid

General

1.3.154. 1993 Annual report on Humanitarian Aid.

□ **References:**

Setting up of a European Office for Humanitarian Aid: Bull. 11-1991, point 1.3.70

Council conclusions on the coordination of development policies: Bull. 5-1993, point 1.3.39

Framework partnership agreements between the Commission and its traditional partners in the field of humanitarian aid: Bull. 5-1993, point 1.3.50

Adopted by the Commission on 16 February. In its report, the Commission details the 1993 ac-

tivities of the European Community Humanitarian Office (ECHO), which was set up in April 1992 and became fully operational at the start of 1993. Under the mandate given it by the Commission, it is wholly responsible for administering humanitarian and emergency food aid, and disaster preparedness.

Over the year, ECHO granted ECU 600 million for projects in over 50 countries, making the European Community the world's prime emergency aid donor. In all, 63.4% of the aid went to the former Yugoslavia, 16.1% to ACP countries, 8.2% to the independent States of the former Soviet Union, 3.4% to Iraq, 3.6% to North Africa, 3.2% to Asia, 2% to Latin America and 0.1% to Eastern Europe.

Given the size of the aid and the range and complexity of projects, ECHO has developed management systems which enable it to administer assistance effectively. The model Framework Partnership Agreement is designed to speed up and simplify decision-making procedures. Through it, the Commission can structure and formalize its relations with non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and the international organizations involved in humanitarian aid on the basis of clear and simple ground rules. Over 80 organizations have already signed agreements, including the UNHCR. In total, 94% of ECHO-administered funds are channelled through its partners, with 44% going to NGOs, 35% to UN agencies, 11% to other international organizations and the remaining 6% to operations directed by the Commission.

ECHO is also responsible for improving the co-ordination of humanitarian aid schemes with the Member States on the basis of the Council conclusions of 25 May 1993, establishing quarterly meetings with the heads of national emergency units. Over the year, ECHO also strengthened its relations with its international humanitarian aid counterparts, especially the UN agencies, including the Department for Humanitarian Affairs (DHA), and with the US and Russian authorities in the field.

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Emergency aid

1.3.155. Commission decisions: see Table 11.

Table 11 — *Emergency aid*

		(million ECU)
Country	Purpose	Amount
<i>Financing: EDF (ACP countries)</i>		
Angola	Fighting	18
Burundi	Displaced persons	1
Liberia	Fighting	2
Madagascar	Flooding	0.5
Mauritania	Tuareg refugees	0.4
Rwanda	Refugees and displaced persons	8
Uganda	Sudanese refugees	0.5
Zaire	Domestic unrest	1

Financing: ECHO 1994 budget

Afghanistan	Fighting	2.4
Armenia	Refugees and displaced persons	0.075
Cuba	Assessment of needs	0.2
Cuba	Epidemic neuropathy	3.5
Guatemala	Repatriation of refugees	0.36
Iraq	Fact-finding missions	0.13
Philippines	Typhoon	0.2
Russian Federation	Domestic unrest	0.5
Bosnia-Herzegovina	Displaced persons	4.3

Human rights in the world

United Nations Commission on Human Rights

1.3.156. Parliament resolution on the 50th session of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights (Geneva, 31 January to 11 March 1994).

Adopted by Parliament on 20 January. As the session of the Commission on Human Rights

near, Parliament reiterated its condemnation of all attacks on human dignity, torture, inhuman or degrading treatment and the death penalty. It called for increased contributions to the UN voluntary fund for victims of torture and considered it vital that a social clause be inserted in all international trade agreements as a means of combating practices tantamount to inhuman or degrading treatment.

OJ C 44, 14.2.1994

Economic exploitation of prisoners and children worldwide

1.3.157. Parliament resolution on respect for human rights and on economic exploitation of prisoners and children worldwide.

Adopted by Parliament on 9 February. Parliament condemned all practices leading to the exploitation of prisoners' and children's capacity to work and, more generally, all forms of modern slavery. It considered that the Council should systematically include in its negotiating directives to the Commission clauses providing for regular inspections of prisons, factories and all other potential production sites in countries in respect of which serious and corroborated reports have been received of abuses of individuals' social and economic rights. It called on the Commission to consider and, if appropriate, propose the amendment of Community trade legislation, perhaps drawing on the laws enacted by some Member States. It concluded by advocating the use of economic and social development aid to combat particularly harmful forms of social dumping involving the exploitation of individuals' capacity to work to the detriment of their most basic rights and resulting in unfair competition.

OJ C 61, 28.2.1994

Burundi

1.3.158. Parliament resolution on the situation in Burundi.

Adopted by Parliament on 10 February. Parliament condemned the massacre of 200 to 300 Hutus just before Christmas in Kirundo province and appealed to all ethnic groups in Burundi to take part in negotiations in a spirit of national reconciliation. It called on the international community, and in particular the Commission and

the Member States, to help the Burundian Government set up a commission of inquiry with full powers to investigate human rights abuses and identify the perpetrators in order that those responsible might be brought to justice.

OJ C 61, 28.2.1994

Congo

1.3.159. Parliament resolution on the situation in Congo.

Adopted by Parliament on 20 January. Parliament condemned the violence and abuse of human rights in Congo and called on all groups in Congolese society to resume a genuine dialogue capable of bringing about a national reconciliation in line with the Libreville Agreement of 4 August 1993. It called on the Congolese authorities to guarantee freedom of information, and in particular access to the media of all sections of society, and reaffirm the freedom of the international press to carry out its work in reasonable conditions of access and safety.

OJ C 44, 14.2.1994

Cuba

1.3.160. Parliament resolution on Pablo Reyes Martinez, Cuban prisoner of conscience.

Adopted by Parliament on 10 February. Parliament called for the immediate release of Pablo Reyes Martinez, a journalist and official of the Cuban Human Rights Committee, who was convicted of spreading 'enemy propaganda' and sentenced on 10 December to eight years in prison. It adjured the institutions of the Union to make known their deep concern at the consequences of such imprisonment and the privations entailed by Cuba's acute economic crisis for prisoners of conscience.

OJ C 61, 28.2.1994

Guatemala

1.3.161. Parliament resolution on establishing peace and justice in Guatemala.

Adopted by Parliament on 10 February. Concerned at the continuing violation of human rights in Guatemala and, in particular, the President's continued support for the civil self-defence patrols in spite of recommendations

from UN experts and the Inter-American Human Rights Commission that they be disbanded, Parliament urged the President and the Government to implement all the international human rights treaties signed by Guatemala. It welcomed the funding provided by the Union in support of organizations representing Central America's indigenous peoples and stressed the importance of continuing that support so that the interests of these peoples can be effectively defended.

OJ C 61, 28.2.1994

Equatorial Guinea

1.3.162. Parliament resolution on Equatorial Guinea.

Adopted by Parliament on 20 January. Parliament considered that the 'multiparty' elections of 21 November 1993 lacked legitimacy because they had been boycotted by 70% of the electorate and had not been monitored by international observers. It hoped that the people of Equatorial Guinea would rid themselves of the dictatorship as soon as possible and take the road to peace, democracy and progress. It called for the Union and its Member States to suspend all trade and financial aid to the country's military regime, with the sole exception of strictly humanitarian aid delivered directly to the intended recipients.

OJ C 44, 14.2.1994

Morocco

1.3.163. Parliament resolution on human rights violations in Morocco and Western Sahara.

Adopted by Parliament on 10 February. Parliament condemned the continuation of arbitrary arrests with no guarantee of defence and the practice of 'disappearing' and torture in Morocco and Western Sahara. It called on the Moroccan authorities to lift the state of siege in Western Sahara and guarantee independent observers access so that they could seek information on the situation without hindrance and on the United Nations to ensure that the peace plan was implemented in accordance with the commitments made, which included the organization of a fair and free referendum in Western Sahara.

OJ C 61, 28.2.1994

Russia

1.3.164. Parliament resolution on the situation of soldiers in Russia viewed from the standpoint of human rights.

Adopted by Parliament on 20 January. Concerned at the ill-treatment of young soldiers and recruits in the armed forces, the drafting of sick and handicapped young people and the brutality towards prisoners held in inhuman conditions, Parliament called on the Commission to provide, in its assistance programmes to Russia, funds for humanitarian organizations and projects. It also called on the Council and the Member States to press, when dealing with Russia, for improvements in the situation of these people.

OJ C 44, 14.2.1994

1.3.165. Parliament resolution on the arrest and trial of Mr Vil Mirzayanov in Russia.

Adopted by Parliament on 10 February. Parliament called for the immediate release of Mr Mirzayanov, who had been arrested and imprisoned for having written an article published in September 1992 stating that the Russian chemical weapons industry was continuing tests. It deplored the research and development of new chemical weapons and weapons of mass destruction and called on the Russian Government to authorize an international commission to inspect its weapon production and test sites.

OJ C 61, 28.2.1994

Sudan

1.3.166. Parliament resolution on the situation in Sudan.

Adopted by Parliament on 19 January. Parliament condemned the brutal violation of human rights by the Sudanese authorities, insisting that the country should receive no assistance, other than emergency food and medical aid delivered under the control of the Union or the Member States, until such violations ended, and that steps should be taken to expel the country from the Lomé Convention. It also called on the Union and the Member States to grant asylum to Sudanese known to be threatened directly and to provide financial help for neighbouring countries coping with Sudanese refugees.

OJ C 44, 14.2.1994

Turkey

1.3.167. Parliament resolution on the danger of a resumption of executions in Turkey.

Adopted by Parliament on 20 January. Aware that votes in the Grand National Assembly had meant that no death sentences had been carried out in Turkey for 10 years, but distressed by the

approval by the Assembly's Judicial Commission of the death sentence on Mr Seyfettin Uzundi, Parliament appealed to all members of the Grand National Assembly not to vote for this execution.

OJ C 44, 14.2.1994

1.3.168. Parliament resolution on local elections in Turkey in March.

□ **Reference:** Parliament resolution on the assassination of Mr Mehmet Sin'Kcar, Kurdish MP in Turkey and the situation of the Kurds in Turkey: OJ C 268, 4.10.1993; Bull. 9-1993, point 1.3.90

Adopted by Parliament on 10 February. Believing that legitimate non-violent political parties or groups might suffer constraints in mounting an election campaign, particularly in the south-east of the country, Parliament hoped that election procedures would conform to international standards; it called for all sides to refrain from military operations during the elections and for military involvement in the organization of those elections to be kept to a minimum.

OJ C 44, 14.2.1994

Diplomatic relations

1.3.169. The following ambassadors, whose appointments took effect on the dates shown, presented their letters of credence to the President of the Council and the President of the Commission:

- HE Mr Adrianus Mooy, Head of Mission of the Republic of Indonesia to the European Communities — 28 January;
- HE Mr John Vassallo, Permanent Delegate and Head of Mission of the Republic of Malta to the European Communities — 8 February;
- HE Mr Mikhail Popov, Head of Mission of the Republic of Moldova to the European Communities — 8 February;
- HE Mr Edwin Laurent, Head of Mission of Saint Lucia to the European Communities — 21 February;
- HE Mr Mauricio Rosales-Rivera, Head of Mission of the Republic of El Salvador to the European Communities — 21 February;
- HE Mr Amar Nath Ram, Head of Mission of the Republic of India to the EC and ECSC — 21 February.

1.3.170. The Head of Mission of the Republic of Moldova is the first ambassador from that country to be accredited to the European Communities. This brings the number of diplomatic missions to 158.

4. Justice and home affairs cooperation

General

1.4.1. Parliament resolution on participation by the European Parliament in international agreements by the Member States and the Union on cooperation in the fields of justice and home affairs.

- **Reference:** Parliament resolution on cooperation in the fields of justice and home affairs: OJ C 255, 20.9.1993; Bull. 7/8-1993, point 1.4.20

Adopted on 20 January. Deploring the fact that in the past cooperation in the fields of justice and home affairs had been almost exclusively at intergovernmental level, Parliament considered that it should now take an active part in the drafting and implementation of agreements in these areas, whether concluded at international conferences or talks (such as those held under the auspices of the Council of Europe) or simply between Member States (e.g. the Convention applying the Schengen Agreement).

Making a distinction between the procedures in the EC Treaty, in conventions between Member States outside the sphere of the Union and in Title VI of the Treaty on European Union, Parliament called for negotiations to be opened without delay for an interinstitutional agreement on its participation in agreements as referred to in Title VI and set forth a number of guidelines on how it should be kept informed and consulted. The interinstitutional agreement would have to be accepted by the applicant countries in the context of the accession negotiations.

Lastly, Parliament asked the Council to send it an overview of all existing agreements and other binding texts involving the Member States within six months and to give its views as to which of them ought to be replaced by legislation based on the EC Treaty or Title VI of the Union Treaty.

OJ C 44, 14.2.1994

Asylum, external frontiers and immigration

1.4.2. Parliament resolution on the general principles of a European refugee policy.

Adopted on 19 January. Stressing the need for a comprehensive European refugee policy, Parliament wanted Article 100c of the EC Treaty to be applied to Union policy on asylum and refugees and insisted on being fully informed and consulted on any action taken within the framework of Title VI of the Union Treaty. It urged the Commission to bring forward proposals for a broader refugee and migration strategy and to frame relations with non-member countries in the light of this strategy. It made a number of recommendations on such matters as the processing of applications for asylum, common criteria for 'safe' host countries and countries of origin, the time taken for issuing visas to refugees, the categories of refugee eligible for the asylum procedure (including those not entitled to protection under the Geneva Convention), and the establishment of a European Fund for Refugees and an emergency plan for the reception of refugees.

OJ C 44, 14.2.1994

1.4.3. Commission communication to the Council and Parliament on immigration and asylum policies.

□ **References:**

Commission communication on immigration: Bull. 10-1991, point 1.2.2.1

Commission communication on the right of asylum: Bull. 10-1991, point 1.2.2.2

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

Council report to the European Council — Action plan in the fields of justice and home affairs: Bull. 11-1993, point 1.5.1

Conclusions of the Brussels European Council: Bull. 12-1993, point I.8

Adopted on 23 February. The purpose of this communication is to develop the ideas contained in the 1991 Commission communications on

immigration and asylum, taking account of factors such as public and political attitudes to these matters, developments on the ground, changes in legislation in the Member States and the implementation of the work programme adopted by the Maastricht European Council, and bearing in mind the new scope offered by the Treaty on European Union, which requires Member States to cooperate within a single institutional framework on matters now recognized as being of common interest.

The Commission hopes to stimulate a wide-ranging debate, in particular with the Council and Parliament, on the long-term strategy which it now considers necessary if the challenges represented by immigration and asylum are to be met and if the integration of non-EC nationals legally resident within the Community is to be facilitated.

Taking stock of what has been done or has still to be done under the action plan adopted by the Brussels European Council and basing itself on the broad lines of its two earlier communications, the Commission advocates a comprehensive and multidisciplinary approach along three distinct but interconnecting paths: action on migration pressure, the control of immigration, and more forceful policies on the integration of legal immigrants.

Dealing with the root causes of migration pressure presupposes that immigration and asylum policies are fully integrated into the Union's external policies and that the various policy instruments available to the Union are in fact used. The common foreign and security policy, commercial policy, development cooperation policy, humanitarian aid and human rights policy must therefore continue to play an essential part in any overall approach to migration pressures. Effective action in this area is possible only if directly comparable data are available in all Member States so that trends can be identified and warning given of any large-scale migrations.

In addition to these measures to reduce migration pressure in the long term, the Commission recommends that within the foreseeable future action should be taken to control migration flows. This will mean defining common approaches to the admission of workers, self-employed persons and students, and harmoniz-

ing policies on admission for humanitarian reasons. On the one hand, therefore, there must be more effective action on the problem of illegal immigration (particularly in the form of preventive measures) and, on the other hand, steps must be taken to ensure that applications for asylum from refugees or others in need of international protection are examined in a fair and efficient manner. The Commission suggests that the problem of persons fleeing the former Yugoslavia should receive special attention.

As regards measures to strengthen policies on the integration of legal immigrants, the Commission feels that steps should be taken to align the rights of such immigrants more closely on those of nationals of the Member States and that measures are needed in the fields of employment, education and information and to combat racial discrimination and all forms of racism and xenophobia.

To translate these various ideas into action, the Commission puts forward a number of proposals which do not yet represent a definitive work programme but rather a framework for discussion so that an action plan can be drawn up as a guide for the Union in its future deliberations.

COM(94) 23

1.4.4. Parliament resolution on the Schengen Agreements.

Adopted on 10 February. The entry into force of the Schengen Agreements having been postponed yet again, Parliament called on the governments of the Schengen countries to introduce practical arrangements for cooperation and coordination without delay. Since the history of the Schengen Agreements had shown the inadequacy of the purely intergovernmental procedure, Parliament urged speedy implementation of Title VI of the Union Treaty on the basis of an interinstitutional agreement.

OJ C 61, 28.2.1994

Judicial, customs and police cooperation

1.4.5. Parliament resolution on criminal activities in Europe.

- **Reference:** Parliament resolution on small-scale crime in urban areas and its links with orga-

nized crime: OJ C 20, 24.1.1994; Bull. 12-1993, point 1.5.7

Adopted on 11 February. In view of the spread and scale of crime and the new forms which it was assuming, Parliament stressed the importance of information and public awareness in a Community crime prevention policy, the need for Member States to harmonize the provisions and procedures applicable to certain categories of crime, and the urgent need to make Europol

operational and to implement rational strategies and diversified and multisectoral methods.

Expressing its conviction that the problem called for a comprehensive response and coordinated action, Parliament urged that the next intergovernmental conference, when it carried out its review of the Union Treaty in 1996, should make the fight against organized crime a matter of Community competence.

OJ C 61, 28.2.1994

5. Financing Community activities

Budgets

Financial regulations

- **Reference:** Interinstitutional Agreement on budgetary discipline and improvement of the budgetary procedure: Bull. 10-1993, point 1.5.1

1.5.1. Proposal for a Council Decision concerning budgetary discipline.

- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 68, 11.3.1993; COM(93) 20; Bull. 1/2-1993, point 1.5.2
- **Parliament opinion:** OJ C 329, 6.12.1993; Bull. 11-1993, point 1.6.7

Amended proposal adopted by the Commission on 4 February to take account of various amendments by Parliament and, in particular, extension of the legal basis to Article 203 of the EC Treaty.

OJ C 68, 5.3.1994; COM(93) 706

1.5.2. Proposal for a Council Regulation establishing a Guarantee Fund to cover the risks incurred as a result of guarantees under the general budget.

- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 68, 11.3.1993; COM(93) 20; Bull. 1/2-1993, point 1.5.3
- **Parliament opinion:** OJ C 315, 22.11.1993; Bull. 10-1993, point 1.5.5

Amended proposal adopted by the Commission on 4 February to take account of various amendments proposed by Parliament and, in particular, a number of changes resulting from the Interinstitutional Agreement of 29 October.

OJ C 68, 5.3.1994; COM(93) 706

1.5.3. Proposal for a Council Regulation amending the Financial Regulation of 21 December 1977 applicable to the general budget of the European Communities.

- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 68, 11.3.1993; COM(93) 20; Bull. 1/2-1993, point 1.5.4

- **Parliament opinion:** OJ C 329, 6.12.1993; Bull. 11-1993, point 1.6.9

Amended proposal adopted by the Commission on 4 February to take account of various amendments by Parliament and, in particular, the introduction of appropriate provisions to ensure that all Guarantee Fund operations are included in the budget.

OJ C 68, 5.3.1994; COM(93) 706

1.5.4. Proposal for a Regulation amending Regulation (EEC) No 1552/89 implementing Decision 88/376/EEC, Euratom on the system of the Communities' own resources.

- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 68, 11.3.1993; COM(93) 20; Bull. 1/2-1993, point 1.5.5
- **Parliament opinion:** OJ C 329, 6.12.1993; Bull. 11-1993, point 1.6.10

Amended proposal adopted by the Commission on 4 February.

OJ C 68, 5.3.1994; COM(93) 706

1.5.5. Proposal for a Council Regulation amending the Financial Regulation of 21 December 1977 applicable to the general budget of the European Communities.

- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 254, 1.10.1992; COM(92) 358; Bull. 9-1992, point 1.5.3
- **Parliament opinion:** OJ C 329, 6.12.1993; Bull. 11-1993, point 1.6.8

Amended proposal adopted by the Commission on 28 January to take account of various amendments by Parliament concerning, in particular, the financial statement, simplification of the transfer procedure, transparency of information on personnel management and the strengthening of the Court of Auditors' powers as regards borrowing and lending. More detailed provisions are also proposed for the institutional aspects, the award of contracts and financial contributions by third parties.

OJ C 56, 24.2.1994 and COM(94) 14

1.5.6. Proposal for a Council Decision replacing Council Decision 88/376/EEC, Euratom on the system of own resources.

- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 300, 6.11.1993; COM(93) 438; Bull. 9-1993, point 1.5.3
- **Economic and Social Committee opinion:** OJ C 52, 19.2.1994; Bull. 12-1993, point 1.6.5

Endorsed by Parliament on 9 February, subject to a number of amendments to take account of the timetable agreed by the institutions for drawing up a new own resources system.

OJ C 61, 28.2.1994

1.5.7. Report on the functioning of the inspection arrangements for traditional own resources (1989-92).

- **Reference:** Regulation (EEC, Euratom) No 1552/89 implementing Decision 88/376/EEC, Euratom on the system of the Communities' own resources: OJ L 155, 7.6.1989; Bull. 5-1989, point 2.5.1

Adopted by the Commission on 4 January. This report, which covers the first three years in which Regulation No 1552/89 was applied, analyses the functioning of the system from the point of view of the means of control available to the Commission and the adjustments to national provisions resulting from its implementation. It also suggests a number of improvements which could be made to existing inspection methods in the light of its findings.

COM(93) 691

1.5.8. Report on separate accounts for own resources.

- **Reference:** Regulation (EEC, Euratom) No 1552/89 implementing Decision 88/376/EEC, Euratom on the system of the Communities' own resources: OJ L 155, 7.6.1989; Bull. 5-1989, point 2.5.1

Adopted by the Commission on 4 January. In the report the Commission takes stock of how the Member States have applied the system of separate (B) accounts set up by Regulation No 1552/89, and makes a number of proposals concerning the keeping of these accounts, compliance with time-limits and the conditions of entry.

COM(93) 674

Financial operations

General

1.5.9. Proposal for a Council Decision amending Decision 77/270/Euratom, to authorize the Commission to contract Euratom borrowings in order

to contribute to the financing required for improving the degree of efficiency and safety of nuclear power stations in certain non-member countries.

- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 22, 26.1.1993; COM(92) 467; Bull. 12-1992, point 1.6.7
- **Council agreement:** Bull. 6-1993, point 1.5.6
- **First Parliament opinion:** OJ C 20, 24.1.1993; Bull. 12-1993, point 1.6.12

Second opinion delivered by Parliament on 20 January, altering and replacing some of the amendments adopted in December.

OJ C 44, 14.2.1994

Loans raised

1.5.10. In January and February the Commission contracted on behalf of the ECSC:

- a number of private placements in sterling and US dollars, for the equivalent of ECU 98.1 million;
- a UKL 50 million 25-year public issue at 6.875% with an issue price of 99.718%;
- a number of private placings in pesetas and French francs for the equivalent of ECU 13 million.

1.5.11. In January the Commission contracted a bank loan of ECU 40 million on behalf of the European Community.

Loans granted

1.5.12. Acting under Articles 54 and 56 of the ECSC Treaty, the Commission granted loans totalling ECU 265.5 million.

Industrial loans

1.5.13. Industrial loans (Article 54) totalling ECU 224.4 million were made.

Conversion loans

1.5.14. Conversion loans (Article 56) totalling ECU 35.5 million and ECU 4.8 million were made to the United Kingdom and Spain respectively.

Workers' housing

1.5.15. Loans totalling ECU 0.8 million were granted for steelworkers and mineworkers in Germany, France, the United Kingdom, Ireland and Portugal.

Measures to combat fraud

1.5.16. Commission Decision 94/140/EC setting up an Advisory Committee for the Coordination of Fraud Prevention.

□ **References:** Council conclusions on the fight against fraud: Bull. 6-1993, point 1.5.12

Adopted on 23 February. In view of the major importance it attaches to fighting financial crime, the Commission has decided to provide an official framework for the coordination of work done by the Member States and the Commission itself, hitherto conducted informally within the Community Committee for the Coordination of Fraud Prevention, by setting up a horizontal advisory committee which will give an overall picture of the problem of fraud affecting the Community budget.

The principle of subsidiarity has been taken into account in setting up this committee. Its establishment in no way reduces the powers of the Member States, which remain primarily responsible for adopting practical measures to combat fraud.

OJ L 61, 4.3.1994

6. Statistical system

Policy aspects

1.6.1. Commission communication on progress in the harmonization of GNP and the evaluation of financial support.

□ **References:**

Council Directive 89/130/EEC, Euratom on the harmonization of the compilation of gross national product at market prices (GNP) — OJ L 49, 21.2.1989; Bull. 2-1989, point 2.5.1
Report on the application of Directive 89/130/EEC, Euratom Bull. 3-1992, point 1.2.1

Adopted by the Commission on 4 February. Purpose: to highlight the importance of continuing to harmonize the compilation of GNP in the Member States, and to assess the necessary financial resources.

COM(94) 16

1.6.2. Council Decision 94/78/EC, Euratom establishing a multi-annual programme for the development of Community statistics on research, development and innovation.

- **Commission proposal:** OJ C 122, 14.5.1992; COM(92) 91; Bull. 4-1992, point 1.3.3
- **Economic and Social Committee opinion:** OJ C 332, 16.12.1992; Bull. 10-1992, point 1.3.4
- **Parliament opinion:** OJ C 115, 26.4.1993; Bull. 3-1993, point 1.2.25

Adopted by the Council on 24 January. Purpose: to establish a multi-annual programme for developing European statistics on research, development and innovation. The Community finance expected to be necessary for implementing the programme, which is to run until 31 December 1997, is ECU 2.9 million. The programme provides a reference framework and aims to establish a Community statistical information system in this sector, to promote and sustain the harmonization of such statistics in the Member States and facilitate the dissemination of comparable information.

OJ L 38, 9.2.1994

1.6.3. Agreement on statistical matters between the European Commission on the one hand and

the governments of Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Slovakia and Slovenia on the other.

Signed in Brussels on 17 January. Purpose: to organize statistical systems enabling the signatories of the agreement to draw up statistical data comparable with those of the European Union and other countries, particularly the countries of EFTA, which apply the same international standards.

Results

The economic situation in the European Union

1.6.4. The latest data on the industrial production of the European Union show encouraging signs of a levelling-off in the steep decline observed over the first six months of last year. The production index was 3.1% lower in October 1993 than in October 1992, having fallen by over 4% between January and July 1993. Seasonally adjusted industrial production in the August-October period was 0.3% up on its level in the previous three months.

Production of capital goods was 0.3% down in the same period, however; it was 1.1% down in Japan but 0.9% up in the United States of America. Of the various economic sectors in the European Union, the electrical, food and textile industries are showing signs of recovery while the metals, vehicle, precision engineering and chemical industries have slid further into recession.

The seasonally adjusted rate of unemployment in the European Union was estimated at 10.9% in December — the same as the revised figure for November. The equivalent rates were 9.9% in December 1992 and 8.9% in December 1991. The average unemployment rate for 1993 is estimated at 10.5%, compared to 9.4% for 1992. The 1993 average in the United States is estimated at 7% (7.4% in 1992), while for Japan the

corresponding figure is a mere 2.4% (2.2% en 1992). The annual average number of unemployed persons in the European Union in 1993 (using the International Labour Office definition) is estimated at 15.8 million — an increase of 1.9 million over 1992. The steepest rises between 1992 and 1993 were recorded in Spain (up by 659 000, or 23.5%), Germany (excluding the new *Länder*) (+ 355 000, or 25.8%), Italy (+ 235 000, or 9.5%) and France (+ 210 000, or 8.5%). Unemployment rose in all Member States of the European Union, with the smallest increases in the United Kingdom (+ 102 000, or 3%) and Ireland (+ 9 000, also 3%).

The annual inflation rate in the European Union, measured in terms of the consumer price index, was 3.3% en December — a slight increase compared with the 3.2% recorded in November. This rate is, however, the lowest recorded for a calendar year since 1987, when it was 3.4%. The figures show that half of the Member States (Ireland, Denmark, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, France and Belgium) meet the convergence criterion laid down in the Treaty on European Union, which states that the annual inflation rate in each Member State may not exceed the average of the three lowest rates by more than 1.5 points. On this basis, two of the EFTA applicants for membership of the European Union, Finland (1.5%) and Norway (1.8%), also meet the criterion, while Austria (3.5%) and Sweden (4.8%) do not. The annual rates in certain non-member countries were as follows: USA 2.7%; Japan 1.1%; Canada 1.9%; Switzerland 2.5%.

The external trade of the Union recorded a cumulative deficit of ECU 10.5 billion from January to July 1993 — an improvement of nearly ECU 28 billion over the same period in 1992. Community exports were 5.8% higher, while imports were 4.4% down. The extra-Community trade balances of most Member States improved in this period compared with 1992. Germany's cumulative extra-Community trade surplus was ECU 9.6 billion and Italy's ECU 4.5 billion. The trade balances of these two countries were each ECU 7 billion up on their levels in January to July 1992. Denmark and France showed surpluses of ECU 1.7 and 1.3 billion — up by ECU 1 billion and 0.6 billion respectively. The trade balance of the Belgo-Luxembourg Economic Union improved by ECU 3.5 billion over January to July 1992, but still showed a deficit of

ECU 0.5 billion. Portugal and Greece showed deficits of ECU 1.4 and 2.4 billion respectively for the first seven months of 1993, similar to their figures for January to July 1992. The United Kingdom recorded the worst deficit at ECU 12.3 billion, despite an improvement of ECU 0.8 billion.

By way of comparison, the United States' cumulative foreign trade deficit was some ECU 22 billion worse in January to July 1993 than in the same period of 1992, at ECU 62 billion. Imports were up by almost 18% in ecu terms (9.5% in dollars), outstripping the rise in exports (10.4% in ecus and 2.7% in dollars). Japan's overall trade surplus was nearly ECU 60 billion in the first seven months of 1993, compared with ECU 47 billion a year earlier. Japan's exports showed a marked increase of 15.3% in ecus or 7.1% in dollars; its imports were up by 10.3% en ecus and 2.4% in dollars. Exports in yen were down by 1.4% and imports in yen by 8.1%.

Information

Publications

1.6.5. New publications available from sales offices:

- *Agricultural prices: Price indices and absolute prices: quarterly statistics 1/94;*
- *Economic accounts for agriculture and forestry 1987-92;*
- *Energy prices 1973-93;*
- *External trade by mode of transport 1992;*
- *Regions 1993:* this publication presents the economic and social statistics of the regions of the European Community;
- *Structure and activity of industry 1988-89-90*
- *SIGMA*, the bulletin of European statistics: issue No 5/1993 deals with statistics, cooperation and development.

7. Community institutions

Institutional affairs

General

1.7.1. Parliament resolution on the Constitution of the European Union.

- **Reference:** Parliament resolution on the structure and strategy for the European Union with regard to its enlargement and the creation of a Europe-wide order: OJ C 42, 15.2.1993; Bull. 1/2-1993, point 1.1.1

Adopted on 10 February. Parliament reiterated the need to provide the European Union with a democratic constitution to enable the process of integration to continue in accordance with the needs of European citizens. It called on the European Parliament which will be elected in June 1994 to continue working to this end, on the basis of the draft Constitution annexed to its resolution and contributions from the national parliaments and members of the public in the Member States and applicant countries.

Parliament called on the Member States to appoint an independent group of 'eminent persons' to consider the draft Constitution in preparation for the 1996 Intergovernmental Conference. It also proposed that a convention be organized before the Intergovernmental Conference, bringing together members of the European Parliament and the national parliaments to adopt guidelines for the Constitution, the final draft of which would be prepared by the European Parliament. In addition, it proposed that the 1996 Intergovernmental Conference be preceded by an Interinstitutional Conference on the same subject.

OJ C 61, 28.2.1994

1994 legislative programme

- **References:**
Joint declaration on the legislative programme for 1993: Supplement 1/93 — Bull.

Interinstitutional declaration on democracy, transparency and subsidiarity: Bull. 10-1993, points 1.6.2 and 2.2.1

White Paper on growth, competitiveness and employment: COM(93) 700; Bull. 12-1993, point 1.2.44; Supplement 6/93 — Bull.

Legislative programme for 1994: OJ C 60, 28.2.1994; COM(93) 588; Bull. 11-1993, point 1.7.22; Supplement 1/94 — Bull.

1.7.2. Parliament resolution on the statement by the Commission on the legislative programme for 1994.

Adopted on 19 January.

OJ C 60, 28.2.1994; Supplement 1/94 — Bull.

1.7.3. Council declaration on the legislative programme for 1994.

Adopted on 7 February.

OJ C 60, 28.2.1994; Supplement 1/94 — Bull.

1.7.4. Joint declaration on the legislative programme for 1994.

Adopted by Parliament and the Commission on 9 February.

OJ C 60, 28.2.1994; Supplement 1/94 Bull.

Implementation of the Treaty on European Union

1.7.5. Parliament resolution on the application of the Treaty on European Union to proposals pending before the Council on 31 October 1993 for which its entry into force will require a change in the legal base and/or a change in procedure.

- **References:**
Commission communication listing the proposals pending before the Council on 31 October 1993: COM(93) 570; Bull. 11-1993, point 1.7.5
Parliament resolutions on the proposals pending before the Council in the areas of economic and monetary affairs and industrial policy, social affairs, employment and the working environ-

ment, the environment, public health and consumer protection, energy, research and technology, legal affairs and citizens' rights, budgetary control, and transport and tourism for which the entry into force of the Treaty on European Union will require a change in the legal base and/or a change in procedure: OJ C 20, 24.1.1994; Bull. 12-1993, point 1.7.1

Adopted on 20 January. Parliament endorsed the majority of the changes in legal base and/or procedure on the Commission list. However, in the area of international agreements it stressed that it was for Parliament to determine whether a given agreement had 'important budgetary implications' within the meaning of Article 228 (3) of the EC Treaty and whether, as a consequence, the assent procedure applied.

In the area of social policy, Parliament indicated a preference for application of the co-decision procedure but reserved its position on the Commission's final decision on whether to retain the existing proposals or to replace them in the context of the protocol on social policy. That said, all the legislative proposals on health and employment should, in its view, continue to be based on Article 118a of the EC Treaty.

OJ C 44, 14.2.1994

The Community's external powers

1.7.6. Proposal for a Council Decision on the exercise of the Community's external competence at international labour conferences in cases falling within the joint competence of the Community and its Member States.

□ **Reference:** Recommendation for a Council Decision concerning negotiations on a convention and a recommendation on the prevention of major industrial accidents and a convention and a recommendation on part-time work at the International Labour Conference: Bull. 5-1993, point 1.2.96

Adopted by the Commission on 12 January. In accordance with the undertaking made in its recommendation for a Decision concerning the Community's participation in the 80th session of the International Labour Conference, the Commission is proposing procedures for negotiating and concluding ILO conventions falling within the joint competence of the Community and its Member States. The proposals are based on the

need to affirm European identity at world level, bearing in mind the *acquis communautaire* in the social field, the desire to reinforce cooperation between the Community and the ILO bodies, and the need to respect the specific institutional characteristics of the ILO. They are consequently adapted to the case in point and are not intended as a precedent for settling matters relating to the Community's external powers in other international forums.

COM(94) 2

Parliament

Rules of Procedure

1.7.7. Parliament resolution on the application of Rule 4 of its Rules of Procedure (attendance at sittings and votes).

Adopted on 19 January. Parliament pointed out that the protocols annexed to the Treaty on certain provisions relating to the United Kingdom and Denmark and the Agreement on social policy concluded between 11 Member States establish exceptions only in respect of the attendance of representatives of the Member States in question at the Council of the Union and do not provide for any exception or exclusion as regards the other institutions. All its members consequently have the right to participate in all procedures in which it is granted powers by the Treaties and in all other aspects of parliamentary life.

OJ C 44, 14.2.1994

1.7.8. Parliament Decision amending Rule 82 and Annex VI of its Rules of Procedure (official codification of Community legislation).

Adopted on 9 February.

OJ C 61, 28.2.1994

Strasbourg, 17 to 21 January

1.7.9. The January part-session was marked by two important debates, one on the Greek Presidency's programme of work and the other on the legislative programme for 1994.

Parliament gave a very warm welcome to the statement by the Greek Deputy Foreign Minister and President of the Council, Mr Pangalos, outlining his country's programme for the Presidency and emphasizing its determination to build on the momentum generated by the Belgian Presidency and the recent European Councils. Turning to implementation of the Treaty on European Union, Mr Pangalos announced various measures intended to ensure institutional balance. As regards the common foreign and security policy, the Greek Presidency will be striving to secure recognition and respect for the role of the Commission and the systematic consultation and information of Parliament. Top priority will be given to efforts to combat unemployment and Mr Pangalos underlined the magnitude of the effort needed to finance the measures provided for in the White Paper on growth, competitiveness and employment. The second priority will be the further development of a people's Europe, focusing on regaining public confidence through practical measures in the fields of employment, health, consumer protection, total freedom of movement for individuals and implementation of the provisions designed to establish European citizenship. As regards cooperation in the fields of justice and home affairs, Mr Pangalos pinpointed ratification of the Dublin Convention, completion of the work relating to Europol, the fight against racism and xenophobia, implementation of a strategy to prevent drug abuse and support for judicial cooperation in the area of international crime. Turning next to external relations, Mr Pangalos announced that every effort would be made to abide by the deadline for completion of the enlargement negotiations. Among the other items on the Greek agenda, one of the main objectives will be the establishment of peace in the former Yugoslavia. Mr Pangalos brought his address to a close with a personal report on the outcome of the NATO summit, on which Parliament subsequently adopted a resolution (→ point 1.3.1).

Parliament completed its deliberations on the Commission's legislative programme commenced at its December part-session and adopted a resolution calling for priority to be given to the measures provided for in the White Paper, especially those relating to the trans-European networks and the social dimension. It also called for additional measures relating to tax harmonization, air and water quality, and road safety (→ point 1.7.2).

In the external relations field, Parliament adopted a resolution on the environmental aspects of enlargement to include Sweden, Austria, Finland and Norway, in which it recognized their legitimate right to maintain higher environment standards (→ point 1.3.26). Parliament heard the statement by Sir Leon Brittan, Member of the Commission, concerning Parliament's request to give its assent to the Agreement reached in the Uruguay Round negotiations. Sir Leon pointed out that the formal legislative process and the ratification phase would not begin until after the signing of the Final Act scheduled to take place in Marrakesh in mid-April and promised the House that the Commission would make sure that it had the documents it needed in time for it to deliver its formal opinion before the end of the parliamentary term. At the close of the debate, Parliament adopted a resolution on GATT, in which it clearly affirmed its right to give its assent to the Agreement (→ point 1.3.92). It also adopted resolutions on the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (→ point 1.3.95) and the environmental aspects of the PHARE programme (→ point 1.3.35) as well as two resolutions on the environmental aspects of Agenda 21 of the UN Conference on Environment and Development (→ points 1.2.155 and 1.2.157). It also adopted resolutions on the situation in Sudan (→ point 1.3.166), the situation in Somalia (→ point 1.3.87) and the peasant uprising in Mexico (→ point 1.3.77) and, lastly, on the continuing war in Bosnia-Herzegovina, calling, notably, for more active intervention by the UN forces (→ point 1.3.54).

On the human rights front, Parliament adopted a resolution supporting accession of the Community to the European Convention on Human Rights (→ point 1.1.6) and a resolution on the 50th session of the UN Commission on Human Rights (→ point 1.3.156). It also adopted resolutions on the situation in the Congo, Equatorial Guinea and Turkey, and the situation of soldiers in Russia (→ points 1.3.159, 1.3.162, 1.3.167 and 1.3.164).

In the institutional field, Parliament adopted a resolution on attendance at sittings and votes (→ point 1.7.7) and a resolution incorporating its opinion on the appointment of a member of the Court of Auditors. It also adopted positions on proposals pending before the Council for which entry into force of the Treaty on European

Union requires a change in the legal base or in the adoption procedure (→ point 1.7.5).

In the legislative arena, Parliament delivered its opinion under the consultation procedure on three proposals for Regulations relating to the monitoring of exports of products on which refunds are paid (→ point 1.2.138) and to procedures and investigations in the area of commercial defence (→ points 1.3.106 and 1.3.107), on a proposal for a Decision authorizing the Commission to contract Euratom borrowings to improve the safety of nuclear power stations in certain non-member countries (→ point 1.5.9) and on a proposal for a Directive on allowances for travellers from third countries (→ point 1.2.32).

Under the cooperation procedure Parliament adopted a position at first reading on the proposal for a Regulation on structural improvements in inland waterway transport (→ point 1.2.93).

Also at first reading but under the co-decision procedure, Parliament adopted a position on a proposal for a Directive laying down restrictions on the marketing and use of certain dangerous substances, providing notably for the consultation of Parliament on any future prohibition of certain dangerous substances (→ point 1.2.14). It adopted at second reading 14 amendments to the common position on the application of open-network provision to voice telephony (→ point 1.2.102).

Also at the January part-session Parliament adopted resolutions on a European refugee policy (→ point 1.4.2), confidentiality for journalists' sources (→ point 1.1.7), pluralism and media concentration (→ point 1.2.30), culture (→ point 1.2.197), conscientious objection (→ point 1.1.8), the protection of young people at work (→ point 1.2.178), voting rights for Union citizens (→ point 1.1.2), the situation of women in agriculture (→ point 1.2.182), the entitlement of divorced or separated women to a share in their ex-husband's pension rights (→ point 1.2.176), the profession of notary (→ point 1.2.26), the status of animals (→ point 1.2.18), the dissolution of the Gibraltar Social Insurance Fund (→ point 1.2.175), financial stability (→ point 1.2.28), North-South trade (→ point 1.3.141), the European electronics industry (→ point 1.2.74), the common transport policy (→ point 1.2.91), transport negotiations with non-

member countries (→ point 1.2.96), new coal technologies (→ point 1.2.90), tourism (→ point 1.2.78) and its participation in international agreements in the fields of justice and home affairs (→ point 1.4.1). It also adopted resolutions on flooding in Europe (→ point 1.2.192), the storms in Galicia (→ point 1.2.193) and maritime safety (→ point 1.2.94).

Report of proceedings:

OJ Annex 3-439

Full text of opinions and resolutions:

OJ C 44, 14.2.1994

Strasbourg, 7 to 11 February

1.7.10. The highlights of the February part-session were the debates on the draft European Constitution and on the state of play reached in the accession negotiations.

The House heard a statement by the President of the Commission, Mr Delors, on the draft European Constitution, in which he welcomed the message of hope and confidence conveyed by Parliament in the draft and concluded that this parliamentary initiative should contribute to the store of ideas for action in the future. The ensuing debate closed with the adoption of a resolution in which Parliament 'notes with satisfaction the work of the Committee on Institutional Affairs which has resulted in a draft Constitution for the European Union ... and calls on the European Parliament to be elected in June 1994 to continue that work with a view to deepening the debate on the European Constitution, taking into account the contributions from the national parliaments and members of the public in the Member States and the applicant countries ... and calls on the group of eminent persons' proposed by the Greek Presidency to consider the draft. The text was not put to the vote but constitutes an annex to the resolution (→ point 1.7.1).

Mr Pangalos, Greek Deputy Foreign Minister and President of the Council, and Mr Van den Broek, Member of the Commission, both made statements on the position reached in the accession negotiations. Mr Van den Broek stressed that every effort must be made to abide by the timetable set but observed that progress so far varied according to the country concerned. After the debate, Parliament adopted a resolution on enlargement (→ point 1.3.25).

In the area of external relations, Mr Pangalos reported on the outcome of the Council's deliberations on the situation in Bosnia. A resolution was adopted by Parliament after a lively debate in which speakers expressed outrage at the merciless shelling of the centre of Sarajevo (→ point 1.3.55). Parliament also adopted resolutions on relations with the People's Republic of China (→ point 1.3.72) and Albania (→ point 1.3.37), the situation in Kaliningrad (→ point 1.3.51), the conflict between Armenia and Azerbaijan (→ point 1.3.49), the elections in Turkey (→ point 1.3.168) and the political situation in Mongolia (→ point 1.3.73). Under the cooperation procedure Parliament also adopted positions at first reading on two proposals for Regulations, one on financial and technical cooperation with the Occupied Territories and the other on financial and technical cooperation with the Mediterranean non-member countries (→ point 1.3.63).

On the budget front, Parliament delivered a generally favourable opinion on the proposal for a Council Decision on the system of the Communities' own resources (→ point 1.5.6) but called for reform of the Union's finances to be placed on the agenda for the 1996 Intergovernmental Conference. In the human rights field, Parliament adopted resolutions on the situation in Guatemala, Morocco and the Western Sahara, and Burundi, on the arrest of Mr Vil Mirzayanov in Russia, and on Pablo Reyes Martinez, Cuban prisoner of conscience (→ points 1.3.161, 1.3.163, 1.3.158, 1.3.165 and 1.3.160). It also adopted a resolution on the economic exploitation of prisoners and children worldwide (→ point 1.3.157).

On the institutional front, Parliament adopted a Decision to amend its Rules of Procedure (→ point 1.7.8) and a resolution on the appointment of members of the Court of Justice (→ point 1.7.20).

On the legislative front, Parliament voted under the consultation procedure on a proposal for a Directive on excise duties on motor fuels from agricultural sources (→ point 1.2.34) and on six proposals for Regulations on the conclusion of a protocol relating to the establishment of an International Science and Technology Centre (→ point 1.2.83), the fisheries agreement between the Community and the Gambia (→ point 1.2.147), counterfeit goods (→ point 1.3.102), the European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and

Drug Addiction (→ point 1.2.189) and specific measures for dried grapes (→ point 1.2.127).

Under the cooperation procedure Parliament delivered its opinion at first reading on a proposal for a Regulation on substances that deplete the ozone layer (→ point 1.2.173) and a proposal for a Regulation extending the period referred to in Articles 90(1) and 257(1) of the Act of Accession of Spain and Portugal (→ point 1.2.122).

Under the co-decision procedure it adopted positions at first reading on two proposals for Directives on extraction solvents (→ point 1.2.17) and the packaging and labelling of dangerous substances (consolidation) (→ point 1.2.162). At second reading it approved the common position on the proposal for a Directive on protective systems intended for use in potentially explosive atmospheres (→ point 1.2.11), adopted two amendments to the common position on the proposal for a Directive on technical standards and regulations (→ point 1.2.8) and ten amendments to the common position on the proposal for a Decision on the fourth framework programme in the field of research and technological development (→ point 1.2.79). It also adopted a declaration of intention to reject the common position on the proposal for a Directive on the maximum speed of two- or three-wheeled motor vehicles (→ point 1.2.9).

Parliament adopted a large number of resolutions relating notably to the Commission's *22nd Report on Competition Policy* (→ point 1.2.37), the introduction of a social clause in trade (→ point 1.3.93), the appointment of a 'confidential counsellor' at the workplace (→ point 1.2.177), the role of the Union within the UN (→ point 1.3.91), the work of the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly in 1993 (→ point 1.3.84), the Schengen Agreements (→ point 1.4.4), beekeeping (→ point 1.2.118), the market for hazelnuts (→ point 1.2.128), the situation in the fisheries sector (→ point 1.2.152), the protection of wild bird species (→ point 1.2.171), cork oak disease (→ point 1.2.120), bioclimatic construction technology (→ point 1.2.172), the establishment of an earthquake research area (→ point 1.2.82), the contribution of cooperatives to regional development (→ point 1.2.77), the regional implications of Community assistance to Central and Eastern Europe (→ point 1.3.36), equal rights for homosexuals and lesbians (→ point 1.1.9), the protection of indigenous peoples (→ point

1.3.151), linguistic and cultural minorities (→ point 1.2.198), women in decision-making bodies (→ point 1.2.181), criminal activities in Europe (→ point 1.4.5) and discrimination in Turkey against citizens of the European Union (→ point 1.1.10). It also adopted resolutions on the ravages caused by torrential rainfall in the Prefecture of Messini and the cyclone in Madagascar (→ point 1.3.86), disasters in the North Sea (→ point 1.2.167), the fire at the Gran Teatre del Liceo in Barcelona (→ point 1.2.199) and the Gabcikovo-Nagymaros project (→ point 1.3.48).

Report of proceedings:
OJ Annex 3-440

Full text of opinions and resolutions:
OJ C 61, 28.2.1994

Brussels, 23 and 24 February

1.7.11. This additional part-session was marked by Commission statements on the fines imposed on various steel companies and on implementation of the White Paper on growth, competitiveness and employment.

Mr Van Miert outlined the circumstances which had prompted the Commission to take a decision on the basis of Article 65 of the EC Treaty to impose heavy fines on a number of European steel companies. He took pains to dissociate this decision, which was intended to safeguard competition, from the problems connected with the restructuring of the steel industry. He stressed the fact that the fines, totalling ECU 104 million, related to only two and a half years' activity and corresponded to only 0.27% of turnover; payment of the fines was staggered over a five-year period.

Mr Christophersen made a statement on implementation of the White Paper. After reporting on various measures already set in motion (geared notably to the flexibility of the labour market, the control of wage costs and youth employment), he underlined the importance of the trans-European networks and the financing of measures to assist small business.

In the external relations field, the Greek Deputy Foreign Minister and President of the Council, Mr Pangalos, reported informally on progress in the Council deliberations on the measures taken

by Greece against the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia but refrained from making any official statement. Parliament adopted two resolutions, one on the recommendation for a Decision on the opening of negotiations with Switzerland on road and air transport (→ point 1.2.98) and the other on future relations between the European Union, the WEU and the Atlantic Alliance (→ point 1.3.2).

Under the consultation procedure Parliament adopted positions on two proposals, one relating to the action programme to combat exclusion (→ point 1.2.179) and the other to interest subsidies on EIB loans (→ point 1.2.6).

Parliament also adopted three resolutions on the social dimension relating respectively to the elderly (→ point 1.2.190), the social dimension of the Maastricht Treaty (→ point 1.2.174) and poverty among women in Europe (→ point 1.2.180).

Report of proceedings:
OJ Annex 3-441

Full text of opinions and resolutions:
OJ C 77, 14.3.1994

Council

1729th meeting

1.7.12. Agriculture (Brussels, 24 January).

□ **Previous meeting:** Bull. 12-1993, point 1.7.20

President: Mr Moraitis, Greek Minister for Agriculture.

Commission: Mr Steichen.

Main items

□ Implementation of the overall compromise reached in December in the following areas:

- arable crops: Regulation adopted unanimously (→ point 1.2.117);
- oilseeds: Regulation adopted; Portuguese and United Kingdom delegations voted against (→ point 1.2.125);
- sugar: Regulation adopted unanimously (→ point 1.2.124);

- sheepmeat and goatmeat: two Regulations adopted unanimously (→ point 1.2.136);
- tobacco: Regulation adopted unanimously (→ point 1.2.133);
- remote-sensing checks: Regulation adopted unanimously (→ point 1.2.137).
- Milk promotion programmes: Regulation adopted unanimously (→ point 1.2.134).

Other business

- Presidency's work programme: statement.
- European apiculture: exchange of views.
- Commission report on the situation of the market in sheepmeat: exchange of views.
- Grant of agri-monetary aid: proposal examined.

1730th meeting

1.7.13. General affairs (Brussels, 7 and 8 February).

- **Previous meeting:** Bull. 12-1993, point 1.7.26

President: Mr Papoulias, Greek Minister for Foreign Affairs, and Mr Pangalos, Greek Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Commission: Mr Christophersen, Mr Marín, Sir Leon Brittan and Mr Van den Broek.

Main items

- Former Yugoslavia — Sarajevo: statement adopted (→ point 1.3.6).
- Relations with Russia: statement adopted (→ point 1.3.10).
- Relations with Ukraine: statement adopted (→ point 1.3.18).
- Relations with the Baltic States: negotiating directives (→ point 1.3.39) and statement (→ point 1.3.40) adopted.
- Legislative programme for 1994: statement adopted (→ point 1.7.3).
- Relations with the ACP States: negotiating directives adopted (→ point 1.3.80).
- Regulations and general conditions governing the performance of the Ombudsman's duties: draft Decision approved (→ point 1.1.3).
- Trade policy instruments: package of measures agreed; United Kingdom delegation voted

against (→ points 1.3.106 to 1.3.110, 1.3.139 and 1.7.19).

Other business

- Priorities of the Greek Presidency: debate.
- White Paper — follow-up programme: examined.
- Relations with Algeria: preparations made for the meeting of the Cooperation Council.
- Court of Auditors: members appointed.
- Cyprus problem: European observer appointed.
- Enlargement: preparations made for negotiation meetings.

1731th meeting

1.7.14. Economic and financial affairs (Brussels, 14 February).

- **Previous meeting:** Bull. 12-1993, point 1.7.22

President: Mr Papantoniou, Greek Deputy Minister for Economic Affairs.

Commission: Mr Delors, Mr Christophersen and Mr Schmidhuber.

Main items

- Revised Portuguese convergence programme: conclusions adopted (→ point 1.2.4).
- Implementation of the Treaty on Economic and Monetary Union: recommendations of the Monetary Committee approved (→ point 1.2.3).

Other business

- Priorities of the Greek Presidency: debate.
- White Paper — follow-up programme: progress report.
- Legal protection of the financial interests of the Communities: discussed.
- Introduction of new coins: discussed.

1732nd meeting

1.7.15. Agriculture (Brussels, 21 February).

- **Previous meeting:** point 1.7.12 of this Bulletin

President: Mr Moraitis, Greek Minister for Agriculture.

Commission: Mr Steichen.

Main item

□ National aid for the distillation of table wines in France and Italy: Decisions adopted (→ point 1.2.143).

Other business

- Agricultural prices and related measures: discussed.
- Grant of agri-monetary aid: exchange of views.

1733rd meeting

1.7.16. General affairs (Brussels, 21 and 22 February).

- **Previous meeting:** point 1.7.13 of this Bulletin

President: Mr Pangalos, Greek Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Commission: Mr Delors, Mr Van den Broek, Mr Schmidhuber and Mr Steichen.

Main item

□ Agreement with the United States on the mutual recognition of certain spirit drinks: conclusions adopted (→ point 1.2.132).

Other business

- Financing of the CFSP: general discussion.
- Uruguay Round — preparations for the ministerial meeting in Marrakesh: exchange of views.
- Procedure for implementing the Agreement on the European Economic Area: exchange of views.
- Relations with Switzerland: discussed.
- Accession negotiations: discussion of the final stage embarked on.

Commission

Proposals adopted

1.7.17. The Commission adopted a proposal for a Directive laying down detailed arrangements for the exercise of the right to vote and to stand

as a candidate in municipal elections by citizens of the Union residing in a Member State of which they are not nationals (→ point 1.1.1). It also adopted a proposal for a Decision relating to a multi-annual programme (1994-96) of work for cooperatives, mutual societies, associations and foundations in the Community (→ point 1.2.76). It adopted two proposals for Decisions on guidelines on trans-European energy networks (→ point 1.2.88) and a proposal for a Directive on a policy for the mutual recognition of licences for the provision of satellite network services and/or satellite communications services (→ point 1.2.99). On the agricultural front it adopted proposals on agricultural prices and related measures (→ point 1.2.121). On the environment front it adopted two proposals for Directives, one on the control of major accident hazards involving dangerous substances (→ point 1.2.161) and the other on the quality of bathing water (→ point 1.2.164). On the education front it adopted a proposal for a Decision establishing the Community action programme Socrates (→ point 1.2.184). Finally, it adopted a proposal for a Decision introducing a Community system of information on home and leisure accidents (→ point 1.2.195).

Communications, Green Papers and reports

1.7.18. The Commission adopted a communication on the development of administrative cooperation in the implementation and enforcement of Community legislation in the internal market (→ point 1.2.7). It also adopted communications on the European Union automobile industry (→ point 1.2.73) and on guidelines on trans-European energy networks (→ point 1.2.88). Finally, it adopted communications on the future of Community initiatives under the Structural Funds (→ point 1.2.105) and on immigration and asylum policies (→ point 1.4.3).

Community lawcourts

Legislation

1.7.19. Draft Council Decision amending Decision 93/350/Euratom, ECSC, EEC amending Decision 88/591/ECSC, EEC, Euratom estab-

lishing a Court of First Instance of the European Communities.

- **Decision to be amended:** Decision 93/350/Euratom, ECSC, EEC: OJ L 144, 16.6.1993; Bull. 6-1993, point 1.6.19

Agreed by the Council (general affairs) on 8 February. Purpose: to set 15 March 1994 as the date for the transfer of jurisdiction over measures to protect trade from the Court of Justice to the Court of First Instance.

1.7.20. Parliament resolution on the appointment of members of the Court of Justice.

Adopted on 9 February. Parliament called on the Member States to make appropriate arrangements for its Committee on Legal Affairs and Citizens' Rights to meet with prospective members of the Court of Justice prior to their appointment.

OJ C 61, 28.2.1994

Court of Justice

1.7.21. Decisions given by the Courts are covered in the Bulletin for the month in which they are reported in the Official Journal. The operative part of the main decisions is reproduced; other decisions are simply listed by field and legal basis. Decisions in disputes between the Community and its staff are not reported.

Main decisions

Free movement of goods

Article 177 of the EC Treaty

- 24.11.1993: Joined Cases C-267 *Keck* and C-268/91 *Mithouard*

Article 30 of the EC Treaty is to be interpreted as not applying to legislation of a Member State imposing a general prohibition on resale at a loss.

OJ C 1, 4.1.1994

- 15.12.1993: Case C-292/92 *Hünermund and Others v Landesapothekerkammer Baden-Württemberg*

Article 30 of the EC Treaty is to be interpreted as meaning that it does not apply to a rule of medical

ethics, laid down by the pharmacists' professional body in a Member State, which prohibits pharmacists from advertising outside pharmacies goods commonly sold therein.

OJ C 18, 21.1.1994

Free movement of workers and social policy

Article 177 of the EC Treaty

- 22.12.1993: Case C-152/91 *Neath v Hugh Steeper Ltd*

1. By virtue of the judgment of 17 May 1990 in Case C-262/88 *Barber*, the direct effect of Article 119 of the EC Treaty may be relied on in order to claim equal treatment in the matter of occupational pensions only in relation to benefits payable in respect of periods of service subsequent to 17 May 1990, subject to the exception in favour of workers or those claiming under them who have, before that date, initiated legal proceedings or raised an equivalent claim under the applicable national law. The value of transfer benefits and lump-sum options is affected likewise.

2. The use of actuarial factors differing according to sex in funded defined-benefit occupational pension schemes does not fall within the scope of Article 119 of the EC Treaty.

OJ C 43, 12.2.1994

Competition

Article 177 of the EC Treaty

- 17.11.1993: Case C-2/91 *Meng*

Articles 3(f), 5(2) and 85(1) of the EC Treaty do not, in the absence of any conduct of the kind referred to in Article 85(1) of the EC Treaty on the part of undertakings, preclude State rules which prohibit insurance agents from transferring to their clients all or part of the commissions paid by insurance companies.

OJ C 1, 4.1.1994

- 17.11.1993: Case C-185/91 *Bundesanstalt für den Güterfernverkehr v Gebrüder Reiff*

Articles 3(f), 5(2) and 85(1) of the EC Treaty do not preclude State rules which provide that tariffs for the long-distance transport of goods by road are to be fixed by tariff boards and are to be made compulsory for all economic agents, after approval by the public authority, if the members of those boards, although chosen by the public authorities on a proposal from the relevant professional sectors, are not representatives of the latter called on to negotiate and conclude an agreement on prices but are independent experts called on to fix the tariffs on the basis of consid-

erations of public interest and if the public authorities do not abandon their prerogatives, making certain in particular that the boards fix the tariffs by reference to considerations of public interest and, if necessary, substituting their decision for that of the boards.

OJ C 1, 4.1.1994

□ 17.11.1993: Case C-245/91 *Ohra Schadeverzekeringen*

Articles 3(f), 5(2) and 85(1) of the EC Treaty do not, in the absence of any conduct of the kind referred to in Article 85(1) of the EC Treaty on the part of undertakings, preclude State rules which prohibit insurance companies, whether or not they operate through agents, and such agents, from granting financial advantages to clients or the beneficiaries of insurance policies.

OJ C 1, 4.1.1994

□ 19.1.1994: Case C-364/92 *SAT Fluggesellschaft v Eurocontrol*

Articles 86 and 90 of the EC Treaty are to be interpreted as meaning that an international organization such as Eurocontrol does not constitute an undertaking within the meaning of those Articles.

OJ C 59, 26.2.1994

Environment

Article 177 of the EC Treaty

□ 19.1.1994: Case C-435/92 *Association pour la protection des animaux sauvages and Others v Préfet de Maine-et-Loire and Préfet de la Loire-Atlantique*

1. Pursuant to Article 7(4) of Council Directive 79/409/EEC of 2 April 1979 on the conservation of wild birds, the closing date for the hunting of migratory birds and waterfowl must be fixed in accordance with a method which guarantees complete protection of those species during the period of pre-mating migration. Methods whose object or effect is to allow a certain percentage of the birds of a species to escape such protection do not comply with that provision.

2. It is incompatible with the third sentence of Article 7(4) of the Directive for a Member State to fix closing dates for the hunting season which vary according to the species of bird, unless the Member State concerned can adduce evidence, based on scientific and technical data relevant to each individual case, that staggering the closing dates for hunting does not impede the complete protection of the species of bird liable to be affected by such staggering.

3. On condition that complete protection of the species is guaranteed, the fixing of closing dates which vary between the different parts of the territory of a

Member State is compatible with the Directive. If the power to fix the closing date for the hunting of migratory birds is delegated to subordinate authorities, the provisions which confer that power must ensure that the closing date can be fixed only in such a way as to make possible complete protection of the birds during pre-mating migration.

OJ C 59, 26.2.1994

Industrial policy

Article 177 of the EC Treaty

□ 25.1.1994: Case C-212/91 *Angelopharm v Freie und Hansestadt Hamburg*

The provisions of Article 1 of the 12th Commission Directive 90/121/EEC of 20 February 1990 adapting to technical progress Annexes II, III, IV, V and VI to Council Directive 76/768/EEC on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to cosmetic products, adding 11 alpha OHP and its esters to the list of substances which must not form part of the composition of cosmetic products, are invalid.

OJ C 59, 26.2.1994

Other decisions

Free movement of goods

Article 177 of the EC Treaty

□ 30.11.1993: Case C-317/91 *Deutsche Renault v Audi*

OJ C 1, 4.1.1994

Customs union

Article 177 of the EC Treaty

□ 22.12.1993: Case C-304/92 *Lloyd-Textil v HZA Bremen-Freihafen*

OJ C 27, 28.1.1994

Agriculture

Article 177 of the EC Treaty

□ 17.11.1993: Case C-134/92 *Mörlins v Zuckerfabrik Königslutter-Twülpstedt*

OJ C 1, 4.1.1994

□ 23.11.1993: Case C-365/92 *Schumacher v Bezirksregierung Hannover*

OJ C 1, 4.1.1994

□ 7.12.1993: Case C-339/92 *ADM Ölmühlen and Ölwerke Spyck v BALM*

OJ C 1, 4.1.1994

□ 9.12.1993: Case C-134/93: *Alfred C. Toepfer International v HZA Hamburg-Jonas*

OJ C 59, 26.2.1994

□ 15.12.1993: Joined Cases C-277/91, C-318/91 and 319/91 *Ligur Carni and Others v Unità Sanitaria Locale No XV di Genova and Others*

OJ C 18, 21.1.1994

□ 16.12.1993: Case C-307/91 *Luxlait v Hendel*

OJ C 43, 12.2.1994

□ 16.12.1993: Case C-120/92 *Schultz v HZA Heilbronn*

OJ C 27, 28.1.1994

□ 27.1.1994: Case C-98/91 *Herbrink v Minister van Landbouw, Natuurbeheer en Visserij*

OJ C 59, 26.2.1994

□ 27.1.1994: Case C-189/92 *Le Nan v Coopérative laitière de Ploudaniel*

OJ C 59, 26.2.1994

□ 1.2.1994: Case C-374/92 *Hans Irsfeld v BALM*

OJ C 59, 26.2.1994

Fisheries

Article 177 of the EC Treaty

□ 24.11.1993: Case C-405/92 *Etablissements Armand Mondiet v Armement Islais*

OJ C 1, 4.1.1994

Free movement of persons, companies and services

Article 177 of the EC Treaty

□ 15.11.1993: Case 379/93 *Libeau v AMTI and CMR*

OJ C 1, 4.1.1994

□ 7.12.1993: Case C-109/92 *Wirth v Landeshauptstadt Hannover*

OJ C 18, 21.1.1994

Free movement of workers and social policy

Article 177 of the EC Treaty

□ 16.11.1993: Joined Cases C-72/93 and C-73/93 *Pandini and Albanese v CRAM Rhône-Alpes*

OJ C 1, 4.1.1994

□ 8.12.1993: Case C-269/92 *Bosman v Royal Football Club de Liège*

OJ C 43, 12.2.1994

□ 8.12.1993: Case C-155/93 *Van den Berk v Studentenwerk Hamburg*

OJ C 43, 12.2.1994

□ 9.12.1993: Joined Cases C-45/92 and C-46/92 *Canio Lepore and Scamuffa v Office national des pensions*

OJ C 18, 21.1.1994

□ 14.12.1993: Case C-110/91 *Moroni v Firma Collo*

OJ C 27, 28.1.1994

□ 15.12.1993: Joined Cases C-113/92, C-114/92 and C-156/92 *Fabrizii and Others v Office national des pensions*

OJ C 18, 21.1.1994

□ 16.12.1993: Case C-28/92 *Leguaye-Neelsen v Bundesversicherungsanstalt für Angestellte*

OJ C 27, 28.1.1994

□ 16.12.1993: Case C-334/92 *Wagner Miret v Fondo de garantía salarial*

OJ C 27, 28.1.1994

□ 27.1.1994: Case C-287/92 *Toosey v Chief Adjudication Officer*

OJ C 59, 26.2.1994

Transport

Article 173 of the EC Treaty

□ 7.12.1993: Case C-6/92 *Federazione Sindacale Italiana dell'Industria Estrattiva and Others v Commission*

OJ C 18, 21.1.1994

Article 177 of the EC Treaty

□ 15.12.1993: Case C-116/92 *Charlton and Others*

OJ C 27, 28.1.1994

Competition

Article 177 of the EC Treaty

□ 17.11.1993: Case C-127/93 *SIVA v Ministério Público*

OJ C 1, 4.1.1994

□ 30.11.1993: Case C-284/93 *Interbrew Belgium and Immobrew v Roppe and AJP*

OJ C 18, 21.1.1994

□ 13.1.1994: Case C-376/92 *Metro SB-Großmärkte v Cartier*

OJ C 43, 12.2.1994

State aids

Article 177 of the EC Treaty

□ 30.11.1993: Case C-189/91 *Kirsammer-Hack v Nurhan Sidal*

OJ C 1, 4.1.1994

Taxation

Article 177 of the EC Treaty

□ 15.12.1993: Case C-63/92 *Lubbock Fine v Commissioners of Customs & Excise*

OJ C 18, 21.1.1994

Dumping

Article 177 of the EC Treaty

□ 7.12.1993: Case C-216/91 *Rima Eletrometallurgia v Council*

OJ C 1, 4.1.1994

Industrial policy

Article 177 of the EC Treaty

□ 7.12.1993: Case C-83/92 *Pierrel and Others v Ministero della Sanità*

OJ C 18, 21.1.1994

External relations

Article 177 of the EC Treaty

□ 7.12.1993: Case C-12/92 *Huygen and Others*

OJ C 18, 21.1.1994

Infringements

Article 169 of the EC Treaty

□ 8.11.1993: Case C-344/92 *Commission v Luxembourg*

OJ C 1, 4.1.1994

□ 9.11.1993: Case C-295/93 *Commission v Luxembourg*

OJ C 1, 4.1.1994

□ 17.11.1993: Case C-68/92 *Commission v France*

OJ C 1, 4.1.1994

□ 17.11.1993: Case C-69/92 *Commission v Luxembourg*

OJ C 1, 4.1.1994

□ 1.12.1993: Case C-234/91 *Commission v Denmark*

OJ C 1, 4.1.1994

□ 1.12.1993: Case C-37/93 *Commission v Belgium*

OJ C 1, 4.1.1994

□ 15.12.1993: Case C-31/93 *Commission v Belgium*

OJ C 18, 21.1.1994

□ 22.12.1993: Case C-384/92 *Commission v Ireland*

OJ C 43, 12.2.1994

□ 12.1.1994: Case C-296/92 *Commission v Italy*

OJ C 43, 12.2.1994

Convention on Jurisdiction and the Enforcement of Judgments in Civil and Commercial Matters

Protocol of 3 June 1971 and Convention of 27 September 1968

□ 20.1.1994: Case C-129/92 *Owens Bank v Fulvio Bracco and Bracco Industria Chimica*

OJ C 59, 26.2.1994

Court of First Instance

Other decisions

Competition

Article 173 of the EC Treaty

□ 20.12.1993: Case T-31/93 *Serac Group v Commission*

OJ C 43, 12.2.1994

Article 175 of the EC Treaty

□ 29.11.1993: Case T-56/92 *Koelman v Commission*

OJ C 43, 12.2.1994

Articles 185 and 186 of the EC Treaty

□ 14.12.1993: Case T-543/93R *Gestevisión Telecinco v Commission*

OJ C 43, 12.2.1994

Loans

Article 173 of the EC Treaty

□ 26.11.1993: Case T-460/93 *Tête and Others v European Investment Bank*

OJ C 27, 28.1.1994

Court of Auditors

1.7.22. Special report No 1/94 on the follow-up to special report No 2/92 and continued monitoring by the Court of export refunds paid to selected major undertakings.

- **Reference:** Special report No 2/92 on the audit of export refunds paid to selected major undertakings in the milk products sector: OJ C 101, 22.4.1992; Bull. 3-1992, point 1.6.27

Adopted on 27 January. The report has been sent to the other Community institutions and will be published in the Official Journal.

1.7.23. Council Decision on the appointment of members of the Court of Auditors.

- **Parliament opinion:** OJ C 20, 24.1.1994; OJ C 44, 14.2.1994

Adopted on 7 February. The Council appointed Patrick Everard, Ole Warberg, Giorgio Clemente, Arminado de Jesus de Sousa Ribeiro, Barry Desmond and Antoni Castells members of the Court of Auditors for the period 10 February 1994 to 9 February 2000.

European Investment Bank

General

1.7.24. Opinion of the Economic and Social Committee on the role of the European Investment Bank in regional development.

Adopted on 25 February. In this opinion, which is intended to prompt a general debate on the EIB's role following the entry into force of the Treaty on European Union, the Committee makes a number of suggestions on how to improve cooperation between the Bank and the other Community institutions. It considers, in particular, that the Bank should be involved at an earlier stage in the Commission's Structural Fund activities, so that EIB finance will mesh more smoothly with that of the Funds, and, more generally, in the establishment of new guidelines in various fields of Community policy. Similarly, it feels that its own cooperation with the EIB should be developed. The Committee also mentions the problems encountered by the Bank in its relations with specialist banks and financial bodies at national, regional and sectoral level in the implementation of global loans and in the promotion of investment by small businesses.

Borrowing before lending

1.7.25. As the world's largest borrower and lender the European Investment Bank, the European Union's financing institution, is continually present on the capital markets. In the past five years the Bank has raised three quarters of its borrowings on the capital markets of the Member States of the European Union, with the exception of Greece. On 18 February in Athens the EIB concluded its first Greek drachma bond issue for DR 10 billion. As well as being the first-ever Greek-drachma-denominated bond issued by a non-resident issuer, it is the first term-debt drachma security carrying a fixed interest rate.

Financing

1.7.26. In January and February the EIB granted loans totalling ECU 1 481.5 million, of which ECU 79.18 million went outside the European Union.

European Union

Links with Union policies

1.7.27. Loans were made for the following measures:

- ECU 182.01 million for the economic development of disadvantaged regions;

- ECU 603.64 million for the improvement of transport and telecommunications infrastructures of benefit to the Union;
- ECU 510.22 million for the protection of the environment and the improvement of the quality of life;
- ECU 197.05 million for the pursuit of Union objectives in the field of energy;
- ECU 38.18 million for the enhancement of the international competitiveness of industry and its integration within the Union.

The Bank also continued its operations to support small businesses: a total of ECU 301.88 million was granted in global loans within the Union.

In many cases, individual loans come under several Union policies; some are therefore counted more than once in the above amounts.

Geographical breakdown

Belgium

1.7.28. ECU 24.82 million was advanced in the form of global loans to finance investments by small businesses in the industrial sector and services.

Denmark

1.7.29. ECU 49.25 million was granted (under the Edinburgh lending facility) for the Great Belt link project, more specifically for the East Bridge, a high-level bridge for the motorway which is part of the construction of a fixed link between the islands of Fyn and Sjaelland. ECU 9.27 million went towards funding the waste-water treatment plant serving Grindsted and the surrounding area. ECU 49.96 million was provided for the extension and modernization of the telephone network in Sjaelland and Bornholm. ECU 40.75 million was granted in the form of global loans to finance small and medium-scale projects.

Germany

1.7.30. ECU 48.15 million (including ECU 36.2 million under the Edinburgh lending facility) went towards the construction of a new sewage

treatment system for the combined treatment of household and industrial waste water in Wittenberg and another ECU 10.59 million to a project to collect and treat waste water in Bitterfeld and Wolfen, both in Saxony-Anhalt. ECU 18.08 million was provided for the construction of a board packaging factory in Wittenberg. Global loan financing for small and medium-scale ventures totalled ECU 96.21 million, including infrastructure schemes of regional and European interest, public and private sector investments for environmental protection or related to savings. ECU 51.66 million was advanced (including ECU 25.8 million under the Edinburgh lending facility) for the construction of a new terminal building at Frankfurt airport and ECU 25.83 million for the new international airport at Erding, near Munich. ECU 67.16 million went towards the restructuring of the Rheinuferstrasse in Düsseldorf. ECU 25.83 million (guarantee) was provided for a waste-water treatment unit in a paper-mill in Stockstadt in Bavaria and ECU 10.33 million for additional purification facilities at a water treatment plant in Herbringhausen near Wuppertal. ECU 20.10 million was granted for construction of a paper-mill in Schwedt/Oder in Brandenburg and ECU 25.83 million for a refuse dumping site for the city of Bielefeld and 'Kreis' Herford (North-Rhine Westphalia). ECU 10.33 million went towards the construction of a combined cycle power plant in Leuna in Saxony-Anhalt.

Greece

1.7.31. ECU 70 million (including ECU 10 million under the Edinburgh lending facility) went towards the restructuring of the Elefsina-Corinth section of the Athens-Corinth motorway.

Spain

1.7.32. ECU 6.29 million was provided for the extension and modernization of the electricity grid.

France

1.7.33. ECU 114.03 million was granted to Eurotunnel for the Channel Tunnel project. To promote trans-European networks, loans totalling ECU 225 million were granted to road infrastructure projects under the Edinburgh lending

facility: ECU 60.81 million for doubling up the Chamoise tunnel and the Nantua and Neyrolles viaducts on the A40 motorway, ECU 60.81 million for the l'Isle-Adam-Amiens section of the A16 (Paris- Boulogne-sur-Mer), ECU 13.68 million (under the Edinburgh lending facility) for the construction of a connection between Dijon and Bourg-en-Bresse on the A39 and ECU 89.70 million for the Nantes-Montaigu motorway (A83). ECU 114.03 million was granted in the form of global loans under the Edinburgh lending facility to finance small and medium-scale environmental projects.

Italy

1.7.34. ECU 94.25 million was provided for environmental and energy projects involving the extension of drinking water supply, natural gas distribution and district heating networks in Bologna and the surrounding area (ECU 15.71 million), completion of the conversion to natural gas in the Milan conurbation (ECU 26.18 million) and the construction of facilities to reduce noxious emissions in the Porto Marghera power plant near Venice (ECU 52.36 million). A total of ECU 26.18 million was provided for financing small and medium-scale investments by small businesses in energy-saving, in trans-European infrastructure networks and in the environment and new technologies.

Netherlands

1.7.35. ECU 138.54 million (including ECU 34.6 million under the Edinburgh lending facility) was provided for the construction of a municipal waste incineration plant in Alkmaar.

United Kingdom

1.7.36. ECU 29.80 million (including ECU 9.9 million under the Edinburgh lending facility) was advanced for road improvements and the development of construction sites in the old mining area of Ashington in Northumberland.

Development cooperation policy

ACP countries

Côte d'Ivoire

1.7.37. A loan of ECU 4 million was provided for the drilling of an oilfield confirmation well

and a further ECU 180 000 for financing a technical study for this project.

Mediterranean countries

Lebanon

1.7.38. ECU 35 million was provided for the reconstruction and extension of the Port of Beirut. The work includes rebuilding infrastructure and associated networks, building storage areas and sheds and providing navigation aids and other safety facilities for shipping.

Latin America and Asia

Thailand

1.7.39. ECU 40 million went to the Petroleum Authority of Thailand for the construction of a new gas pipeline from the Arawan gasfield in the Gulf of Thailand to the existing grid at Bang Pakong.

Economic and Social Committee

312th plenary session

1.7.40. The Economic and Social Committee held its 312th plenary session on 26 and 27 January, chaired in turn by Mrs Tiemann, Mr Stecher Navarra and Mr Liverani, and attended by Mr Alexandros Baltas, Greek State Secretary for Trade.

Mr Baltas presented the priorities of the Greek programme for the Council Presidency, namely:

- measures to combat unemployment: these must be based on the proposals in the White Paper and create a new type of cooperation between the various partners, with due regard for the regional balance;
- a people's Europe: special attention must be given to topics such as the problems of young

people, consumer protection and public information;

□ social dimension: this vitally important area must be explored through closer examination of such areas as workers' rights, the role of the social partners, and social exclusion, taking as a basis the Commission's suggestions in its Green Paper on social policy;

□ economic and monetary union: the European Monetary Institute must be set up quickly; conflict between the various directions of economic policy must be avoided;

□ external relations: traditional relations must be stepped up and every effort made to establish the principles of common security.

Mr Baltas also spoke of the Greek Presidency's intention to take part in efforts to stabilize the situation in the Balkans and pave the way for Cyprus to join the Community as soon as possible. On the question of trade, he hoped to promote a Community presence on the Korean, Japanese and Chinese markets.

In their statements, members raised a number of matters of concern to the Economic and Social Committee, particularly the problems encountered by European trade and industry, the need to improve competitiveness, the specific problems of small businesses, the role of the social partners and consultation of workers in industry.

1.7.41. The Economic and Social Committee debated and adopted:

□ opinions on the following:

— the protection of animals during transport (→ point 1.2.19);

— structural improvements in inland waterway transport (→ point 1.2.93);

□ own-initiative opinions on:

— the involvement of the social partners in Community regional policy (→ point 1.2.106);

— EU relations with Latin America (→ point 1.3.76);

□ the information report on EU relations with Central and East European countries.

1.7.42. The Economic and Social Committee adopted opinions on the following, without debate:

□ investor compensation schemes (→ point 1.2.27);

□ satellite communications (→ point 1.2.38);

□ animal nutrition — inspections (→ point 1.2.25);

□ zootechnical conditions applicable to imports of animals from third countries (→ point 1.2.20).

313th plenary session

1.7.43. The Economic and Social Committee held its 313th plenary session on 22 and 23 February, chaired in turn by Mrs Tiemann, Mr Stecher Navarra and Mr Liverani, and attended by Mr Schmidhuber, Member of the Commission, and Sir Brian Unwin, Chairman of the EIB.

1.7.44. The Economic and Social Committee debated and adopted:

□ opinions on the following:

— the Cohesion Fund (→ point 1.2.103);

— the Green Paper on remedying environmental damage (→ point 1.2.156);

— the common organization of the market in wine (→ point 1.2.129);

□ an own-initiative opinion concerning the role of the EIB in regional development (→ point 1.7.24).

1.7.45. The Economic and Social Committee adopted, without debate:

□ opinions on the following:

— the conservation of fishery resources (→ point 1.2.144);

— compensation for the additional costs incurred by the fishery sector (→ point 1.2.153);

— trade in bovine animals and swine (→ point 1.2.21);

— the fiscal marking of gas oil (→ point 1.2.35);

— restrictions on the use of dangerous substances (→ point 1.2.15);

— extraction solvents used in foodstuffs (→ point 1.2.17);

— the packaging and labelling of dangerous substances (→ point 1.2.162);

— Europe against AIDS (→ point 1.2.188);

□ an own-initiative opinion concerning use of the ecu (→ point 1.2.5).

Adopted on 26 January. Pursuant to Article 198a of the EC Treaty, the Council, acting on proposals from the Member States, adopted the Decision appointing the members and alternate members of the Committee of the Regions for four years.

Committee of the Regions

1.7.46. Council Decision 94/65/EC appointing the members of the Committee of the Regions for the period 26 January 1994 to 25 January 1998.

Established with advisory status by the Treaty on European Union, the Committee's role is to represent regional and local bodies in the Union. It will share facilities with the Economic and Social Committee.

OJ L 31, 4.2.1994

PART TWO

DOCUMENTATION

1. The ecu

Values in national currencies of ECU 1

		January ¹	February ²
BFR/ LFR	Belgian franc and Luxembourg franc	40.3580	40.1069
DKR	Danish krone	7.54171	7.54930
DM	German mark	1.94163	1.94507
DR	Greek drachma	278.817	279.706
ESC	Portuguese escudo	196.212	195.519
FF	French franc	6.59620	6.60402
HFL	Dutch guilder	2.17397	2.17920
IRL	Irish pound	0.778069	0.776560
LIT	Italian lira	1894.30	1896.38
PTA	Spanish peseta	159.461	157.404
UKL	Pound sterling	0.746390	0.746095
AUD	Australian dollar	1.60114	1.57268
CAD	Canadian dollar	1.46636	1.49424
FMK	Finnish markka	6.33910	6.18870
ISK	Icelandic króna	81.3926	81.7592
NKR	Norwegian krone	8.36582	8.35576
NZD	New Zealand dollar	1.97968	1.96434
OS	Austrian schilling	13.6483	13.6722
SFR	Swiss franc	1.63900	1.62867
SKR	Swedish krona	9.05132	8.86044
USD	United States dollar	1.11415	1.12399
YEN	Japanese yen	124.100	121.335
ZAR	South African rand	3.79903	3.83478

¹ Average for the month: OJ C 30, 1.2.1994.

² Average for the month: OJ C 31, 2.2.1994

NB : Explanatory notes on the ecu and 'green' rates can be found in Bull. 7/8-1982, points 3.1.1 to 3.1.3 and Bull. 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

January 1994

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 Lux- embourg franc	49.3070	FF	French franc	7.98191
	— All products		HFL	Dutch guilder	
DKR	Danish krone	9.34812		— All products	2.65256
	— All products		IRL	Irish pound	
DM	German mark	2.35418		— All products	0.976426
	— All products		LIT	Italian lira	
DR	Greek drachma	331.890 on 1.1.94 334.226 on 21.1.94		— All products	2264.19 2274.93 on 21.1.94
	— All products		PTA	Spanish peseta	
ESC	Portuguese escudo	236.933		— All products	190.382 192.319 on 11.1.94
	— All products		UKL	Pound sterling	
				— All products	0.920969

February 1994

BFR/ LFR	Belgian franc and Lux- embourg franc	49.3070	FF	French franc	7.98191
	— All products		HFL	Dutch guilder	
DKR	Danish krone	9.34812		— All products	2.65256
	— All products		IRL	Irish pound	
DM	German mark	2.35418		— All products	0.976426
	— All products		LIT	Italian lira	
DR	Greek drachma	334.226		— All products	2274.93
	— All products		PTA	Spanish peseta	
ESC	Portuguese escudo	236.933		— All products	192.319
	— All products		UKL	Pound sterling	
				— All products	0.920969

2. Infringement proceedings

Letters of formal notice

Failure to communicate any measures incorporating Directives into national law

2.2.1. In January and February the Commission sent letters of formal notice in the following cases:

Industry

Directive 93/45/EEC (OJ L 159, 1.7.1993)
Manufacture of nectars without the addition of sugars or honey
Belgium, Denmark, Greece, Spain, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, United Kingdom

Directive 92/73/EEC (OJ L 297, 13.10.1992)
Homeopathic medicinal products
Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Greece, Spain, France, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, United Kingdom

Directive 92/74/EEC (OJ L 297, 13.10.1992)
Homeopathic veterinary medicinal products
Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Greece, Spain, France, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, United Kingdom

Competition

Directive 93/84/EEC (OJ L 254, 12.10.1993)
Transparency of financial relations between Member States and public undertakings
Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Greece, France, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, United Kingdom

Employment, industrial relations and social affairs

Directive 90/679/EEC (OJ L 374, 31.12.1990)
Protection of workers from risks related to exposure to biological agents
Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Greece, Spain, France, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, United Kingdom

Directive 92/57/EEC (OJ L 245, 26.8.1992)
Minimum safety and health requirements at temporary or mobile construction sites
Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Greece, Spain, France, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, United Kingdom

Agriculture

Directive 90/642/EEC (OJ L 350, 14.12.1990)
Maximum levels for pesticide residues in and on certain products of plant origin
Denmark, Germany, Greece, Spain, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, United Kingdom

Directive 93/1/EEC (OJ L 113, 7.5.1993)
Methods of sampling and analysis for fertilizers
Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Greece, Spain, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Portugal, United Kingdom

Directive 93/48/EEC (OJ L 250, 7.10.1993)
Conditions to be met by fruit plant propagating material
Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Greece, Spain, France, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, United Kingdom

Directive 93/49/EEC (OJ L 250, 7.10.1993)
Conditions to be met by ornamental plant propagating material
Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Greece, Spain, France, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, United Kingdom

Directive 93/51/EEC (OJ L 205, 17.8.1993)
Conditions to be met by ornamental plant propagating material Spain

Directive 93/57/EEC (OJ L 211, 23.8.1993)
Maximum levels for pesticide residues
Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Greece, Spain, France, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, United Kingdom

Directive 93/58/EEC (OJ L 211, 23.8.1993)
Fixing of maximum levels for pesticide residues in and on fruit and vegetables
Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Greece, Spain, France, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, United Kingdom

Directive 93/61/EEC (OJ L 250, 7.10.1993)
Conditions to be met by vegetable planting material
Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Greece, Spain, France, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Portugal, United Kingdom

Directive 93/85/EEC (OJ L 259, 18.10.1993)

Control of potato ring rot

Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Greece, Spain, France, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Portugal, United Kingdom

Directive 91/629/EEC (OJ L 340, 11.12.1991)

Minimum standards for the protection of calves

Belgium, Germany, Greece, Spain, France, Ireland, Luxembourg, Netherlands, United Kingdom

Directive 91/630/EEC (OJ L 340, 11.12.1991)

Minimum standards for the protection of pigs

Belgium, Germany, Greece, Spain, France, Ireland, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, United Kingdom

Directive 92/45/EEC (OJ L 268, 14.9.1992)

Killing of wild game and the placing on the market of wild-game meat

Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Greece, Spain, France, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, United Kingdom

Directive 92/46/EEC (OJ L 268, 14.9.1992)

Production and placing on the market of raw milk, heat-treated milk and milk-based products

Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Greece, Spain, France, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, United Kingdom

Directive 92/65/EEC (OJ L 268, 14.9.1992)

Trade in and imports into the Community of animals, semen, ova and embryos

Denmark, Germany, Greece, Spain, France, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, United Kingdom

Directive 92/88/EEC (OJ L 321, 6.11.1992)

Undesirable substances and products in feedingstuffs

Belgium, Germany, Greece, France, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal

Directive 92/102/EEC (OJ L 355, 5.12.1992)

Identification and registration of animals

Greece, Spain, France, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, United Kingdom

Directive 92/110/EEC (OJ L 394, 31.12.1992)

Requirements for the production of, and trade in, minced meat

Denmark, Germany, Greece, Spain, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, United Kingdom

Directive 92/116/EEC (OJ L 62, 15.3.1993)

Health problems affecting trade in fresh poultrymeat

Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Greece, Spain, France, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, United Kingdom

Directive 92/117/EEC (OJ L 62, 15.3.1993)

Measures for protection against specified zoonoses and specified zoonotic agents

Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Greece, Spain, France, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, United Kingdom

Directive 92/118/EEC (OJ L 62, 15.3.1993)

Trade in and imports of products not subject to specific Community rules

Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Greece, Spain, France, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, United Kingdom

Directive 93/52/EEC (OJ L 175, 19.7.1993)

Intra-Community trade in and imports of embryos of domestic animals of the bovine species

Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Greece, Spain, France, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, United Kingdom

Environment, nuclear safety and civil protection

Directive 92/37/EEC (OJ L 154, 5.6.1992)

Classification, packaging and labelling of dangerous substances

Belgium, Spain, Italy, Netherlands, Portugal, United Kingdom

Directive 93/86/EEC (OJ L 264, 23.10.1993)

Batteries and accumulators containing certain dangerous substances

Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Greece, Spain, France, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, United Kingdom

Directive 93/90/EEC (OJ L 277, 10.11.1993)

List of substances referred to in Article 13 of Directive 67/548/EEC

Belgium, Germany, Greece, Spain, France, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, United Kingdom

Directive 93/105/EC (OJ L 294, 30.11.1993)

Information required for the technical dossier

Belgium, Germany, Greece, Spain, France, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, United Kingdom

Directive 90/641/EEC (OJ L 349, 13.12.1990)

Protection of workers exposed to the risk of ionizing radiation

Belgium, Denmark, Greece, Spain, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal

Internal market and financial services

Directive 93/96/EEC (OJ L 317, 18.12.1993)

Right of residence for students

Belgium, Germany, France, United Kingdom

Directive 91/674/EEC (OJ L 374, 31.12.1991)

Annual accounts and consolidated accounts of insurance undertakings

Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Greece, Spain, France, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Portugal, United Kingdom

Directive 92/49/EEC (OJ L 228, 11.8.1992)
Coordination of provisions relating to direct insurance other than life assurance
Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Greece, Spain, France, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, United Kingdom

Directive 92/96/EEC (OJ L 360, 9.12.1992)
Coordination of provisions relating to direct life assurance
Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Greece, Spain, France, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, United Kingdom

Directive 92/121/EEC (OJ L 29, 5.2.1993)
Monitoring and control of large exposures of credit institutions
Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Spain, France, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal

Reasoned opinions

Failure to communicate any measures incorporating Directives into national law

2.2.2. In January and February the Commission delivered reasoned opinions in the following cases:

Employment, industrial relations and social affairs

Directive 92/41/EEC (OJ L 158, 11.6.1992)
Labelling of tobacco products
Germany, Spain, France, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands

Environment, nuclear safety and civil protection

Directive 91/157/EEC (OJ L 78, 26.3.1991)
Batteries and accumulators containing certain dangerous substances
Greece

Internal market and financial services

Directive 89/440/EEC (OJ L 210, 21.7.1989)
Coordination of award procedures for public works contracts
Portugal

Failure properly to incorporate Directives into national law

2.2.3. In January and February the Commission delivered reasoned opinions in the following cases:

Competition

Directive 90/388/EEC (OJ L 192, 24.7.1990)
Markets for telecommunications services
Greece

Agriculture

Directive 91/174/EEC (OJ L 85, 5.4.1991)
Zootechnical and pedigree requirements for the marketing of pure-bred animals
Ireland

Audiovisual media, information, communication and culture

Directive 89/552/EEC (OJ L 298, 17.10.1989)
Television without frontiers
Belgium, France

Telecommunications, information technology and innovation

Directive 91/263/EEC (OJ L 128, 23.5.1991)
Telecommunications terminal equipment
Belgium, Greece, Ireland, Luxembourg

Directive 91/287/EEC (OJ L 144, 8.6.1991)
Coordinated introduction of digital European cordless telecommunications
Italy

Directive 92/44/EEC (OJ L 165, 19.6.1992)
Application of open-network provision to leased lines
Greece, Spain, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Portugal

Internal market and financial services

Directive 90/619/EEC (OJ L 330, 29.11.1990)
Direct life assurance
Denmark, Greece, Spain, Luxembourg, Portugal

Directive 89/592/EEC (OJ L 334, 18.11.1989)
Insider dealing
Germany, United Kingdom

Infringements of the Treaties or of Regulations; failure properly to apply Directives in practice

2.2.4. In January and February the Commission delivered reasoned opinions in the following cases:

Agriculture

Directives 89/662/EEC (OJ L 395, 30.12.1989) and 90/425/EEC (OJ L 224, 18.8.1990), Regulation (EEC)

No 2759/75 (OJ L 282, 1.11.1975) and Articles 8 and 30 of the EC Treaty
Ban on imports of live pigs and pigmeat
Portugal

Transport

Regulation (EEC) No 4055/86 (OJ L 378, 31.12.1986)
Freedom to provide services to maritime transport between Spain and Gabon
Spain

Articles 5, 7, 48, 52 and 221 of the EC Treaty
Registration of commercial vessels
Denmark

Environment, nuclear safety and civil protection

Directive 78/659/EEC (OJ L 222, 14.8.1978)
Quality of water for fish farms — improper application
Germany

Article 5 of the EC Treaty and Directives 76/464/EEC (OJ L 129, 18.5.1976), 82/176/EEC (OJ L 81, 27.3.1982), 83/513/EEC (OJ L 291, 24.10.1983) and 84/156/EEC (OJ L 74, 17.3.1984)
Dumping of toxic substances at sea — use of radioactive material
Italy

Fisheries

Articles 7, 48, 52, 67 and 221 of the EC Treaty
Registration of fishing vessels
Denmark

Internal market and financial services

Directive 90/531/EEC (OJ L 297, 29.10.1990)
Public supply contracts: Société régionale wallonne du transport
Belgium

Cases referred to the Court of Justice

Failure to communicate any measures incorporating Directives into national law

2.2.5. In January and February the Commission referred the following cases to the Court of Justice:

Agriculture

Directive 90/167/EEC (OJ L 92, 7.4.1990)
Medicated feedingstuffs
Belgium, Ireland

Directive 91/687/EEC (OJ L 377, 31.12.1991)
Measures relating to swine fever
Belgium

Directive 91/688/EEC (OJ L 377, 31.12.1991)
Health inspection upon importation of certain animals and meat
Belgium

3. Additional references in the Official Journal

2.3.1. This section lists the titles of legal instruments, communications and notices that have appeared recently in the Official Journal but relate to items appearing in earlier issues of the Bulletin; the references were not available when those issues went to press.

The number of the Bulletin and the point to which this additional information refers are followed by the title shown on the cover of the Official Journal, the number of the issue and the date of publication.

Bull. 9-1993

Point 1.2.100

Guidelines for implementing the 12th ECSC low-cost housing programme over the period 1993 to 1997
OJ C 19, 22.1.1994

Bull. 10-1993

Point 1.2.35

Council Regulation (EEC) No 3696/93 of 29 October 1993 on the statistical classification of products by activity (CPA) in the European Economic Community
OJ L 342, 31.12.1993

Bull. 11-1993

Point 1.2.44

Notice pursuant to Article 4 of Council Regulation (EEC) No 479/92 of 25 February 1992 on the application of Article 85(3) of the EC Treaty to certain categories of agreements, decisions and concerted practices between liner shipping companies (consortia)
OJ C 63, 1.3.1994

Point 1.2.92

Proposal for a Council Directive on the approximation of the laws of the Member States with regard to the transport of dangerous goods by road
OJ C 17, 20.1.1994

Point 1.2.152

Council Decision 93/721/EC of 23 November 1993 concerning the conclusion of an Agreement in the form of an exchange of letters between the European Community and the Republic of Bulgaria on the reciprocal establishment of tariff quotas for certain wines

Council Decision 93/722/EC of 23 November 1993 concerning the conclusion of an Agreement between the European Community and the Republic of Bulgaria on the reciprocal protection and control of wine names

Council Decision 93/723/EC of 23 November 1993 on the conclusion of an Agreement in the form of an exchange of letters between the European Community and the Republic of Hungary on the reciprocal establishment of tariff quotas for certain wines

Council Decision 93/724/EC of 23 November 1993 concerning the conclusion of an Agreement between the European Community and the Republic of Hungary on the reciprocal protection and control of wine names

Council Decision 93/725/EC of 23 November 1993 on the conclusion of an Agreement in the form of an exchange of letters between the European Community and Romania on the reciprocal establishment of tariff quotas for certain wines

Council Decision 93/726/EC of 23 November 1993 concerning the conclusion of an Agreement between the European Community and Romania on the reciprocal protection and control of wine names

Point 1.2.153

Proposal for a Council Directive amending Directives 66/400/EEC, 66/401/EEC, 66/402/EEC, 66/403/EEC, 69/208/EEC, 70/457/EEC and 70/458/EEC on the marketing of beet seed, fodder plant seed, cereal seed, seed potatoes, seed of oil and fibre plants and vegetable seed and on the common catalogue of varieties of agricultural plant species
OJ C 29, 31.1.1994

Point 1.7.22

Legislative programme of the Commission for 1994
OJ C 60, 28.2.1994

Points 1.7.53 and 1.7.54

Opinions adopted by the Economic and Social Committee at its 310th meeting on 24 and 25 November 1993

OJ C 34, 2.2.1994

Bull. 12-1993

Point 1.2.6

Amended proposal for a European Parliament and Council Directive amending for the 14th time Directive 76/769/EEC on the approximation of the laws, regulations and administrative provisions of the Member States relating to restrictions on the marketing and use of certain dangerous substances and preparations
OJ C 23, 27.1.1994

Point 1.2.31

Commission Recommendation 94/79/EC of 21 December 1993 on the taxation of certain items of income received by non-residents in a Member State other than that in which they are resident
OJ L 39, 10.2.1994

Point 1.2.73

Community guidelines on State aid for environmental protection
OJ C 72, 10.3.1994

Point 1.2.113

Proposal for a Council Decision establishing an action programme for the implementation of a European Community vocational training policy 'Leonardo da Vinci'
OJ C 67, 4.3.1994

Point 1.2.177

Amended proposal for a Council Directive amending Directive 91/689/EEC on hazardous waste
OJ C 51, 19.2.1994

Point 1.2.197

Council Decision 94/87/EC of 20 December 1993 concerning the conclusion of Agreements in the form of agreed minutes on certain oil seeds between the European Community and Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Poland, Sweden and Uruguay, respectively, pursuant to Article XXVIII of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT)
OJ L 47, 18.2.1994

Point 1.2.210

Council Decision 94/88/EC of 22 December 1993 on the conclusion of the Agreements concerning the

extension of the adaptations to the voluntary restraint Agreements between the European Community and Argentina, Australia, New Zealand and Uruguay on trade in mutton, lamb and goatmeat

Council Decision 94/89/EC of 22 December 1993 on the conclusion of the Agreements concerning the extension of the adaptations to the voluntary restraint Agreements between the European Community and Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Slovakia, Hungary and Poland on trade in mutton, lamb and goatmeat
OJ L 47, 18.2.1994

Point 1.3.20

Decision 93/742/Euratom, ECSC, EC of the Council and the Commission of 13 December 1993 on the conclusion of the Europe Agreement between the European Communities and their Member States, of the one part, and the Republic of Hungary, of the other part

Decision 93/743/Euratom, ECSC, EC of the Council and the Commission of 13 December 1993 on the conclusion of the Europe Agreement between the European Communities and their Member States, of the one part, and the Republic of Poland, of the other part

Point 1.3.23

Council Decision 93/744/EC of 20 December 1993 concerning the conclusion on behalf of the European Community of the supplementary Protocol between the European Community and the European Coal and Steel Community, of the one part, and Slovakia, of the other part, to the Interim Agreement on trade and trade-related matters between the European Economic Community and the European Coal and Steel Community, of the one part, and the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic, of the other part

Council Decision 93/745/EC of 20 December 1993 concerning the conclusion on behalf of the European Community of the supplementary Protocol between the European Community and the European Coal and Steel Community, of the one part, and the Czech Republic, of the other part, to the Interim Agreement on trade and trade-related matters between the European Economic Community and the European Coal and Steel Community, of the one part, and the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic, of the other part
OJ L 349, 31.12.1993

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OJ C 53, 19.2.1994

Council Decision 94/111/EC of 16 December 1993 on the conclusion of the Customs Convention on the Temporary Importation of Commercial Road Vehicles (1956) and the acceptance of the United Nations resolution on the applicability of carnets de passage en douane and CPD carnets to commercial road vehicles
OJ L 56, 26.2.1994

Point 1.7.43

Special report No 8/93 concerning the common organization of the market in raw tobacco together with the Commission's replies
OJ C 65, 2.3.1994

Point 1.6.1

Final adoption 94/56/ECSC, EC, Euratom of the general budget for the European Union for the financial year 1994
OJ L 34, 7.2.1994

Point 1.7.44

Opinion No 11/93 on a proposal for a Council Regulation (EEC, Euratom) amending Council Regulation (EEC, Euratom) No 1552/89 implementing Decision 88/376/EEC, Euratom concerning the system of the Community's own resources
OJ C 35, 3.2.1994

Point 1.7.42

Special report No 7/93 concerning controls of irregularities and frauds in the agricultural area (implementation of Council Regulation (EEC) No 4045/89 and Council Regulation (EEC) No 595/91) accompanied by the replies of the Commission

Points 1.7.79 and 1.7.80

Opinions adopted by the Economic and Social Committee at its 311th meeting on 21 and 22 December 1993
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The references following the keyword entries are made up of two components — the Bulletin number, in bold face, and the point number (e.g. **12**-1.3.5. is a reference to Bulletin 12, point 1.3.5).

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