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

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

contents

PART ONE

**ACTIVITIES IN
JANUARY/FEBRUARY
1993**

News in brief	6
1. European union	8
2. The single market and the Community economic and social area	10
— Internal market	10
— Economic and monetary policy	17
— Statistical area	20
— Competition	22
— Industrial policy	28
— Enterprise policy	31
— Research and technology	32
— Education, vocational training and youth	32
— Energy	34
— Transport	35
— Telecommunications, information services and industry	38
— Consumers	39
— Economic and social cohesion: structural measures	40
— Social dimension	45
— Environment	47
— Agriculture	51
— Fisheries	60
— A people's Europe	62
— Audiovisual media, information, communication and culture	64
3. The role of the Community in the world	67
— Enlargement	67
— European Free Trade Association	68
— Central and Eastern Europe and the independent States of the former Soviet Union	68

— Mediterranean and Middle East	70
— United States, Japan and other industrialized countries	74
— Asia and Latin America	76
— African, Caribbean and Pacific countries and overseas countries and territories	79
— General development cooperation	82
— Humanitarian aid	82
— Commercial policy	83
— International organizations and conferences	86
— Human rights in the world	87
— Diplomatic relations	90
4. Intergovernmental cooperation	107
— European political cooperation	107
5. Financing Community activities	97
— Budgets	97
— Financial operations	98
6. Community institutions	100
— Interinstitutional relations	100
— Parliament	100
— Council	106
— Commission	109
— Community lawcourts	131
— Court of Auditors	135
— European Investment Bank	135
— Economic and Social Committee	137

PART TWO DOCUMENTATION

1. The ecu	142
2. Extraordinary Council meeting (environment and transport)	144
3. Infringement proceedings	148
4. Additional references in the Official Journal	150
5. Index	153

PART ONE

**ACTIVITIES
IN JANUARY/
FEBRUARY 1993**

News in brief

The single market and the Community economic and social area

Economic and monetary policy

- ☐ The Commission adopts proposals on establishment of the European Investment Fund (→ point 1.2.40).
- ☐ The Commission adopts the Annual Economic Report 1993 (→ point 1.2.38).

Industrial policy

- ☐ The Council adopts conclusions on restructuring of the steel industry in the Community (→ point 1.2.82).

Transport

- ☐ The Council adopts conclusions on shipping safety (→ point 1.2.103) and the Commission adopts a communication on safe seas (→ point 1.2.104).

Consumers

- ☐ The Commission adopts a proposal for a Decision introducing a Community system of information on home and leisure accidents (→ point 1.2.116).

Economic and social cohesion: structural measures

- ☐ The Commission approves proposals for amending the Regulations on the tasks of the Structural Funds (→ point 1.2.121).

Agriculture

- ☐ The Commission adopts its farm price proposals for 1993/94 (→ point 1.2.167).
- ☐ The Commission adopts its report on the agricultural situation in the Community in 1992 (→ point 1.2.165).

A people's Europe

- ☐ The Council adopts a Regulation on the establishment of a European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (→ point 1.2.207).

- ☐ The Council adopts a Decision on establishment of a third Community action programme to assist disabled people (→ point 1.2.208).

The role of the Community in the world

Enlargement

- ☐ Accession negotiations are opened with Austria, Finland and Sweden (→ point 1.3.1).

Commercial policy

- ☐ The Council adopts a Regulation on checks for conformity with the rules on product safety of products imported from third countries (→ point 1.3.59).

Financing Community activities

Budgets

- ☐ The Commission adopts four proposals relating to budgetary discipline, the establishment of a Guarantee Fund, the amendment of the Financial Regulation and the amendment of the Regulation implementing the own resources Decision (→ points 1.5.2 to 1.5.5).

Community institutions

Parliament

- ☐ The Council adopts a Decision amending the number and allocation of seats in Parliament (→ point 1.6.2).

Commission

- ☐ The Commission adopts its work programme for 1993 and 1994 and its legislative programme for 1993 (→ points 1.6.15 and 1.6.16) and the General Report on the Activities of the European Community in 1992.
- ☐ Parliament adopts a resolution on the presentation of the new Commission and the statement by its President on its guidelines (→ point 1.6.17).

1. European union

1.1.1. Parliament resolution on the structure and strategy for the European union with regard to its enlargement and the creation of a Europe-wide order.

Adopted on 20 January. Although it is in no doubt that the integration of European States within the framework of the European union has proved itself to be a uniquely successful way of overcoming nationalism, bringing about peaceful settlements to disputes, and promoting economic development, Parliament does not believe that it is possible or necessary for all the nations of Europe or those which feel themselves to be European or are allied with Europe to be brought into the union at some point in the future. In the case of the countries of Central and Eastern Europe, Parliament proposes that other forms of association should be explored enabling them in particular to participate in the common foreign and security policy.

It would also like to see a system of confederative cooperation in Europe stemming from a number of functionally or regionally oriented confederations but not allowed to weaken or affect the process of integration in the European union, which is linked with the transfer of national responsibilities. It is convinced that the European union will not prove equal to the new challenges unless it grows into a union founded on federal structures with limited but real powers and fully developed democratic institutions, based on a constitution to be ratified by the national parliaments. It accordingly calls for an intergovernmental conference to be convened before 1996 and before any decisions are taken on enlargement with a brief to start this process.

In addition, Parliament insists that at least the most urgent institutional and structural reforms should be agreed as part of the current accession negotiations. Its demands include a redefinition of the role and nature

of the presidency and the development of the Council into a standing body of the union, a second legislative chamber holding its meetings in public and taking decisions under the co-decision procedure on an equal footing with Parliament. The Commission should be the executive branch with increased powers to act in the field of external relations, where it alone would represent the European union in the areas within its jurisdiction. As for itself, Parliament considers it should become more representative, with the number of members being determined in accordance with the principle of 'degressive proportionality'. It should be involved in all aspects of legislative activity and in all decisions concerning revenue and expenditure, and its control over foreign and security policy should be considerably enhanced.

JO C 42, 15.2.1993

1.1.2. Parliament resolution on the institutional role of the Council.

Adopted on 20 January. In the belief that the specific characteristics of the different Community institutions must be redefined and the essential balance between them improved with a view to establishing a union on a federal basis, Parliament would like to see the European Council's function of stimulating and guiding the union preserved and the Council's political role restored.

As to how this could be done, Parliament believes the Member States should be represented in the Council by permanent delegations, chaired by a minister responsible, reflecting their different constitutional structures and representing those regional authorities which have exclusive competence. The permanent nature of each delegation should not only ensure that the general interest and the common good take precedence over the tendency towards special interest or bureaucratic

intervention but should also promote a more effective democratic relationship with the national parliaments.

Parliament would also like to see the extension of qualified majority voting, except in the case of politically sensitive issues or decisions of a

constitutional nature, meetings of the Council in its legislative role being held in public, and the role of the presidency being purely one of coordination.

OJ C 42, 15.2.1993

1.1.3. Parliament resolution on the cooperation procedure (→ point 1.6.1).

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

Internal market

Free movement of goods

Technical field

Motor vehicles

1.2.1. Proposal for a Council Regulation on the braking of two- and three-wheeled motor vehicles.

Commission proposal: OJ C 93, 13.4.1992; COM(91) 496; Bull. EC 1/2-1992, point 1.3.29

Economic and Social Committee opinion: OJ C 313, 30.11.1992; Bull. EC 9-1992, point 1.2.17

Parliament opinion (first reading): OJ C 305, 23.11.1992; Bull. EC 10-1992, point 1.3.28

Council common position: Bull. EC 12-1992, point 1.3.32

Endorsed by Parliament (second reading) on 10 February.

OJ C 72, 15.3.1993

1.2.2. Proposal for a Council Regulation 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. EC 1/2-1992, point 1.3.30

Economic and Social Committee opinion: OJ C 313, 30.11.1992; Bull. EC 9-1992, point 1.2.17

Endorsed by Parliament (first reading) on 11 February, subject to an amendment deleting the limitation of the net power output of the vehicles in question to 74 kW.

OJ C 72, 15.3.1993

1.2.3. Proposals for Council Directives on the masses and dimensions, the protective devices intended to prevent unauthorized use, the

mounting of the rear registration plate, and the statutory markings of two- or three-wheeled motor vehicles.

Commission proposals: OJ C 293, 9.11.1992; COM(92) 330, 334, 335 and 336; Bull. EC 9-1992, point 1.2.16

Parliament opinion (first reading): OJ C 337, 21.12.1992; Bull. EC 11-1992, point 1.3.29

Endorsed by the Economic and Social Committee on 27 January, subject to various comments of a technical nature. The Committee also recommends the inclusion in each Directive of a deadline by which it is to be transposed into national law or to come into force.

OJ C 73, 15.3.1993

1.2.4. Proposals for Council Directives on the identification of controls, tell-tales and indicators, the audible warning devices, the stands, and the passenger hand-holds of two- or three-wheeled motor vehicles.

Commission proposals: OJ C 293, 9.11.1992; COM(92) 331, 332, 333 and 337; Bull. EC 9-1992, point 1.2.16

Parliament opinion (first reading): OJ C 337, 21.12.1992, and OJ C 21, 25.1.1993; Bull. EC 11-1992, point 1.3.29, and 12-1992, point 1.3.33

Endorsed by the Economic and Social Committee on 27 January, subject to various comments of a technical nature. The Committee also recommends the inclusion in each Directive of a deadline by which it is to be transposed into national law or to come into force.

OJ C 73, 15.3.1993

Common position adopted by the Council on 25 February. These Directives lay down the technical requirements that have to be met if two- or three-wheeled motor vehicles are to be approved and marketed.

Industrial products

1.2.5. Proposal for a Council Directive amending Directive 89/392/EEC on the

approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to machinery.

Commission proposal: OJ C 25, 1.2.1992; COM(91) 547; Bull. EC 1/2-1992, point 1.3.18

Economic and Social Committee opinion: OJ C 223, 31.8.1992; Bull. EC 5-1992, point 1.1.14

Parliament opinion (first reading): OJ C 241, 21.9.1992; Bull. EC 7/8-1992, point 1.3.21

Amended Commission proposal: OJ C 252, 29.9.1992; COM(92) 363; Bull. EC 7/8-1992, point 1.3.21

Council common position: Bull. EC 12-1992, point 1.3.35

Endorsed by Parliament (second reading) on 10 February, subject to a technical amendment.

OJ C 72, 15.3.1993

1.2.6. Proposal for a Council Directive on the approximation of the laws, regulations and administrative provisions of the Member States relating to recreational craft.

Commission proposal: OJ C 123, 15.5.1992; COM(92) 141; Bull. EC 4-1992, point 1.3.15

Economic and Social Committee opinion: OJ C 313, 30.11.1992; Bull. EC 9-1992, point 1.2.20

Parliament opinion (first reading): OJ C 337, 21.12.1992; Bull. EC 11-1992, point 1.3.30

Amended proposal adopted by the Commission on 9 February.

OJ C 59, 2.3.1993; COM(93) 23

Pharmaceutical products

1.2.7. Proposal for a Council Decision accepting, on behalf of the European Economic Community, the Convention on the elaboration of a European Pharmacopoeia.

Adopted by the Commission on 26 February. The proposal seeks to enable the Community to accede to the Convention on the elaboration of a European Pharmacopoeia. That Convention, which was signed within the framework of the Council of Europe, currently covers 19 European countries, including the 12 Member States of the Community.

COM(93) 68

1.2.8. Proposal for a Council Directive concerning medical devices.

Commission proposal: OJ C 237, 12.9.1991; COM(91) 287; Bull. EC 7/8-1991, point 1.2.7

Economic and Social Committee opinion: OJ C 79, 30.3.1992; Bull. EC 1/2-1992, point 1.3.39

Parliament opinion (first reading): OJ C 150, 15.6.1992; Bull. EC 5-1992, point 1.1.17

Amended Commission proposal: OJ C 251, 28.9.1992; COM(92) 356; Bull. EC 7/8-1992, point 1.3.26

Council agreement on a common position: Bull. EC 12-1992, point 1.3.38

Common position formally adopted by the Council on 8 February.

Foodstuffs

1.2.9. Council Directive 93/5/EEC on assistance to the Commission and cooperation by the Member States in the scientific examination of questions relating to food.

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

Economic and Social Committee opinion: OJ C 14, 20.1.1992; Bull. EC 10-1991, point 1.2.10

Parliament opinion (first reading): OJ C 94, 13.4.1992; Bull. EC 3-1992, point 1.2.25

Amended Commission proposal: OJ C 107, 28.4.1992; COM(92) 128; Bull. EC 3-1992, point 1.2.25

Council common position: Bull. EC 9-1992, point 1.2.23

Endorsed by Parliament (second reading) on 20 January, subject to an amendment concerning the Commission's participation in the work of international organizations dealing with food.

OJ C 42, 15.2.1993

Re-examined proposal adopted by the Commission on 3 February.

COM(93) 32

Adopted by the Council on 25 February. The aim of the Directive is to make available to the Scientific Committee for Food the necessary resources for carrying out its various tasks of pre-legislative scientific evaluation in connection with food and to set out the arrangements for cooperation between that Commission Committee and scientific institutes in the Member States.

OJ L 52, 4.3.1993

1.2.10. Council Regulation (EEC) No 315/93 laying down Community procedures for contaminants in food.

Commission proposal: OJ C 57, 4.3.1992; COM(91) 523; Bull. EC 1/2-1992, point 1.3.43

Parliament opinion (first reading): OJ C 125, 18.5.1992; Bull. EC 4-1992, point 1.3.21

Economic and Social Committee opinion: OJ C 223, 31.8.1992; Bull. EC 5-1992, point 1.1.22

Council common position: Bull. EC 9-1992, point 1.2.24

Endorsed by Parliament (second reading) on 20 January.

OJ C 42, 15.2.1993

Adopted by the Council on 8 February. The Regulation establishes Community procedures for setting maximum levels for the presence in foodstuffs of various categories of contaminants, defined as substances which have been added to food unintentionally at any stage of its production, processing, transport or storage.

OJ L 37, 13.2.1993

1.2.11. Proposal for a Council Directive amending Directive 89/107/EEC on the approximation of the laws of the Member States concerning food additives intended for human consumption.

Commission proposal: OJ C 206, 13.8.1992; COM(92) 255; Bull. EC 6-1992, point 1.3.22

Endorsed by the Economic and Social Committee on 27 January, subject to comments relating in particular to the precise definition of 'traditional' products and to the need to apply, in the specific procedure for authorizing the use of an additive in such products, the same criteria as those governing the use of additives in other food products, especially in connection with public health.

OJ C 73, 15.3.1993

1.2.12. Proposal for a Council Directive on food additives other than colours and sweeteners.

Commission proposal: OJ C 206, 13.8.1992; COM(92) 255; Bull. EC 6-1992, point 1.3.22

Endorsed by the Economic and Social Committee on 24 February, subject to comments

relating in particular to the limits on the concentration of additives, the role of the Scientific Committee for Food and the deadline for implementing the Directive.

1.2.13. Proposal for a Council Regulation on novel foods and novel food ingredients.

Commission proposal: OJ C 190, 29.7.1992; COM(92) 295; Bull. EC 7/8-1992, point 1.3.15

Economic and Social Committee opinion delivered on 24 February. The Committee endorses the aims of the proposal but draws attention to the danger of it duplicating other existing legislation, to the need to provide the consumer with appropriate information in addition to that supplied in the form of labelling, to the need for nutritional food habits to be taken into account and to the impact of the proposal on small and medium-sized firms.

1.2.14. Proposal for a Council Directive on fruit juices and certain similar products.

Directive to be consolidated: Council Directive 75/726/EEC: OJ L 311, 1.12.1975, as last amended by Directive 89/394/EEC: OJ L 186, 30.6.1989; Bull. EC 6-1989, point 2.1.20

Commission proposal: Bull. EC 5-1992, point 1.1.24

Economic and Social Committee opinion: OJ C 313, 30.11.1992; Bull. EC 9-1992, point 1.2.27

Parliament opinion (first reading): OJ C 305, 23.11.1992; Bull. EC 10-1992, point 1.3.36

Common position adopted by the Council on 25 February. The object of the proposal is the legislative consolidation of Directive 75/726/EEC.

Cultural goods

1.2.15. Proposal for a Council Directive on the return of cultural objects unlawfully removed from the territory of a Member State.

Commission proposal: OJ C 53, 28.2.1992; COM(91) 447; Bull. EC 1/2-1992, point 1.3.12

Economic and Social Committee opinion: OJ C 223, 31.8.1992; Bull. EC 5-1992, point 1.1.25

Parliament opinion (first reading): OJ C 176, 13.7.1992; Bull. EC 6-1992, point 1.3.25

Amended Commission proposal: OJ C 172, 8.7.1992; COM(92) 280; Bull. EC 6-1992, point 1.3.25

Council agreement on a common position: Bull. EC 11-1992, point 1.3.20

Council common position: Bull. EC 12-1992, point 1.3.26

Endorsed by Parliament (second reading) on 10 February.

OJ C 72, 15.3.1993

Tax aspects

1.2.16. Proposal for a Council Directive on the harmonization of the laws of the Member States relating to turnover taxes — abolition of certain derogations provided for in Article 28(3) of Directive 77/388/EEC and in the second subparagraph of Article 1(1) of Directive 89/465/EEC.

Commission proposal: OJ C 205, 13.8.1992; COM(92) 215; Bull. EC 7/8-1992, point 1.3.12

Economic and Social Committee opinion: OJ C 332, 16.12.1992; Bull. EC 10-1992, point 1.3.46

Endorsed by Parliament on 19 January, subject to amendments designed to postpone the 1 January 1993 deadline for the abolition of the derogations in question.

OJ C 42, 15.2.1993

1.2.17. Proposal for a Council Directive amending Directive 77/388/EEC as regards the value-added tax arrangements applicable to passenger transport.

Commission proposal: COM(92) 416; Bull. EC 9-1992, point 1.2.11

Economic and Social Committee opinion: OJ C 19, 25.1.1993; Bull. EC 11-1992, point 1.3.43

Endorsed by Parliament on 21 January, subject to amendments designed in particular to provide for the subsequent harmonized reduced or zero-rate taxation of collective passenger transport.

OJ C 42, 15.2.1993

Veterinary and plant health fields

Veterinary field

1.2.18. Parliament resolution on the use of hormones and illegal growth-promoting substances in beef production.

Adopted on 11 February. Parliament calls on the Commission to report urgently on the results of its investigations into the illegal use of hormones and to propose additional means to prevent such use, in particular by clarifying the distinction between prohibited substances and permitted substances which are administered illegally, by banning the use of beta-agonists in livestock fattening, by introducing an efficient system for identifying animals and carcasses, by providing for the destruction without compensation of live animals treated illegally and for the possession of prohibited substances and the unlawful possession of permitted substances to be made criminal offences, and by carrying out inspections without prior notice. It also calls on Member States to introduce more stringent checks and tougher penalties to combat trade in, and use of, illegal substances.

OJ C 72, 15.3.1993

1.2.19. Proposal for a Council Directive amending Directive 88/407/EEC laying down the animal health requirements applicable to intra-Community trade in and imports of deep-frozen semen of domestic animals of the bovine species and extending it to cover fresh bovine semen.

Commission proposal: OJ C 324, 10.12.1992; COM(92) 462; Bull. EC 11-1992, point 1.3.167

Endorsed by Parliament on 12 February.

OJ C 72, 15.3.1993

Endorsed by the Economic and Social Committee on 24 February, subject to technical amendments.

1.2.20. Proposal for a Council Directive amending Council Directive 89/556/EEC on animal health conditions governing intra-Community trade in and importation from third countries of embryos of domestic animals of the bovine species.

Directive to be amended: Council Directive 89/556/EEC: OJ L 302, 19.10.1989; Bull. EC 9-1989, point 2.1.110, as last amended by Council Directive 90/425/EEC: OJ L 224, 18.8.1990; Bull. EC 6-1990, point 1.3.140

Adopted by the Commission on 18 February. The proposal aims to adapt Directive 89/556/

EEC to scientific progress by including, in particular, embryos derived by *in vitro* fertilization in its field of application.

OJ C 63, 5.3.1993; COM(93) 55

1.2.21. Parliament resolution on bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE).

Adopted on 22 January. Parliament considers that the opening of borders within the internal market may increase the dangers of animal diseases and epidemics spreading, and in particular BSE. It draws attention to the potential risks of BSE being transmitted to other species and calls for the Community measures to combat BSE, especially the controls on the use of carcasses and animal scraps, to be reinforced and for the resources made available for Community research to be increased.

OJ C 42, 15.2.1993

1.2.22. Proposal for a Council Decision amending Directive 80/217/EEC introducing Community measures for the control of classical swine fever.

Commission proposal: OJ C 301, 18.11.1992; COM(92) 437; Bull. EC 10-1992, point 1.3.116

Parliament opinion: OJ C 21, 25.1.1993; Bull. EC 12-1992, point 1.3.218

Endorsed by the Economic and Social Committee on 27 January.

OJ C 73, 15.3.1993

Plant health field

1.2.23. Proposal for a Council Directive amending Directive 77/93/EEC on protective measures against the introduction into the Community of organisms harmful to plants or plant products and against their spread within the Community, and Directive 91/683/EEC amending Directive 77/93/EEC.

Commission proposal: OJ C 15, 21.1.1993; COM(92) 559; Bull. EC 12-1992, point 1.3.221

Endorsed by the Economic and Social Committee on 24 February.

1.2.24. Proposal for a Council Directive on the control of potato ring rot.

Directive to be repealed: Council Directive 80/665/EEC; OJ L 180, 14.7.1980

Adopted by the Commission on 23 February. The aim of the proposal is to replace the regime for controlling potato ring rot provided for in Directive 80/665/EEC by new measures in the light of the progress made in the understanding and detection of the harmful organism *Clavibacter michiganensis* that is responsible for the disease, and the completion of the internal market.

COM(93) 58; OJ C 93, 2.4.1993

Feedingstuffs

1.2.25. Proposal for a Council Regulation on feedingstuffs intended for particular nutritional purposes.

Commission proposal: OJ C 231, 9.9.1992; COM(92) 324; Bull. EC 7/8-1992, point 1.3.181

Parliament opinion: OJ C 21, 25.1.1993; Bull. EC 12-1992, point 1.3.220

Endorsed by the Economic and Social Committee on 27 January, subject to various comments. The Committee draws attention particularly to the need to distinguish dietetic feedingstuffs from medicated feedingstuffs.

OJ C 73, 15.3.1993

Free movement of persons

1.2.26. Parliament resolution on freedom of movement for persons.

Adopted on 11 February. Parliament calls on the Commission and the Council to take the necessary steps to ensure total freedom of movement for people within the Community.

OJ C 72, 15.3.1993

Right of establishment

1.2.27. Parliament resolution on the coordination of the conditions governing the right to engage in and carry on the profession of Alpine guide in the Member States.

Adopted on 22 January. Parliament calls for the right to carry on the profession of guide

to be subject to prior authorization in each Member State and for such authorization to be the subject of mutual recognition and then harmonization at Community level. It also recommends that contacts be established with other Alpine countries with a view to harmonizing the conditions governing the carrying on of this profession beyond the Community framework.

OJ C 42, 15.2.1993

1.2.28. Proposal for a Council Directive to facilitate the free movement of doctors and mutual recognition of their diplomas, certificates and other evidence of formal qualifications.

Commission proposal: Bull. EC 12-1991, point 1.2.42

Economic and Social Committee opinion: OJ C 98, 21.4.1992; Bull. EC 1/2-1992, point 1.3.49

Parliament opinion (first reading): OJ C 125, 18.5.1992; Bull. EC 4-1992, point 1.3.24

Council common position: Bull. EC 12-1992, point 1.3.47

Endorsed by Parliament (second reading) on 10 February.

OJ C 72, 15.3.1993

Free movement of workers

1.2.29. Proposal for a Council Directive concerning the posting of workers in the framework of the provision of services.

Commission proposal: OJ C 225, 30.8.1991; COM(91) 230; Bull. EC 6-1991, point 1.2.103

Economic and Social Committee opinion: OJ C 49, 24.2.1992; Bull. EC 12-1991, point 1.2.140

Endorsed by Parliament (first reading) on 10 February, subject to various amendments designed in particular to extend the scope of the proposal to cover postings for a period of one to three months and to clarify the arrangements for supervising the actual application of the Directive.

OJ C 72, 15.3.1993

Free movement of services

1.2.30. Parliament resolution on the service sector in the single market.

Adopted on 12 February. Parliament points out that the opening-up of internal frontiers has not so far had such beneficial results in the services sector as in the goods sector. It draws attention to the need for rapid transposition and application of Community legislation by the Member States, particularly in the banking and insurance fields. It urges the Commission to perform its tasks in the area of competition policy and to continue its policy of opening up markets and liberalization in the public services sector.

OJ C 72, 15.3.1993

1.2.31. Parliament resolution on the role of the public sector in the completion of the internal market.

Adopted on 12 February. Parliament stresses the importance of efficient public services in the Community and the need for all citizens to enjoy equal access to them. It calls on the Commission to help define the concepts of public service and general interest as a consequence of the completion of the internal market and in particular to put forward a proposal setting out minimum standards in this field.

OJ C 72, 15.3.1993

Financial services

1.2.32. Parliament resolutions on the system of payments in the context of Economic and Monetary Union and on easier cross-border payments in the internal market.

Reference: Commission working document 'Easier cross-border payments: breaking down the barriers': SEC(92) 621; Bull. EC 3-1992, point 1.2.7

Adopted on 12 February. Parliament endorses the proposals put forward by the Commission in its working document on cross-border payments. It recommends that a directive be drawn up that would require banks to inform users of the various means of effecting cross-border payments, entitle users to bear all the charges without 'double charging', set a four-working-day period for executing the payments, and establish a redress procedure. It suggests that new payment systems and the use of the private ecu as a means of payment should be encour-

aged and that the obligation to report payments to national central banks should be abolished for payments below ECU 10 000. It also calls on the Commission to put forward a proposal for a directive harmonizing national legislation on the execution and irrevocability of payments and on insolvency.

OJ C 72, 15.3.1993

1.2.33. Proposal for a Council Directive amending Directive 85/611/EEC on the coordination of laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to undertakings for collective investment in transferable securities (Ucits).

Directive to be amended: Council Directive 85/611/EEC: OJ L 375, 31.12.1985; Bull. EC 12-1985, point 2.1.82

Adopted by the Commission on 9 February. This proposal is designed to extend the scope of Directive 85/611/EEC to cover two new categories of investment fund, namely money market funds and funds investing their assets in other funds (funds of funds), and to update various provisions of that Directive.

OJ C 59, 2.3.1993; COM(93) 37

Intellectual property

1.2.34. Proposal for a Council Directive harmonizing the term of protection of copyright and certain related rights.

Commission proposal: OJ C 92, 11.4.1992; COM(92) 33; Bull. EC 1/2-1992, point 1.3.13

Economic and Social Committee opinion: OJ C 287, 4.11.1992; Bull. EC 7/8-1992, point 1.3.32

Parliament opinion (first reading): OJ C 337, 21.12.1992; Bull. EC 11-1992, point 1.3.39

Amended proposal adopted by the Commission on 7 January.

OJ C 27, 30.1.1993; COM(92) 602

1.2.35. Parliament resolution on the first European patent on animals.

Adopted on 11 February. Parliament objects to the granting of a patent for onco-mammals and calls on the European Patent Office to

revoke the patent issued to Harvard University and the Du Pont de Nemours industrial group and not to accept any further applications for animal patents.

OJ C 72, 15.3.1993

Public procurement

1.2.36. Council Directive 93/4/EEC amending Directive 71/305/EEC concerning the coordination of procedures for the award of public works contracts.

Commission proposal: OJ C 225, 1.9.1992; COM(92) 345; Bull. EC 7/8-1992, point 1.3.28

Parliament opinion (first reading): OJ C 305, 23.11.1992; Bull. EC 10-1992, point 1.3.38

Economic and Social Committee opinion: OJ C 332, 16.12.1992; Bull. EC 10-1992, point 1.3.38

Council common position: Bull. EC 12-1992, point 1.3.43

Endorsed by Parliament (second reading) on 20 January.

OJ C 42, 15.2.1993

Adopted by the Council on 8 February. The purpose of this Directive is to enable the Commission to amend the technical conditions relating to notices, statistical reports and the nomenclature used to classify works.

OJ L 38, 16.2.1993

1.2.37. Proposal for a Council Directive coordinating procedures for the award of public supply contracts.

Commission proposal: OJ C 277, 26.10.1992; COM(92) 346; Bull. EC 9-1992, point 1.2.28

Economic and Social Committee opinion: OJ C 332, 16.12.1992; Bull. EC 10-1992, point 1.3.39

Endorsed by Parliament (first reading) on 10 February.

OJ C 72, 15.3.1993

Bull. EC 1/2-1993

Economic and monetary policy

Economic situation

Annual Economic Report

1.2.38. Annual Economic Report 1993.

References:

Previous report: OJ L 85, 31.3.1992; COM(91) 484; Bull. EC 12-1991, point 1.2.1

Conclusions of the Edinburgh European Council: Bull. EC 12-1992, point 1.30

Approved by the Commission on 3 February.

The Commission notes in the report that the Community's economic prospects have deteriorated sharply in recent months. Accordingly, economic policy measures will have to be guided by the need to restore confidence and credibility. First, there will have to be action to support growth in the short term without, however, endangering the commitment to price stability and budgetary consolidation. Second, the necessary conditions will have to be set in place for promoting employment-creating growth in the medium term.

The Commission's forecasts point to a continuing stagnation in 1993. GDP growth in 1992 is now estimated at only 1.1%, compared with a figure of 2.25% forecast at the time of the previous annual report. Growth is expected to decelerate further in 1993 to about $\frac{3}{4}$ %, notwithstanding the modest pick-up in activity anticipated for the second half of the year. The downturn is also expected to become more generalized and will be very pronounced in western Germany, where output is likely to fall by 0.5%. Some hopeful signs are, however, emerging in the United Kingdom, where, after two years of recession, growth of the order of $1\frac{1}{2}$ % is forecast for this year.

The growth initiative for restoring confidence in Member States, which was decided on at the Edinburgh European Council and launched by the Commission, is expected to play an important role in breaking this self-perpetuating cycle of slowdown. Lack of confidence is

seen by Member States' governments as one of the major obstacles to be overcome on the path to economic recovery. The Edinburgh European Council called on Member States to exploit the macroeconomic margins of manoeuvre available to them in order to boost confidence and promote economic growth. More specifically, it called on governments to implement a two-pronged recovery initiative involving action at both national and Community levels. The Commission has already brought in a number of measures designed to implement this plan at Community level.

Action to support growth in the short term should not jeopardize the medium-term economic policy framework. Where they still give cause for concern, inflationary pressures must be reduced by the avoidance of excessive wage increases. This would ease the task of monetary policy and create the conditions whereby a reduction of interest rates could take place on a sound and sustainable basis.

Even if the recovery takes hold in the course of the next few months, unemployment will unfortunately remain high for a number of years to come unless, of course, something is done to address the Community's economic problems. The Commission takes the view that a significant reduction in unemployment is possible only by raising the Community's current potential growth rate from $2\frac{1}{2}$ % to some $3\frac{1}{2}$ %.

COM(93) 44

Endorsed by the Economic and Social Committee on 24 February. The Committee noted that the prospects, which were based on unchanged economic and financial policies, were not encouraging. It suggested several ways of ensuring, among other things, that restrictive budgetary practices did not have any harmful effects on economic growth and hence on employment.

Multilateral surveillance

1.2.39. Sixth-monthly multilateral surveillance exercise.

References:

Council Decision 90/141/EEC on the attainment of progressive convergence of economic

policies and performances: OJ L 78, 24.3.1990; Bull. EC 3-1990, point 1.1.1

Previous exercise: Bull. EC 7/8-1992, point 1.3.1

Conclusions of the Edinburgh European Council: Bull. EC 12-1992, points 1.8 and 1.30

Conclusions adopted by the Council Presidency on 18 January. The Council noted that the Community economy had now reached a critical stage and was in danger of going into recession. Progress had to be made towards an acceptable degree of nominal convergence outside economic and monetary union. This meant that low-growth problems had to be solved. The Council agreed that each individual Member State would maintain and step up its efforts to that end. On that basis, it reaffirmed its desire to strengthen coordination of Member States' economic policies at Community level in order to encourage economic growth and reduce unemployment in accordance with the Edinburgh conclusions. In both cases, the problems would be lessened by having a more flexible monetary policy. But it was agreed that the first step was to create the conditions for a responsible lowering of interest rates. This could be achieved *inter alia* by wage restraint and more healthy public finances, with increased emphasis on investment. The Council noted with interest Germany's intentions regarding budget policy and wage formation. In the other Member States, ministers had confirmed their intention of introducing measures to strengthen confidence in economic policy. The Council noted that the Commission, on the occasion of its forthcoming bilateral contacts with all Member States, would be consulting management and labour in order to secure their recognition of the importance for the Community's competitiveness of labour-market flexibility and wage restraint.

Growth initiative: European Investment Fund

1.2.40. Proposal for an addition to the Protocol on the Statute of the European Investment Bank empowering the EIB Board of Governors to establish the European Investment Fund;

proposal for a Council Decision on Community membership of the European Investment Fund.

Reference: Conclusions of the Presidency of the Edinburgh European Council: Bull. EC 12-1992, points 1.8 and 1.30

Adopted by the Commission on 12 January. The Commission is proposing the establishment of a European Investment Fund with a capital of ECU 2 billion to be subscribed by the European Investment Bank (EIB), by other financial institutions and by the Commission, the aim being to provide guarantees totalling between ECU 5 billion and ECU 10 billion for the financing of trans-European networks (TENs) in the infrastructure, transport, telecommunications and energy sectors and to improve access to financial markets by small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) in assisted areas.

Investment relating to the objectives set could amount to ECU 20 billion a year for each category throughout the Community.

The Fund will be in addition to other initiatives envisaged for the Community economic recovery programme, including a temporary lending facility of ECU 5 billion within the EIB, which was also decided on by the Edinburgh European Council.

Alongside the guarantees, the Fund will be empowered in the longer term to carry out direct injections of capital by acquiring shares through competent financial intermediaries.

The EIB will contribute 40% of the Fund's capital, with the Commission (on behalf of the Community) providing 30% and private- and public-sector banks in Member States providing the remaining 30%. Of the subscribed capital of ECU 2 billion, 20% will be paid up over the next four years.

The establishment of the European Investment Fund, which will receive a capital contribution from the EIB, requires an addition to the latter's statute, which is set out in a protocol to the Treaty of Rome. Consequently, the Commission is initiating under Article 236 of the Treaty the necessary procedure for adopting the proposed addition to the protocol. At the

same time, on the basis of Article 235 of the Treaty, it is presenting a proposal for a Council decision paving the way for membership of the Fund by the Community, represented by the Commission.

OJ C 37, 11.2.1993; COM(93) 3

European Parliament opinion adopted on 12 February. Parliament approves the holding of an intergovernmental conference with a view to the adoption of an addition to the Protocol on the Statute of the European Investment Bank, subject to the holding of an institutional conference to draw up the Statute of the Fund.

OJ C 72, 15.3.1993

Opinion adopted by the Council on 25 February. The Council, having also been consulted under Article 236 of the EEC Treaty, agreed to call a conference of representatives of Member States' governments for the purpose of adopting by common accord the amendments to be made to the Protocol on the Statute of the European Investment Bank.

1.2.41. Commission communication on the implementation of the Community measures of the growth initiative.

Reference: Conclusions of the Edinburgh European Council: Bull. EC 12-1992, points I.8 and I.30

Adopted by the Commission on 10 February. The Commission recalls that the growth initiative approved by the Edinburgh European Council contains both national measures and Community measures that need to be put in place urgently and reviews the situation with regard to the measures launched and proposals presented. Community measures include structural assistance averaging ECU 25 billion a year until 1999 and other allocations for projects to be financed out of the Community budget as agreed in Edinburgh. The various elements of the Community part of the initiative are the establishment of the European Investment Fund, the setting-up of the EIB facility totalling ECU 5 billion, the creation of trans-European networks, the Regulation on the Cohesion Fund and the Structural Funds, support for small and medium-sized enterprises, assistance for retraining workers who have lost or risk losing their jobs, improvements in the field of research

and development, and the effective operation of the internal market.

OJ C 60, 3.3.1993; COM(93) 54

European Monetary System

1.2.42. Communiqué from the Monetary Committee following the devaluation of the Irish pound.

The following communiqué was issued on 30 January:

'The ministers and central bank governors of the Member States of the European Community have decided by mutual agreement following a common procedure involving the Commission and after consultation with the Monetary Committee to fix new central rates in the EMS.

The bilateral central rates of the Irish pound against the other currencies of the exchange-rate mechanism have been reduced by 10%. The new ecu central rates are the following (in units of national currencies per ecu):

BFR	40.2802	LFR	40.2802
DKR	7.44934	HFL	2.20045
DM	1.95294	ESC	180.624
PTA	142.150	DR	259.306*
FF	6.54988	LIT	1 796.22*
IRL	0.809996	UKL	0.808431*

* Notional central rates, based on market rates of 29 January.

The Irish authorities will continue to pursue the budgetary and other economic policies which have strengthened the Irish economy in recent years.

The agri-monetary consequences of the present realignment will be examined by the competent bodies.

The new bilateral central rates and the compulsory intervention points in the exchange-rate mechanism will be communicated by the central banks in time for the opening of foreign exchange markets on 1 February 1993.'

Medium-term financial assistance for balance of payments

Reference: Council Regulation (EEC) No 1969/88 establishing a single facility providing

medium-term financial assistance for Member States' balances of payments: OJ L 178, 8.7.1988; Bull. EC 6-1988, point 2.1.6

1.2.43. Council Decision 93/67/EEC concerning a Community loan of ECU 8 billion in favour of the Italian Republic.

Reference: Council conclusions on the monitoring of the convergence programme for Italy: Bull. EC 5-1992, point 1.1.1

Proposal adopted by the Commission on 15 January.

COM(93) 17

Adopted by the Council on 18 January. The ECU 8 billion loan granted to Italy as medium-term financial assistance is designed to support the country's balance of payments and to permit implementation of its economic adjustment and reform programme. The loan will be made available to Italy in four instalments of ECU 2 billion for an average period of six years, the instalments being paid on 1 February 1993, 31 July 1993, 1 February 1994 and 1 February 1995 at the earliest.

Payment of the instalments will be conditional on effective implementation of the budgetary reform programme presented by the Italian Government for the period 1993-95.

The budgetary targets for 1993, 1994 and 1995 are designed to stabilize the public debt ratio by 1995. On the basis of projected GDP growth of 1.5% in 1993, 2.4% in 1994 and 2.6% in 1995, they are:

☐ for 1993, LIT 150 trillion for the State sector borrowing requirement, with a surplus net of interest payments (primary surplus) of LIT 50 trillion;

☐ for 1994, LIT 125 trillion for the State sector borrowing requirement, with a primary surplus of LIT 77 trillion;

☐ for 1995, LIT 85 trillion for the State sector borrowing requirement, with a primary surplus of LIT 115 trillion.

These amounts represent:

☐ for the State sector borrowing requirement, 9.3% of GDP in 1993, 7.3% in 1994 and 4.7% in 1995;

☐ for the primary surplus, 3.1% of GDP in 1993, 4.5% in 1994 and 6.4% in 1995.

The corresponding development of the State sector gross debt/GDP ratio will have to be as follows: 110.6% at end-1993, 112.5% at end-1994 and 112.4% at end-1995.

OJ L 22, 30.1.1993

1.2.44. Commission report to the Council reviewing the facility providing medium-term financial assistance for Member States' balances of payments.

Commission report: Bull. EC 11-1992, point 1.3.3

Endorsed by Parliament on 22 January. Parliament takes the view that the facility should remain in place during Stage II of economic and monetary union.

OJ C 42, 15.2.1993

1.2.45. Council conclusions on the facility providing medium-term financial assistance for Member States' balances of payments.

Adopted by the Council on 15 February. Having examined pursuant to Article 12 of Regulation (EEC) No 1969/88 the medium-term financial assistance facility for Member States' balances of payments, the Council:

☐ considered that the facility still met, as regards its principle, arrangements and ceiling, the need which had led to its creation;

☐ agreed with the view expressed by the Commission in its report that the facility should remain in place during the transition to Stage III of economic and monetary union;

☐ agreed to conduct a further review of the facility before the end of 1996, on the basis of a further Commission report, after the Monetary Committee had delivered an opinion and after Parliament had been consulted.

Statistical area

General

Statistics on goods and services

1.2.46. Proposal for a Council Regulation on transit statistics and storage statistics relating

to the trading of goods between Member States.

Commission proposal: OJ C 107, 28.4.1992; COM(92) 97; Bull. EC 3-1992, point 1.2.2

Economic and Social Committee opinion: OJ C 223, 31.8.1992; Bull. EC 5-1992, point 1.1.4

Parliament opinion (first reading): OJ C 337, 21.12.1992; Bull. EC 11-1992, point 1.3.7

Amended Commission proposal: OJ C 22, 26.1.1993; COM(92) 595; Bull. EC 12-1992, point 1.3.6

Council common position: Bull. EC 12-1992, point 1.3.6

Endorsed by Parliament (second reading) on 10 February, subject to an amendment providing for a revision of the Regulation at the end of 1996.

OJ C 72, 15.3.1993

Business statistics

1.2.47. Proposal for a Council Regulation on the statistical units for the observation and analysis of the production system in the European Community.

Commission proposal: OJ C 267, 16.10.1992; COM(92) 353; Bull. EC 9-1992, point 1.2.6

Parliament opinion (first reading): OJ C 337, 21.12.1992; Bull. EC 11-1992, point 1.3.9

Economic and Social Committee opinion: OJ C 19, 25.1.1993; Bull. EC 11-1992, point 1.3.9

Council common position: Bull. EC 12-1992, point 1.3.7

Endorsed by Parliament (second reading) on 10 February.

OJ C 72, 15.3.1993

Agricultural statistics

1.2.48. Proposal for a Council Regulation concerning statistical information to be supplied by Member States on crop products other than cereals.

Commission proposal: COM(92) 430; Bull. EC 11-1992, point 1.3.11

Endorsed by Parliament on 12 February.

OJ C 72, 15.3.1993

Results

Unemployment by region in 1992: rates up in most regions

1.2.49. The rate of unemployment in the Community as a whole (excluding the five new German *Länder* and the three French overseas departments) rose from 8.5% in April 1991 to 9.4% in April 1992, chiefly as a result of rises in Spain, Greece, Ireland and the United Kingdom. Numbers out of work increased in most regions over this period, with some regions of Spain and the South of England hit particularly hard: + 34% in Galicia, Rioja (E) and Greater London (UK).

Some regions in southern Italy (Campania, Basilicata and Sicily) and Spain (Andalucía, Extremadura, the Canaries and Ceuta and Melilla) have more than 20% out of work; at the other end of the scale, the rate is less than 5% in some regions of southern Germany (Bavaria, Baden-Württemberg, Hessen and Rheinland-Pfalz), Luxembourg, parts of northern Italy (Valle d'Aosta, Lombardy, Trentino-Alto-Adige, Veneto and Emilia-Romagna) and Portugal (apart from Alentejo and the Lisbon region).

The rise in unemployment between April 1991 and April 1992 affected men and women equally. The female unemployment rate in the Community as a whole (11.5% in April 1992) is still substantially higher than the rate for men (8.0%), with the widest gaps in parts of the Benelux, France, Italy, Spain and Portugal. In Hamburg and in all regions of the United Kingdom except the North of Scotland (Highlands and Islands and Grampian), however, there are more men than women out of work in percentage terms. In 1992 the female unemployment rate reached 30% in the Basque Country, southern Spain (Extremadura, Andalucía, the Canaries and Ceuta and Melilla) and south-western Italy (Campania, Basilicata, Sardinia and Sicily).

Across the Community, the rise in unemployment was similar for the under-25s (from 17.0

to 18.1%) to that experienced by older age groups (from 6.8 to 7.6%). The widest disparities between regions are in youth unemployment, with figures of 25% in certain regions of Belgium (Hainaut and Namur) and France,

over 30% in two-thirds of the Spanish regions and as much as 50% or more in four regions of Italy.

These trends are summarized in Table 1.

Table 1 — *Rates of unemployment in April 1991 and April 1992*

	Total		Male		Female		< 25 years	
	1991	1992	1991	1992	1991	1992	1991	1992
EUR 12	8.5	9.4	7.1	8.0	17.0	18.1	17.0	18.1
Belgium	7.0	7.6	4.6	5.1	10.6	11.4	14.0	15.1
Denmark	8.7	9.6	7.8	8.7	9.9	10.6	11.0	11.5
Germany	4.2	4.5	3.7	4.0	5.0	5.1	3.8	3.9
Greece	7.7	9.2	4.8		12.9		24.6	
Spain	16.1	17.8	12.2	13.6	23.3	25.5	30.9	32.3
France	9.0	9.7	7.0	7.8	11.4	12.2	19.1	19.7
Ireland	15.8	17.6	15.4	17.0	16.6	18.8	23.2	26.2
Italy	10.2	10.5	6.8	7.0	15.8	16.4	28.4	29.1
Luxembourg	1.5	1.8	1.1	1.4	2.1	2.7	2.6	3.5
The Netherlands	7.0	6.6	5.5	5.0	9.3	9.1	10.5	10.1
Portugal	3.6	4.5	2.3	3.3	5.3	6.1	7.5	9.9
United Kingdom	8.8	10.6	9.7	11.9	7.6	9.0	14.1	16.8

Information

Publications

1.2.50. New publications available from sales offices:

- ☐ *European statistics*: a guide to official sources;
- ☐ *Panorama of EC industry*: a bi-monthly statistical supplement giving the latest information on industry in the Community;
- ☐ *Family budgets*: comparative tables 1988;
- ☐ *Digest of statistics on social protection in Europe*, Volume 2: invalidity/disability;
- ☐ *The future of European wage and labour cost statistics*.

Competition

Application of the competition rules to businesses: specific cases

Differences in prices

1.2.51. Prices for consumer electronics in the Community.

Commission survey. The Commission has carried out a survey after the Danish Competition Board ('Konkurrencerådet') had informed it that in the Board's view, Danish prices for consumer electronics were high because of discrimination on the European market. In the autumn of 1989 the Board's predecessor, the Monopolies Control Authority ('Monopoltil-

synet'), published a report on the market in 'audio/video' products, essentially consumer electronics. The report referred to an investigation carried out by a European consumer organization which showed that Denmark was by far the dearest country in the Community for consumer electronics. The investigation took account of the rates of VAT and tax in various countries. The Authority itself then examined import prices in four European countries; its study suggested that Danish import prices were in general higher than import prices in the UK or West Germany, for example.

The Commission has examined data supplied by a number of major producers relating to prices of selected products in five Member States, Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Italy and the UK, for the years 1989, 1990 and 1991. Difficulties have included the fact that the models being sold on the various markets were different, and were marketed at different times; but the Commission has not discovered any evidence of a consistently higher level of prices for imports into Denmark. The Commission concludes that subsequent surveys of differences in price levels between Denmark and other countries should focus on domestic factors in Denmark. This view is shared by the Competition Board.

Permissible forms of cooperation

Commission decision under Article 85 of the EEC Treaty

1.2.52. Decision 93/174/EEC, 24 February. The decision authorizes an agreement establishing a common price structure to be applied by the 12 main railway companies in the Community for the sale of rail haulage to companies providing international combined goods transport. Authorization is given subject to certain conditions which are intended to ensure that the agreement does not lead to unjustified anti-competitive practices.

OJ L 73, 26.3.1993

Mergers

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. EC 12-1989, point 2.1.78; Supplement 2/90 — Bull. EC

Crédit lyonnais/BFG Bank AG

1.2.53. Adopted on 11 January. The Commission authorizes Crédit lyonnais to acquire a majority holding in BFG Bank AG. The acquisition does not substantially alter Crédit lyonnais's position with respect to its competitors; the main effect will be to give Crédit lyonnais access to the German market, where its presence was marginal hitherto.

KNP/Bühmann-Tetterode/VRG

1.2.54. Adopted on 19 January. The Commission here initiates the second stage of examination of the proposed merger of three Dutch paper groups. The companies involved operate in various lines of business:

- ☐ KNP: production and distribution of paper and board;
- ☐ BT: distribution of paper and printing systems, production of board and packaging;
- ☐ VRG: distribution of paper and printing systems.

It is the distribution of printing systems in the Netherlands and Belgium which is the Commission's main concern at this stage in the proceedings. Talks are going on between the Commission and the companies involved.

Philips/Thomson/Sagem

1.2.55. Adopted on 18 January. The decision finds that the transaction does not fall within the scope of the Merger Control Regulation. The parties have set up a new joint venture, to which Philips has transferred its existing capacity for research and development in the

field of active matrix liquid crystal displays. The Commission concludes that the operation is cooperative rather than concentrative. The joint venture is intended primarily as a supplier to the parent companies, which leaves its independence in some doubt. The parent companies continue to operate on the same or closely related markets. It is reasonably foreseeable, therefore, that their competitive behaviour will be coordinated. The operation consequently has to be examined under Article 85 of the Treaty rather than under the Merger Control Regulation.

VW/VAG (UK)

1.2.56. Adopted on 4 February. The Commission clears the acquisition by Volkswagen AG of its exclusive importer and distributor in the United Kingdom, VAG (UK) Ltd. The transaction will not increase market shares, or render access to distribution channels more difficult, because VAG (UK) already has exclusive distribution rights.

Tesco/Catteau

1.2.57. Adopted on 4 February. The decision clears the acquisition by Tesco of the chain of supermarkets owned and managed by the Catteau family in north-eastern France. The geographic markets involved are local, so that the transaction does not result in an addition of market shares in the same geographical area. The most important point in the decision is the treatment of ancillary restrictions imposed on the Catteau family.

Sara Lee/BP food division

1.2.58. Adopted on 8 February. The Commission here decides not to oppose the acquisition by Sara Lee Corporation of companies forming part of the food division of the British Petroleum Company plc. BP's consumer food companies are active in the processed meat sector. Sara Lee, which has interests in food as well as other lines, has no significant activities in the processed meat sector in the Community.

British Airways/Dan Air

1.2.59. Adopted on 17 February. The decision is in response to a request made under Article 22 of the Merger Control Regulation; it confirms that the merger is compatible with the Regulation. The Commission earlier ruled that the takeover by British Airways of Dan Air's handling and scheduled transport activities fell outside the scope of the Regulation because the thresholds set in the Regulation were not reached. The Belgian Government made a request to the Commission under Article 22, asking it to find that even though the thresholds were not reached the merger would nevertheless significantly impede competition on Belgian territory. After examining the request and investigating the case the Commission here decides that the merger is compatible with Community law.

As far as the territory of Belgium is concerned the effects of the takeover are confined to the route between Brussels and London, the only route between Belgium and the United Kingdom which is served by Dan Air. Taking all the London airports together, BA and Dan Air have four competitors on this route, including Sabena and British Midland, and British Midland has been achieving strong growth there; the Commission concludes that the BA/Dan Air merger neither creates nor strengthens a dominant position which would significantly impede competition within the territory of Belgium. This is the first case in which the Commission has had to decide on a request under Article 22.

OJ C 68, 11.3.1993

CEA-Industrie/France Télécom/Finmeccanica/SGS Thomson

1.2.60. Adopted on 22 February. The decision allows the transaction notified. Two French public-sector enterprises, CEA-Industrie and France Télécom have acquired stakes in SGS Thomson, which they will control jointly with the Italian company Finmeccanica, which is an IRI subsidiary. The Commission accepts that the transaction is compatible with the common market, on the grounds that there is to be no addition of market shares and the semi-

conductor market is characterized by sustained growth, rapidly changing technology and the presence of strong competitors.

OJ C 68, 11.3.1993

Application of the competition rules to government intervention

State aid

1.2.61. Decisions on State aid measures in energy, agriculture and fisheries are described under the relevant headings elsewhere in this Bulletin.

Decisions to raise no objection

Germany

Shipbuilding

Reference: Seventh Council Directive 90/684/EEC on aid to shipbuilding: OJ L 380, 31.12.1990; Bull. EC 12-1990, point 1.3.64; as amended by Directive 92/68/EEC: OJ L 219, 4.8.1992; Bull. EC 7/8-1992, point 1.3.56

1.2.62. Commission decision on a scheme of grants towards the contract price of ships ('Wettbewerbshilfe').

Adopted on 26 January. The Commission accepts that the current budget of DM 450 million for the years 1991 and 1992 can be increased by DM 87.8 million, and that the scheme can continue to apply with a budget of DM 166 million for 1993 and 1994. But the authorization does not cover aid for contracts signed in 1994, because the current Shipbuilding Directive expires at the end of 1993.

1.2.63. Commission decision on a scheme of interest relief grants for shipbuilding ('Werfthilfe').

Adopted on 10 February. The application of this scheme to west German shipyards was approved in 1991, and it is now to be extended to those yards in the new *Länder* which qualify for the exemption provided for in the Ship-

building Directive, in particular by participating in the 40% capacity reduction planned by the German Government. The vessels eligible will be vessels built in these yards between 1 January 1991 and 31 December 1995.

1.2.64. Commission decision on the first instalment of aid to support the restructuring of the Peene Werft shipyard.

Adopted on 10 February. Under the exemption clause laid down in the Shipbuilding Directive for shipyards in the new *Länder*, the Commission here approves the first instalment of aid to support the restructuring of the Peene Werft yard in Wolgast, Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania. Later instalments will be approved only after it has been established that the conditions laid down in the Directive are being complied with, and in particular that capacity is being reduced.

1.2.65. Commission decision on a first instalment of aid to support the restructuring of the Warnow Werft yard.

Adopted on 24 February. The Commission approves the first instalment of aid to support the restructuring of the Warnow Werft yard in Warnemünde, Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania, following its privatization.

Steel

1.2.66. Commission decision on aid to investment by ESF Elbestahlwerke Feralpi GmbH in Riesa, Saxony.

Reference: Commission Decision No 3855/91/ECSC of 27 November 1991 establishing Community rules for aid to the steel industry: OJ L 362, 31.12.1991; Bull. EC 11-1991, point 1.2.26

Adopted on 10 February. The Italian steel group Feralpi has bought the business of the old Stahl- und Walzwerke Riesa AG, and plans to reduce its activities to the recycling of scrap, with a hot rolling capacity of 450 000 tonnes compared to 650 000 previously. The company is to receive regional aid of DM 24.85 million and a guarantee covering 80% of investment costs.

Improving regional economic structures

1.2.67. Commission decision on a change in the list of German assisted areas (Kaiserslautern and Kreuznach).

Adopted on 26 January. The decision amends the Commission's decision of 21 January 1992 approving the list of assisted regions in Germany for the period 1 January 1991 to 31 December 1993, by adding parts of the Kaiserslautern and Kreuznach areas, which replace other areas now excluded.

Belgium

1.2.68. Commission decision on environmental assistance to Solvic and Solvay Interox.

Reference: Community approach to State aids in environmental matters: Bull. EC 7/8-1980, point 2.1.38; Bull. EC 12-1992, point 1.3.75

Adopted on 10 February. The aid is aid to investment which would reduce the emission of pollutants resulting from the production of PVC, hydrogen peroxide and sodium perborate; the aid intensity is small, and is within the scope of the present aid code.

Denmark

1.2.69. Commission decision on enterprise zones.

Adopted on 26 January. Ten enterprise zones are to be set up in the counties ('amter') of Bornholm, Nordjylland and Storstrøm, which are already assisted areas. The aid essentially takes the form of accelerated depreciation, and the intensities are within the limits which the Commission has already authorized for assisted areas in Denmark.

1.2.70. Commission decision on the extension of a guarantee scheme for shipyards.

Reference: Seventh Council Directive 90/684/EEC on aid to shipbuilding: OJ L 380, 31.12.1990; Bull. EC 12-1990, point 1.3.64; as amended by Directive 92/68/EEC: OJ L 219, 4.8.1992; Bull. EC 7/8-1992, point 1.3.56

Adopted on 10 February. The scheme provides for a 75% guarantee on the working capital

needed to complete the last vessel to be built by a yard before closure. The yards have not taken advantage of the scheme, and the Commission here authorizes its extension to cover 1993, a year in which several closures are expected.

1.2.71. Commission decision on an employment grant scheme.

Adopted on 10 February. The scheme is operated by local labour market boards on a non-discretionary and non-selective basis; it consequently falls outside the scope of Article 92(1) of the EEC. It offers grants of up to ECU 7 000 for every long-term unemployed person recruited.

France

1.2.72. Commission decision on fresh endowment capital to Charbonnages de France conversion companies.

Reference: Previous decision: Bull. EC 5-1989, point 2.1.89

Adopted on 26 January. Fresh endowment capital of FF 181 million for each of the years 1991 and 1992 is to allow the two subsidiaries of Charbonnages de France, Sofirem and Finorpa, to continue their conversion activities in the mining areas.

United Kingdom

1.2.73. Commission decision on the Northern Ireland Company Development Programme.

Adopted on 10 February. The Company Development Programme modifies an earlier scheme set up in 1989. It provides for aid towards consultancy services and training programmes to improve the export performance of Northern Ireland firms, most of which are SMEs. There is no aid to exports as such.

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

Belgium

1.2.74. Commission decisions on two investment aid schemes to promote renewable energy sources and environmental protection.

References:

Community approach to State aid in environmental matters: Bull. EC 7/8-1980, point 2.1.38; Bull. EC 12-1992, point 1.3.75

Community guidelines on State aid for small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs): OJ C 213, 19.8.1992; Bull. EC 5-1992, point 1.1.33

Adopted on 24 February. Apart from the legal basis of the two schemes, which have been established under legislation on regional aid and SMEs passed by the Walloon Regional Council which the Commission has not yet cleared, the Commission objects to the grant of aid to equipment producers at rates exceeding the limits laid down in the guidelines on State aid for SMEs.

Italy

1.2.75. Commission decision on aid to EFIM.

Reference: Previous decision: Bull. EC 12-1992, point 1.3.93

Adopted on 26 January. These proceedings relate to two measures in a decree law of 19 December 1992 which place LIT 4 000 billion at EFIM's disposal for restructuring operations, and convert all its debts and those of its subsidiaries. In December 1992 the Commission initiated Article 93(2) proceedings in respect of other aspects of the operation.

1.2.76. Commission decision on a grant to Cartiere del Garda.

Adopted on 3 February. The autonomous province of Trento proposes to grant LIT 186 billion (ECU 108 million) to Cartiere del Garda, a manufacturer of coated paper, which belongs to the German Bertelsmann publishing group and is located in Riva del Garda. The grant is intended to cover the additional cost of installing a new paper-making machine in Mori, which is 20 km away, as the provincial authorities would prefer that the expansion should not take place in Riva, for environmental reasons.

Decisions to terminate proceedings under Article 93(2) of the EEC Treaty*Germany*

1.2.77. Commission decision on a loan scheme in west Berlin.

Reference: Proceedings initiated: Bull. EC 5-1992, point 1.1.52

Adopted on 10 February. Under a scheme for the former GDR, the 'ERP-Aufbauprogramm', subsidized loans were to be available to SMEs in west Berlin too; the German authorities have now agreed to cancel this provision. The Commission will not be requiring that loans already granted be repaid, as they were in fact all within the terms of the Community guidelines on State aid for SMEs.

1.2.78. Commission decision on aid towards the privatization and restructuring of Jenoptik, Carl Zeiss Jena and Jenaer Glaswerk.

Adopted on 24 February. The Commission takes the view that the scale of the restructuring operation, the social costs involved and the regional problems in the area justify the aid element identified — DM 816.4 million for Jenoptik, DM 587 million for Carl Zeiss Jena, and DM 456.6 million for Jenaer Glaswerk.

1.2.79. Commission decision on aid for two container vessels to be sold in Indonesia.

Reference: Seventh Council Directive 90/684/EEC on aid to shipbuilding: OJ L 380, 31.12.1990; Bull. EC 12-1990, point 1.3.64, as amended by Directive 92/68/EEC: OJ L 219, 4.8.1992; Bull. EC 7/8-1992, point 1.3.56

Adopted on 24 February. The Commission has concluded that the ships will not be operated under a flag of convenience, that the owner will be resident in a developing country, and that the grant element in the aid is at least 25%. The requirements of Article 4(7) of the Shipbuilding Directive are accordingly satisfied.

Spain

1.2.80. Commission decision on restructuring aid to La Papelera Española.

Reference: Proceedings initiated: Bull. EC 7/8-1992, point 1.3.64

Adopted on 10 February. The Basque authorities have submitted a revised plan which should restore the Papelera Española group's profitability by 1995. The aid takes the form of a guarantee on commercial loans, with a very low aid intensity, and the group's production capacity will be substantially reduced by the sale of two of its plants.

Italy

1.2.81. Commission decision on the financing of aid to areas affected by earthquakes.

Reference: Proceedings initiated: Bull. EC 5-1992, point 1.1.55

Adopted on 24 February. The Commission has concluded that a section of the refinancing operation is intended for the reconstruction of public infrastructures, and that another section is intended to meet payment applications submitted as long ago as 1982. The Commission asked for fresh notification of one measure, which had been intended to refinance industrial development measures, but has now lapsed because the necessary implementing measures were not taken in time.

Industrial policy

Sectoral strategies

Steel

1.2.82. Council conclusions on restructuring of the steel industry in the Community.

References:

Commission communication on greater competitiveness in the steel industry and the need for further restructuring: SEC(92) 2160; Bull. EC 11-1992, point 1.3.76

ECSC Consultative Committee resolution on the restructuring of the Community steel industry: Bull. EC 11-1992, point 1.3.77

Council conclusions on the future of the ECSC Treaty: Bull. EC 11-1992, point 1.6.7

Adopted by the Council on 25 February.

'Conscious of the gravity of the problems currently facing the steel industry in the Community the Council, meeting on 25 February 1993, welcomed the intention of the trade to embark upon an urgent process of restructuring and rationalization, in the interests of increased competitiveness and a lasting reorganization of this sector.

Such corrective action obviously needs to be accompanied by Community supporting measures designed to restore the competitiveness of the steel sector on a lasting basis, essentially through a substantial reduction of capacity coupled with action to cope with the social implications involved.

Although the restructuring of the industry is the key feature of such a plan, the measures to be taken must none the less provide a solution to the various problems which exist both internally and externally.

1. The Council heard an oral presentation by the Commission on the results and the evaluation of the appraisal mission given to an independent personality (Mr Fernand Braun) as well as the broad outlines of the Commission's recommended approach for facilitating the definition of a programme of voluntary capacity reductions and implementing the necessary supporting measures.

2. Recalling its earlier conclusions, dated 24 November 1992, on the future of the ECSC Treaty, the Council endorses the Commission's overall approach, which consists essentially of:

□ on the one hand, in order to permit a lasting reorganization of the steel sector, the formulation by the industry, before 30 September 1993, of a precise and sufficiently extensive programme of definitive capacity reductions phased through, in principle, to the end of 1994 or, if warranted, to the end of 1995;

□ on the other hand, in order to facilitate completion of this programme and cope with its social implications, the implementation by the Commission, the Council and — where necessary and desirable — the Member States, according to their respective responsibilities, of a package of supporting measures of limited duration which strictly comply with the rules on control of State aids and include:

- measures of financial support, particularly in the social field;
- improvement of structures;

- market stabilization;
- external measures.

The implementation of the supporting measures is subject to the previous definition of a credible programme of capacity reductions but will allow the anticipatory launch of certain measures, in particular the external measures and those related to the stabilization of the market, which would be terminated if this programme has not been defined by 30 September 1993. In this context, the Council and the Commission underline the essential role of the Community steel industry and appeal to its sense of responsibility and solidarity, without which a lasting reorganization of the sector cannot be possible.

3. In respect of the programme of capacity reductions, the Council and the Commission share the opinion of the Community steel industry that the closures identified are not yet sufficient and that an additional effort should be made, particularly in the case of less competitive plant; it is necessary not only to confirm potential closures but also to add commitments for significant closures in areas where capacity needs to be adjusted to market trends.

The programme of capacity reductions thus completed should be coherent overall and assure as broad a participation as possible by the companies in the sector, taking into account the specific situation of companies, including those which are the subject of State aids procedures under Article 95 ECSC.

In this context, the Council takes note of the Commission's intention to renew the mission given to Mr Braun in order to assist the companies concerned in finalizing their programmes of capacity reductions and working out the details of the various conditions and methods of finance planned.

4. The Council welcomes the Commission's initiative to implement, with due consideration for the respective responsibilities of the parties involved, a package of measures, of which the broad outline would be as follows:

Support measures

□ With the objective of offering an additional incentive for capacity reductions the Commission will supplement the traditional social aids laid down in Article 56(2)(b) of the ECSC Treaty by additional contributions, designed to reduce the costs resulting from the need to ensure adequate social rehabilitation for workers who lose their jobs under definitive closure programmes from 1 January 1993 onwards. This supplementary contribution will be paid as part of a steel social programme in partner-

ship with the Member States concerned, using efficient and rapid management procedures and taking into account existing national schemes.

□ Member States' contributions to the social measures may be supplemented, using the possibilities authorized by the aids code (social aid and aids towards the closure of companies).

□ The Structural Funds have a major role to play in the redevelopment of steel regions. The conditions and arrangements for such action will be addressed as part of the reform of these Funds, which will be discussed in the near future.

□ On the basis of Article 53(a) the Commission will give favourable consideration to mechanisms which groups of companies may submit to it for the joint financing of capacity reduction programmes and which may cover a sector of production or a particular region.

Improvement of structures

The Commission will examine, rapidly and in accordance with the competition rules of the Treaties, any agreements on specialization, concentrations or creation of joint ventures making for the rationalization of production which are submitted by companies to facilitate a lasting reorganization of the industrial structures of the sector.

Control of State aids

The Commission confirms its commitment to rigorous and objective application of the aids code and will ensure that any derogations proposed to the Council under Article 95 contribute fully to the required overall effort to reduce capacity. The Council will act promptly on these proposals, on the basis of objective criteria.

Stabilization of the market

As part of its mission to provide guidance as laid down in Article 46 and in addition to its six-monthly forward programmes, the Commission will formulate overall quarterly indications regarding production and deliveries in the Community, broken down by category of product. The Commission will keep market developments and price trends under constant review. These indications will be transmitted to all companies, together with a request to inform the Commission about how they intend to comply with them on a voluntary basis.

External measures

A comprehensive approach to the problems of restructuring must be rounded off by an external package. Subject to the Community's international commitments and in keeping with its intention of negotiating a multilateral steel agreement in order to reorganize international trade in this sector, the Commission will:

- ☐ extend the *ex-ante* and *ex-post* surveillance measures on imports;
- ☐ update the basic import prices, if necessary, at regular intervals;
- ☐ in accordance with existing directives or directives adopted in future by the Member States meeting within the Council, negotiate with the countries of Central and Eastern Europe whose exports of sensitive products over the period in question so warrant the conditions whereby gradual access may be gained to the Community market by fixing appropriate tariff quotas throughout the period 1993 to 1995, subject to a periodic review clause in the light of developments; each agreement's review clause will provide that the situation must be reviewed at least once a year on the dates specified in the agreement, in order to examine whether the conditions for maintaining the tariff quota still obtain, due account being taken also of the progress of restructuring in the Community;
- ☐ propose to the Council that it extend for 1994 and 1995 the Community quotas set on 1 January 1993 in respect of certain imports from the republics of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS);
- ☐ use its best endeavours in the appropriate bodies, including on a bilateral basis, to avoid definitive adoption of the excessive and unjustified trade measures recently taken by the United States;
- ☐ ensure that the instruments for protecting trade available to the EEC are deployed rapidly to deal with unfair imports from other third countries.

5. The Council requests the Commission to report back to it — and also to Parliament — by its next meeting on the implementation of this package of measures, in particular those requiring immediate action, on the progress made in its contacts with the industry and on the follow-up to the conclusions of the Council meeting on 24 November 1992 on the future of the ECSC Treaty.'

1.2.83. Forward programme for steel for the first half of 1993.

Commission first reading: SEC(92) 2388; Bull. EC 12-1992, point 1.3.111

ECSC Consultative Committee opinion: Bull. EC 12-1992, point 1.3.111

Adopted by the Commission (second reading) on 29 January. Following the opinion of the ECSC Consultative Committee and after consulting the industry, the Commission confirms its economic forecasts for the first half of 1993, while noting a sharp fall in demand over the last few weeks of 1992. It has consequently adjusted downwards its forecasts for Community steel production, which it now estimates at 66.3 million tonnes for the first half of 1993 and 122.5 million tonnes for the year as a whole. These estimates are respectively 3.1% and 2.5% down on the levels attained in 1992.

OJ C 36, 10.2.1993

Motor vehicles

1.2.84. Parliament resolution on the situation at Leyland/DAF.

Adopted on 11 February. Concerned at the threatened loss of thousands of jobs at DAF and Leyland/DAF, Parliament calls on the Commission to promote a coordinated approach by the authorities and banks in the Member States concerned so that the necessary financial and industrial measures are taken to prevent the group's collapse. It also urges the Commission to launch a Community initiative to support the motor vehicle industry.

OJ C 72, 15.3.1993

Aircraft

1.2.85. Commission communication on the European aircraft industry: first assessment and possible Community actions.

Commission communication: COM(92) 164; Bull. EC 4-1992, point 1.3.55

Opinion adopted by the Economic and Social Committee on 27 January. The Committee agrees with the Commission's analysis of the state of the industry and endorses its proposals for Community action. However, it urges the Commission to extend contacts to all involved

in the air transport sector, including engine and equipment manufacturers. It also suggests that manufacturers look into the desirability of merging or cooperating more closely with competitors.

OJ C 73, 15.3.1993

1.2.86. Parliament resolution on European aeronautical research and technology (→ point 1.2.90).

Arms

1.2.87. Parliament resolution on disarmament, energy and development.

Reference: European Energy Charter: Bull. EC 12-1991, point 1.2.114

Adopted on 9 February. Stressing that one of the main thrusts of the disarmament process in Europe is the reorganization of the structures and production of the arms industry, Parliament calls on the Commission and the Member States to consider the economic and technical possibilities for conversion in the Community, the countries of Central Europe and the new independent States of the former Soviet Union. It draws attention to the environmental damage which the conversion process can cause, particularly where nuclear or bacteriological weapons are concerned, and urges the Member States and the Commission to follow the priorities established in the Energy Charter when military nuclear plants are being converted. It also calls on the Commission to take appropriate measures to mitigate the adverse consequences of conversion for employment.

OJ C 72, 15.3.1993

Enterprise policy

Policy to assist SMEs

1.2.88. Proposals for Council Decisions on a multiannual programme (1993-96) of Com-

munity measures to intensify the priority areas of policy for enterprise, in particular SMEs, in the Community and a multiannual programme (1994-97) of Community measures to ensure the continuity of policy for enterprise, in particular SMEs, in the Community.

Commission approval: Bull. EC 12-1992, point 1.3.108

Formally adopted by the Commission on 13 January.

OJ C 30, 3.2.1993; COM(92) 470

The cooperative, mutual and non-profit sector

1.2.89. Proposals for Council Regulations on the statute for a European cooperative society, on the statute for a European mutual society and on the statute for a European association; proposals for Council Directives supplementing these statutes with regard to the involvement of employees.

Commission proposals: OJ C 99, 21.4.1992; COM(91) 273; Bull. EC 12-1991, point 1.2.73

Economic and Social Committee opinion: OJ C 223, 31.8.1992; Bull. EC 5-1992, point 1.1.59

Endorsed by Parliament (first reading) on 20 January, subject to amendments to the proposals concerning the statutes for a European cooperative society, a European mutual society and a European association. The amendments relate in particular to the following aspects of one or more of those entities: designation, establishment criteria, procedures for convening general meetings, powers of general meetings, legal status, and financial arrangements.

As regards the involvement of employees in these entities, Parliament also delivered a favourable opinion subject, however, to amendments relating to the arrangements for informing and consulting employees and for their participation in decisions taken.

OJ C 42, 15.2.1993

Research and technology

Promotion, accompanying and support measures and other activities

1.2.90. Parliament resolution on European aeronautical research and technology.

Reference: Commission working document concerning the fourth framework programme of Community activities in the field of research and technological development (1994-98): COM(92) 406; Bull. EC 9-1992, point 1.2.56

Adopted on 12 February. Believing that strengthening the technological base of the aeronautical industry is the most effective way of reinforcing its competitive position, Parliament considered that there is a need for Community financial support for fundamental research, sectoral research and applied research. It requested the Commission to draw up proposals for strategic action under the fourth framework programme (1994-98). Parliament also called upon the Commission to facilitate cooperation with enterprises in the countries of Central and Eastern Europe in the form of joint ventures.

OJ C 72, 15.3.1993

International cooperation

Japan

1.2.91. Visit to the Commission by Mr Nakajima, Minister for Science and Technology, on 15 January.

Mr Nakajima saw Mr Ruberti, Member of the Commission. During their talks they took stock of cooperation between the two sides, in particular concerning major projects and the programmes of exchanges of research scientists and engineers. They expressed the hope that cooperation would develop as a result of the establishment of a scientific forum which

would provide an appropriate framework for exchanging information and identifying new areas of cooperation.

Education, vocational training and youth

Initial education and training

1.2.92. Parliament resolution on cultural plurality and the problems of school education for children of immigrants in the European Community.

References:

Council Directive 77/486/EEC on the education of the children of migrant workers: OJ L 199, 6.8.1977

Council Decision 89/489/EEC establishing an action programme to promote foreign language competence in the European Community (Lingua): OJ L 239, 16.8.1989; Bull. EC 7/8-1989, point 2.1.113

Adopted by Parliament on 21 January. Noting with satisfaction the progress made in the implementation of Directive 77/486/EEC, Parliament called on the Member States to take the necessary action to incorporate the Directive fully into their national legislation.

It called for priority to be assigned to education in the language of the host country for children from third countries, as the precondition for their integration into the education and vocational training system, and for support to be given to initiatives to foster the language and culture of their country of origin. It called on the Commission and Council, when approving the next phase of the Lingua programme, to make provision for financing the teaching of immigrant children in their own language and the training of the teachers concerned.

It urged the Commission in particular to propose that the Council approve an action programme to promote intercultural education with the aim of integrating immigrant children

and enhancing the learning experience of all children.

OJ C 42, 15.2.1993

1.2.93. Commission report on the implementation of the Petra programme (1988-91).

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. EC 12-1987, point 2.1.143, as last amended by Council Decision 91/387/EEC: OJ L 214, 2.8.1991; Bull. EC 7/8-1991, point 1.2.144

Adopted by the Commission on 11 February. After reviewing the objectives of the Petra programme with regard to initial vocational training, the Commission notes that some 75 000 young people and more than 10 000 teachers and trainers benefited directly from the actions of the programme over the period in question, with financial support from the Community amounting to ECU 40 million.

It emphasizes the significant contribution which the Petra programme has made to a wide range of initiatives in the Member States aimed at improving the quality of initial vocational training, and points out that the programme has been instrumental in introducing a Community dimension to this type of training.

COM(93) 48

Continuing training

1.2.94. Proposal for a Council Decision on the adoption of a programme of Community action on the subject of the vocational training of indirect taxation officials (Matthaeus-Tax).

Commission proposal: OJ C 15, 21.1.1993; COM(92) 550; Bull. EC 12-1992, point 1.3.163

Endorsed by the Economic and Social Committee on 25 February. The Committee nevertheless felt that the number of participating officials was insufficient and made suggestions for improvements, particularly as regards information and language training for the officials involved.

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

Central and Eastern Europe

Reference: Council Decision 90/233/EEC establishing a trans-European mobility scheme for university studies (Tempus): OJ L 131, 23.5.1990; Bull. EC 5-1990, point 1.3.2, as amended by Council Decision 92/240/EEC: OJ L 122, 7.5.1992; Bull. EC 4-1992, point 1.3.98

1.2.95. Commission report on evaluation of the Tempus programme (May 1992)

Adopted by the Commission on 3 February. The evaluation is based on joint European projects undertaken during the first academic year of the Tempus programme (1990/91). After analysing the programme's impact on higher education and wider economic and social aspects in the eligible countries, the report stresses the popularity enjoyed by the programme. It points out that the funding of equipment and the transfer of know-how on site have a greater impact than staff and student mobility.

The recommendations put forward emphasize the role which Tempus could play as an instrument of higher education reform in the countries concerned and as a means of supporting short-term economic reforms, primarily helping to meet the high-level manpower needs and skill shortages.

COM(93) 29

1.2.96. Annual report from the Commission on the Tempus programme (1991/92).

Reference: Council Regulation (EEC) No 3906/89 on economic aid to the Republic of Hungary and the Polish People's Republic: OJ L 375, 23.12.1989; Bull. EC 12-1989, point 2.2.25, as last amended by Council Regulation (EEC) No 2334/92: OJ L 227, 11.8.1992; Bull. EC 7/8-1992, point 1.4.27

Adopted by the Commission on 3 February. In the year under review, the Tempus scheme, which aims to support the restructuring of higher education systems in the countries eligible for economic assistance under the

PHARE programme, and to encourage their growing interaction and cooperation with partners in the European Community, gave the go-ahead for 234 new joint European projects in addition to the 401 projects which were renewed for the period in question. The Community also awarded individual mobility grants to 467 staff members from the eligible countries and to 101 teachers from the Community.

COM(93) 30

1.2.97. Proposal for a Council Decision adopting the second phase of the trans-European cooperation scheme for higher education (Tempus II) (1994-98).

Commission proposal: OJ C 311, 27.11.1992; COM(92) 407; Bull. EC 10-1992, point 1.3.88

Endorsed by the Economic and Social Committee on 27 January. The Committee stressed the importance of coordination between eligible countries and the Commission, and the role of the social partners. It recommended that the involvement of enterprise in joint European projects should be considered a priority option for the future.

OJ C 73, 15.3.1993

Energy

Internal energy market

Natural gas and electricity

1.2.98. Proposal for a Council Directive concerning common rules for the internal market in electricity; proposal for a Council Directive concerning common rules for the internal market in natural gas.

Reference: Agreement establishing the European Economic Area: Bull. EC 5-1992, point 1.2.1

Commission proposals: OJ C 65, 14.3.1992; COM(91) 548; Bull. EC 1/2-1992, point 1.3.117

Endorsed by the Economic and Social Committee on 27 January. While endorsing the ultimate objective of the Commission's proposals, the Committee supported them in certain respects only. It took the view that there could be no question of economic and social cohesion in relation to the internal energy market without ensuring the best possible supply of electricity and gas at comparable prices for all the citizens of all the Member States, especially those in the least developed regions. It expressed various reservations arising from its concern to protect the environment, the importance of guaranteeing the independence of network operators and managers, and the major role which consumer consultation should play. Lastly, it called for consideration to be given to the potential impact of the creation of the new European Economic Area on the application of the proposed Directives.

OJ C 73, 15.3.1993

Individual sectors

Solid fuels

1.2.99. Parliament resolution on European Community policy in the coal sector.

Adopted on 11 February. Emphasizing the strategic nature of coal and its importance in ensuring the security of energy supplies, Parliament called upon the Commission to carry out a detailed study concerning coal deposits which could be viable reserves in the future, the economic and legal justification of 'mothballing' pits, the costs involved in reopening old mines, and the options for the more cost-effective use of coal through the development of new, environment-friendly technologies. In this connection, Parliament took the view that the use of coal-gasification technology should be steadily increased.

OJ C 42, 15.2.1993

Bull. EC 1/2-1993

New and renewable energy sources

1.2.100. Parliament resolution on the promotion of renewable forms of energy

References:

Council Decision 89/236/EEC on a specific research and technological development programme in the field of energy — non-nuclear energies and rational use of energy (1989-92) (JOULE programme): OJ L 98, 11.4.1989; Bull. EC 3-1989, point 2.1.48

Council Regulation (EEC) No 2008/90 on the promotion of energy technologies for Europe (Thermie programme): OJ L 185, 17.7.1990; Bull. EC 6-1990, point 1.3.256

Council conclusions on a Community strategy to limit carbon dioxide emissions and to improve energy efficiency: Bull. EC 12-1991, point 1.2.291

Proposal for a Council Decision concerning the promotion of renewable energy sources in the Community (Altener programme): OJ C 179, 16.7.1992; COM(92) 180; Bull. EC 5-1992, point 1.1.78

Adopted on 19 January. Parliament took the view that renewables are among the sources of energy that least pollute water, soil and air, enabling the energy sector to develop along relatively sound lines from an environmental point of view. It, therefore, considered that the various technologies involved should be encouraged and that research and demonstration activities should be stepped up. It suggested that the revenue from the carbon tax should be used to fund such activities, and hoped that the Altener programme would be approved quickly and receive suitable funding.

For the future, it called upon the Commission to implement the Council conclusions of 13 December 1991 by adopting appropriate programmes. It took the view that the next JOULE programme should centre on three key areas, namely precompetitive technological development, the targeted development of future applications, and the establishment of support programmes concerning the dissemination of information, training and various activities concerning SMEs. In addition, it called upon the Commission to prepare for widening the scope of the Thermie programme to

cover the countries of Central Europe, the former Soviet Union and the Third and Fourth Worlds.

OJ C 42, 15.2.1993

State aid

Coal industry

1.2.101. Draft Commission Decision establishing Community rules for State aid to the coal industry.

Commission approval: Bull. EC 11-1992, point 1.3.106

Adopted on 27 January.

Transport

Urban transport

1.2.102. Parliament resolution on electric road vehicles for use in town.

Adopted by Parliament on 22 January. Mindful of the need to develop environment-friendly modes of transport, particularly in towns, Parliament called on the Commission to present to the Council a 10-year framework programme for the gradual market introduction of electric vehicles for use in towns. Parliament also called on the Commission to support research in this field and to cooperate with the authorities concerned on incentives for the use of this type of vehicle.

OJ C 42, 15.2.1993

Sea transport

1.2.103. Council conclusions on shipping safety and pollution prevention in the Community.

Adopted by the Council on 25 January. The Council's conclusions, given in full in the Documentation section of this Bulletin (→ point 2.2.1), record its concern at casualties such as the recent ones at La Coruña and the Shetland Islands. While welcoming the swiftness of Commission aid to the regions concerned (→ point 1.2.219) the Council regretted the number and increased frequency of such accidents.

Having described the various international measures to deal with this type of disaster, the Council urged the Community and its Member States to support the work currently being carried out by the International Maritime Organization (IMO), particularly as regards the implementation of the following measures:

- ☐ limitation of the misuse of flags of convenience;
- ☐ improved surveys of oil tankers;
- ☐ reduction of accidents caused by human error;
- ☐ improved routing of vessels carrying hazardous cargoes in order to protect vulnerable areas.

The Council also urged the Member States:

- ☐ to ratify international conventions and protocols on compensation, salvage and oil pollution as soon as possible;
- ☐ to take the ship safety measures provided for in the Paris Memorandum on Port State Control.

Finally, the Council called on the Commission:

- ☐ to present a communication on a common policy on safe seas;
- ☐ to ensure that international rules on vessel construction, certification and maintenance are strictly applied throughout the Community;
- ☐ to promote the harmonized development of maritime infrastructure such as Vessel Traffic Systems (VTS);
- ☐ to establish minimum training requirements for seafarers;
- ☐ to develop relevant research and development projects;
- ☐ to submit a revised proposal on the introduction of a Community register of shipping

(EUROS), taking account of safety at sea under European flags.

1.2.104. Commission communication on safe seas.

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

Adopted by the Commission on 24 February. The Commission set out a coherent programme designed to improve safety and pollution prevention measures at international and Community level. The main points of this policy were presented in the White Paper on the future development of the common transport policy; the Commission has now proposed a detailed action programme including:

- ☐ the harmonized implementation of existing international rules throughout the Community;
- ☐ measures to ensure tighter ship inspections by port States, i.e. the uniform application by coastal States of international rules and standards to vessels of all flags when operating in Community waters;
- ☐ the coherent and harmonized development of navigational aid and traffic surveillance facilities, bringing maritime safety into the electronic age, and with particular attention to traffic measures in environmentally sensitive areas;
- ☐ support for international bodies responsible for drawing up international regulations in the field of safety.

The Commission also emphasized the need to improve seafarers' training, as human error is the main cause of accidents, and announced that a proposal for a Directive on this issue is imminent.

COM(93) 66

1.2.105. Parliament resolution on the disaster to the tanker *Braer*.

Adopted by Parliament on 21 January. In view of the damage caused by the wreck of the *Braer* to local people's livelihoods, local wildlife and the environment of the Shetland Islands, Parliament called on the Commission to submit a proposal to prohibit the carriage of hazardous cargo through the waters of environmentally

sensitive areas. Parliament also urged all Community authorities to adopt further safety measures and to take measures to ensure that vessels operating in Community waters are properly monitored. The resolution also called on the Member States to implement and enforce existing IMO conventions on safety at sea.

OJ C 42, 15.2.1993

1.2.106. Parliament resolution on the accident to the *Maersk Navigator* in the Strait of Malacca.

Adopted by Parliament on 11 February. In response to a series of serious tanker accidents in this region, culminating in that involving the Danish supertanker *Maersk Navigator*, which resulted in a 20 000 tonne oil spill, Parliament called on the Community to support the countries affected by this disaster in their plan to introduce a compulsory pilotage service for the Strait of Malacca, and welcomed the Council's intention to improve Community safety regulations for sea transport.

OJ C 72, 15.3.1993

1.2.107. Commission Decision on Spain's request to apply the safeguard clause in respect of mainland cabotage.

Legal basis: Council Regulation (EEC) No 3577/92 applying the principle of freedom to provide services to maritime transport within Member States (maritime cabotage): OJ L 364, 12.12.1992; Bull. EC 12-1992, point 1.3.123

Adopted by the Commission on 17 February. After consulting the Member States, the Commission authorized Spain to suspend the application of Regulation (EEC) No 3577/92 on the continental part of its territory for a period of six months, with the exception of feeder services.

The Decision also appointed two independent experts to study the economic impact of the liberalization of mainland cabotage on the Spanish merchant fleet, on the basis of which the situation would be reviewed in six months.

Air transport

1.2.108. Council Regulation (EEC) No 95/93 on common rules for the allocation of slots at Community airports.

Commission proposal: OJ C 43, 19.2.1991; COM(90) 576; Bull. EC 12-1990, point 1.3.276
Economic and Social Committee opinion: OJ C 339, 31.12.1991; Bull. EC 9-1991, point 1.2.50
Parliament opinion: OJ C 13, 20.1.1992; Bull. EC 12-1991, point 1.2.112

Amended Commission proposal: OJ C 206, 13.8.1992; COM(92) 257; Bull. EC 6-1992, point 1.3.85

Council agreement: Bull. EC 12-1992, point 1.3.126

Adopted by the Council on 18 January.

OJ L 14, 22.1.1993

1.2.109. Proposal for a Council Regulation amending Regulation (EEC) No 2299/89 on a code of conduct for computerized reservation systems.

Commission proposal: OJ C 56, 26.2.1993; COM(92) 404; Bull. EC 9-1992, point 1.2.63

Endorsed by the Economic and Social Committee on 24 February. However, the Committee suggested that measures might be taken to alleviate the high cost to small airlines of applying the code of conduct.

International cooperation

1.2.110. Agreement between the European Economic Community and the Republic of Slovenia in the field of transport.

Commission recommendation: Bull. EC 10-1992, point 1.3.72

Negotiating directives: Bull. EC 10-1992, point 1.3.72

Agreement initialled on 6 January.

Proposal for a Council Decision concerning the conclusion of the agreement adopted by the Commission on 19 February. The purpose of this agreement is to organize freedom of transit through Slovenia for Community lorries. It covers cooperation in road, rail and combined transport operations, including the associated infrastructure.

COM(93) 57

1.2.111. Parliament resolution on further steps towards an all-European Transport Policy — measures following the first European

Transport Conference (Prague, 29 to 31 October 1991).

Reference: First Pan-European Transport Conference: Bull. EC 10-1991, point 1.2.61

Adopted by Parliament on 9 February. In the light of the substantial political impetus given by the first European Transport Conference to improving transport policy in Europe, Parliament proposed that a second Conference be held in Greece in spring 1994 and called for closer Parliament involvement. The resolution also called on the institutions concerned to draft an All-European Transport Charter.

OJ C 72, 15.3.1993

Telecommunications, information services and industry

Telecommunications policy

Legislation

1.2.112. Parliament Resolution on the Green Paper on the development of the single market for postal services.

Reference: Green Paper on the development of the single market for postal services: COM(91) 476; Bull. EC 6-1992, point 1.3.70

Adopted by Parliament on 22 January. Parliament states its position on the options proposed by the Commission in its Green Paper for the completion of the single market in postal services. It notes that the difference in the quality of postal services in the Member States hampers economic and social development and distorts competition and considers that the achievement of the single market will require these services to be harmonized at a high standard, with a universal service remaining the chief objective. Parliament therefore calls on the Commission to submit a proposal for a common definition of the universal ser-

vice, including the services to be provided, the criteria for adequate quality and affordable charges and a guarantee of economic and social cohesion. It also calls for a single basic tariff to apply in all Member States and asks the Commission to investigate harmonization measures capable of increasing the efficiency of the postal service, particularly where tariff structures and technical standards are concerned, accompanied by the necessary training and investment.

Parliament further calls on the Commission to submit specific proposals for improving cross-border services, particularly between Member States.

OJ C 42, 15.2.1993

1.2.113. Parliament Resolution on a common approach in the field of satellite communications in the European Community.

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

Adopted by Parliament on 19 January. Parliament calls on the Commission to take measures to promote satellite communications and lift the restrictions governing their use.

OJ C 42, 15.2.1993

1.2.114. Proposal for a Council Directive on the mutual recognition of licences and other national authorizations to operate telecommunications services, including the establishment of a single Community telecommunications licence and the setting up of a Community Telecommunications Committee (CTC).

Adoption by the Commission: OJ C 248, 25.9.1992; COM(92) 254; Bull. EC 7/8-1992, point 1.3.87

Endorsed by the Economic and Social Committee on 25 February, subject to observations concerning, in particular, the role of the Community Communications Committee and the procedure for recognition by the service category.

Consumers

Consumer information and education

1.2.115. Parliament resolution on the application of the principle of subsidiarity to environment and consumer protection policy (→ point 1.2.145).

Protection of consumers' health and physical safety

1.2.116. Communication from the Commission to the Council on home and leisure accidents, accompanied by a proposal for a Council Decision introducing a Community system of information on home and leisure accidents.

References:

Council Decision 86/138/EEC concerning a demonstration project with a view to introducing a Community system of information on accidents involving consumer products, and fixing the financial allocation for the last two years of its operation (Ehlass system): OJ L 109, 26.4.1986; Bull. EC 4-1986, point 2.1.100, as last amended by Council Decision 90/534/EEC: OJ L 296, 27.10.1990; Bull. EC 10-1990, point 1.3.100

Council Directive 92/59/EEC on general product safety: OJ L 228, 11.8.1992; Bull. EC 6-1992, point 1.3.194

Adopted by the Commission on 26 January. The Commission has evaluated the results of the Ehlass demonstration project aimed at collecting data on home and leisure accidents; these data are generally collected by hospital casualty departments, which record accidents on the basis of standard criteria such as the nature and circumstances of the accident, length of stay in hospital, age of the victim and type of injuries.

In the light of this evaluation, the Commission has set out guidelines for the future, focusing on decentralized management of the system, more consistent methodology as regards data collection, specific information on products

which may be unsafe, Community-level analysis of Member States' conclusions and computerization of the system.

The proposal for a Decision aims to consolidate these guidelines by transforming the demonstration project into a Community action. The data collection system is to be set up for a period of five years, with an assessment being carried out after two years; it is to be adapted to the new requirements arising from the completion of the internal market and the implementation, with effect from 29 June 1994, of the Directive on general product safety. In accordance with the principle of subsidiarity, the Commission's task will be to coordinate activities and provide logistic and financial back-up, with the Member States being primarily responsible for operating the system.

OJ C 59, 2.3.1993; COM(93) 18

1.2.117. Council Regulation on checks for conformity with the rules on product safety in the case of products imported from third countries (→ point 1.3.59).

Protection of consumers' economic and legal interests

1.2.118. Proposal for a Council Directive on unfair terms in consumer contracts.

Commission proposal: OJ C 243, 28.9.1990; COM(90) 322; Bull. EC 7/8-1990, point 1.3.150

Economic and Social Committee opinion: OJ C 159, 17.6.1991; Bull. EC 4-1991, point 1.2.139

Parliament opinion (first reading): OJ C 326, 16.12.1991; Bull. EC 11-1991, point 1.2.194

Amended Commission proposal: OJ C 73, 24.3.1992; COM(92) 66; Bull. EC 3-1992, point 1.2.212

Council agreement on a common position: Bull. EC 6-1992, point 1.3.195

Council common position: Bull. EC 9-1992, point 1.2.149

Parliament opinion (second reading): OJ C 21, 25.1.1993; Bull. EC 12-1992, point 1.3.291

Re-examined proposal adopted by the Commission on 26 January.

COM(93) 11

1.2.119. Proposal for a Council Directive concerning the protection of purchasers in contracts relating to the utilization of immovable property on a timeshare basis.

Commission proposal: OJ C 222, 29.8.1992; COM(92) 220; Bull. EC 5-1992, point 1.1.189

Endorsed by the Economic and Social Committee on 24 February. As regards the legal basis, the Committee considered it more appropriate to regulate the sector by means of a convention on the establishment of uniform legislation; however, given the slow and complex nature of the process, the Committee accepted the legal basis proposed by the Commission. It also made some suggestions for enhancing consumer protection, particularly as regards financial guarantees. The Committee proposed that there should be a single cooling-off period of 28 days.

International cooperation

Japan

1.2.120. Mr H. Funada, Minister for Economic Planning with responsibility for consumer affairs, visited the Commission on 15 January.

Reference: EC-Japan ministerial meeting: point 1.3.33 of this Bulletin

In the course of his visit, Mr Funada met Mrs Scrivener, Member of the Commission. They discussed the implications of the single European market from the consumer's point of view, consumer information and product safety.

It was agreed that this initial meeting would be followed by exchanges of experience and information on questions of safety and liability in connection with defective products, and on the provision of information to consumers.

Economic and social cohesion: structural measures

Development, coordination and implementation of policies and measures

New review of Structural Funds

1.2.121. Proposal for a Council Regulation 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; proposal for a Council Regulation amending Regulation (EEC) No 4253/88 laying down provisions for implementing Regulation (EEC) No 2052/88.

Regulations to be amended:

Council Regulation (EEC) No 2052/88 of 24 June 1988: OJ L 185, 15.7.1988; Bull. EC 6-1988, point 2.1.159

Council Regulation (EEC) No 4253/88 of 19 December 1988: OJ L 374, 31.12.1988; Bull. EC 12-1988, point 2.1.200

References:

Conclusions of Edinburgh European Council: Bull. EC 12-1992, points I.53 to I.55

Treaty on European Union: OJ C 191, 29.7.1992

Approved by the Commission on 24 February. In response to a request by the Edinburgh European Council the Commission is proposing changes in the two general Structural Fund Regulations. When the proposals are adopted the legislative framework for operation of the Structural Funds will be in place for the financial period 1994 to 1999. The changes proposed take account of new Community priorities in regard to economic and social cohesion, as indicated in the Protocol to the Treaty on European Union and embody the improvements suggested by experience gained in operating the Funds.

The Commission proposes to concentrate 70% of total Structural Fund resources on Objective 1 (regions where development is lagging behind). The four Cohesion Fund countries (Ireland, Greece, Spain, Portugal) would see their aid from the Community doubled and in all four the maximum rate of assistance under exceptional circumstances would rise from 75 to 85%. The list of Objective 1 regions would be enlarged to include the new German *Länder* and East Berlin, Hainaut in Belgium, Cantabria in Spain and the Highlands and Islands and Merseyside in the United Kingdom, and Abruzzi in Italy would be dropped.

For Objective 2 (regions in industrial decline) only a relaxation of the eligibility criteria is proposed.

For Objective 3 a basic recasting is proposed that would group the present Objectives 3 (combating long-term unemployment) and 4 (occupational integration of young people) and also take in social categories at risk of exclusion from the labour market.

A new Objective 4 would be designed to help workers adapt to industrial change and the introduction of new production systems.

The focus of Objective 5a (aid for structural change in agriculture) would, since under the common agricultural policy reforms some action will in future be financed by the EAGGF Guarantee Section, be on improving farming efficiency, helping young farmers, providing compensation in mountain, hill and less-favoured areas, and improving processing and marketing.

For Objective 5b (rural development) only slight adjustment of the eligibility criteria is proposed.

Aid for restructuring in the fisheries sector would fall under Objective 5a and the Commission intends to propose creation of a Financial Instrument for Fisheries Guidance (FIFG). Aid for conversion in regions affected by declining activity would be covered by Objectives 1, 2 and 5b.

The Commission is proposing adjustments in the duration of action under the various Objectives. For Objectives 1 and 5b the planning

period would be six years, given the long-term nature of the problems involved. The same time span is proposed for Objectives 3 and 5a but for Objectives 2 and 4 three-year planning is proposed, since industrial conversion priorities are subject to more rapid change.

The Commission is also proposing a number of general changes in operation of the Structural Funds. It wishes to see:

- ☐ a breakdown of allocations by Member State for each of Objectives 1 to 4 and 5b, in order to increase transparency;
- ☐ better application of the partnership and additionality principles;
- ☐ incorporation of a provision enabling the Commission to adopt whatever anti-fraud measures are required, in particular regular transmission of information (irregularities detected, administrative and judicial follow-up);
- ☐ simplification of decision-making procedures by reducing the number of programmes and making them less detailed;
- ☐ increased responsibility for monitoring committees;
- ☐ a greater emphasis on assessment;
- ☐ the possibility of committing a limited proportion of available resources outside Objective 1, 2 and 5b areas, within the framework of Community initiatives.

COM(93) 67

1.2.122. Parliament resolution on Community structural policies: assessment and outlook ('mid-term review').

References:

Commission communication to the Council on Community structural policies: COM(92) 84; Bull. EC 3-1992, point 1.1.5

Conclusions of the Edinburgh European Council: Bull. EC 12-1992, points I.53 to I.55

Adopted on 22 January. Noting with satisfaction that the proportion of the Community budget devoted to structural measures had increased from 17.2% in 1988 to 27.2% in 1992, Parliament put forward a series of suggestions for improving the operation and effectiveness of the Structural Funds. It asked to be consulted on Community support and

initiative programmes and wanted Members to have the right to be members of the monitoring committees for their region and legislative provision to be made to ensure involvement of the social partners in elaboration and implementation of Community support frameworks. Parliament also put stress on developing partnership with the Member States, tightening up the principle of additionality, coordination of the Member States' structural and regional policies with Community policies, and reducing payment delays. The Structural Funds needed to be used in a way that would promote sustainable development and it was essential therefore to set eligibility and assessment criteria for co-financed action that combined socio-economic, environmental, cultural and public health considerations.

It was necessary to promote action by the Community's regions through the agency of framework agreements based on multiannual planning of Community, national and regional financing, with the possibility, however, of some degree of intermediate revision of the grading of zones in which substantial change had occurred.

Parliament wanted a bigger role for Community initiatives and approved the principle of increasing the financial resources allocated to them to 15% of the Structural Fund budget.

OJ C 42, 15.2.1993

Cohesion Fund

1.2.123. Proposal for a Council Regulation establishing a Cohesion Fund.

Commission proposal: OJ C 248, 25.9.1992; COM(92) 339; Bull. EC 7/8-1992, point 1.2.1

Amended Commission proposal: OJ C 38, 12.2.1993; COM(92) 599; Bull. EC 12-1992, point 1.2.2

Endorsed by the Economic and Social Committee on 25 February. The Committee suggested some changes in regard to eligibility criteria and called for clear environmental criteria to be set.

1.2.124. Proposal for a Council Regulation establishing a cohesion financial instrument.

Commission proposal: OJ C 38, 12.2.1993; COM(92) 599; Bull. EC 12-1992, point 1.2.3

Endorsed by the Economic and Social Committee on 25 February.

Cohesion and the single market

1.2.125. Parliament resolution on economic and social cohesion in the context of completion of the single market and economic and monetary union.

Adopted on 22 January. Parliament, referring to the primary importance of reducing regional imbalances and the central role assigned by the Treaty on European Union to economic and social cohesion in the construction of Europe, welcomed the positive results achieved by reform of the Structural Funds but recognized that they could be one aspect only of the Community's strategy in this field. To improve the economic and social cohesion of the Community, Parliament advocated the strengthening of the partnership principle, enhanced flexibility and verification of proper application of the additionality principle.

OJ C 42, 15.2.1993

Cohesion and the environment

1.2.126. Parliament resolution on incorporation of environmental considerations in the Structural Funds.

Adopted on 22 January. Parliament, considering that economic development must respect the environment, called for its protection to be taken into consideration in construction of the Community's regional policy and asked the Commission to give due consideration to the ecological aspects of projects financed from the Structural Funds.

OJ C 42, 15.2.1993

Financial assistance

Less-developed regions

1.2.127. Commission decisions: see Table 2.

Table 2 — *Financing under Objective 1*

(million ECU)		
Country/region	Fund	Total assistance
<i>Spain</i>		
Galicia	ERDF	6.0
<i>Italy</i>		
Campania	ERDF	17.5
Sicily	ERDF	10.3

Declining industrial areas

1.2.128. Parliament resolution on regional and social redevelopment plans and Community support frameworks for the areas of the Federal Republic of Germany included in Objective 2.

Adopted on 22 January. Parliament was happy that a generally positive assessment could be made of the Community support frameworks implemented in the 11 *Länder* of the Federal Republic of Germany as it was before unification, this being substantially accounted for by the regional structure of Germany and by proper application of the principles of subsidiarity, partnership and additionality. Eligibility criteria should, however, be made more flexible in future.

OJ C 42, 15.2.1993

1.2.129. Commission decisions: see Table 3.

Table 3 — *Financing under Objective 2*

(million ECU)		
Country/region	Fund	Total assistance
<i>Germany</i>		
Rhineland-Palatinate	ERDF	4.4
<i>Spain</i>		
Cantabria	ERDF	33.6
<i>United Kingdom</i>		
Bradford	ERDF	9.3

Combating long-term unemployment and occupational integration of young people

1.2.130. Commission decisions: see Table 4.

Table 4 — *Financing under Objectives 3 and 4*

(million ECU)		
Country/region	Fund	Total assistance
<i>Germany</i>		
Bavaria	ESF	10.3
<i>Spain</i>		
Aragon	ESF	4.2
Balearic Islands	ESF	2.4
Catalonia	ESF	23.1
Rioja	ESF	0.9
Multiregional grant/aid	ESF	205.8
Global grant/aid	ESF	18.9
<i>Luxembourg</i>	ESF	3.5

Occupational integration of young people

1.2.131. Commission decision: see Table 5.

Table 5 — *Financing under Objective 4*

(million ECU)

Country/region	Fund	Total assistance
<i>Spain</i>		
Navarre	ESF	0.5

Fisheries structures

1.2.132. Commission decisions: see Table 6.

Table 6 — *Financing of fisheries structures*

(million ECU)

Country/purpose	Fund	Total assistance
<i>Denmark</i>		
Processing and marketing of fisheries	EAGGF	0.1
<i>Greece</i>		
Processing and marketing of fisheries	EAGGF	4.9

Community initiatives

1.2.133. Commission decision: see Table 7.

Table 7 — *Financing of Community initiatives*

(million ECU)

Community initiative	Country/region	Fund	Total assistance
Télématique	<i>France</i> Guadeloupe	ERDF/ESF	0.9

Other financial assistance

1.2.134. Commission decisions: see Table 8.

Table 8 — *Other financial assistance*

(million ECU)

Type	Country/purpose	Fund	Total assistance
Studies	<i>Spain</i>		
	Information Murcia-Europe	ERDF	0.093
	<i>France</i>		
	Colloque de Poitiers,		
	Journées d'études européennes	ERDF	0.012
	Europartenariat	ERDF	0.894
	Salon européen de l'implantation d'entreprises	ERDF	0.065
	<i>Italy</i>		
	Interarmo Euromeeting	ERDF	0.022
	<i>United Kingdom</i>		
	Northern Ireland	ERDF	0.5

Other regional measures

Integrated Mediterranean programmes

1.2.135. Parliament resolution on the Commission's fourth progress report on the integrated Mediterranean programmes (IMPs) for 1990.

Reference: Progress report on the IMPs for 1990: Bull. EC 4-1992, point 1.3.112

Adopted on 22 January. Parliament recognized that the Commission had provided a clear analysis of a number of problems and taken suitable action to resolve them, welcomed the improvement in rate of execution of commitments, deplored the delay in setting up monitoring committees in Italy and expressed general satisfaction with the progress of the French and Greek IMPs.

OJ C 42, 15.2.1993

Atlantic Arc

1.2.136. Parliament resolution on the Atlantic regions (Atlantic Arc).

Adopted on 22 January. Parliament considered that since the regions constituting the Atlantic Arc, stretching from Scotland to Portugal, shared the same characteristics and problems they should associate in the preparation of development plans, called for specific transport infrastructure measures in order to promote their integration into the single market and welcomed the Commission's initiative in financing a study on the Atlantic Arc.

OJ C 42, 15.2.1993

Border areas

1.2.137. Parliament resolution on the Commission communication on the living and working conditions of Community citizens resident in frontier regions, with special reference to frontier workers.

Reference: Communication from the Commission on the living and working conditions of Community citizens resident in frontier regions,

with special reference to frontier workers: Bull. EC 11-1990, point 1.3.52

Adopted on 9 February. Parliament considered that specific action ought to be taken to help the Community's frontier workers, numbering some 250 000, and that the Commission's communication could serve as a basis for this. It wanted continued funding to be ensured for cross-border cooperation programmes and called on the Community and the Member States to formulate or strengthen a whole series of measures covering notably social security entitlements of workers and their families, access to employment offers, in particular to Euro Info Centres, and the free movement of persons in general.

OJ C 72, 15.3.1993

International cooperation

1.2.138. Visit to Finland by Mr Millan, 18 to 22 February.

Mr Millan discussed regional aspects of Finnish accession with the Prime Minister, Mr Aho, in particular the eligibility of outlying regions for Objective 1 (regions where development is lagging behind) and the possible introduction of an Interreg programme for the Russian border area.

Social dimension

Employment

1.2.139. Parliament resolution on employment, recession and investment.

Reference: Conclusions of the Edinburgh European Council: Bull. EC 12-1992, points I.1 to I.88

Adopted by Parliament on 11 February. Parliament considered that the measures agreed at the Edinburgh European Council were insuf-

ficient to prevent a further increase in EC unemployment. It urged the Community to adopt a more vigorous social policy and to support investment in poorer regions and areas threatened by decline. It called on the Member States to introduce effective systems to combat all forms of social marginalization, and to improve coordination of their social, monetary and economic policies.

OJ C 72, 15.3.1993

1.2.140. Parliament resolution on redundancies and social dumping in multinational companies.

Reference: Proposal for a Council Directive on the establishment of a European Works Council in Community-scale undertakings or groups of undertakings for the purpose of informing and consulting employees: OJ C 336, 31.12.1991; COM(91) 345; Bull. EC 9-1991, point 1.2.62

Adopted by Parliament on 11 February. Having regard to the many cases of relocation resulting in mass redundancies throughout Europe, Parliament called for the rapid introduction of measures to ensure that employees in Community-scale undertakings are adequately informed, and called specifically for adoption of the proposal for a Council Directive on the establishment of a European Works Council. It called on the Commission to recognize that social dumping constitutes a distortion of competition and to take appropriate countermeasures. Parliament also asked the United Kingdom to accede to the Protocol on Social Policy annexed to the Treaty on European Union.

OJ C 72, 15.3.1993

Working conditions

Measures for ECSC industry workers

1.2.141. Commission decision concerning the granting of redeployment aid for workers in the coal industry.

Adopted by the Commission on 5 January. This aid is granted under Article 56(1)(c) and (2)(b) of the ECSC Treaty to Belgium, Germany,

Spain, France, Portugal and the United Kingdom.

Health and safety at work

1.2.142. Proposal for a Council Directive on the protection of young people at work.

Commission proposal: OJ C 84, 4.4.1992; COM(91) 543; Bull. EC 1/2-1992, point 1.3.121

Economic and Social Committee opinion: OJ C 313, 30.11.1992; Bull. EC 9-1992, point 1.2.79

Parliament opinion: OJ C 21, 25.1.1993; Bull. EC 12-1992, point 1.3.160

Amended proposal adopted by the Commission on 5 February.

OJ C 77, 18.3.1993; COM(93) 35

1.2.143. Proposal for a Council Directive amending Directive 90/679/EEC on the protection of workers from risks related to exposure to biological agents at work.

Commission proposal: OJ C 217, 24.8.1992; COM(92) 261; Bull. EC 7/8-1992, point 1.3.124

Economic and Social Committee opinion: OJ C 19, 25.1.1993; Bull. EC 11-1992, point 1.3.130

Endorsed by Parliament (first reading) on 10 February, subject to amendments concerning vaccination of workers.

OJ C 72, 15.3.1993

1.2.144. Parliament resolution on vaccination of healthcare workers and other at-risk occupations against hepatitis B.

Adopted by Parliament on 9 February. Parliament expressed concern at the high rate of hepatitis B infection amongst healthcare workers in Europe. In view of the great differences in national legislation regarding vaccination, it called on the Commission to propose a code of practice whereby employers would be obliged to offer, and meet the cost of, a programme of vaccination.

OJ C 72, 15.3.1993

Environment

General

Taking the environment into account in other policies

1.2.145. Parliament resolution on the application of the principle of subsidiarity to environment and consumer protection policy.

Reference: Conclusions of the Edinburgh European Council: Bull. EC 12-1992, point I.4

Adopted on 19 January. Referring in particular to the conclusions of the Edinburgh European Council concerning the overall approach to the application of the subsidiarity principle, Parliament called for this principle to be implemented transparently and for it to be able to develop with changing circumstances. In this context, it emphasized in particular the need for the Commission to maintain its efforts in relation to the environment by applying, strengthening and extending existing Community legislation. It also called upon the Commission to recommend new measures designed to extend the principle of the right of citizens to be informed and to appeal directly to the Commission in the event of the failure by a Member State to comply with Community environment policy. Lastly, it called upon the Commission to launch wide-ranging consultations with consumer organizations concerning the strengthening of the role of the Consumers Consultative Council.

OJ C 42, 15.2.1993

International cooperation

1.2.146. Parliament resolution on environment and trade.

Adopted on 22 January. Taking the view that a trade free-for-all without rules would be a disaster for the global environment, Parliament regarded it as urgent that trade should be organized in such a way as to be compatible with the environment, in particular within the GATT framework. It, therefore, called on the

GATT Secretariat to promote multilateral agreements amongst contracting parties in areas of potential trade and environment tension, and to equip itself with the expertise needed to ensure the integration of such agreements into the practice of GATT. In addition, Parliament called upon the parties, on completion of the Uruguay Round, to adopt a final declaration providing for a plan of action to be implemented in the context of the Multilateral Trade Organization (MTO). In this connection, it suggested extending the structure of the MTO to incorporate an Environment Council empowered to review the environmental impact of all future MTO decisions, and to establish a Committee to consolidate the work carried out since the establishment of the GATT Group on Environmental Measures and International Trade.

While recognizing that GATT is the institution which is the most immediately affected by the trade/environment issue, Parliament took the view that it will be necessary to review the functioning of all the global institutions in the light of the environmental crisis.

OJ C 42, 15.2.1993

1.2.147. Proposal for a Council Decision concerning the conclusion, on behalf of the Community, of the Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context prepared under the auspices of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe.

Recommendation for a Decision on signature:

Bull. EC 1/2-1991, point 1.2.238

Council Decision on signature, and signature:

Bull. EC 1/2-1991, point 1.2.238

Commission proposal: OJ C 104, 24.4.1992; COM(92) 93; Bull. EC 3-1992, point 1.2.122

Economic and Social Committee opinion: OJ C 313, 30.11.1992; Bull. EC 9-1992, point 1.2.100

Endorsed by Parliament on 12 February subject to certain amendments.

OJ C 72, 15.3.1993

Fifth environment programme

1.2.148. Resolution of the Council and the representatives of the governments of the

Member States, meeting within the Council, on a Community programme of policy and action in relation to the environment and sustainable development.

Commission proposal: COM(92) 23; Bull. EC 3-1992, point 1.2.115

Economic and Social Committee opinion: OJ C 287, 4.11.1992; Bull. EC 7/8-1992, point 1.3.145

Parliament opinion: OJ C 337, 21.12.1992; Bull. EC 11-1992, point 1.3.151

Council agreement: Bull. EC 12-1992, point 1.3.179

Formally adopted on 1 February.

Industry and environment, civil protection

Environmental control of products, industrial plants and biotechnology

1.2.149. Proposal for a Council Regulation allowing voluntary participation by companies in the industrial sector in a Community eco-audit scheme.

Commission approval: Bull. EC 12-1991, point 1.2.297

Commission proposal: OJ C 76, 27.3.1992; COM(91) 459; Bull. EC 3-1992, point 1.2.125

Economic and Social Committee opinion: OJ C 332, 16.12.1992; Bull. EC 10-1992, point 1.3.100

Endorsed by Parliament on 19 January subject to amendments aimed at replacing 'eco-audit scheme' by 'environmental management system', specifying that this system should be the subject of standardization within the European Committee for Standardization (CEN), and listing the environmental aspects which should be examined in the context of the system, and the procedures to be followed. Parliament would like voluntary participation in the system to be a precondition for an undertaking's participation in any Community programme.

OJ C 42, 15.2.1993

Waste management

1.2.150. Council Regulation (EEC) No 259/93 on the supervision and control of shipments of waste within, into and out of the European Community.

Commission proposal: OJ C 289, 17.11.1990; COM(90) 415; Bull. EC 9-1990, point 1.2.85

Economic and Social Committee opinion: OJ C 269, 14.10.1991; Bull. EC 7/8-1991, point 1.2.269

Parliament opinion (first reading): OJ C 94, 13.4.1992; Bull. EC 3-1992, point 1.2.129

Amended Commission proposal: OJ C 115, 6.5.1992; COM(92) 121; Bull. EC 3-1992, point 1.2.129

Council agreement: Bull. EC 10-1992, point 1.3.99

Second opinion delivered by Parliament (first reading) on 20 January. Having been reconsulted on account of the change in legal basis, Parliament issued a favourable opinion subject to amendments concerning the legal basis (Articles 100a and 113 instead of Article 130s of the EEC Treaty, as adopted by the Council) and the scope of the prohibition concerning waste for recovery.

OJ C 42, 15.2.1993

Formally adopted by the Council on 1 February.

OJ L 30, 6.2.1993

1.2.151. Council Decision 93/98/EEC on the conclusion, on behalf of the Community, of the Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal (Basle Convention).

Signature of Convention: Bull. EC 3-1989, point 2.1.113

Council agreement: Bull. EC 12-1992, point 1.3.192

Formally adopted on 1 February.

OJ L 39, 16.2.1993

Environmental quality and natural resources

Protection of water, coastal zones, environment and tourism

1.2.152. Proposal for a Council Decision approving certain amendments to the Agree-

ment for Cooperation in Dealing with Pollution of the North Sea by Oil and Other Harmful Substances, as signed in Bonn on 13 September 1983.

Commission proposal: OJ C 114, 5.5.1992; COM(92)133; Bull. EC 4-1992, point 1.3.115

Economic and Social Committee opinion: OJ C 287, 4.11.1992; Bull. EC 7/8-1992, point 1.3.152

Endorsed by Parliament on 19 January.

OJ C 42, 15.2.1993

1.2.153. Parliament resolution on measures designed to regenerate and prevent the pollution of the Baltic Sea.

Adopted by Parliament on 19 January. Given that the Baltic ecosystem has already suffered badly and that pollution constitutes a danger to the citizens' health in the surrounding countries, Parliament called for a reduction in discharges of harmful substances into the Baltic Sea and the rigorous application of the 'polluter pays' principle. It stressed that tourism must respect the environment, and considered that a joint fisheries management scheme is needed.

After pointing out the threat to the marine environment represented by the dumping of nuclear wastes and chemical weapons, Parliament called upon the Commission, the countries bordering on the Baltic Sea and other responsible parties to take joint action in this connection.

It proposed the setting-up of a joint Baltic environmental protection fund, and called upon the Commission to set up a separate budgetary heading to fund the activities in question.

OJ C 42, 15.2.1993

1.2.154. Council Decision 93/114/EEC concerning the conclusion of the Protocol to the Convention of 8 October 1990 between the Governments of the Federal Republic of Germany and of the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic and the European Economic Community on the International Commission for the Protection of the Elbe.

Reference: Council Decision concerning the conclusion of the Convention on the Inter-

national Commission for the Protection of the Elbe: OJ L 321, 23.11.1991; Bull. EC 11-1991, point 1.2.186

Commission proposal: OJ C 185, 22.7.1992; COM(92) 212; Bull. EC 5-1992, point 1.1.130

Economic and Social Committee opinion: OJ C 287, 4.11.1992; Bull. EC 7/8-1992, point 1.3.151

Parliament opinion: OJ C 305, 23.11.1992; Bull. EC 10-1992, point 1.3.104

Adopted on 15 February. The purpose of the Protocol is to give the International Commission for the Protection of the Elbe legal capacity to allow it to fulfil its tasks.

OJ L 45, 23.2.1993

1.2.155. Council conclusions on shipping safety and pollution prevention in the Community (→ point 1.2.203).

1.2.156. Parliament resolutions on the *Braer* tanker disaster and the accident of the *Maersk Navigator* (→ points 1.2.105 and 1.2.106).

Protection of nature, environment and agriculture

1.2.157. Proposal for a Council Regulation on operations to promote tropical forests.

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

Adopted by the Commission on 26 February. In the context of measures to combat the threats to forests, the need for which was recognized at the Rio Conference, the aim of the proposal is to devote special attention to the conservation of forests threatened by deforestation, the sustainable management of forests designated for the production of timber, and the involvement of local people in the implementation of the measures in question. The proposal sets out the objectives and procedures for supporting such measures.

OJ C 78, 19.3.1993; and COM(93) 53

Urban environment, air quality, transport and noise

1.2.158. Proposal for a 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.

Commission proposal: OJ C 100, 22.4.1992; COM(92) 64; Bull. EC 3-1992, point 1.2.137

Economic and Social Committee opinion: OJ C 313, 30.11.1992; Bull. EC 9-1992, point 1.2.107

Parliament opinion (first reading): OJ C 305, 23.11.1992; Bull. EC 10-1992, point 1.3.105

Amended Commission proposal: OJ C 22, 26.1.1993; COM(92) 553; Bull. EC 12-1992, point 1.3.180

Council agreement on a common position: Bull. EC 12-1992, point 1.3.180

Council common position adopted on 1 February.

1.2.159. Proposal for a Council Directive amending for the second time Directive 75/716/EEC on the sulphur content of certain liquid fuels.

Commission proposal: OJ C 174, 5.7.1991; COM(91) 154; Bull. EC 4-1991, point 1.2.135

Economic and Social Committee opinion: OJ C 14, 20.1.1992; Bull. EC 10-1991, point 1.2.181

Parliament opinion (first reading): OJ C 94, 13.4.1992; Bull. EC 3-1992, point 1.2.119

Amended Commission proposal: OJ C 120, 12.5.1992; COM(92) 119; Bull. EC 3-1992, point 1.2.119

Council agreement on a common position: Bull. EC 3-1992, point 1.2.119

Council common position: Bull. EC 7/8-1992, point 1.3.158

Parliament opinion (second reading): OJ C 337, 21.12.1992; Bull. EC 11-1992, point 1.3.158

Re-examined proposal adopted by the Commission on 22 January.

COM(92) 600

1.2.160. Proposal for a Council Directive on the control of volatile organic compound (VOC) emissions resulting from the storage of petrol and its distribution from terminals to service stations (the so-called 'Stage I' Directive).

Commission proposal: OJ C 227, 3.9.1992; COM(92) 277; Bull. EC 7/8-1992, point 1.3.157

Endorsed by the Economic and Social Committee on 27 January. The Committee com-

mented on the legal basis selected and the deadlines for adapting facilities.

OJ C 73, 15.3.1993

Global environment: climate change, geosphere and biosphere

1.2.161. Proposal for a Council Decision on a mechanism for monitoring national programmes aimed at limiting carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gas emissions.

Commission approval: Bull. EC 4-1992, point 1.3.119

Commission proposal: COM(92) 181; Bull. EC 5-1992, point 1.1.115

Endorsed by the Economic and Social Committee on 28 January. The Committee stressed the need to encourage research and development and the use of non-polluting technologies, and emphasized the need for the rapid and global implementation of agreements and measures pursuing the same objectives in the industrialized countries, the developing countries and Eastern Europe.

OJ C 73, 15.3.1993

1.2.162. Proposal for a Council Directive introducing a tax on carbon dioxide emissions and energy.

Commission proposal: OJ C 196, 3.8.1992; COM(92) 226; Bull. EC 5-1992, point 1.1.114

Endorsed by the Economic and Social Committee on 24 February. While expressing certain doubts about the carbon dioxide component of the tax, the Committee endorsed its energy component since it considers that it could make an important contribution to securing rational use of energy, promoting the use of renewable energy sources and reducing greenhouse gas emissions. The Committee agreed with the Commission that it is essential to safeguard the ability of EC industry to compete, and stressed the fact that the question of tax neutrality is left to the Member States.

Nuclear safety

Radiation protection

1.2.163. Proposal for a Council Directive laying down the basic standards for the protection

of the health of workers and the general public against the dangers arising from ionizing radiation.

Commission proposal: Bull. EC 7/8-1992, point 1.3.159

Endorsed by the Economic and Social Committee on 25 February. The Committee considered that radiation protection is a field in which continuous research is required, and that in this area there is probably no solution that is generally applicable. It also emphasized the international dimension of radiation problems, and made a series of comments on the more technical and scientific aspects of the proposal for a Directive.

Plant safety

1.2.164. Economic and Social Committee own-initiative opinion on the technological problems of nuclear safety.

Reference: Commission report on the implementation of the Council resolution of 22 July 1975 (1987-91), accompanied by a proposal for a Council resolution on the technological problems of nuclear safety: Bull. 1/2-1992, point 1.3.165

Adopted on 28 January. After commenting on the Commission report on the technological problems of nuclear safety, the Committee pointed out that nuclear safety is a continuous technological learning process based on wide-ranging and detailed technical information. It considered that international cooperation on reactor safety is absolutely essential for the future of nuclear energy use, and emphasized the important role played in this connection by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) whose institutional machinery should be strengthened and whose funds should be increased.

OJ C 73, 15.3.1993

Agriculture

Development and future of the CAP

1.2.165. Commission report on the agricultural situation in the Community in 1992.

Previous report: Bull. EC 1/2-1992, point 1.3.166

Adopted by the Commission on 14 January. The 18th annual report looks at the situation and development of Community agriculture in 1992 through a summary of the main political decisions concerning agriculture, and in particular the reform of the CAP, trends on the principal markets and trade relations with non-member countries, including the Uruguay Round multilateral trade negotiations. The report also contains statistics updating the tables contained in previous reports.

The report is available from the Office for Official Publications of the European Communities (2, rue Mercier, L-2985 Luxembourg).

Legislation

1.2.166. Veterinary and plant health legislation is now dealt with in the 'Internal market' section.

Prices and related measures

1.2.167. Proposals for Council Regulations fixing 1993/94 agricultural prices and related measures.

References:

Agricultural prices 1992/93: OJ L 180, 1.7.1992; OJ L 215, 30.7.1992; Bull. EC 6-1992, point 1.3.148

Council Regulations on the implementation of the reform of the common agricultural policy: OJ L 180, 1.7.1992; OJ L 181, 1.7.1992; OJ L 215, 30.7.1992; Bull. EC 6-1992, points 1.3.140 to 1.3.147

Council Regulation (EEC) No 3813/92 on the unit of account and the conversion rates to be applied for the purposes of the common agricultural policy: OJ L 387, 31.12.1992; Bull. EC 12-1992, point 1.3.209

Approved by the Commission on 3 February.

Formally adopted by the Commission on 9 February. The general approach underlying the price proposals is to ensure stability on the basis of the reform decisions already taken. In

some sectors such as tobacco, oilseeds and protein crops, the new schemes under the reform are sufficiently comprehensive and detailed to make specific price proposals for 1993/94 unnecessary. In other sectors, such as cereals, milk and beef, the main decisions on prices were taken in connection with the reform and the proposals merely relate to points of detail. For the sectors not covered by the reform, the Commission basically proposes rolling over the prices and related measures applicable in 1992/93, except where changes are required as a result of decisions already adopted or announced.

The principal changes compared with 1992/93 are as follows:

- ☐ cereals: 10% cut in the amount of monthly increases;
- ☐ rice: extension of the aid for conversion from the japonica variety to the indica variety, accompanied by a reduction in the amount of the aid per hectare for indica rice and in the buying-in price for japonica rice;
- ☐ olive oil: transfer of part of the consumption aid to production aid, as in 1992;
- ☐ linseed: progressive incorporation of this product into the arable crops regime;
- ☐ cotton: increase, in connection with the application of the stabilizer, in the maximum price reduction;
- ☐ pigmeat: 25% reduction in the basic price, having regard to the cut in cereals prices under the reform.

All the proposals are set out in Table 9.

No changes to the green rates are proposed as new arrangements were adopted in December 1992. EAGGF Guarantee Section expenditure for 1993 is estimated, on the basis of the proposals, at ECU 35 241 million, which leaves a margin of ECU 1 416 million compared to the agricultural guideline (ECU 36 657 million).

OJ C 80, 20.3.193; COM(93) 36

Market organization

1.2.168. Commission regulations on the management of the market organizations are no longer presented in the form of a list.

Cereals

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

Regulation amended: Council Regulation (EEC) No 1765/92: OJ L 181, 1.7.1992; Bull. EC 6-1992, point 1.3.141

Proposal adopted by the Commission on 11 January.

OJ C 30, 3.2.1993

Endorsed by Parliament on 9 February, subject to various amendments regarding, in particular, extending the areas eligible for production aid.

OJ C 72, 15.3.1993

Adopted by the Council on 10 February. Firstly, extends the 'traditional' durum wheat-growing areas in France to enable them to qualify for production aid; secondly, adjusts the reference period in Spain and Portugal for calculating the areas eligible for the aid.

Sugar

1.2.170. Parliament resolution on the operation of the common organization of the market in the sugar and isoglucose sector.

References:

Council Regulation (EEC) No 1785/81 on the common organization of the market in the sugar sector: OJ L 177, 1.7.1981

Special report No 4/91 of the Court of Auditors on the operation of the common organization of the market in sugar and isoglucose: OJ C 290, 7.11.1991; Bull. EC 9-1991, point 1.7.21

Adopted on 22 January. Parliament calls on the Commission to put forward proposals for the reform of the common organization of the market in sugar, in line with the recommendations of the Court of Auditors and mindful of the need to cut Community budgetary expenditure, to keep the price of sugar as low as possible for the consumer, to contain Community sugar production within reasonable

Table 9 — *Price proposals for individual agricultural products*¹

Product and type of price or amount (period of application)	1992/93 decisions		1993/94 proposals		Spain			Portugal		
	Amounts in ECU/t	% change	Amounts in ECU/t	% change	Amounts in ECU/t		% change	Amounts in ECU/t		% change
					1992/93	1993/94		1992/93	1993/94	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Rice 1.9.93-31.8.94										
Target price — husked rice	545.52	0.11	529.27	— 2.98	545.52	529.27	— 2.98	545.52	529.27	— 2.98
Intervention price — paddy rice	313.65	0.00	313.65	0.00	313.65	313.65	0.00	332.21	326.02	— 1.86
Indica aid (ECU/ha)	200.00 ⁹	0.00	100.00 ¹⁰	— 50.0	200.00 ⁹	100.00 ¹⁰	— 50.00	200.00 ⁹	100.00 ¹⁰	— 50.00
Sugar 1.7.93-30.6.94										
Basic price for sugar beet	40.00	0.00	40.00	0.00	41.82 ¹⁶	40.00	—	40.00	40.00	0.00
Intervention price for white sugar ⁵	53.01	0.00	53.01	0.00	54.41 ¹⁶	54.41	0.00	54.22	54.22	0.00
Olive oil 1.11.93-31.10.94										
Production target price	3 211.6	0.0	3 211.6	0.0	3 211.6	3 211.6	0.0	3 211.6	3 211.6	0.0
Intervention price	2 018.4	— 6.5	1 968.4	— 2.5	2 018.4	1 968.4	— 2.5	1 979.6	1 949.4	— 1.5
Representative market price	1 912.7	— 3.0	1 920.5	+ 0.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Production aid	841.1	+ 18.7	891.1	+ 5.9	554.2	666.5	+ 20.3	529.3	649.9	+ 22.8
Consumption aid	457.8	— 15.1	400.0	— 12.6	457.1	400.0	— 12.5	482.1	441.1	— 8.5
Dried fodder 1.5.93-30.4.94										
Guide price ⁶	178.61	0	178.61	0	178.61	178.61	0	178.61	178.61	0
Flax other than fibre flax 1.8.93-31.7.94										
Guide price	544.9	0	—	—	516.7	—	—	544.9	—	—
Compensatory amount	—	—	87 ¹¹	15	—	87 ¹¹	15	—	87 ¹¹	15
Fibre flax 1.8.93-31.7.94										
Guide price (seed)	544.90	0	—	—	516.7	—	—	544.90	—	—
Fixed-rate aid (fibre) (per ha)	374.36	0	785 ¹²	0	574.36	785 ¹²	8.7 ¹⁷	374.36	785 ¹²	0
Hemp 1.8.93-31.7.94										
Fixed-rate aid (per ha)	339.42	0	650 ¹³	0	339.42	650 ¹³	0	339.42	650 ¹³	0
Aid for hemp seed	245.90	0	—	—	245.90	—	—	245.90	—	—

Table 9 (continued)

Product and type of price or amount (period of application)	1992/93 decisions		1993/94 proposals		Spain			Portugal		
	Amounts in ECU/t	% change	Amounts in ECU/t	% change	Amounts in ECU/t		% change	Amounts in ECU/t		% change
					1992/93	1993/94		1992/93	1993/94	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Silkworms 1.4.93-31.3.94										
Aid per box	111.81	0	111.81	0	111.81	111.81	0	111.81	111.81	0
Cotton 1.9.93-31.8.94										
Guide price	1 027.9	7.23	1 027.9	0	1 027.9	1 027.9	0	1 027.9	1 027.9	0
Minimum price	976.5	7.23	976.5	0	976.5	976.5	0	976.5	976.5	0
Beef/veal 1.7.93-30.6.94										
Guide price for adult bovine animals ⁷	2 000	0	2 000	0	2 000	2 000	0	2 000	2 000	0
Sheepmeat 4.1.93-2.1.94			14			14			14	
Basic price (carcass weight)	4 229.5	0	4 185.3	0	4 229.5	4 185.3	0	4 229.5	4 185.3	0
Pigmeat 1.7.93-30.6.94										
Basic price (carcass weight)	1 897	0	1 450	- 24	1 897	1 450	- 24	1 897	1 450	- 24
Fruit and vegetables — basic price										
Cauliflowers 1.5.93-30.4.94	—	0	—	0	—	—	0	—	—	+ 3.3
Tomatoes 11.6.93-30.11.93	—	0	—	0	—	—	0	—	—	+ 5.2
Peaches 1.6.93-30.9.93	—	0	—	0	—	—	0	—	—	0
Lemons 1.6.93-31.5.94	—	0	—	0	—	—	0	—	—	+ 8.3
Pears 1.7.93-30.4.94	—	0	—	0	—	—	0	—	—	+ 7.9
Table grapes 1.8.93-20.11.93	—	0	—	0	—	—	0	—	—	+ 5.1
Apples 1.8.93-31.5.94	—	0	—	0	—	—	0	—	—	+ 4.8
Mandarins 16.11.93-28.2.94	—	0	—	0	—	—	0	—	—	0
Sweet oranges 1.12.93-31.5.94	—	0	—	0	—	—	0	—	—	+ 4.3
Apricots 1.6.93-31.7.94	—	0	—	0	—	—	0	—	—	+ 5.9
Aubergines 1.7.93-31.10.93	—	0	—	0	—	—	0	—	—	+ 5.4
Clementines 1.12.93-15.2.94	—	0	—	0	—	—	0	—	—	0
Satsumas 16.10.93-15.1.94	—	0	—	0	—	—	0	—	—	0
Nectarines 1.6.93-31.8.93	—	0	—	0	—	—	0	—	—	0

Table 9 (continued)

Product and type of price or amount (period of application)	1992/93 decisions		1993/94 proposals		Spain			Portugal ²		
	Amounts in ECU/t	% change ³	Amounts in ECU/t	% change ³	Amounts in ECU/t		% change ^{3,4}	Amounts in ECU/t		% change
					1992/93	1993/94		1992/93	1993/94	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Table wine ⁸ 1.9.93-31.8.94										
Guide price Type R I	3.21	0	3.21	0	3.21	3.21	+ 6.64	3.21	3.21	0
Guide price Type R II	3.21	0	3.21	0	3.21	3.21	+ 6.64	3.21	3.21	0
Guide price Type R III	52.14	0	52.14	0	48.81	52.14	+ 6.82	52.14	52.14	0
Guide price Type A I	3.21	0	3.21	0	3.01	3.21	+ 6.64	3.21	3.21	0
Guide price Type A II	69.48	0	69.48	0	65.04	69.48	+ 6.83	69.48	69.48	0
Guide price Type A III	79.35	0	79.35	0	74.28	79.35	+ 6.83	79.35	79.35	0

¹ The table does not cover those products for which decisions on prices were already adopted in 1992 under the reform of the CAP. All price changes are given without the agrimonetary effect.

² Including price alignment (third alignment).

³ Without the effect of the intervention thresholds.

⁴ The common prices are applicable in Spain with effect from 1 January 1993.

⁵ ECU/q.

⁶ It has been decided to reduce the aid coefficient by 30% over three years, using a coefficient of 90% in 1991/92, 80% in 1992/93 and 70% in 1993/94.

⁷ The intervention prices were fixed under the reform.

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

⁹ For sowing in 1991/92.

¹⁰ For sowing in 1992/93.

¹¹ To be multiplied by the same cereals yield as that used for protein plant aid.

¹² It has been proposed to abolish the aid scheme for seeds and to offset this loss by increasing the standard aid to 785.

¹³ It has been proposed to abolish the aid scheme for seeds and to offset this loss by increasing the standard aid to 650.

¹⁴ With agrimonetary correction.

¹⁵ The change to the scheme represents a reduction in aid of ECU 158/ha, i.e. 23%.

¹⁶ Council Regulation (EEC) No 3814/92 (single market on 1 January 1993). Prices for the period 1 January 1993 to 30 June 1993 (including standard amounts).

¹⁷ On the basis of an estimate made of aid for seeds for 1992/93.

limits, to observe Community obligations *vis-à-vis* ACP countries and to assist conversion in regions producing sugar beet which are liable to be affected by the measures taken.

OJ C 42, 15.2.1993

Oils and fats

1.2.171. Recommendation for a Council Decision concerning the conclusion of an agreement on certain oilseeds between the Community and the United States within the framework of GATT.

References:

Council Regulation (EEC) No 1765/92 establishing a support system for producers of certain arable crops: OJ L 181, 1.7.1992; Bull. EC 6-1992, point 1.3.141

Community/United States ministerial meeting: Bull. EC 11-1992, point 1.4.83

Adopted by the Commission on 26 January. Recommends the conclusion of the agreement concerning oilseeds negotiated with the United States within the framework of GATT. The agreement provides for various adjustments to the Community system of support for oilseed producers, with regard in particular to set-aside and the opening of a quota for imports of oilseeds into Portugal.

SEC(93) 53

1.2.172. Proposal for a Council Regulation laying down marketing standards for certain milk and non-milk fats and fats composed of plant and animal products.

Commission proposal: OJ C 36, 14.2.1992; COM(91) 462; Bull. EC 11-1991, point 1.2.105

Economic and Social Committee opinion: OJ C 223, 31.8.1992; Bull. EC 5-1992, point 1.1.160

Parliament opinion: OJ C 337, 21.12.1992; Bull. EC 11-1992, point 1.3.185

Amended proposal adopted by the Commission on 16 February.

OJ C 62, 4.3.1993; COM(93) 60

Fresh fruit and vegetables

1.2.173. Proposal for a Council Regulation amending Regulation (EEC) No 1035/72 on

the common organization of the market in fruit and vegetables.

Commission proposal: OJ C 307, 25.11.1992; COM(92) 442; Bull. EC 10-1992, point 1.3.133

Endorsed by the Economic and Social Committee on 28 January, although the Committee drew attention to the financial implications of the proposal. It stressed that the inclusion of new products in the common organization of the market in fruit and vegetables must not lead to a reduction in the resources allocated to products already covered.

OJ C 73, 15.3.1993

1.2.174. Council Regulation (EEC) No 404/93 on the common organization of the market in bananas.

Commission proposal: OJ C 232, 10.9.1992; COM(92) 359; Bull. EC 7/8-1992, point 1.3.162

Economic and Social Committee opinion: OJ C 19, 25.1.1993; Bull. EC 11-1992, point 1.3.190

Parliament opinion: OJ C 21, 25.1.1993; Bull. EC 12-1992, point 1.3.207

Council agreement: Bull. EC 12-1992, point 1.3.207

Formally adopted on 13 February.

OJ L 47, 25.2.1993

1.2.175. Proposal for a Council Regulation on the common organization of the market in potatoes.

Commission proposal: OJ C 333, 17.12.1992; COM(92) 185; Bull. EC 11-1992, point 1.3.162

Endorsed by the Economic and Social Committee on 25 February, subject to a number of observations. The Committee recommended in particular that additional quality standards be introduced, together with measures to promote potatoes, and drew attention to the instability of the market and the need for a system of import licences where appropriate.

Processed fruit and vegetables

1.2.176. Proposal for a Council Regulation on the introduction of a limit to the granting of production aid for processed tomato products.

Commission proposal: COM(92) 474; Bull. EC 11-1992, point 1.3.195

Endorsed by the Economic and Social Committee on 24 February, subject to observations concerning in particular the subsequent revision of the overall volumes allocated to each country and the breakdown of the said volumes by type of product.

Wine

1.2.177. Council Decision authorizing the Commission to open negotiations with Bulgaria, Hungary and Romania with a view to concluding an agreement on wine.

Adopted on 18 January. Provides for the opening of negotiations with Bulgaria, Hungary and Romania with a view to concluding agreements on mutual protection and control of wines and on establishing reciprocal tariff concessions.

1.2.178. Recommendation for a Council Decision on the conclusion of an agreement with the United States of America on the protection and mutual recognition of certain spirit drinks.

Adopted by the Commission on 14 January. Would provide for the mutual recognition and protection of six Community designations of origin (Scotch Whisky, Irish Whiskey, Cognac, Armagnac, Calvados and Brandy de Jerez) and two American designations of origin (Bourbon Whiskey and Tennessee Whiskey).

COM(93) 6

Milk and milk products

1.2.179. Proposal for a Council Regulation setting compensation for reduction of individual milk reference quantities and for definitive discontinuation of milk production.

Commission proposal: OJ C 337, 31.12.1991; COM(91) 409; Bull. EC 10-1991, point 1.2.101
Economic and Social Committee opinion: OJ C 98, 21.4.1992; Bull. EC 1/2-1992, point 1.3.170

Parliament opinion: OJ C 94, 13.4.1992; Bull. EC 3-1992, point 1.2.147

Amended Commission proposal: OJ C 335, 18.12.1992; COM(92) 253; Bull. EC 11-1992, point 1.3.161

Amended proposal endorsed by Parliament on 12 February, subject to amendments whereby the amended proposal COM(92) 253 would become a new proposal.

OJ C 72, 15.3.1993

1.2.180. Council Decision on the adaptation of the Agreement in the form of an exchange of letters between the Community and Norway concerning reciprocal trade in cheese.

Reference: Decision 88/650/EEC on the conclusion of an Agreement in the form of an exchange of letters between the European Economic Community and the Kingdom of Norway concerning reciprocal trade in cheese: OJ L 362, 30.12.1988; Bull. EC 12-1988, point 2.1.249

Previous extension: OJ L 44, 20.2.1992; Bull. EC 1/2-1992, point 1.3.215

Proposal adopted by the Commission on 22 January.

COM(93) 14

Adopted by the Council on 25 February. Extends for one year the provisions setting the quantities and import duties for reciprocal trade in cheese between the Community and Norway.

OJ L 172, 25.3.1993

1.2.181. Parliament resolution on the audit of export refunds paid to selected major traders in the milk products sector.

Reference: Special report No 2/92 of the Court of Auditors on the audit of export refunds paid to selected major traders in the milk products sector: OJ C 101, 22.4.1992; Bull. EC 3-1992, point 1.6.27

Adopted on 12 February. Parliament takes the view that the irregularities detected by the Court of Auditors in the field of export refunds on milk products, the budget cost of which is substantial, result, on the one hand, from the complexity of and loopholes in Community legislation and, on the other, from the inadequacy of national controls. It calls for the fight against fraud to be stepped up, with, in particular, more frequent visits to 'high risk' undertakings, for flying squads to be set up, for wrongly paid sums to be recovered and for the Community system of refunds to be revised. It also calls on the Court of Auditors

to communicate the results of its inquiries to it as soon as possible.

OJ C 72, 15.3.1993

Beef/veal

1.2.182. Council Regulation (EEC) No 125/93 amending Regulation (EEC) No 805/68 on the common organization of the market in beef and veal.

Commission proposal: OJ C 264, 13.10.1992; COM(92) 408; Bull. EC 9-1992, point 1.2.126

Parliament opinion: OJ C 337, 21.12.1992; Bull. EC 11-1992, point 1.3.208

Council agreement: Bull. EC 12-1992, point 1.3.245

Formally adopted on 18 January. Extends the suckler cow premium to producers whose reference quantity is between 60 and 120 tonnes; refers to steers rather than young male bovines in the definition of the scope of the deseasonalization premium and provides a temporary solution for the new German *Länder* whereby dairy cows covered by beef bulls are eligible for the premium.

OJ L 18, 27.1.1993

Sheepmeat and goatmeat

1.2.183. Council Regulation (EEC) No 363/93 amending Council Regulation (EEC) No 3013/89 on the common organization of the market in sheepmeat and goatmeat and amending Regulation (EEC) No 1323/90 instituting specific aid for sheep and goat farming in certain less-favoured areas of the Community.

Regulations to be amended:

Council Regulation (EEC) No 3013/89 (OJ L 289, 7.10.1989; Bull. EC 9-1989, point 2.1.104), as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 2069/92: OJ L 215, 30.7.1992; Bull. EC 6-1992, point 1.3.145

Council Regulation (EEC) No 1323/92 (OJ L 132, 23.5.1990; Bull. EC 5-1990, point 1.2.142), as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1743/91: OJ L 163, 26.6.1991; Bull. EC 6-1991, point 1.2.156

Proposal adopted by the Commission on 12 January.

OJ C 27, 30.1.1993; COM(93) 8

Endorsed by Parliament on 9 February, subject to two amendments whereby some of the measures provided for would be extended to the 1993 marketing year.

OJ C 72, 15.3.1993

Adopted by the Council on 10 February. Makes the 1992 marketing year the last year of transition to the single ewe premium and, consequently, keeps the special quotation zone consisting of Ireland and Northern Ireland for the year; also raises the premium for ewes producing heavy lambs applicable in the less-favoured areas of the Community for 1992 from ECU 5.5 to ECU 7.

OJ L 42, 19.2.1993

Poultrymeat

1.2.184. Council Regulation (EEC) No 317/93 amending Regulation (EEC) No 1906/90 on certain marketing standards for poultrymeat.

Commission proposal: COM(92) 468; Bull. EC 11-1992, point 1.3.213

Adopted on 9 February. Clarifies the definition of poultrymeat and authorizes the Member States to lay down specific temperature requirements for the cutting and storage of fresh poultrymeat in the retail trade.

OJ L 37, 13.2.1993

EAGGF Guarantee Section

1.2.185. Proposal for a Council Regulation amending Regulation (EEC) No 1883/78 laying down general rules for the financing of intervention by the EAGGF Guarantee Section.

Council Regulation to be amended: Regulation (EEC) No 1883/78 (OJ L 216, 5.8.1978), as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 787/89: OJ L 85, 30.3.1989; Bull. EC 3-1989, point 2.1.146

Adopted by the Commission on 9 February. Would take account of differences between the

rates of interest actually borne by the Member States and the uniform rate applied by the Commission for the reimbursement of Member States of costs arising from tying up funds for intervention buying-in of agricultural products.

OJ C 57, 27.2.1993; COM(93) 19

State aid

Decision to raise no objection

Spain

1.2.186. Commission decision on measures to assist rural ownership.

Adopted on 24 February. The measures in question are designed to enable farmers who have been cultivating land under traditional rural leasing arrangements for at least 50 years to purchase such land. The Commission considers the measures to be justified in the prevailing social context, and most of the land in question is, moreover, situated in less-favoured areas.

Decisions to make a negative recommendation

Italy

1.2.187. Commission decision on aid for the private storage of carrots.

Adopted on 13 January. The Commission takes the view that the aid in question is an operating aid with no lasting effect on the development of the sector in question and is incompatible with the common organization of the market in fruit and vegetables.

1.2.188. Commission decision on private storage aid for hazelnuts.

Adopted on 10 February. The Commission takes the view that the aid in question is an operating aid with no lasting effect on the development of the sector concerned and is

incompatible with the common organization of the market in fruit and vegetables.

1.2.189. Commission decision on an aid to assist olive-oil producers' organizations and associations thereof.

Adopted on 24 February. The Commission takes the view that the aid in question is incompatible with the common market in that it exceeds the ceiling authorized for Italy for the marketing year concerned.

Decisions to close proceedings

Italy

1.2.190. Commission decision on aid for short-term private storage of table wines and grape musts.

Adopted on 26 January. The measure in question was withdrawn.

Netherlands

1.2.191. Commission decision on aid and a parafiscal charge in the processed fruit and vegetables sector.

Adopted on 10 February. The Netherlands authorities amended the parafiscal charge so that it would not be levied on products imported from other Member States that had not undergone substantial processing in the Netherlands.

International cooperation

Japan

1.2.192. Visit to the Commission by Mr M. Tanabu, the Japanese Minister for Agriculture, on 15 January.

Reference: EEC-Japan ministerial meeting: point 1.3.33 of this Bulletin

Alongside the Commission-Japan ministerial meeting, Mr Tanabu had bilateral talks with

Mr Steichen, Member of the Commission. Their discussions centred on the respective positions of the Commission and Japan on the agricultural aspects of the Uruguay Round, Mr Steichen indicating that the Commission expected the Japanese authorities to make some significant offers in GATT, particularly as regards the opening of the Japanese market and the lifting of animal and plant health restrictions.

Norway

1.2.193. Visit to the Commission by Mrs Øyagen, the Norwegian Minister for Agriculture, on 15 February.

Mrs Øyagen saw Mr Steichen, Member of the Commission. Their discussions dealt in particular with the role of agriculture in the Norwegian economy and the special climatic and growing conditions in Scandinavia.

Sweden

1.2.194. Visit to the Commission by Mr Olsson, the Swedish Minister for Agriculture, on 12 February.

Mr Olsson saw Mr Steichen, Member of the Commission. They discussed, among other things, the role of agriculture in the Swedish economy and in trade relations between the Community and Sweden and also the outlook for Swedish accession to the Community.

Fisheries

Review and future development of the common fisheries policy

1.2.195. Proposal for a Council Regulation establishing a control system applicable to the common fisheries policy.

Commission proposal: OJ C 280, 29.10.1992; COM(92) 392; Bull. EC 9-1992, point 1.2.135

Parliament opinion: OJ C 21, 25.1.1993; Bull. EC 12-1992, point 1.3.268

Economic and Social Committee opinion, 24 February. The Committee supported the aims of the proposal but judged the planned degree of Community involvement inadequate to ensure proper compliance with common fisheries policy rules. Instead of requiring Member States to adopt appropriate measures, strict Community rules should be framed that could be applied uniformly throughout the Community.

Resources

External aspects

South Africa

1.2.196. Proposals for Council Decisions authorizing Spain and Portugal to extend until 7 March 1994 their agreements on mutual fisheries relations with the Republic of South Africa.

Reference: Treaty concerning the accession of Spain and Portugal to the EEC and the ECSC: OJ L 302, 15.11.1985; Bull. EC 11-1985, points 2.2.1 to 2.2.4

Previous extensions: OJ L 69, 14.3.1992; Bull. EC 3-1992, point 1.2.200

Adopted by the Commission on 16 February. Under the Act of Accession Spain and Portugal can be authorized to extend their fisheries agreements with third countries. The decisions would authorize extension of their agreements with South Africa up to 7 March 1994.

COM(93) 50 and 51

Angola

1.2.197. Proposal for a Council Regulation on conclusion of the Protocol defining, for the period 3 May 1992 to 2 May 1994, the fishing opportunities and financial compensation provided for in the Agreement between the Community and Angola on fishing off Angola.

Commission proposal: OJ C 188, 25.7.1992; COM(92) 289; Bull. EC 7/8-1992, point 1.3.231

Endorsed by Parliament on 12 February with two amendments requiring submission of the report to the Council and Parliament.

OJ C 72, 15.3.1993

Argentina

1.2.198. EEC-Argentina Fisheries Agreement.

Initialled: Bull. EC 11-1992, point 1.3.222

Adoption by the Commission on 4 February of a proposal for a Council Regulation on conclusion of the Agreement.

OJ C 64, 6.3.1992; COM(93) 12

Baltic States

1.2.199. Proposals for Council Regulations on conclusion of fisheries agreements between the Community and Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania.

Commission proposal: OJ C 304, 21.11.1992; COM(92) 431; Bull. EC 10-1992, point 1.3.163

Endorsed by Parliament on 12 February subject to an amendment on the procedure for adoption of implementation protocols to the agreements.

OJ C 72, 15.3.1993

Mozambique

1.2.200. Proposal for a Council Regulation on conclusion of the Protocol establishing, for the period 1 January 1992 to 30 September 1993, the fishing opportunities and financial contribution provided for in the Agreement between the Community and Mozambique on fisheries relations.

Commission proposal: COM(92) 12; Bull. EC 1/2-1992, point 1.3.245

Endorsed by Parliament on 12 February subject to an amendment on provision of information to Parliament and the Council.

OJ C 72, 15.3.1993

Norway

1.2.201. Council Regulation (EEC) No 330/93 amending Regulation (EEC) No 2984/92 allocating, for 1992, certain catch quotas between Member States for vessels fishing in the Norwegian exclusive economic zone and the fishing zone around Jan Mayen.

Commission proposal: COM(92) 581; Bull. EC 12-1992, point 1.3.278

Adopted on 9 February.

OJ L 38, 16.2.1993

Sweden

1.2.202. Proposal for a Council Regulation allocating additional catch quotas among Member States for vessels fishing in Swedish waters for 1993.

Reference: EEC-Sweden Agreement relating to agriculture and fisheries: OJ L 328, 22.11.1986

Adopted by the Commission on 19 February. Would allocate between Member States the additional quotas granted by Sweden in its Baltic fishing zone for 1993.

COM(93) 59

General Fisheries Council for the Mediterranean (GFCM)

1.2.203. Recommendation for a Council Decision seeking authorization for the Commission to negotiate accession of the Community to the GFCM.

Adopted by the Commission on 23 February. The GFCM is a regional organization of the FAO. Its field of competence embraces fish-stock management and conservation in the Mediterranean.

Market organization

1.2.204. Proposal for a Council Regulation amending Regulation (EEC) No 3687/91 on the common organization of the market in fishery products and Regulation (EEC) No 2658/87 on the tariff and statistical

nomenclature and on the Common Customs Tariff.

Commission proposal: OJ C 158, 25.6.1992; COM(92) 213; Bull. EC 5-1992, point 1.1.186

Economic and Social Committee opinion: OJ C 332, 16.12.1992; Bull. EC 10-1992, point 1.3.169

Endorsed by Parliament on 12 February subject to amendments to improve consumer information in regard to surimi and surimi-based preparations.

OJ C 72, 15.3.1993

1.2.205. Proposal for a Council Regulation amending Regulation (EEC) No 3687/91 on the common organization of the market in fishery products and Regulation (EEC) No 2658/87 on the tariff and statistical nomenclature and on the Common Customs Tariff.

Commission proposal: OJ C 28, 2.2.1993; COM(92) 529; Bull. EC 12-1992, point 1.3.285

Endorsed by the Economic and Social Committee on 25 February.

A people's Europe

Citizens' rights

Data protection

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

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

Endorsed by the Economic and Social Committee on 27 January, subject to comments concerning drafting changes.

OJ C 73, 15.3.1993

Drugs

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

Reference: Conclusions of the Rome II European Council on the European plan to combat drugs: Bull. EC 12-1990, point I.17

Commission proposal: OJ C 43, 18.2.1992; COM(91) 463; Bull. EC 11-1991, point 1.2.196

Parliament opinion: OJ C 150, 15.6.1992; Bull. EC 5-1992, point 1.1.196

Economic and Social Committee opinion: OJ C 223, 31.8.1992; Bull. EC 5-1992, point 1.1.196

Amended Commission proposal: OJ C 164, 1.7.1992; COM(92) 237; Bull. EC 5-1992, point 1.1.196

Adopted on 8 February. The aim of the Centre, which was provided for in the European plan to combat drugs, is to provide the Member States and the Community with objective, reliable and comparable information on drugs and drug addiction and their consequences. To help with this task it will have access to a computer network to be called the European Information Network on Drugs and Drug Addiction. In the first three years special attention will be given to drug demand and demand reduction. The Centre will take account of the activities of other institutions and agencies in existence or to be set up, especially the European Police Office (Europol), and will ensure that it adds to their value. It will respect the areas of competence of the Member States and of the Community and the customary rules on confidentiality. It will cooperate with international organizations and non-member countries, which may possibly at a later date participate in its activities.

OJ L 36, 12.2.1993

Solidarity

Measures to help the disabled

1.2.208. Council Decision 93/136/EEC establishing a third Community action programme to assist disabled people — Helios II (1993-96).

Commission proposal: OJ C 293, 12.11.1991; COM(91) 350; Bull. EC 10-1991, point 1.2.71

Economic and Social Committee opinion: OJ C 79, 30.3.1992; Bull. EC 1/2-1992, point 1.3.130

Parliament opinion: OJ C 305, 23.11.1992; Bull. EC 10-1992, point 1.3.86

Amended Commission proposal: OJ C 25, 28.1.1993; COM(92) 482; Bull. EC 11-1992, point 1.3.132

Adopted on 25 February. The Helios II programme, which covers the period 1 January 1993 to 31 December 1996, seeks to promote equal opportunities for and integration of disabled people in the Community and, in particular, to encourage independent living, functional rehabilitation, school integration, vocational training and economic and social integration.

Helios II will continue and extend exchanges of information and cooperation with the organizations and institutions concerned to promote a Community policy based on the best and most effective innovative experience and practice in the Member States. Its total budget for the period is ECU 37 million.

OJ L 56, 9.3.1993

Measures to help older people

1.2.209. European Year of Older People and Solidarity between Generations.

Reference: Council Decision on the organization of the European Year of the Elderly and of Solidarity between Generations: OJ L 245, 26.8.1992; Bull. EC 6-1992, point 1.3.107

Launched in Brussels on 21 January. The aim of this European Year is to alert public opinion to the social changes that will result from the ageing of the Community's population. Demonstrations and research projects are planned to help older people live independently and participate actively in social life and to develop dialogue and mutual understanding. The launch ceremony took place in the presence of the Commission President, Mr Delors.

Measures to help disaster victims

1.2.210. Commission decision to grant emergency aid to the victims of the ecological disaster

caused by the oil tanker *Braer* off the Shetland Islands.

Approved on 6 January and adopted on 12 January. The Commission decided to grant ECU 700 000 in emergency aid to assist the fish farmers, fishermen and other inhabitants of the Shetland Islands affected by the oil slick.

1.2.211. Commission decision to grant emergency aid to the inhabitants of Tayside.

Adopted on 10 February. The Commission decided to grant ECU 350 000 in emergency aid to families in the Tayside region affected by the floods on 11 and 17 January.

1.2.212. Parliament resolution on emergency aid to farmers affected by the drought in Spain and in the Portuguese region of Alentejo.

Adopted on 11 February. Parliament called for financial compensation to be paid to farmers and businesses which are particularly vulnerable in the drought-stricken areas and requested the Commission to set up a special EEC aid fund to assist in financing effective and speedy Community action in the event of disaster.

OJ C 72, 15.3.1993

1.2.213. Parliament resolution on combating the prolonged drought affecting Central Greece and water supplies in Athens.

Adopted on 11 February. Since the drastic situation in Athens is due to the protracted drought in Greece and the antiquated water supply network, Parliament called on the Commission in cooperation with the Member States to draw up an integrated policy for the rational exploitation of water resources and for modernization of the water supply and irrigation networks in the Community. It also called on the Commission and the Greek authorities to compensate producers for income lost as a result of the drought.

OJ C 72, 15.3.1993

Human rights

1.2.214. Parliament resolution on religious freedom in Greece and the compulsory declaration of religion on the Greek identity card.

Adopted on 21 January. Parliament expressed disapproval of the Greek Government's decision to make the declaration of religion compulsory on the identity card on the grounds that it constitutes a constraint on individual freedom and called on the Greek authorities to revoke their decision.

OJ C 42, 15.2.1993

1.2.215. Parliament resolution on European and international protection for Nazi concentration camps as historic monuments.

Adopted on 11 February. Mindful of the current threats to the preservation of the sites of the Nazi concentration camps, Parliament called on the Member States, the Council and the Commission to support any measures designed to preserve these sites. It stressed the need to combat all forms of racism, anti-semitism and xenophobia and urged the Community institutions to do everything possible to combat all manifestations of neo-Nazism and any denial of the historical fact that extermination took place in the camps.

OJ C 72, 15.3.1993

Audiovisual media, information, communication and culture

Audiovisual policy and production

1.2.216. Parliament resolution on encouraging audiovisual production in the context of the strategy for high-definition television.

References:

Commission communication to Parliament and the Council on encouraging audiovisual production in the context of the strategy for high-definition television: Bull. EC 7/8-1991, point 1.2.291

Proposal for a Decision on an action plan on the introduction of advanced television services in Europe: OJ C 139, 2.6.1992; COM(92) 154; Bull. EC 4-1992, point 1.3.185

Adopted on 22 January. Referring to the Commission communication on encouraging audiovisual production in the context of the strategy for high-definition television, Parliament considered that the success of the strategy would depend essentially on the production of programmes for the new 16:9 picture format and recommended that at least 50% of Community resources available in this sector be earmarked for the production of quality programmes. These should take account of the cultural dimension of the audiovisual media by promoting pluralism and diversity. A stock of programmes in 16:9 format should be built up now with a view to the introduction of HDTV services in 1995. Parliament considered that Community funding was essential to assist in the production of these programmes and regretted that the need for budgetary restraint had made it impossible to provide resources for programme production in the 1993 budget.

OJ C 42, 15.2.1993

Information and public awareness

Opinion poll

1.2.217. *Central and Eastern Eurobarometer No 3.*

Findings published by the Commission on 24 February. In November 1992 Eurobarometer interviewed 18 500 people in 18 countries of Central and Eastern Europe to evaluate public support for the European Community and for political and economic reform. More than two out of three of those interviewed in countries not forming part of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) were in favour of the market economy, while a relative majority of interviewees in the CIS were opposed to it. Two thirds of the CIS sample considered that human rights were not respected, whereas a slight majority of those questioned elsewhere held the contrary view. In the Baltic States there was a significant drop in the number of people who felt that their countries were on the right road. An absolute majority of interviewees believed that there should be little or no control over the media. The vast majority

of those questioned had heard of the European Community: 44% saw it in a favourable light, 27% were indifferent and only 4% took a negative view. Seventy-eight per cent hoped that their country would join in due course and 68% favoured an association agreement. The majority felt that their country had more to gain than to lose from Community membership and hoped above all that it would lead to a higher standard of living and improved trade relations. Twenty-six per cent of those questioned (Russia excluded) believed that their country's future would be mainly determined by the future of the Community, 19% by that of Russia and 17% by that of the United States of America.

Available from the Commission of the European Communities (Directorate-General for Audiovisual, Information, Communication and Culture), 200 rue de la Loi, B-1049 Brussels.

Culture

New cultural guidelines

1.2.218. Parliament resolution on the Commission communication entitled 'New prospects for Community cultural action'.

Reference: Commission communication: COM(92) 149; Bull. EC 4-1992, point 1.3.186

Adopted on 21 January. Parliament endorsed the Commission communication. Noting that one of the Community's greatest riches is its intricate nexus of cultures, each distinguished by a variety of geniuses and identities, Parliament welcomed the inclusion of a specific article on culture in the Treaty on European Union, opening up new prospects for cohesion. Bearing in mind the subsidiarity principle, the Community's role should be to encourage the dissemination of ideas and experiences, improve educational processes, promote exchanges, protect copyright and the status of work, and intensify intra-European cooperation with third countries and international organizations. Parliament made various suggestions for developing Europe's cultural

identity and preserving its diversity, for contributing to the flowering of culture and for helping to bring the common cultural heritage to the fore by providing support in specific areas. It called on the Commission to submit clear cut proposals matching the priorities set out in the resolution and urged the Member States and regional and local authorities to adopt an open-minded, cooperative attitude to them.

OJ C 42, 15.2.1993

Books and reading

1.2.219. Parliament resolution on the promotion of books and reading.

Reference: Resolution of the Council and of the Ministers responsible for cultural affairs meeting within the Council on 18 May 1989 on the promotion of books and reading: OJ C 183, 20.7.1989; Bull. EC 5-1989, points 2.1.130, 3.2.1 and 3.2.2

Adopted on 21 January. Noting that present economic conditions are leading to small publishers and bookshops being squeezed out of the market by large companies and centralized bookshop chains, that any Community policy for the promotion of books must rest on the subsidiarity principle, and that the Council's resolutions on books have been restricted to a number of specific projects of extremely narrow scope, Parliament considered that one of the aims of Community action should be to combat illiteracy and stimulate reading. Diverse forms of publishing should be supported and an active, coordinated policy on translation should be devised. Parliament proposed that a 'Gutenberg programme' should be launched to make books and reading more accessible. It suggested the organization of an annual Books and Reading Week in each Member State and measures to improve the linguistic accessibility of books, including the setting-up of a documentation and advice centre specializing in terminology and comparative linguistics. Parliament also advocated measures to improve the social accessibility of books by providing facilities for the visually handicapped and the most disadvantaged sections of society.

Turning to the economic accessibility of books, Parliament demanded that books, newspapers and magazines should be exempted from VAT forthwith. It urged the Commission to consider the introduction of a system of fixed book prices within linguistic areas and to propose ways of ensuring that the price of a given book is no higher in any Member State than the cover price in the publishing Member State.

On the technical accessibility of books, Parliament proposed that a special project for the development of desktop publishing be set up and that a campaign be launched to outlaw the use of acid paper. It went on to suggest that a series of 'European prestige collections' be published to include a select number of masterpieces from the heritage of each Member State. It hoped that the PHARE programme would fund specific projects to promote books and reading in the countries of Central and Eastern Europe and, in the context of cooperation with the ACP countries, urged that priority be given to the development of reading skills, the purchase of works of literature and the translation of works by local authors.

OJ C 42, 15.2.1993

Community's architectural heritage

1.2.220. Parliament resolution on preserving the architectural heritage and protecting cultural assets.

Adopted on 12 February. Parliament called on the Commission to carry out its coordination and management role with even greater efficiency and made a series of suggestions designed to protect the architectural heritage, much of which is in the hands of private owners or religious organizations often faced with

insurmountable financial problems. It called on the Commission to promote initiatives to preserve craft trades and activities which are essential to the proper restoration of the heritage, to promote training in conservation-related crafts, to propose an organization of the profession of restorer, to sign the Granada Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage, and to consider what can be done for sites, such as Dubrovnik, damaged or destroyed by war. Parliament also urged the Commission to promote the rebuilding, restoration and integrated conservation of the cultural heritage of the countries of Central and Eastern Europe, and to look into the possibility of a mechanism to facilitate exhaustive checks at common borders to prevent the illegal export of works of art from these countries to the Community. It also advocated the creation of a European Heritage Observatory and defined its possible remit.

Parliament called on the Council to discuss the problems of heritage preservation with the relevant ministers, making special reference to the remains of Nazi concentration camps. It felt that tax incentives and credit facilities could be granted to private owners of cultural assets.

Parliament called on Member States that have not already done so to ratify the 1970 Unesco Convention prohibiting and preventing the illicit import, export and transfer of ownership of cultural property. Finally, it called on national parliaments to ratify the European Convention on the Conservation of the Architectural Heritage (Granada 1985) and the European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (Malta 1992) and to consolidate their efforts to catalogue monuments and sites.

OJ C 72, 15.3.1993

3. The role of the Community in the world

Enlargement

Accession negotiations

1.3.1. Accession negotiations opened with Austria, Finland and Sweden.

Austria's application for accession: Bull. EC 7/8-1989, point 2.2.14

Commission opinion on Austria's application: Bull. EC 7/8-1991, point 1.3.2 and Supplement 4/92, Bull. EC

Sweden's application for accession: Bull. EC 7/8-1991, point 1.3.3

Council's initial examination of Sweden's application: Bull. EC 7/8-1991, point 1.3.3

Commission opinion on Sweden's application: Bull. EC 7/8-1992, point 1.4.1 and Supplement 5/92, Bull. EC

Finland's application for accession: Bull. EC 3-1992, point 1.3.1

Council's initial examination of Finland's application: Bull. EC 4-1992, point 1.4.2

Commission opinion on Finland's application: Bull. EC 11-1992, point 1.4.1

Ministerial meeting in Brussels on 1 February. Negotiations on the accession of Austria, Finland and Sweden to the European Communities were opened formally by the Community's Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Mr A. Mock, Austria's Federal Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr P. Salolainen, Finnish Minister for Foreign Trade and Mr U. Dinkelspiel, Swedish Minister for European Affairs and Foreign Trade.

Opening the proceedings, Mr N. Helveg Petersen, Danish Minister for Foreign Affairs and President of the Council, stressed that enlargement represented a weighty challenge and indicated that accession implied acceptance of the whole of the Treaty on European Union and the corpus of Community law. On the question of procedure he emphasized that the three sets of accession negotiations would be conducted separately but, where possible, in parallel. Speaking for the Commission Mr H. van den

Broek highlighted the fact that, in the context of recent changes in continental Europe, the opening of these negotiations represented a response to the challenge to the Community to shoulder its responsibilities and establish an economic and political order for the continent as a whole. Both speakers underlined the positive role the Agreement on the European Economic Area had played in facilitating and speeding up accession.

Mr Mock emphasized Austria's willingness to participate in the process of integrating the Community and to develop common security arrangements. He listed four areas where particular care would be required in the negotiations, namely agriculture, social policy and environment standards and the four freedoms enshrined in the EEA Agreement.

Mr Dinkelspiel indicated that Sweden was prepared to play its full part in foreign and common security policy and to accept in full the Treaty on European Union. He went on to list the areas of negotiation that were most important for Sweden, i.e. regional policy (particularly on the Arctic and sub-Arctic regions), environmental standards, the agricultural and fisheries policies and commercial policy.

Mr Salolainen stated that Finland was willing to help develop the 'defence' aspect of European Union. Stressing the importance of the EEA Agreement for accession, he touched on the areas the Agreement did not cover, in particular agriculture, regional policy and the common commercial policy.

1.3.2. Resolution on enlargement.

Adopted by Parliament on 10 February. Parliament welcomed the opening of negotiations with Austria, Finland and Sweden with a view to their early accession to the Union and signified its intention of being closely associated in the proceedings. It endorsed the enlargement of the Union to include other countries wishing

to apply and prepared to meet the criteria for accession.

OJ C 72, 15.3.1993

European Free Trade Association

Relations with EFTA

European Economic Area

References:

Agreement on the establishment of the European Economic Area: Bull. EC 10-1992, point 1.4.1

Council conclusions on the European Economic Area and the consequences of the 'no' vote in the Swiss referendum of 6 December: Bull. EC 12-1992, point 1.4.3

1.3.3. Council Decision authorizing the Commission to negotiate an additional protocol to the Agreement on the European Economic Area following Switzerland's non-ratification.

Commission recommendation for a Decision adopted on 12 January.

Adopted by the Council (general affairs) on 1 February.

Agreement initialled on 26 February. The Commission and the EFTA countries initialled the draft protocol amending the Agreement on the European Economic Area. The protocol covers the technical and legal provisions required by Switzerland's non-ratification of the Agreement.

1.3.4. Parliament resolution on the European Economic Area.

Adopted by Parliament on 22 January. Parliament noted with regret the outcome of the Swiss referendum of 6 December 1992 on the ratification of the Agreement establishing the European Economic Area. It welcomed EFTA's decision to work towards a construc-

tive renegotiation of those parts of the Agreement affected by the Swiss decision. It called on the Commission to examine the financing arrangements for the Cohesion Fund in order to ensure that it operates properly.

OJ C 42, 15.2.1993

Bilateral relations

Sweden

1.3.5. Visit to Stockholm by Mr Christophersen on 31 January and 1 February.

Mr Christophersen met Mr Bildt, Prime Minister, and Mrs Wibbe, Finance Minister, for talks on the development of bilateral relations and the economic and financial situation in Sweden and the Community.

Norway

1.3.6. Visit to Oslo by Mr van den Broek and Mr Helveg Petersen, Danish Foreign Minister, on 18 February.

During the visit, part of European political cooperation consultations with Norway, Mr van den Broek met Mrs Brundtland, Prime Minister, Mr Stoltenberg, Foreign Minister, and Mr Godal, Minister for Trade. Talks focused on enlargement, the situation in the former Yugoslavia, the Central European countries and the new independent States of the former Soviet Union. Cooperation between the Bar-ents Sea Convention countries and the situation in the Middle East were also discussed.

Central and Eastern Europe and the independent States of the former Soviet Union

Central Europe

Bilateral relations

Bulgaria

1.3.7. Europe (association) Agreement between the European Communities and their

Member States, of the one part, and Bulgaria, of the other part.

Agreed by the Council: Bull. EC 9-1991, point 1.3.17

Recommendation for a Decision: Bull. EC 1/2-1992, point 1.4.7

Negotiating directives: Bull. EC 5-1992, point 1.2.12

Initialling of the Agreement: Bull. EC 12-1992, point 1.4.11

Decision and proposal for a Council Decision on the conclusion of the Agreement adopted by the Commission on 18 February. Procedures for the conclusion of the Agreement differ between the three Communities. The Council will conclude the Agreement on behalf of the European Economic Community once Parliament's assent is received. The Commission will conclude the Agreement on behalf of the European Coal and Steel Community on receipt of the Council's assent and after consulting the ECSC Consultative Committee. The Commission will also conclude the Agreement on behalf of Euratom, with the prior approval of the Council.

COM(93) 45

1.3.8. 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 Bulgaria, of the other part.

Initialling of the Agreement: Bull. EC 12-1992, point 1.4.12

Decision and proposal for a Council Decision on the conclusion of the Agreement adopted by the Commission on 18 February.

COM(93) 46

Romania

1.3.9. Europe (association) Agreement between the European Community and Romania.

Agreed by the Council: Bull. EC 9-1991, point 1.3.17

Recommendation for a Decision: Bull. EC 1/2-1992, point 1.4.7

Negotiating directives: Bull. EC 5-1992, point 1.2.12

Initialling of the Agreement: Bull. EC 11-1992, point 1.4.12

Proposal for a Council and Commission Decision on the conclusion of the Agreement: Bull. EC 12-1992, point 1.4.14

Decision on the signature of the Agreement adopted by the Council and Agreement signed on 1 February.

1.3.10. 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 Romania, of the other part.

Proposal for a Council Decision and a draft Commission Decision on the conclusion of the Agreement: Bull. EC 12-1992, point 1.4.15

Endorsed by Parliament on 12 February.

OJ C 72, 15.3.1993

Decision on the conclusion of the Agreement adopted by the Council and Agreement initialled on 1 February.

1.3.11. Romania's Prime Minister, Mr Nicolae Vacaroiu, visited the Commission on 1 February.

Mr Vacaroiu met Sir Leon Brittan and Mr van den Broek during his visit for the signing of the Europe Agreement and the Interim Agreement. The talks which took place centred on strengthening the links between Romania and the European Community. The issue of the embargo against Serbia was also discussed, and Mr Vacaroiu emphasized the efforts Romania was making to ensure its enforcement.

Czech Republic and Slovakia

1.3.12. Recommendation for a Council Decision authorizing the Commission to negotiate two separate Europe Agreements between the Community and the Czech Republic, and between the Community and Slovakia.

Reference: Europe Agreement with the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic: Bull. EC 12-1991, point 1.3.2

Adopted by the Commission on 19 February. The Commission requested authorization to begin negotiations with the Czech Republic

and Slovakia for two separate Europe Agreements, which would be identical in terms of content, except for a few technical and legal adjustments, to the Europe Agreement signed with the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic in December 1991.

1.3.13. Slovakia's Prime Minister, Mr Vladimir Meciar, visited the Commission on 23 and 24 February.

Mr Meciar saw Mr Delors, Sir Leon Brittan and Mr van den Broek for talks which centred on Slovakia's economic problems, particularly in connection with steelmaking and the armaments industry, and on changes to the Europe Agreement. Also discussed was the Gabčíkovo dam on the Danube.

1.3.14. Mr Christophersen visited Prague on 24 and 25 February.

Mr Christophersen saw Prime Minister, Mr Vaclav Klaus, Foreign Minister, Mr Zieleniec, Finance Minister, Mr Kocarnik and Trade and Industry Minister, Vladimír Dlouhý, of the Czech Republic, and Mr Julius Toth, Slovakia's Finance Minister. Talks centred on the economic development of the Czech Republic and Slovakia following the dissolution of the Federal Republic.

Independent States of the former Soviet Union

Assistance to the independent States of the former Soviet Union

1.3.15. Proposal for a Council Regulation concerning the provision of technical assistance to economic reform and recovery in the independent States of the former Soviet Union and Mongolia.

Commission approval: Bull. EC 11-1992, point 1.4.17

Adopted by the Commission on 15 January.
OJ C 48, 19.2.1993; COM(92) 475

Bilateral relations

Kazakhstan

1.3.16. Kazakhstan's President, Mr Nursultan Nazarbayev, visited the Commission on 2 February.

Mr Nazarbayev saw Mr Delors for talks which covered the development of cooperation between the Community and Kazakhstan, and the various steps taken by the Community to encourage political and economic reform. Mr Nazarbayev laid particular emphasis on the problems caused by the transition to democracy, economic reform, the delicate balance between ethnic groups and environmental matters.

Kyrgyzstan

1.3.17. Kyrgyzstan's Prime Minister, Mr Chyngyshev, visited the Commission on 11 and 12 February.

Mr Chyngyshev saw Mr van den Broek and Mr Vanni d'Archirafi for talks which centred on the development of bilateral relations between Kyrgyzstan and the Community, and initiatives for promoting economic and political reform as part of technical assistance. Also discussed was the issue of improving regional cooperation within the Asian portion of the former Soviet Union.

Mediterranean and Middle East

Mediterranean countries

Bilateral relations

Cyprus

1.3.18. Parliament resolution on Cyprus.

Adopted by Parliament on 21 January. Parliament noted that the talks which took place in

New York concerning the Cyprus problem had failed to resolve the difficulties. Aware of the fact that the continuation of the status quo in Cyprus poses dangers for the region, it called upon the Turkish side to take part in the new round of talks which would start in the near future with positions in line with the resolutions of the Security Council. It also called upon the Government of Turkey to withdraw its occupation troops from the island.

OJ C 42, 15.2.1993

Israel

1.3.19. EEC-Israel Cooperation Council.

Reference: EEC-Israel Cooperation Agreement: OJ L 136, 28.5.1975; Bull. EC 5-1975, point 2334

Previous meeting: Bull. EC 5-1992, point 1.2.24

Eleventh meeting, held in Brussels on 1 February. Mr Niels Helveg Petersen, the Danish Foreign Minister and President of the Council, and Mr Shimon Peres, the Israeli Foreign Minister, headed the Community and Israeli delegations, respectively. The Commission was represented by Mr Marin and Mr Hans van den Broek.

In his opening address, Mr Helveg Petersen recalled that the Community is fully committed to the Middle East peace negotiations, that it was essential to avoid any action that might jeopardize their outcome and that in this respect the expulsion of 400 Palestinians from the Occupied Territories posed a serious threat to the peace process. Against this background, the measures to ensure the repatriation of the expelled Palestinians were a first step in the right direction. Mr Peres spoke of the two main problems currently confronting his country: achieving an historic reconciliation with the Palestinian people and tackling a number of issues which affected all Middle East countries in the fields of the economy, the environment and the combating of extremist ideologies, so as to establish, in due course, a common market in the region.

Speaking of the bilateral relations between the Community and Israel, Mr Peres proposed that the political dialogue between the two sides be given a more formal framework at all levels on

the basis of regular meetings. He recalled his country's determination to negotiate a new cooperation agreement reflecting Israel's distinctive features and extending cooperation to all issues relating to trade, the environment, energy and agriculture. Mr Peres also expressed his wish to see the Community step up its aid to the populations of the Gaza Strip and the West Bank. At the end of its proceedings, the Cooperation Council resolved to pursue the exploratory talks aimed at revising the 1975 EEC-Israel Agreement.

Morocco

1.3.20. Visit by Mr Delors from 24 to 28 February.

Mr Delors met HM King Hassan II, HRH the Crown Prince, Mr Karim Lamrani, Morocco's Prime Minister, and other government members with whom he discussed the future of relations between the Community and Morocco, which are now set in a partnership framework. The discussion covered the contents of the free-trade agreement which is at the planning stage, and in particular its agricultural aspects, which should be implemented in two stages. Mr Delors emphasized the importance attached by the Commission to King Hassan's initiative to crack down on cannabis cultivation and stressed that technical assistance missions should examine the programmes prepared by the Moroccan administration to develop the Northern provinces, with the aim of bringing to these programmes the benefit of Community experience in regional development and conversion to other crops.

Slovenia

1.3.21. Proposal for a Council Decision on the conclusion of a Protocol on financial cooperation between the European Economic Community and the Republic of Slovenia.

Commission recommendation and negotiating directives: Bull. EC 9-1992, point 1.3.23

Adopted by the Commission on 19 February. The Protocol, covering the period 1993-97, provides for EIB loans totalling ECU 150 million to finance transport infrastructure

projects of common interest. The Community may also commit ECU 20 million from its budgetary resources for the purpose of providing a two-point interest-rate subsidy on the EIB loans provided for certain infrastructure works listed in an annex to the Protocol.

COM(93) 56

Syria

1.3.22. Mr Farouk Ash-Shara', Foreign Minister, visited the Commission on 26 February.

Mr Ash-Shara' saw Mr van den Broek with whom he discussed recent developments in the Middle East peace process, and in particular the situation of the expelled Palestinians. As regards implementation of the fourth financial Protocol between the Community and Syria, to which Parliament had not yet given its assent in view of the human rights situation in that country, Mr Ash-Shara' rejected any link between the domestic situation in Syria and cooperation with the Community.

Former Yugoslavia

1.3.23. Council Regulation (EEC) No 40/93 amending Regulation (EEC) No 2656/92 concerning certain technical modalities in connection with the application of Regulation (EEC) No 1432/92 prohibiting trade between the European Economic Community and the Republics of Serbia and Montenegro; Decision 93/8/ECSC of the representatives of the governments of the Member States of the European Coal and Steel Community, meeting within the Council, amending Decision 92/470/ECSC concerning certain technical modalities in connection with the application of Decision 92/285/ECSC prohibiting trade between the European Coal and Steel Community and the Republics of Serbia and Montenegro.

Regulation and Decision amended:

Council Regulation (EEC) No 2656/92: OJ L 266, 12.9.1992; Bull. EC 9-1992, point 1.3.21

Decision 92/470/ECSC of the representatives of the governments of the Member States meeting within the Council: OJ L 266, 12.9.1992; Bull. EC 9-1992, point 1.3.21

Commission proposals: COM(92) 485; Bull. EC 12-1992, point 1.4.26

Adopted by the Council and by the representatives of the governments of the Member States of the ECSC on 8 January. These two instruments remove the Republic of Croatia and the former Yugoslav republic of Macedonia from the list of republics of the former Yugoslavia required to apply the system of double control of exports to the Republics of Serbia and Montenegro originating in or transiting through their territory, as set up by Regulation (EEC) No 2656/92 and Decision 92/470/ECSC. A CSCE Sanctions Assistance Mission established in their territory now enables the competent authorities of Croatia and the former Yugoslav republic of Macedonia to control effectively exports from or through their territories to the Republics of Serbia and Montenegro. Conversely, the system of double control of exports from or through the territory of Bosnia-Herzegovina to the Yugoslav Republics of Serbia and Montenegro is maintained in view of the fact that the persistence of the state of war makes it difficult at this stage to establish a Sanctions Assistance Mission in that republic.

OJ L 7, 13.1.1993

1.3.24. Council Regulation (EEC) No 477/93 opening and providing for the administration of Community tariff quotas for certain products originating in the Republics of Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Slovenia, and in the territory of the former Yugoslav republic of Macedonia; Council Regulation (EEC) No 478/93 establishing ceilings and Community surveillance for imports of certain products originating in the Republics of Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Slovenia and in the territory of the former Yugoslav republic of Macedonia; Decision 93/129/ECSC of the representatives of the governments of the Member States, meeting within the Council, establishing ceilings and Community surveillance for imports of certain products falling within the ECSC Treaty and originating in the Republics of Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Slovenia and in the territory of the former Yugoslav republic of Macedonia.

References:

Council Regulation (EEC) No 3953/92 concerning the arrangements applicable to the import into the Community of products orig-

inating in the Republics of Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia and Slovenia and the territory of the former Yugoslav republic of Macedonia: OJ L 406, 31.12.1992; Bull. EC 12-1992, point 1.4.25

Decision 92/607/ECSC of the representatives of the governments of the Member States of the European Coal and Steel Community, meeting within the Council, concerning the arrangements applicable to the import into the Community of products covered by the ECSC Treaty and originating in the Republics of Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia, Slovenia and in the territory of the former Yugoslav republic of Macedonia: OJ L 406, 31.12.1992; Bull. EC 12-1992, point 1.4.25

Commission proposals: COM(92) 558

Adopted by the Council and by the representatives of the Member States of the ECSC on 25 February. The Council and the representatives of the Member States decided to open the Community tariff quotas and to establish the ceilings and surveillance measures provided for in Regulation (EEC) No 3953/92 and Decision 92/607/ECSC concerning the arrangements applicable to the import of products originating in the Republics of Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia and Slovenia and the territory of the former Yugoslav republic of Macedonia.

OJ L 51, 3.3.1993

1.3.25. Parliament resolutions on the situation in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

Adopted by Parliament on 21 January. Reaffirming its condemnation of the murders and other acts of brutality committed against the civilian population, which form part of a deliberate strategy of ethnic cleansing, Parliament pointed to the need to increase pressure on the leaders concerned in order to put a stop to the brutality and secure the release of all those held in the camps. It requested that no effort be spared to identify the individuals involved in the crimes and to ensure that those responsible can be tried by an international court. The resolution also called on the Community and its Member States to ensure strict respect for the embargo against Serbia and Montenegro. Parliament expressed its support for the Geneva negotiations process and drew attention to the fact that firm guarantees would have to be given in that context to protect the

minorities living in the future provinces to be set up in Bosnia-Herzegovina. It appealed to the Member States to offer shelter to a greater number of refugees and to support the humanitarian agencies working in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

OJ C 42, 15.2.1993

Adopted by Parliament on 11 February. Deeply disturbed by the threat of the hostilities spreading to the whole territory of the former Yugoslavia and to neighbouring regions and condemning the attacks on humanitarian convoys, Parliament reiterated its support for a diplomatic solution to the conflict and underlined the need for effective guarantees to accompany any agreement that might be reached. It called on the UN Security Council to submit constructive proposals with a view to breaking the stalemate on the Vance-Owen plan and on the governments of Greece and the former Yugoslav republic of Macedonia, whose recognition it regarded as a necessity, to use the present possibilities to arrive, under an arbitrator, at peaceful and constructive cooperation. The resolution called on the Community to prepare the speedy participation of the former Yugoslav republic of Macedonia in the Community aid programmes and requested that international observers be sent to Kosovo to ensure that constitutional guarantees were restored. Lastly, Parliament resolved to send a delegation to Bosnia-Herzegovina to preserve multi-ethnic coexistence in those parts where it still existed, namely Voivodina, Kosovo and the former Yugoslav republic of Macedonia.

OJ C 72, 15.3.1993

1.3.26. Mr Haris Silajdzic, Bosnia-Herzegovina's Foreign Minister, visited the Commission on 2 February.

Mr Silajdzic saw Mr van den Broek with whom he discussed the situation in Bosnia-Herzegovina and the prospects for a negotiated settlement.

1.3.27. Mr Kiro Gligorov, President of the former Yugoslav republic of Macedonia visited the Commission on 27 and 28 January.

Mr Gligorov saw Mr Delors, Sir Leon Brittan and Mr van den Broek with whom he discussed

the relations between the Community and the former Yugoslav republic of Macedonia, covering in particular trade arrangements, the political situation in the region and the delivery of Community aid.

Financial and technical cooperation

1.3.28. Financing decisions under the financial Protocols.

Adopted by the Commission on 3 and 4 February. Aid was approved for the following projects:

□ Jordan: ECU 1 315 million in the form of a 2% interest rate subsidy for the JVA Kafrein Dam/King Abdullah Canal project;

□ Lebanon:

(i) ECU 30 million to provide technical assistance to the Lebanese administration;

(ii) ECU 1.5 million to assess war damage and draw up the invitations to tender.

Countries of the Middle East

1.3.29. Own-initiative opinion by the Economic and Social Committee on the European Community and economic cooperation in the Middle East.

References:

Economic and Social Committee own-initiative opinion on the Community's Mediterranean policy: OJ C 221, 28.8.1989; Bull. EC 7/8-1989, point 2.2.18

First additional opinion: OJ C 168, 10.7.1990; Bull. EC 4-1990, point 1.2.21

Overall decision by the Council on the new Mediterranean policy: Bull. EC 12-1990, point 1.4.15

Second additional opinion: OJ C 19, 25.1.1993; Bull. EC 11-1991, point 1.3.27

Adopted by the Economic and Social Committee on 29 January. The Economic and Social Committee's opinion was drawn up on the assumption that the peace process in the Middle East will succeed, bringing about favourable economic changes in the whole region. It was the Committee's wish to stimulate dialogue with the countries of the Middle East and the south-

eastern Mediterranean, and more specifically with those in the Near East (Lebanon, Syria, Israel, the Occupied Territories of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip and Jordan). Regional economic and social cooperation between the main economic and social interest groups should be given priority so as to promote the efficiency of economies, establish balanced economic and social structures and help reduce excessive imbalances in income distribution. The Community's involvement in these sectors should be conditional on respect for human rights and the development of democracy.

OJ C 73, 15.3.1993

Bilateral relations

Iraq

1.3.30. Parliament resolution on the situation in Iraq.

Adopted by Parliament on 21 January. Parliament condemned Iraq's sustained refusal to implement the United Nations Security Council resolutions, the incursions by Iraqis into Kuwaiti territory and the attacks on the Shiite population and Iraqi Kurds, taking the view that responsibility for these acts is borne by Saddam Hussein. The resolution urged that no new retaliatory measures be taken outside the framework of the United Nations.

OJ C 42, 15.2.1993

United States, Japan and other industrialized countries

United States

1.3.31. Sir Leon Brittan visited Washington from 10 to 12 February.

Sir Leon Brittan met Mr Kantor, the US trade representative, with whom he discussed US

trade policy and the Uruguay Round. Sir Leon welcomed the US Government's announcement that it intended to ask Congress for an extension of the 'fast track' negotiating authority for the Uruguay Round. This authority, which Sir Leon said would breathe new life into the Uruguay Round, was due to expire in March.

Sir Leon also reaffirmed the Community's opposition to the measures taken by the United States on steel and those announced for public procurement; regrettably there was a lack of understanding of the Community Directive on the award of public contracts.

1.3.32. Mr Helveg Petersen, Danish Minister for Foreign Affairs and President of the Council, visited Washington on 16 February. Mr Petersen had talks with Mr Christopher, Secretary of State, Mr Aspin, Secretary of Defence, and Mr Kantor, the US trade representative, on the transatlantic dialogue and EC-US trade. The talks also covered the war in the former Yugoslavia and the Middle East peace process.

Japan

1.3.33. Ministerial meeting.

Reference: EC-Japan Summit: Bull. EC 7/8-1992, point 1.4.36

Meeting held in Brussels on 15 January. The Japanese delegation was composed of Mr Watanabe, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr Mori, Minister for International Trade and Industry, Mr Tanabu, Agriculture Minister, Mr Funada, Economic Planning Agency Minister, and Mr Nakajima, Science and Technology Minister. The Commission was represented by Mr Bangemann, Sir Leon Brittan, Mr Christophersen, Mr Paleokrassas, Mr Ruberti, Mr Steichen and Mr van den Broek. Discussions focused on trade relations between the Community and Japan. On the question of the Community's trade deficit with Japan, the Commission delegation called on Japan to use domestic rather than external demand to fuel its growth; this would have the effect of increasing its imports

and ensuring a return to more balanced trade. The international economic situation and the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations were also discussed. Both sides stressed the need for a swift conclusion of the negotiations. The meeting also reviewed the main areas of cooperation and permanent machinery for dialogue was set up for industrial cooperation which was seen as a means of strengthening and improving economic relations. The two sides touched on the international political situation, in particular that in South-East Asia, Central Europe and the former Soviet Union. Mr Tanabu held bilateral talks with Mr Steichen (→ point 1.2.192) and Mr Funada met Mrs Scrivener (→ point 1.2.120) on the same occasion. The Japanese delegation met Mr Delors on the eve of the Summit.

1.3.34. Parliament resolution on trade and economic relations between the European Community and Japan.

Adopted by Parliament on 22 January. Parliament is seriously concerned by Japan's rising global trade surplus and, in particular, by the Community's growing trade deficit with Japan. In its view, Japan's structural adjustment process of increasing dependence on internal rather than external demand to generate growth has now gone into reverse causing Japan's trade surpluses to mushroom. It calls on the Japanese Government to take firm measures to contain these surpluses which, if they continue to grow, are liable to provoke tension and protectionist reactions worldwide and destabilize the international economy. It regrets the decline in Community exports to Japan which is mainly due to the continuing existence of specific sectoral barriers and more general structural obstacles. In Parliament's view, EC-Japan trade and economic relations can be strengthened and developed only if a consistent and global approach is pursued and greater political dialogue and closer cooperation in a wide range of areas including the implementation of economic assistance programmes are called for. It considers that Japanese investment in the Community can contribute to industrial development and renewal in the Community provided it is sufficiently integrated into the economic fabric. Parliament concludes by reviewing a number

of sectoral issues in EC-Japan trade relations in the following areas: the European automobile industry, electronics and semiconductors, alcohol and spirits, the building, chemical and pharmaceutical industries, the leather industry and agricultural products and foodstuffs.

OJ C 42, 15.2.1993

Other industrialized countries

Australia

1.3.35. Mr Kerin, Australian Minister for Foreign Affairs and Trade, visited the Commission on 22 February.

Mr Kerin had talks with Sir Leon Brittan on the Uruguay Round negotiations and the United States' position in particular. Both sides reiterated their desire for a speedy conclusion of the negotiations.

Asia and Latin America

Asia

Bilateral relations

Mongolia

1.3.36. Council Decision on the conclusion of a trade and economic Cooperation Agreement between the European Economic Community and the Republic of Mongolia.

Commission recommendation on negotiating directives: Bull. EC 7/8-1991, point 1.3.39

Negotiating directives: Bull. EC 11-1991, point 1.3.43

Commission proposal on conclusion of the Agreement: OJ C 71, 20.3.1992; COM(92) 50; Bull. EC 1/2-1992, point 1.4.46

Council Decision on signature of the Agreement, subject to conclusion: Bull. EC 3-1992, point 1.3.36

Signing of the Agreement: Bull. EC 6-1992, point 1.4.28

Endorsed by Parliament on 22 January.

OJ C 42, 15.2.1993

Adopted by the Council on 8 February.

OJ L 41, 18.2.1993

Sri Lanka

1.3.37. Council Decision authorizing the Commission to open negotiations on a new Cooperation Agreement between the European Community and the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka.

Reference: Council Regulation (EEC) No 2410/75 on the conclusion of an Agreement on commercial cooperation between the European Economic Community and the Republic of Sri Lanka: OJ L 247, 23.9.1975

Adopted by the Council on 8 February. The new Agreement, to run for five years, will supersede the present commercial Cooperation Agreement concluded in 1975. It will be a non-preferential Agreement designed to foster dialogue and partnership between the Community and Sri Lanka, covering all aspects of Community cooperation, including areas of mutual interest closely linked to economic progress, with a view to developing and diversifying trade and investment, supporting Sri Lanka's efforts to improve the quality of life and standard of living of the poorest sections of the population, and protecting the environment. The Agreement will not include a financial protocol. It will contain a reference to human rights and democratic principles as the basis for cooperation and an essential part of the Agreement itself.

Latin America

General

1.3.38. Information report by the Economic and Social Committee on the Community and Latin America.

Adopted by the Economic and Social Committee on 21 January. The Committee noted that the results of the GATT negotiations would significantly affect Latin American economies and restated its view that regional integration would require increased competitiveness and productivity. Europe could assist by promoting markets for Latin American products so as to contribute to continued economic development. The Committee also pointed out that Latin America's economic development was skewed by the effects of drug trafficking. On human rights, it stated that while Latin America was generally moving towards democracy, some countries' democratic structures were still clearly weak, and suggested that the Community give top priority to strengthening them and encouraging trade unions, employers' federations and non-governmental organizations.

1.3.39. Own-initiative opinion by the Economic and Social Committee on bananas originating in third countries.

References:

Council Regulation (EEC) No 404/93 on the common organization of the market in bananas: OJ L 47, 25.2.1993; point 1.2.174 of this Bulletin

Proposal for a Council Regulation introducing a diversification and development programme for certain banana-producing countries of Latin America: COM(92) 496; Bull. EC 11-1992, point 1.4.35

Adopted by the Economic and Social Committee on 25 February. The Committee largely agreed with the proposal for a Council Regulation introducing a diversification and development programme for certain banana-producing countries of Latin America, while stressing the need to extend and clearly define eligible marketing activities and to set the level of subsidies under the programme at 100%.

Central America

1.3.40. Ministerial Conference on political dialogue and economic cooperation between the Community, its Member States, the six countries of Central America and Colombia, Mexico and Venezuela (San José IX).

References:

San José Ministerial Conference, Costa Rica: Bull. EC 9-1984, points 1.3.1 to 1.3.4

Council Regulation (EEC) No 3587/91 extending the application of Regulation (EEC) No 3835/90 applying generalized tariff preferences in respect of certain products from Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama: OJ L 341, 12.12.1991; Bull. EC 12-1991, point 1.3.42

Council Regulation (EEC) No 404/93 on the common organization of the market in bananas: OJ L 47, 25.2.1993; point 1.2.174 of this Bulletin

Council Decision 93/115/EEC granting a Community guarantee to the European Investment Bank against losses under loans for projects of mutual interest in certain third countries: OJ L 45, 23.2.1993; point 1.6.24 of this Bulletin
Previous meeting: Bull. EC 1/2-1992, point 1.4.42

Ninth meeting, held in San Salvador on 22 and 23 February. The Conference was part of a continuing dialogue begun in San José in 1984 and was attended by Mr Marín on behalf of the Commission. It was marked by the signing of a new Cooperation Agreement between the Community and Central America (→ point 1.3.41) and concluded with the adoption of a political and economic communiqué which, although confirming the persistence of very different views on trade in bananas and on human rights, none the less bore witness to the breadth of the ties between the Community and Central America.

The ministers welcomed the recent progress on peace and dialogue made by Central American States, and underlined the need to end all forms of violence in remaining trouble-spots quickly and to continue the work of consolidating democracy. They expressed concern at persistent human rights violations in some countries in the region and recalled that cooperation between the Community and Central America was based on respect for international law, democratic principles and human rights. They noted the Community's approval of 40 new measures intended to promote human rights in Central America.

On the economy, the declaration stressed the close correlation between poverty and the destruction of the environment, and the

importance of stepping up cooperation on environmental issues to ensure sustainable development of the region. Community ministers restated their firm intention to promote international cooperation to combat illicit drug abuse, production and trafficking. The ministers considered cooperation between the two regions as a whole and the outlook for the future. They underlined the importance of the exceptional and transitional trade preferences given to Central America by the Community. On trade in bananas, the President of the Council, backed by Mr Marín, outlined the terms of the compromise reached at the Council meeting of 13 February.

The ministers noted with satisfaction that the European Investment Bank would in future be able to make loans in Latin America for a period of two years.

1.3.41. Framework Cooperation Agreement between the Community and the Republics of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama.

Commission recommendation: Bull. EC 7/8-1992, point 1.4.39

Negotiating directives: Bull. EC 11-1992, point 1.4.36

Agreement initialled on 22 January.

The Commission adopted a proposal for a Council Decision on conclusion on 12 February.

OJ C 77, 18.3.1993; COM(93) 52

Agreement signed in San Salvador on 22 February.

Bilateral relations

El Salvador

1.3.42. Visit to the Commission by Mr J. M. Pacas Castro, Foreign Minister of El Salvador, on 17 and 18 January.

Mr Pacas Castro saw Mr M. Marín, with whom he discussed the San José Ministerial Conference and the new Cooperation Agreement signed by the Community and the countries of Central America. The talks also

touched upon the new common organization of the market in bananas. Mr Pacas Castro thanked the Community for its contribution to the reconstruction of his country following the civil war, which came to ECU 60 million in 1992.

Cooperation with Asia and Latin America

1.3.43. 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. EC 1/2-1992, point 1.4.40

Commission decisions adopted on 6 January to provide assistance for the following projects:

☐ Chile:

(i) ECU 10 million for a programme of Community technical and financial assistance intended to contribute to the sustained, integrated and equitable development of the northern regions of Chile, Antofagasta and Tarapacá, and to give institutional back-up to the regional development corporations, improve the productive activities of the agricultural population and small fishermen, promote SMEs and increase water resources while maintaining the ecological balance;

(ii) ECU 6 million for the Europe-Chile Business Foundation, aimed at forging links between Chilean and Community SMEs through technology transfer, the launch of joint ventures, investment promotion and training;

(iii) ECU 3 million for a multiannual programme for the rational use of energy intended to help reduce the cost of energy services, make better use of available capacity, optimize investment in the sector, conserve energy resources and protect the environment;

☐ El Salvador: ECU 7 million for a rural development project in the department of Chalatenango;

☐ Guatemala: ECU 9 million for land reform in the Coatepeque region of Guatemala, focus-

ing on social infrastructure, support for production and strengthening local producers' associations;

□ Panama: ECU 4.6 million in support for the 'Fondo de Emergencia Social' created by the Panamanian authorities to cushion the adverse social effects of structural adjustment measures, and designed to create jobs for underprivileged sections of society by financing labour-intensive social infrastructure micro-projects;

□ Nepal: ECU 480 000 for a feasibility study aimed at selecting and preparing irrigation projects in line with the government's new policy of maximizing the involvement of farmers, which also means changing institutions. The study will develop and apply this policy to new irrigation projects.

ACP countries and OCTs

Implementation of the fourth Lomé Convention

Assistance for traditional ACP banana suppliers

1.3.44. Proposal for a Council Regulation establishing a special system of assistance to traditional ACP suppliers of bananas.

References:

Fourth ACP-EEC Convention: Bull. EC 9-1991, point 1.3.38

Council Regulation (EEC) No 404/93 on the common organization of the market in bananas: OJ L 47, 25.2.1993; point 1.2.174 of this Bulletin

Economic and Social Committee own-initiative opinion on bananas originating in non-member countries: point 1.3.39 of this Bulletin

Commission proposal: OJ C 344, 29.12.1992; COM(92) 465; Bull. EC 11-1992, point 1.4.44

Endorsed by the Economic and Social Committee on 25 February. The Committee noted

the importance of not linking support for the ACP States' earnings from banana exports to the effects of the common organization of the market in bananas. Support should also be confined to the quota accorded to traditional ACP producers and correspond to the proposed duration of the common market organization. The Committee also proposed that advances be paid regularly after the first year of the Regulation's application.

Stabex and Sysmin

1.3.45. Commission Decision on two additional transfers for the 1991 application year under the Stabex provisions of the fourth Lomé Convention; the transfers are for Mozambique.

Reference: Commission Decision on transfers under the Stabex system for 1991: Bull. EC 7/8-1992, point 1.4.45

Adopted by the Commission on 23 February. Having examined in detail Mozambique's request concerning the 1991 application year, the Commission decided to approve two transfers for a total of ECU 1 268 million to cover cashew nuts and kernels and timber in addition to the transfers decided in July last year.

Protocols

1.3.46. Communication to the Council on the guaranteed prices applicable in the 1992/93 delivery period to cane sugar originating in the ACP States referred to in Protocol 8 annexed to the fourth ACP-EEC Convention and in India, plus a proposal for a Council Decision on the conclusion of Agreements in the form of an exchange of letters between the European Economic Community and the ACP States signatory to the protocol on sugar and India on the guaranteed prices for sugar cane in the 1992/93 delivery period.

References:

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

Agreement between the European Economic Community and India on cane sugar: OJ L 190, 22.7.1975

Negotiating directives: Bull. EC 7/8-1992, point 1.4.48

Adopted by the Commission on 20 January. The Commission proposes that the guaranteed prices for cane sugar in the 1992/93 delivery period be the same as the Community intervention prices for raw and refined sugar for

the 1992/93 marketing year.

COM(93) 9

Financial and technical cooperation

1.3.47. Financing of projects.

Commission decisions allocating a total of ECU 105 567 000 from the fifth, sixth and seventh EDFs (see Table 10).

Table 10 — *Financing of operations under the fifth, sixth and seventh EDFs*

Country	Purpose	(million ECU)	
		Grant	Special loan
	<i>Economic infrastructure</i>		
São Tomé and Príncipe	Repair of the S. João dos Angolares-Ribeira Peixe road	1.300	—
Cameroon	Road maintenance programme	22.500	—
	<i>Rural production</i>		
Niger	Integrated, mainly agricultural, projects (Lower Tarka Valley)	16.000	—
Regional (Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Gambia, Guinea Bissau, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, Chad)	Improved permanent diagnostic instruments for food security	9.998	—
St Vincent and the Grenadines	Land use	3.200	—
	<i>Social development</i>		
SADC ¹	Education and training	2.000	—
	Training programme	1.900	—
	<i>Trade promotion</i>		
Jamaica	Development of trade and services	3.000	—
IOC countries ²	Development of tourism	6.239	—

(million ECU)

Country	Purpose	Amount	
		Grant	Special loan
	<i>Other</i>		
Angola	General technical cooperation	0.950	—
Pacific region	General technical cooperation	1.300	—
All ACP countries	The <i>ACP Courier</i>	1.380	—
Namibia	Support for the Agriculture Ministry	1.300	—
Papua New Guinea	Structural adjustment support	8.500	—
IOC countries ²	Aid for environmental programmes	11.000	—
Niger	Sectoral import programme for medicines and inputs for production	15.000	—
	Total	105.567	—

¹ Southern Africa Development Community.² Indian Ocean Commission.

Bilateral relations

Angola

1.3.48. Parliament resolution on the situation in Angola.

Adopted by Parliament on 21 January. Parliament deplored the resumption of civil war in Angola, condemned atrocities committed by any party in the conflict and called for an immediate ceasefire and the resumption of the peace process in accordance with the Bicesse agreements. It also called for the holding of the second round of the presidential elections with the presence of UN or other international observers to ensure their freedom and fairness. Parliament offered its support for the country's democratic development by means of funds from the budget heading for the promotion of human rights and again demanded that an aid programme for reconstruction be implemented as a matter of urgency.

OJ C 42, 15.2.1993

Gabon

1.3.49. The President of Gabon, Mr O. Bongo, visited the Commission on 16 February.

President Bongo had talks with Mr Delors and Mr Marín, with whom he reviewed all aspects of EC-Gabon cooperation. President Bongo's main political concern was the preparation of the presidential elections this year and Mr Delors and Mr Marín welcomed progress towards democracy in Gabon. On the economic front the importance of regional cooperation was stressed and the Commission representatives reaffirmed their support for the regional reform programme of the countries of the Central African Economic and Customs Union and the continuation and stepping up of cooperation with ACP countries. On the question of the franc area, President Bongo was in favour of maintaining the CFA franc's current parity.

Somalia

1.3.50. Parliament resolution on the situation in Somalia.

Adopted by Parliament on 21 January. In view of the continuing civil war that has led to famine and thousands of deaths, Parliament, deploring the collapse of central authority, called on UN military personnel to contribute actively to any programme of disarmament and on all Somali factions to continue efforts

to draw up a national charter and establish an interim government. It asked other international donors to increase humanitarian aid, to organize a conference on the economic and democratic reconstruction of Somalia and to prepare, with the EC Member States, rehabilitation programmes. Parliament also urged the UN to draw up a 'Marshall Plan' for Somalia to rebuild agriculture and infrastructure and resolve debt problems. Lastly, it called on the UN monitoring group to take possession of all heavy weapons for safekeeping.

OJ C 42, 15.2.1993

Sudan

1.3.51. Parliament resolution on the visceral leishmaniosis epidemic and starvation in Sudan.

Adopted by Parliament on 11 February. Condemning the refusal of the Sudanese Government to admit the seriousness of the kala-azar (visceral leishmaniosis) epidemic, which has already caused the deaths of thousands of people and is threatening the lives of thousands of others in southern Sudan, Parliament called on the governments of the Member States to put pressure on the Sudanese Government to allow relief agencies to come to the aid of the afflicted population. It stressed the need for a revision of the rules governing the operations of the World Health Organization to enable it to give early warning of epidemics (kala-azar has been spreading since 1984). It also called on the Sudanese Government to refrain from any new offensive against the civilian population in the South and, with the Sudanese People's Liberation Army, to guarantee 'safe zones' and provide corridors for the civilian population.

OJ C 72, 15.3.1993

Zimbabwe

1.3.52. Visit by Mr Marín on 27 and 28 January.

Mr Marín and the Finance Minister, Mr B. Chidzero, signed a financing agreement in the context of Community support for structural

adjustment support. The programme provides for ECU 28 million to help open the door to imports and to expand exports in 1993 and 1994. The counterpart funds generated will be used by the government to cover the social costs of the reforms under way. Since 1981 Zimbabwe has received ECU 244 million in aid from the Community and has also benefited from the commercial provisions of the Lomé Conventions, above all for its beef exports.

General development cooperation

Cooperation via non-governmental organizations

1.3.53. Projects in developing countries.

Commission cofinancing: commitment of ECU 56 627 287 for 305 operations.

1.3.54. Campaigns to raise public awareness of development issues.

Commission contribution: ECU 1 088 919.

Support for democratization

1.3.55. Commission decision to grant ECU 200 000 to Madagascar.

Humanitarian aid

Emergency aid

1.3.56. Commission decisions: see Table 11.

Table 11 — *Emergency aid*

(million ECU)		
Country	Purpose	Amount
Angola	Civil war	1
	Civil war	1
Armenia, Georgia and Tadjikistan	Internal clashes — blockade	13.5
Fiji	Cyclone Kina	1
Ghana	Togolese refugees	0.5
Haiti	Effects of the embargo	1
Nepal	Drought	0.8
Rwanda	Displaced persons	2
Sierra Leone	Troubles in the South-East	0.3
Sudan	Displaced persons in the South	0.4
Occupied Territories	Palestinians	1.75
Zaire	Displaced persons (Shaba province)	1.3
	Troubles	1

Food aid

Storage programmes and early warning systems

1.3.57. Commission decisions. Grants of ECU 230 000 to the FAO, ECU 115 600 to Afghanistan and ECU 400 000 to Bolivia.

Contributions to the purchasing of food and seeds by non-governmental and international organizations

1.3.58. Commission decision. ECU 400 000 for Trocaire (Somalia) via Euronaid to buy seeds and tools.

Commercial policy

General matters

Operation of the customs union

1.3.59. Council Regulation on checks for conformity with the rules on product safety in the case of products imported from third countries.

Reference: Council Directive 92/59/EEC on general product safety: OJ L 228, 11.8.1992; Bull. EC 6-1992, point 1.3.194

Commission proposal: OJ C 329, 15.12.1992; COM(92) 466; Bull. EC 11-1992, point 1.3.22

Adopted by the Council (internal market) on 8 February. This Regulation is based on Article 113 of the Treaty and is intended to enable the customs authorities to take action at the Community's external frontiers by temporarily suspending the customs clearance procedure in cases where imported products might present a direct health or safety hazard or appear not to comply with Community or national rules. The aim is to place on an equal footing products which are manufactured in the Community, and therefore subject to the Directive on general product safety, and imported products.

The Regulation will enable the customs authorities, in the event of doubts, to request the market surveillance authorities to check that the imported products provide the same guarantees as are required of Community products. With regard to conformity with existing Community or national rules, the Regulation will apply in particular to an initial list of products comprising, toys, foodstuffs and pharmaceuticals. These are amongst the products which, prior to 1 January 1993, almost all Member States used to check at their internal borders on a virtually systematic basis.

1.3.60. Council Decision concerning Community participation in the negotiation of a convention on an international customs transit procedure for goods transported by rail.

Recommendation adopted by the Commission on 18 January.

Adopted by the Council on 25 February. The Commission is to be authorized to participate, on behalf of the Community, in the negotiation, within the Economic Commission for Europe, of a convention on an international customs transit procedure for goods transported by rail.

1.3.61. Proposal for a Council Regulation amending Regulation (EEC) No 636/82 establishing arrangements for economic outward processing traffic applicable to certain textiles and clothing products reimported into the Community following working or processing in certain third countries.

Council Regulation to be amended: Regulation (EEC) No 636/82; OJ L 76, 20.3.1982; Bull. EC 3-1982, point 2.1.20

Adopted by the Commission on 19 January. Under the outward processing arrangements applicable to textiles, it will replace national quotas by Community quotas.

COM(93) 10

1.3.62. Proposal for a Council Regulation amending 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 to take account of German unification.

Council Regulation to be amended: Regulation (EEC) No 3568/90; OJ L 353, 17.12.1990; Bull. EC 12-1990, point 1.2.1

Adopted by the Commission on 14 January. Except in the case of certain sensitive agricultural products, it extends until 31 December 1993 the tariff measures laid down by Regulation (EEC) No 3568/90. The measures are intended to take account of traditional trade flows between firms on the territory of the former German Democratic Republic and firms in Central and Eastern Europe, and should benefit SMEs in particular.

OJ C 46, 18.2.1993; COM(93) 5

1.3.63. Draft Commission Decision amending Commission Decision No 3788/90/ECSC on the introduction of transitional tariff

measures for Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Romania, the USSR and Yugoslavia until 31 December 1992 to take account of German unification.

Decision to be amended: Commission Decision No 3788/90/ECSC; OJ L 364, 28.12.1990; Bull. EC 12-1990, point 1.2.2

Adopted by the Commission on 19 February. It extends until 31 December 1993 the tariff measures laid down in Decision No 3788/90/ECSC. This draft Decision pursues, for ECSC products, the same objectives as the proposal for a Regulation set out in COM(93) 5, as referred to above.

SEC(93) 259

Commercial policy instruments

Anti-dumping and anti-subsidy proceedings

Council anti-dumping measures

1.3.64. Council Regulation (EEC) No 53/93 extending the provisional anti-dumping duty on imports of certain types of electronic microcircuits known as DRAMs (dynamic random-access memories) originating in the Republic of Korea.

Commission proposal: COM(92) 541; Bull. EC 12-1992, point 1.4.50

Adopted by the Council on 8 January.

OJ L 9, 15.1.1993

1.3.65. Council Regulations (EEC) Nos 104/93 and 105/93 extending the provisional anti-dumping duty on imports of deadburned (sintered) magnesia and magnesium oxide originating in the People's Republic of China.

Commission proposal: COM(92) 596 and 597; Bull. EC 12-1992, point 1.4.51

Adopted by the Council on 18 January.

OJ L 15, 23.1.1993

1.3.66. Council Regulation (EEC) No 54/93 imposing a definitive duty on imports of synthetic fibres of polyesters originating in India and the Republic of Korea.

Commission proposal: COM(92) 590; Bull. EC 12-1992, point 1.4.54

Adopted by the Council on 8 January.

OJ L 9, 15.1.1993

1.3.67. Council Regulation (EEC) No 55/93 imposing a definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of outer rings of tapered roller bearings originating in Japan.

Commission proposal: COM(92) 588; Bull. EC 12-1992, point 1.4.53

Adopted by the Council on 8 January.

OJ L 9, 15.1.1993

1.3.68. Proposal for a Council Regulation extending the provisional anti-dumping duty on imports of certain seamless pipes and tubes, of iron or non-alloy steel, originating in the former Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland and the Republic of Croatia.

Reference: Provisional duty: OJ L 328, 14.11.1992; Bull. EC 11-1992, point 1.4.73

Adopted by the Commission on 16 February.

COM(93) 22

Commission anti-dumping measures

1.3.69. Notice of the impending expiry of anti-dumping measures concerning oxalic acid originating in Taiwan and the Republic of Korea.

Reference: Definitive duty: OJ L 184, 15.7.1988; Bull. EC 7/8-1988, point 2.2.11

Published on 19 January.

OJ C 13, 19.1.1993

1.3.70. Notice of the expiry of an anti-dumping measure concerning a herbicide originating in Romania.

Reference: Undertaking: OJ L 26, 30.1.1988; Bull. EC 1-1988, point 2.2.4

Published on 26 January.

OJ C 22, 26.1.1993

Community surveillance

1.3.71. Council Regulation (EEC) No 316/93 establishing Community statistical surveil-

lance for certain agricultural products originating in Cyprus, Egypt, Jordan, Israel, Tunisia, Syria, Malta, Morocco and Lebanon which are subject to reference quantities (1993).

Commission proposal: COM(92) 556; Bull. EC 12-1992, point 1.4.58

Adopted by the Council on 8 February.

OJ L 37, 13.2.1993

Individual sectors

Steel

1.3.72. Council declaration on the anti-dumping duties levied by the United States on steel and action on public procurement.

Adopted by the Council (general affairs) on 1 February. The Council denounced the US decisions to levy provisional anti-dumping duties on imports of flat steel products, asserting that the level of the duties had no justification whatsoever. It invited the Commission in its political contacts with the new US administration to convey forcefully the Community's view that this action was unacceptable, and confirm that the Community requested consultations with the USA under the GATT. The Council reiterated its support for a comprehensive multilateral steel arrangement, and also expressed grave concern regarding the latest announcements made by the US authorities concerning government procurement.

Textiles

1.3.73. Council Decision 93/97/EEC on the conclusion of the Protocol maintaining in force the Arrangement regarding international trade in textiles (MFA).

Recommendation for a Decision: Bull. EC 7/8-1992, point 1.4.95

Negotiating directives: Bull. EC 10-1992, point 1.4.56

Proposal adopted by the Commission on 20 January.

COM(93) 16

Adopted by the Council on 9 February. The Multifibre Arrangement is to be extended until 31 December 1993.

OJ L 38, 16.2.1993

1.3.74. Proposal for a Council Decision establishing a Community procedure for administering quantitative import restrictions and monitoring of textile and clothing products originating in certain third countries.

Adopted by the Commission on 17 February. Rules have to be laid down for administering imports of textile products subject to quantitative restrictions or surveillance, in view of the abolition of national sub-quotas as part of the completion of the internal market. The proposal provides in particular for the setting-up of a central computerized system, administered by the Commission, in order to prevent the total Community quotas from being exceeded.

COM(93) 33

1.3.75. Recommendation for a Council Decision authorizing the Commission to initiate negotiations with Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Russia, Tadjikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan and Ukraine with a view to concluding new bilateral agreements on trade in textile products.

Reference: Agreement between the Community and the Soviet Union on trade in textile products: OJ L 397, 30.12.1989; Bull. EC 12-1989, point 2.2.14

Adopted by the Commission on 13 January. The EEC-USSR agreement on trade in textile products, which expired on 31 December 1992, is to be replaced by bilateral agreements with the independent States of the former Soviet Union.

He saw Mr Boutros Ghali, UN Secretary-General, at a meeting also attended by Mr Vance and Lord Owen, the co-chairmen of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia. Mr van den Broek enumerated the steps already taken by the Community and within the United Nations framework, and argued that a joint effort was vital if the peace plan was to progress.

Mr van den Broek also raised the issue of the Community's participation in the Sustainable Development Commission set up after the Rio Conference.

Council of Europe

1.3.77. Parliamentary Assembly.

Previous meeting: Bull. EC 10-1992, point 1.4.77

Session held in Strasbourg from 1 to 5 February. The gathering was attended by Chancellors Kohl and Vranitzky and Mrs Brundtland, whose speeches invested the occasion with considerable political significance at a time when the Council of Europe's place in the European set-up is under discussion. Mr Hurd, the British Foreign Secretary and President of the Committee of Ministers, also gave a speech that helped shape the overall policy of the Council of Europe in the run-up to October's summit of Heads of State or Government, which the Commission would also be attending.

The Assembly continued its more technical work, hoping in particular that a draft additional protocol to the European Convention on Human Rights would enable the rights of international minorities to be established and effectively guaranteed.

International organizations and conferences

United Nations and specialized agencies

1.3.76. Mr van den Broek visited the UN on 22 and 23 February.

European Bank for Reconstruction and Development

General

1.3.78. In January and February the Bank reviewed its activities and the prospects for

financing in Bulgaria and Poland. It also established strategies for Slovenia and Turkmenistan, which had joined the EBRD the year before. The accession of the former Yugoslav republic of Macedonia was submitted for the approval of the Board of Governors. The Bank also launched its first bond issues in Canadian dollars and German marks and published its annual economic report on the countries of Central and Eastern Europe.

Financing

1.3.79. Loan to the Estline Shipping Company joint venture.

The Bank signed a loan contract for SKR 240 million (ECU 28.3 million) for the purchase of a ferry to operate a scheduled shipping service between Stockholm and Tallinn. The recipient joint venture is a subsidiary of the State-owned Estonian Shipping Company and the Swedish private-sector carrier Nordstrom and Thulin AB.

Human rights in the world

Armenia

1.3.80. Parliament resolution on Armenia.

Adopted by Parliament on 21 January. Parliament insisted that the Azerbaijani Government lift immediately the blockade on Armenia and called on the Commission to release funds for Armenia in order to support the democratization process and to meet the inhabitants' most pressing needs.

OJ C 42, 15.2.1993

Guinea

1.3.81. Parliament resolution on the forthcoming elections in Guinea.

Adopted by Parliament on 21 January. After the postponement of the country's first democratic elections initially scheduled for January, Par-

liament called on the Council and the Commission to ensure that an electoral college representing all the country's democratic forces was established, to provide financial support for the democratic process and to make representations to the authorities to provide the entire population of voting age with identity cards free of charge, without which the elections could not be truly democratic.

OJ C 42, 15.2.1993

Equatorial Guinea

1.3.82. Parliament resolution on Equatorial Guinea.

Adopted by Parliament on 21 January. Parliament called on the government of General Obiang Nguema to respect all Equatorial Guinea's international undertakings on human rights, and in particular Article 5 of the Lomé Convention. It called on the Community institutions and the Member States to suspend all aid and cooperation other than humanitarian aid until the establishment of a democratic system guaranteeing political pluralism and respect for human rights.

OJ C 42, 15.2.1993

Haiti

1.3.83. Parliament resolution on human rights and the situation in Haiti.

Adopted by Parliament on 11 February. Parliament called on the international community, and in particular the European Community, to step up diplomatic pressure on the *de facto* authorities in Haiti in order to force them into negotiations, according to the principles laid down in the Washington Protocol signed by President Aristide and parliamentary representatives in February 1992, on the procedures for a return to constitutional democracy. It called on the Commission to draw up for the NGOs an overall plan of financial and technical support going beyond strictly humanitarian considerations to take in social issues (health, education, training, support for village communities, etc.).

OJ C 72, 15.3.1993

Indonesia

1.3.84. Parliament resolution on the trial of Xanana Gusmão.

Reference: Parliament resolution on East Timor: OJ C 21, 25.1.1993; Bull. EC 12-1992, point 1.4.90

Adopted by Parliament on 21 January. Parliament called for the immediate release of Xanana Gusmão, leader of the resistance in East Timor, and all other Timorese political prisoners. It warned Indonesia again of the likely consequences for its relations with the European Community of repeated violations of human rights and international law.

OJ C 42, 15.2.1993

Israel

1.3.85. Parliament resolutions on the expulsion of 415 Palestinians from the Occupied Territories by Israel.

Adopted by Parliament on 21 January. Parliament strongly condemned terrorism and extremist acts aimed at obstructing the peace process. It also condemned the expulsion of the 415 Palestinians and called on the Commission and the Member States to raise, in the light of developments in the matter of the expelled Palestinians, the question of the implementation of the financial protocol with Israel at the next meeting of the EEC-Israel Cooperation Committee.

OJ C 42, 15.2.1993

Adopted by Parliament on 11 February. Parliament called on the Commission and the Council to use the EEC-Israel cooperation agreement to put pressure on the Israeli Government to allow all the expelled Palestinians to return, in accordance with UN Security Council Resolution 799.

OJ C 72, 15.3.1993

Kenya

1.3.86. Parliament resolution on Kenya.

Adopted by Parliament on 11 February. Parliament condemned President Daniel Arap Moi's

suspension of the parliament's first sitting after the elections of 29 December and called on him to ensure that human rights were not violated and that the democratic process was respected. It called on the international community, the EEC and aid donors to bring pressure to bear on the President to prevent him undermining the authority of the legislature by indefinitely suspending the Kenyan Parliament, an act in violation of the elected members' parliamentary immunity.

OJ C 72, 15.3.1993

Madagascar

1.3.87. Parliament resolution on human rights and democratization in Madagascar.

Adopted by Parliament on 21 January. Concerned at reports suggesting that the government in power was attempting to postpone the second round of presidential elections scheduled for 10 February, Parliament called on the competent authorities to organize the elections according to the original timetable and appealed to the international community to monitor the elections closely, for example, by sending a sufficient number of observers.

OJ C 42, 15.2.1993

Malawi

1.3.88. Parliament resolution on the situation in Malawi.

Adopted by Parliament on 21 January. Because reports from international human rights organizations continued to provide credible evidence of human rights violations by the authorities in Malawi, Parliament called for the unconditional release of all political prisoners so that they could take part in the debate on the issues underlying the referendum scheduled for 15 March. It called on the government to ensure a free and fair referendum, guaranteeing freedom of expression for all shades of opinion in order to prevent an invalid result, and considered that the Community, along with other international organizations, should monitor preparations for the referendum and the voting itself.

OJ C 42, 15.2.1993

Morocco

1.3.89. Parliament resolution on Morocco.

Adopted by Parliament on 21 January. Concerned at the persistence of human rights violations in Morocco, Parliament called on the Moroccan Government to tell the truth about those who have disappeared and to put an end to political imprisonment, illegal arrest and restrictions on fundamental freedoms, in compliance with the international conventions to which it is a signatory. It also called on the Community authorities and the governments of the Member States to take all possible steps in the context of political, economic and trade relations to oblige the Moroccan Government to release all those imprisoned for their political or trade union activities and to end its systematic violation of human rights.

OJ C 42, 15.2.1993

Myanmar (Burma)

1.3.90. Parliament resolution on the continued oppression of the Burmese people and the expulsion of refugees from Bangladesh.

Reference: Parliament resolutions on Burmese women and the plight of political prisoners in Myanmar: OJ C 305, 23.11.1992; Bull. EC 10-1992, points 1.4.85 and 1.4.86

Adopted by Parliament on 11 February. After condemning any proposal for constitutional reform aimed at confirming the military leadership and again demanding the release of Aung San Suu Kyi and all other political prisoners, Parliament called on the Community and its Member States to continue providing the requisite support to Bangladesh, if necessary by using funds intended for Myanmar itself, to enable the country to give asylum to refugees and in particular to ease the adverse environmental impact of the camps, and in this respect called on the Bangladeshi authorities to stop the forced repatriation of the Rohingyas and to allow humanitarian NGOs to return to the eastern frontier regions.

OJ C 72, 15.3.1993

Sierra Leone

1.3.91. Parliament resolution on the violation of human rights in Sierra Leone.

Adopted by Parliament on 21 January. Parliament deplored and condemned as a flagrant violation of the most basic human rights the murder by the National Provisional Ruling Council of Sierra Leone of 29 people at the end of December and expressed concern that the increasing militarization and repression in the country was blocking the transition to civilian rule.

OJ C 42, 15.2.1993

Togo

1.3.92. Parliament resolution on Togo.

Adopted by Parliament on 11 February. Dis- mayed by the continuing acts of murderous violence perpetrated in Togo by the regime of President Eyadema, Parliament strongly condemned the violence and the human rights violations. It called on the Council, the Member States and the Commission to isolate President Eyadema's regime politically, financially and diplomatically and on the international community to exert maximum pressure on him to speed up the democratic process and to ensure that fair elections take place in Togo.

OJ C 72, 15.3.1993

Turkey

1.3.93. Parliament resolution on human rights in Turkey.

Adopted by Parliament on 11 February. Parliament condemned the continued violation of human rights in Turkey and in particular the use of torture. It condemned the treatment inflicted on Nazli Top, a 20-year-old nurse apparently repeatedly tortured at the anti-terrorist department at Istanbul Police Headquarters, and called for an impartial investigation into the case. It also called for last year's murders of journalists to be cleared up and for the German freelance journalist Stefan Waldberg, sentenced to three years and nine months in prison for 'complicity in rebellion', to be freed immediately.

OJ C 72, 15.3.1993

Zaire

1.3.94. Parliament resolution on the situation in Zaire.

Reference: Joint statement of 1 February on Zaire: point 1.4.11 of this Bulletin

Adopted by Parliament on 11 February. Parliament condemned President Mobutu's policies that led to disturbances by mutinying soldiers, backed the statement of 1 February by the Community and its Member States and called for them to exert real pressure on President Mobutu to comply with the transitional government's decisions and refrain from any action that would undermine them.

It supported the continued suspension of all Community development aid to Zaire, except humanitarian aid, and called for further cooperation between the Community and the Member States' governments and the Supreme Council of the Republic in order to permit Zaire to make a fresh start down the road to democracy and economic recovery.

OJ C 72, 15.3.1993

Diplomatic relations

1.3.95. The following ambassadors, whose appointments took effect on 1 February, pre-

sented their letters of credence to the President of the Council and the President of the Commission:

□ HE Mr Roger Quant Pallavicini, Head of Mission of the Republic of Nicaragua to the European Communities;

□ HE Mr N'tji Laïco Traore, Representative and Head of Mission of the Republic of Mali to the European Communities;

□ HE Mr Lindsay Misros, Head of Mission of the Solomon Islands to the European Communities;

1.3.96. The Czech and Slovak Federal Republic ceased to exist on 31 December 1992 and was succeeded on 1 January 1993 by the Czech Republic and Slovakia, which inherited the diplomatic relations established by and with the former Czech and Slovak Federal Republic. This brought the number of diplomatic missions from 150 to 151.

4. Intergovernmental cooperation

European political cooperation

1.4.1. The joint statements adopted and published in January and February are reproduced below in chronological order.

Kenya

1.4.2. The following joint statement was published in Copenhagen and Brussels on 8 January:

'The European Community and its Member States welcome the holding of multi-party elections in Kenya on 29 December 1992 as an important step in the ongoing democratization process in the country.

The Community and its Member States have also noted with satisfaction that the Kenyan people exercised their democratic right to vote in great numbers and in a peaceful manner throughout the country, thus providing an impressive degree of political maturity. They have, however, noted with concern reports by international observers as well as national monitors of irregularities in the election process.

The Community and its Member States hope that all parties will not turn to violence but use legal means to seek redress of all grievances related to the conduct of the election process.

The election results seem to represent a broad reflection of the choice of the Kenyan people, and the Community and its Member States therefore urge all political parties to take up their seats in Parliament and find ways and means to work together within the constitutional framework, for the future peace, prosperity and unity of Kenya.'

Iraq

1.4.3. The following joint statement was published in Copenhagen and Brussels on 8 January:

'The European Community and its Member States remain deeply concerned about Iraq's repeated violations of relevant UN Security Council resolutions.

Iraq has continued its deliberate policy of hindering UN inspection teams in performing their responsibilities in accordance with SCR 687 and subsequent resolutions. Harassment and intimidation of humanitarian relief convoys and personnel are part of the overall pattern.

The Community and its Member States strongly condemn this Iraqi pattern of non-compliance with its obligations under international law.

The repeated Iraqi incursions into the no-fly zone south of the 32nd parallel and the deployment of surface-to-air missiles into the zone pose an imminent threat to the international community's efforts to see that all relevant UN Security Council resolutions are implemented by Iraq, and cannot be accepted.

The Government of Iraq bears full responsibility for the present unacceptable situation. The Community and its Member States demand that Iraqi invasion of the non-fly zone is brought to an end immediately.'

Cameroon

1.4.4. The following joint statement was published in Copenhagen and Brussels on 11 January:

'The Community and its Member States welcome the ending of the state of emergency in the north-west province and note the offer by the government on 19 December 1992 to let an EC enquiry commission visit Cameroon.

They urge both the government and the opposition to seize the opportunity to normalize the situation throughout the country and not take action which might create new tensions.

The Community and its Member States are all the same concerned at allegations of recent human rights violations and call on the government to institute inquiries into these cases.'

Former Yugoslavia

1.4.5. The following joint statement, adopted at a special ministerial meeting in Paris, was published in Copenhagen, Paris and Brussels on 13 January:

'The European Community and its Member States met in Paris on 13 January 1993 to discuss the present state of the negotiations in Geneva under the International Conference on the former Yugoslavia. They heard a report on this matter from Lord Owen.

The ministers expressed their firm support for the efforts of the conference and the two co-Chairmen. The proposals for a political solution to the situation in Bosnia-Herzegovina tabled in Geneva represent the only possibility for a peaceful outcome.

The ministers expressed their unequivocal demand that the Bosnian Serbs accept the proposed constitutional framework for Bosnia-Herzegovina and the document on military arrangements without any conditions whatsoever within the next six days.

If this will not be the case, the European Community and its Member States will ask the Security Council of the United Nations to consider measures needed to be taken accordingly. Time is running out and no more delaying tactics will be tolerated.

While the negotiating process gives some hope for positive progress, the military actions and aggressions by the Bosnian Serbs continue to inflict immense human suffering on the population of Bosnia-Herzegovina, most notably its Muslim inhabitants.

The ministers stressed the need for an international criminal court and expressed their readiness to support this issue at the United Nations.

The European Community and its Member States will ask the Security Council of the United Nations to complete its consideration of enforcement of the UNSCR 781 ('no-fly zone').

The European Community and its Member States consider it of the utmost importance to strictly implement the agreed sanctions towards Serbia and Montenegro. The leaders of those republics must use all their undoubted influence on the leaders of the Bosnian Serbs to make them understand that by their present acts of violence and unspeakable brutality towards the population of Bosnia-Herzegovina they are dooming themselves and the 'Federal Republic of Yugoslavia' to total international isolation with the gravest consequences for a very long time to come.

The European Community and its Member States will remain actively seized of the matter. Preparatory work on further measures leading to total isolation will start immediately, and ministers will reconvene if the present hope for a negotiated settlement in Geneva is not fulfilled.'

Rwanda

1.4.6. The following joint statement was published in Copenhagen and Brussels on 21 January:

'The European Community and its Member States express satisfaction that, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Arusha cease-fire agreement of 12 July 1992, the Rwandese Government and the Rwandese Patriotic Front have concluded a protocol agreeing on power-sharing during the transitional period.

They feel that this important stage in the political negotiations should quickly lead, in the interests both of the Rwandese people and the entire sub-region and of fruitful international cooperation, to the restoration of peace and security and to the return of persons displaced by the war to the land from which they have been driven. The progress achieved should also pave the way to the reconciliation of the Rwandese people with itself, the organization of free elections in the near future and the strengthening of democracy in Rwanda.

The Community and its Member States pay tribute to the work carried out by the negotiating parties in their dynamic quest for a peaceful and lasting solution to the conflict. They urge all Rwanda political forces to continue to support the Arusha process and the agreement resulting from it and to work for pacification in unity and tolerance. They particularly appreciate the constructive role and positive contribution of Tanzania and of the other countries and international organizations which are observers in the Arusha negotiations.'

Haiti

1.4.7. The following joint statement was published in Copenhagen and Brussels on 21 January:

'The Community and its Member States have consistently reaffirmed their commitment to the restoration of the democratic and constitutional government in Haiti as well as their will to support all efforts conducive to a settlement of the Haitian crisis.

They, therefore, welcome the efforts by the Organization of American States and the United Nations to bring about the restoration of democracy in Haiti, and they urge all parties concerned to work towards this end.

The elections held on 18 January as well as those planned for 25 January do not constitute free and fair elections since the necessary preconditions, notably freedom of expression and assembly and the right to an open political dialogue, do not exist in Haiti.

For these reasons, the Community and its Member States do not consider these elections to be a valid expression of the democratic will.'

Angola

1.4.8. The following joint statement was published in Copenhagen and Brussels on 22 January:

'The Community and its Member States deplore the outbreak of widespread and fierce fighting in Angola and the heavy losses of human lives incurred. They appeal strongly to the government and to UNITA to bring an end to the fighting, which constitutes a serious set-back for the peace process that culminated in the free and fair elections of September 1992. They also appeal to the countries in the region to refrain from any act that could contribute to an internationalization of the present conflict in Angola.

A solution to Angola's problems cannot be found on the battleground. A general cease-fire is the first and immediate requirement. On this basis they regret the refusal by UNITA to attend a meeting of military leaders due to have taken place in Addis Ababa last week, thus jeopardizing the efforts of the special representative of the UN, the Secretary-General and the observers to the peace process, and they urge UNITA to reconsider that decision.

The Community and its Member States reiterate their earlier appeals to the parties, in particular UNITA, to abide by the results of the elections, observe the Bicesse Peace Accords and resume the demobilization process. In this context, they urge the President of Angola and the UNITA leader to respond positively to the UN Secretary-General's call for an early meeting between them.

The Community and its Member States consider that the United Nations should continue to play a key role in restoring and maintaining peace in Angola. They look forward to the report of the United

Nations Secretary-General on the future role of Unavem. In the light of this report, the United Nations Security Council should consider the role and mandate of Unavem and the possibilities of strengthening the United Nation's involvement in the peace process. However, it must be underlined that cessation of hostilities and genuine willingness to reopen the political dialogue are prerequisites for a meaningful UN contribution.

The Community and its Member States reiterate their readiness to provide humanitarian assistance to Angola and, once the peace has been restored, to contribute to programmes of reconstruction.'

Former Yugoslavia

1.4.9. The following joint statement on the situation in the former Yugoslavia was published in Copenhagen and Brussels on 25 January:

Reference: Joint statement of 13 January: point 1.4.5 of this Bulletin

'The European Community and its Member States view with grave concern the recent resumption of hostilities around Zadar in Croatia, which have been initiated by the Croatian side. The armed clashes have already resulted in numerous casualties, including one member of the French Unprofor contingent.

In addition to destabilizing the uneasy situation in Croatia, these actions risk harming the highly important and serious negotiations in Geneva on Bosnia-Herzegovina, which recently have shown promise of making some headway. The consequences of such a train of events could be extremely grave.

In the present situation, the European Community and its Member States, while aware of Serbian non-compliance with the Vance plan, urgently call on all sides, and in particular the Government of Croatia, to bring hostilities around Zadar to an immediate end. All parties involved must participate in good faith with the implementation of all aspects of the Vance plan, including the return of the refugees, and must be prepared to accept a prolongation of the Unprofor mandate, when it expires next month.

At the same time, the European Community and its Member States, recalling their declaration of 13 January 1993 urge all parties involved to carry out without delay the negotiations in Geneva with a view to reaching agreement on full implementation of the Ahtisaari proposal on Bosnia-Herzegovina. No action must be undertaken by anyone, inside or

outside Bosnia-Herzegovina, which could put these negotiations into jeopardy.'

Bosnia-Herzegovina

1.4.10. The following joint statement was published in Copenhagen and Brussels on 1 February:

'The European Community and its Member States express their full and unequivocal support for the comprehensive plan for a peaceful settlement in Bosnia-Herzegovina, put forward by the International Conference on the former Yugoslavia, in accordance with the commitments reached at the London Conference.

The peace plan and the draft interim arrangements for governing the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina until free and fair elections will take place, represent a coherent and comprehensive settlement, taking into account the legitimate interests of the three constituent communities of that Republic.

The European Community and its Member States strongly urge all three parties of Bosnia-Herzegovina to accept the peace plan and the draft interim arrangements. The parties must also fully cooperate in implementing them.

The European Community and its Member States call upon the Security Council of the United Nations to give its full support to this plan and its implementation. The European Community and its Member States are prepared to contribute actively to this end.

The European Community and its Member States reiterate their full support for the sovereignty, territorial integrity, and multi-ethnic character of the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina. They will continue their efforts to help the Republic recover from the present tragedy.'

Zaire

1.4.11. The following joint statement was published in Copenhagen and Brussels on 1 February:

'The European Community and its Member States deeply deplore the outbreak of violence which has just occurred in Zaire and which has caused numerous deaths, including that of the Ambassador of France in Kinshasa.

While expressing their grave anxiety at this new trial facing the Zairean people, the European Com-

munity and its Member States are also very concerned for their nationals and hope that the ongoing evacuation can be continued in good order.

The European Community urgently appeals to the forces involved to put a stop to the fighting.

Political forces in Zaire must do everything in their power to enable the democratic process to make a fresh start, and the transitional government must exercise its prerogatives in all areas, including the maintenance of order in compliance with human rights, and the economic and monetary control, which are necessary for the social situation to be restored.

In this respect, the European Community calls upon the President of Zaire to ensure that an end is put to the actions to obstruct the process of democratic transition. It supports the efforts of the President of the High Council of the Republic, Monseigneur Monsengwo, to promote a political settlement enabling this transition to free and democratic elections to be properly carried out.'

Warburton Mission

1.4.12. The following joint statement on the follow-up to the Warburton Mission was published in Copenhagen and Brussels on 1 February:

'The Community and its Member States welcome the report submitted by the Warburton Mission on its findings during visits conducted on 20 to 24 December 1992 and 19 to 26 January 1993.

The decision by the European Council to establish this investigation is vindicated by the findings. Rape has been perpetrated on a wide scale in former Yugoslavia, in such a way as to be part of a clear pattern. The great majority of the many thousands of victims have been Muslims.

The European Community and its Member States are appalled by these crimes and the inhumanity which marks the present conflict. They intend to implement the recommendations in the report on assistance to the Bosnian Muslim women victims of rape and other atrocities.

At a political level, the Community and its Member States will approach the parties to the conflict, and in particular the political leadership, to impress on them the incontrovertible nature of the evidence and the imperative need to bring these abhorrent practices to an end. In this context, the Community and its Member States will pursue full implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 798 and

will endeavour to inspect the locations associated with the practice of rape.'

Belarus

1.4.13. The following joint statement was published in Copenhagen and Brussels on 12 February:

'The European Community and its Member States welcome the vote of the Belarussian Supreme Soviet on 4 February to ratify the START I Treaty and the Lisbon Protocol which committed signatories to accede to the Non-Proliferation Treaty as a non-nuclear-weapons State. They look forward to the rapid formal accession of Belarus to the NPT, and to its full implementation of the START and NPT treaties.

The Community and its Member States hope that this important step in the direction of enhanced international security will rapidly be matched by other States which made commitments under the Lisbon Protocol.'

Rwanda

1.4.14. The following joint statement was published in Copenhagen and Brussels on 15 February:

Reference: Joint statement of 21 January: point 1.4.6 of this Bulletin

'The Community and its Member States recall their statement of 21 January 1993, in which they welcomed the progress achieved in the peace process initiated in Arusha.

They condemn the flagrant violation of the ceasefire by the Rwandese Patriotic Front, which is prejudicial to the search for a negotiated solution — the only means of ensuring lasting peace.

The Community and its Member States appeal urgently to all political forces to assume their responsibilities in order to avoid an even more catastrophic situation for displaced persons, now numbering hundreds of thousands.

They also condemn all types of violence, including the acts of violence committed by political militants, which have caused hundreds of deaths and heightened political tension.

The Community and its Member States call upon the parties concerned to resume the process of conciliation without delay'

Togo

1.4.15. The following joint statement was published in Copenhagen and Brussels on 16 February:

'The Community and its Member States strongly condemn the recent violence committed against the civilian population of Lomé which has led thousands to abandon the city.

They deplore that it was not possible to reach any agreement at the round table meeting of Colmar which was convened through the good offices of two EC Member States. The Community and its Member States at the same time regret the fact that some opposed all compromise propositions which could have allowed the holding of free and fair elections, the re-establishment of a climate of confidence and security, and put an end to the general strike.

Under these circumstances the Community and its Member States cannot but conclude that both bilateral and Community development cooperation has become more and more difficult. They have already been obliged to take certain steps and will continue to draw the consequences of the obstruction of the democratic process and of the development of the situation in Togo.'

Angola

1.4.16. The following joint statement was published in Copenhagen and Brussels on 17 February:

'The Community and its Member States support fully the declaration by the observers to the Bicesse Peace Accords concerning a deadline of 17 February 1993 for UNITA to decide on the setting of a date for a meeting in Addis Ababa between the subscribers to the Peace Accords for Angola. They align themselves with the appeal for a truce in Huambo issued by the Special Representative of the United Nations' Secretary-General.

They appeal strongly to the Government of Angola and UNITA to bring an immediate end to the fighting so that humanitarian aid can be provided to the wounded and suffering civilians, particularly in Huambo, where fighting has taken place for more than a month.

The Community and its Member States reiterate their appeal, in particular to UNITA, to abide by the results of the elections, observe the Peace Accords and resume the demobilization process.

Likewise, they repeat their appeal to the countries in the region to refrain from any act that could contribute to an internationalization of the present conflict.'

Peru

1.4.17. The following joint statement was published in Copenhagen and Brussels on 18 February:

'The Community and its Member States have noted with interest the holding of parliamentary and local elections in Peru. They consider that these are a step towards the reestablishment of democracy in that country.

In view of these circumstances, they hope that the process of preparing a new constitution currently under way will establish and guarantee the democratic principle of the separation of powers as well as strict respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms.'

Other intergovernmental cooperation

1.4.18. Parliament resolution on the establishment of Europol.

Reference: Conclusions of Luxembourg European Council: Bull. EC 6-1992, points I.38 to I.40

Adopted by Parliament on 22 January. While recognizing that during the initial stage Europol would be able only to collect, analyse and exchange relevant data, Parliament believed that a legal framework would have to be set up in due course, by means of a convention, to make it possible to transfer operational duties to Europol, subject to parliamentary and judicial control. It further considered that the gathering, processing and communication of information relating to personal data must be conducted in compliance with human rights and the privacy legislation of the Member States, and that rules were required to govern the legal consequences of unlawful or improper acts by the authorities.

Parliament also considered that Europol's remit should include not only the combating of drug trafficking but the whole field of organized crime. It called for the European Parliament and national parliaments to be intensively involved in deciding the objectives, powers and instruments of Europol, and for a decision on the seat of Europol to be taken on the basis of considerations of logistics and efficiency and only if effective political and judicial control could be guaranteed.

OJ C 42, 15.2.1993

5. Financing Community activities

Budgets

Financial Regulations

1.5.1. Commission proposals implementing the budgetary decisions of the Edinburgh European Council.

References:

Commission communication to the Council 'From the Single Act to Maastricht and beyond: The means to match our ambitions': COM(92) 2000; Bull. EC 1/2-1992, point 1.2.1; Supplement 1/92 — Bull. EC

Commission communication to the Council on the Community's finances between now and 1997: COM(92) 2001; Bull. EC 3-1992, point 1.1.2

Commission report on the system of own resources: COM(92) 81; Bull. EC 3-1992, point 1.1.3

Commission report on application of the Interinstitutional Agreement of 29 June 1988 on budgetary discipline and improvement of the budgetary procedure: COM(92) 82; Bull. EC 3-1992, point 1.1.4

Commission communication on Community structural policies — assessment and outlook: Bull. EC 3-1992, point 1.1.5

Conclusions of the Edinburgh European Council: Bull. EC 12-1992, points 1.45 to 1.72

Adopted on 26 January. Acting on the conclusions of the Edinburgh European Council relating to the future financing of the Community (Delors II package), the Commission presented four proposals concerning budgetary discipline (→ point 1.5.2), establishment of a Guarantee Fund to cover the risks incurred as a result of guarantees under the general budget (→ point 1.5.3), the amendment of the Financial Regulation (→ point 1.5.4) and the amendment of the Regulation implementing the own-resources Decision (→ point 1.5.5).

OJ C 68, 11.3.1993; COM(93) 20

1.5.2. Proposal for a Council Decision concerning budgetary discipline.

Decision to be replaced: Council Decision of 24 June 1988 concerning budgetary discipline: OJ L 185, 15.7.1988; Bull. EC 6-1988, point 2.3.7

Adopted by the Commission on 26 January. The purpose of this proposal is to lay down new rules of budgetary discipline in connection with the reform of the common agricultural policy. On the basis of the experience acquired over the period 1988-92, it seeks to eliminate the differences of interpretation with Parliament concerning the mechanisms of budgetary discipline and it increases the possibilities for monitoring through improvements to the early-warning system. It also puts into operational terms the undertakings given by the Edinburgh European Council.

The agricultural guideline will in future cover all agricultural expenditure under the reformed CAP, i.e. not only market support but also the accompanying measures, in particular the set-aside scheme, income aid and the Fisheries Guarantee Fund.

The monetary reserve designed to cushion any fluctuations in the ecu/dollar parity may now also be used to cover the cost of realignments between Member States' currencies. So long as the costs resulting from fluctuations do not exceed ECU 400 million, they will be covered by the EAGGF Guarantee Section. The reserve will come into play only for the excess. From 1995 the reserve and the uncovered margin will be cut by half since the common agricultural policy will be less vulnerable to monetary fluctuations. It is expressly stated that the Commission may reduce or suspend the payment of monthly advances to Member States under the EAGGF Guarantee Section where there are irregularities or suspected abuses.

This proposal also lays down the conditions for the entry, use and financing of the annual reserve of ECU 300 million entered in the gen-

eral budget for the proposed Guarantee Fund (→ point 1.5.3), which will cushion the increased risk incurred by the general budget as a result of guarantees to non-member countries, and the entry of the emergency reserve (ECU 200 million in 1993 and 1994 and ECU 300 million in subsequent years up to 1999) to cover specific emergency aid requirements.

OJ C 68, 11.3.1993; COM(93) 20

1.5.3. Proposal for a Council Regulation establishing a Guarantee Fund to cover the risks incurred as a result of guarantees under the general budget.

Adopted by the Commission on 26 January. The purpose of this proposal is to establish a Guarantee Fund to cover activation of the general budget guarantee for non-member countries. The Fund will be endowed by the payment of an amount corresponding to 14% of each new loan or guarantee operation until a 10% coverage rate is attained for all loans or guarantee operations, including those granted in the past. The interest accruing from investments and the late repayment by defaulting debtors will also be paid into it when the guarantee has been met by the Fund.

OJ C 68, 11.3.1993; COM(93) 20

1.5.4. Proposal for a Council Regulation amending the Financial Regulation of 21 December 1977 applicable to the general budget of the European Communities.

Regulation to be amended: Financial Regulation of 21 December 1977 applicable to the general budget of the European Communities: OJ L 356, 31.12.1977, as last amended by Regulation (Euratom, ECSC, EEC) No 610/90: OJ L 70, 16.3.1990; Bull. EC 3-1990, point 1.4.6

Reference: Proposal for a Council Regulation amending the Financial Regulation of 21 December 1977 applicable to the general budget of the European Communities: OJ C 254, 1.10.1992; COM(92) 358; Bull. EC 9-1992, point 1.5.3

Adopted by the Commission on 26 January. The purpose of this proposal is to amend the Financial Regulation to take account of the establishment and implementation of the Guarantee Fund and the entry in the budget of a reserve to guarantee Community loans

and loan guarantees to non-member countries and the reserve for emergency aid. It supplements the proposal for the amendment of the Financial Regulation adopted on 2 September 1992 intended to ensure that the budgetary authority can monitor borrowing and lending operations.

OJ C 68, 11.3.1993; COM(93) 20

1.5.5. Proposal for a Regulation amending Regulation (EEC) No 1552/89 implementing Decision 88/376/EEC, Euratom on the system of the Communities' own resources.

Regulation to be amended: Regulation (EEC, Euratom) No 1552/89 of 29 May 1989: OJ L 155, 7.6.1989; Bull. EC 5-1989, point 2.5.1

Reference: Decision 88/376/EEC, Euratom on the system of the Communities' own resources: OJ L 185, 15.7.1988; Bull. EC 6-1988, point 2.3.5

Adopted by the Commission on 26 January. The purpose of this proposal is to amend Regulation (EEC, Euratom) No 1552/89 in order to incorporate the provisions needed to transfer to the general budget the own resources intended to finance the reserves for loan guarantees and emergency aid.

OJ C 68, 11.3.1993; COM(93) 20

Financial operations

Loans raised

January

1.5.6. The Commission did not raise any loans in January.

February

1.5.7. In February the Commission made on behalf of the ECSC:

□ a number of private placings in French francs and Belgian francs for the equivalent of ECU 26.5 million;

□ a DM 215 million five-year public issue at $6\frac{5}{8}\%$ with an issue price of 101.15%.

1.5.8. In February the Commission made on behalf of the EEC:

□ an ECU 80 million seven-year private placing at the LIBOR of 6 million + 0.06%;

□ an ECU 500 million three-year public issue at $7\frac{7}{8}\%$ with an issue price of 101.1875%;

□ a DM 2 900 million seven-year public issue at $6\frac{1}{2}\%$ with an issue price of 99.45%.

Loans granted

January

1.5.9. Acting under Articles 54 and 56 of the ECSC Treaty, the Commission granted loans in January totalling ECU 0.4 million.

Industrial loans

1.5.10. No industrial loans were made in January.

Conversion loans

1.5.11. No conversion loans were made in January.

Workers' housing

1.5.12. Loans totalling ECU 0.4 million were granted for steelworkers and mineworkers (ECSC industries) in Germany, Belgium, Luxembourg and Greece.

February

1.5.13. Acting under Articles 54 and 56 of the ECSC Treaty, the Commission granted loans in February totalling ECU 27.7 million.

Industrial loans

1.5.14. No industrial loans were granted in February.

Conversion loans

1.5.15. Conversion loans (Article 56) totalling ECU 26.5 million were made to Belgium and France.

Workers' housing

1.5.16. Loans totalling ECU 1.2 million were granted for steelworkers and mineworkers in France and Spain.

6. Community institutions

Interinstitutional relations

1.6.1. Parliament resolution on the cooperation procedure.

Adopted on 20 January. Recognizing that the cooperation procedure may be regarded as a preparatory stage in the introduction of genuine co-decision, Parliament called on the Commission and the Council to do all in their power to improve its operation and in particular to inform it fully of the reasons which led the Council to adopt its common position and also of the Commission's position. On the grounds that conciliation is needed for the democratic operation of the cooperation procedure Parliament also called for procedures to be worked out with it to this end in the framework of an interinstitutional agreement.

OJ C 42, 15.2.1993

Parliament

1.6.2. Council Decision 93/81/Euratom, ECSC, EEC amending the Act concerning the election of the representatives of the Assembly by direct universal suffrage annexed to Council Decision 76/787/ECSC, EEC, Euratom of 20 September 1976.

Amended Decision: Council Decision 76/787/ECSC, EEC, Euratom of 20 September 1976: OJ L 278, 8.10.1976

Reference: Conclusions of the Edinburgh European Council: Bull. EC 12-1992, point I.13

Adopted on 1 February. This Decision implements the conclusions of the Edinburgh European Council on the number and allocation of seats in Parliament. The number of

representatives elected in each Member State is now set as follows:

Belgium	25
Denmark	16
Germany	99
Greece	25
Spain	64
France	87
Ireland	15
Italy	87
Luxembourg	6
Netherlands	31
Portugal	25
United Kingdom	87

These provisions will be applied for the first time at the European elections to be held in 1994.

OJ L 33, 9.2.1993

Strasbourg: 18 to 22 January

1.6.3. This first part-session of 1993 was marked by a large number of political debates triggered by events in the Community and elsewhere in the world. The Presidency of the Council presented its programme to Parliament, which also debated various institutional developments, the situation in the former Yugoslavia and the free movement of persons. Mr Middelhoek, President of the Court of Auditors, presented the Court's annual report on the implementation of the 1991 budget.

In presenting the programme of the Presidency, Mr Ellemann Jensen, Danish Minister for Foreign Affairs and President of the Council, emphasized the need for the Community to make a substantial effort to reduce the democratic deficit, to increase the transparency of the decision-making process and to improve communication and understanding between the Community institutions and the public. With regard to the application of the subsidiar-

ity principle, he insisted that the democratic role of national and local institutions must be given greater weight but dismissed any idea of Community policies returning to the national domain. On the internal front, Mr Ellemann Jensen announced that the fundamental priority of the Danish Presidency would be to support economic growth geared primarily to combating unemployment. Investment Fund measures, the social dialogue and the start-up of the Cohesion Fund would have a central role to play in this connection. In the field of external relations, the Council President expressed a desire to see enlargement negotiations progress rapidly and insisted on the importance of developing relations with the countries of Central and Eastern Europe and with the new independent States. Reiterating the Presidency's commitment to a peaceful solution to the conflicts in the former Yugoslavia, Mr Ellemann Jensen reaffirmed Community support for the Owen-Vance peace plan but regretted the obstacles standing in the way of Community recognition of the former Yugoslav republic of Macedonia. He also indicated that relations with the United States were among the priorities of the Danish Presidency. On the whole, there was a positive response from the House, which expressed its hope for a favourable outcome to the process for ratifying the Treaty on European Union and asked the Presidency to be less timid about implementing the policies introduced by the Treaty in anticipation of ratification.

During the January part-session, Parliament adopted a series of resolutions on institutional issues, one of the most important being the resolution on the structure and strategy for the European union with regard to its enlargement (→ point 1.1.1). This resolution includes a section outlining the essential features of a Europe-wide order and a section incorporating guidelines for structural and institutional reforms with particular reference to the enlargement process, the role and nature of the Presidency, the status of the official languages, and the procedure for appointing the Commission, all of which Parliament feels need to be agreed as part of the forthcoming accession negotiations. In the course of the debate Mr Vanni d'Archirafi, Member of the Commission, highlighted the parallels between Par-

liament's views on the 'system of confederative cooperation' which it wishes to see established with the countries of Central and Eastern Europe and the report presented by the Commission at the Edinburgh European Council. He also expressed satisfaction that the resolution adopted by the House advocated increasing the powers of the Commission to make it a real executive and he stressed the necessary connection between completion of the accession negotiations and ratification of the Treaty on European Union.

Parliament also adopted a resolution on the institutional role of the Council, pressing for transparency in decision-making and permanent national representation (→ point 1.1.2). After a debate on the cooperation procedure, Parliament adopted a resolution in which it recognizes that this procedure, which it sees as a preparatory stage in the introduction of genuine co-decision with the Council, has produced a measure of democratic control over decisions concerning the establishment of the single market but it would like to see improvements to the way it operates, possibly through interinstitutional agreements (→ point 1.6.1). Parliament also adopted a decision amending Rule 128 of its Rules of Procedure on the submission and referral of petitions, and two resolutions, one on the financial aspects of European Community satellite bodies and one on the setting-up and operation of specialized bodies and agencies, in which it called on the Commission to draw up general standards and criteria for their establishment and administration.

In the field of external relations, the key debate was devoted to the situation in the former Yugoslavia. Mr Ellemann Jensen stressed that the aim of Community policy is to relieve suffering and find a lasting solution to enable a peaceful settlement of the conflict which respects the right to self-determination and minority rights. He would like to see the Geneva Conference on the conflict in Bosnia-Herzegovina brought to a successful conclusion, precluding the need for a total embargo against the Serbs. Mr van den Broek, for the Commission, warmly applauded the efforts of the two co-chairmen of the Geneva Conference and announced that the Com-

munity would be continuing to provide humanitarian aid. In a resolution adopted at the end of the debate Parliament demanded that the use of brute force be stopped and that all those held in the camps be released. It also asked for a documentation centre to be set up to obtain first-hand accounts and documents that might help identify those responsible for the crimes and human rights violations (→ point 1.3.25).

Still on the external relations front, Parliament debated the entry into force of the Agreement on the European Economic Area following the negative result of the Swiss referendum. Mr Pinheiro, for the Commission, expressed a wish to see the Agreement come into force on 1 July 1993 and confirmed that the Commission will keep Parliament informed on the progress of discussions. The resolution adopted at the end of the debate called on the Commission to examine in particular how the Cohesion Fund provided for by the Agreement should be financed (→ point 1.3.4).

At Parliament's request, Mr Schmidhuber, for the Commission, made a statement on the Palestinians expelled by Israel, in which he said that the Commission would do everything possible to influence Israel's position without actually adopting economic sanctions at this stage. This approach was approved by Parliament (→ point 1.3.85), which also gave its opinion on the proposal for a Decision on the conclusion of a trade and economic Cooperation Agreement between the Community and the Republic of Mongolia (→ point 1.3.36) and adopted a resolution on trade and economic relations with Japan, in which it expressed concern in particular about the rise in Japan's global trade surplus and called on the Japanese Government to take firm measures to contain it (→ point 1.3.34). The House also gave its opinion on the extension into 1993 of the system of generalized preferences.

In the course of its debates, Parliament gave its opinion on the situation in Angola (→ point 1.3.48), Iraq (→ point 1.3.30) and Cyprus (→ point 1.3.18).

On the legislative front, under the cooperation procedure, Parliament gave its opinion at first reading on three proposals for Regulations on

the statutes for a European cooperative society, a European mutual society and a European association (→ point 1.2.89) and on three proposals for Directives on the involvement of employees in these statutes (→ point 1.2.89).

Parliament gave its opinion at second reading on a proposal for a Regulation laying down Community procedures for contaminants in food (→ point 1.2.10) and on two proposals for Directives on procedures for the award of public works contracts (→ point 1.2.36) and on assistance to the Commission and cooperation by the Member States in the scientific examination of questions relating to food (→ point 1.2.9).

Under the consultation procedure, Parliament endorsed a proposal for a Decision approving certain amendments to the Agreement for cooperation in dealing with the pollution of the North Sea by oil and other harmful substances (→ point 1.2.152) and a proposal for a Regulation allowing voluntary participation by companies in the industrial sector in a Community eco-audit scheme (→ point 1.2.149). On the fiscal front Parliament gave its opinion on two proposals for Directives on turnover tax (→ point 1.2.16) and on tax arrangements applicable to passenger transport (→ point 1.2.17). On being re-consulted by the Council, which had changed the legal basis of the proposal for a Regulation on the supervision and control of shipments of waste (Article 130s), Parliament rejected the change and also proposed several substantive amendments (→ point 1.2.150).

In the field of telecommunications, Parliament adopted a resolution on a common approach in the field of satellite communications in the European Community (→ point 1.2.113) and another on encouraging audiovisual production in the context of the strategy for high-definition television (→ point 1.2.216). In the context of Community cultural policy it adopted three resolutions, one on the Commission communication on new prospects for Community cultural action (→ point 1.2.218), one on the promotion of books and reading in Europe (→ point 1.2.219) and one on cultural plurality and the problems of school education for children of immigrants in the European

Community (→ point 1.2.92); it also adopted a resolution on the coordination of the conditions governing the right to engage in the profession of Alpine guide (→ point 1.2.27). Parliament also adopted six resolutions on the structural policies, dealing respectively with a mid-term review of these policies (→ point 1.2.122), economic and social cohesion in the context of the completion of the single market and economic and monetary union (→ point 1.2.125), the incorporation of environmental considerations in the Structural Funds (→ point 1.2.126), the Atlantic regions (→ point 1.2.136), the regional and social redevelopment plan and the Community support frameworks for the areas of Germany included in Objective 2 (→ point 1.2.127) and the Commission's fourth progress report on the integrated Mediterranean programmes (→ point 1.2.135).

Finally, the House adopted a series of resolutions on the promotion of renewable forms of energy (→ point 1.2.100), on measures to regenerate and prevent the pollution of the Baltic Sea (→ point 1.2.153), on the application of the principle of subsidiarity to environment and consumer protection policy (→ point 1.2.145), on the environment and trade (→ point 1.2.146), on the Green Paper on the development of the single market for postal services (→ point 1.2.112), on the operation of the common organization of the market in the sugar and isoglucose sector (→ point 1.2.170), on bovine spongiform encephalopathy (→ point 1.2.21), on electric road vehicles for use in towns (→ point 1.2.102) and on the report from the Commission to the Council regarding a review of the facility providing medium-term financial assistance for Member States' balances of payments (→ point 1.2.44).

During the debates on topical and urgent issues, Parliament discussed in depth the *Braer* tanker disaster off the Shetland Islands. In a resolution adopted at the conclusion of this debate, it proposed in particular that measures be adopted to prohibit shipments of dangerous cargo through the waters of environmentally sensitive areas (→ point 1.2.105).

During Question Time, a debate was held on the free movement of persons, during which

Mr Vanni d'Archirafi reported on the situation to date. Mr Møller, Danish Secretary of State and President of the Council, stated that ratification of the Dublin Convention, the conclusion of the Convention on the crossing of external frontiers, and implementation of the Community policy on asylum were among the priorities of the Danish Presidency. During a debate on the establishment of Europol, Mrs Scrivener emphasized that this was an intergovernmental issue and therefore a matter for the Council. Parliament adopted a resolution in which it expressed its regret that the setting-up of Europol does not fall within Community jurisdiction (→ point 1.4.18).

In the field of human rights, Parliament adopted resolutions on the situation in Malawi (→ point 1.3.88), Somalia (→ point 1.3.50), and Equatorial Guinea (→ point 1.3.82), on the forthcoming elections in Guinea (→ point 1.3.81), on Armenia (→ point 1.3.80), on religious freedom in Greece and the compulsory declaration of religion on the Greek identity card (→ point 1.2.214), on the violation of human rights in Sierra Leone (→ point 1.3.91), on human rights and democratization in Madagascar (→ point 1.3.87) and on the trial of Xanana Gusmão (→ point 1.3.84).

Report of proceedings:

OJ Annex 3-426

Full text of opinions and resolutions:

OJ C 42, 15.2.1993

Strasbourg: 8 to 12 February

1.6.4. The February part-session was dominated by the presentation of the new Commission and its programme for 1993 and 1994. It was also marked by a series of debates on economic and social matters and, yet again, by the situation in the former Yugoslavia.

Mr Delors, President of the Commission, opened the debate on the presentation of the new Commission and its work programme, held the day after a meeting between the members of the enlarged Bureau and Mr Delors and Mr Pinheiro, with a short speech in which he presented the main thrust of the work programme for 1993 and 1994. The Commission's

priorities will be to restore economic and social credibility, to breathe political dynamism into the Community and to increase its influence abroad. Mr Delors underlined the importance of the European growth initiative launched by the Commission in Edinburgh, called for the consolidation of the European Monetary System, and emphasized the need to inform and consult workers in business and industry. He repeated that the new accessions would be subject to acceptance of the *acquis communautaire* in its entirety, including the provisions of the Treaty on European Union, and criticized the American threats of unilateral trade reprisals. Mr Pinheiro provided the details requested by the House on relations between the two institutions. Reiterating what he had said to the enlarged Bureau, he indicated that a negative vote by Parliament on a Commission proposal, although it would not automatically result in the proposal being withdrawn, nevertheless constituted a strong political signal which the Commission would take into account. With regard to the incorporation of amendments adopted by Parliament, Parliament's right to information, consultation of Parliament on application of the criterion of subsidiarity, co-decision, the presentation of Commission proposals, committee procedures and the question of the legal basis of proposals, Mr Pinheiro referred to the code of conduct governing relations between the two institutions and emphasized the importance of maintaining the interinstitutional balance.

During the debate, members exhorted the Commission to be bolder in its initiatives and more resolute in its approach. Parliament also called for a new code of conduct incorporating the points made by Mr Pinheiro. Mr Delors explained why the Commission had opted for caution but promised further reflection to take better account of the points raised by Parliament. He nevertheless defended the Commission's action with regard to the GATT negotiations, monetary problems and social problems. Concluding the debate, Mr Delors endorsed four priorities put forward by Parliament: perfecting the single market, implementing the European growth initiative, economic and monetary union and, lastly, the programme for informing and consulting the employees of multinationals and an agreement

between the two sides of industry on the right of employees to further education and training. Parliament subsequently passed a vote of confidence in the new Commission and approved its work programme, provided it was amended to take account of its observations (→ point 1.6.17).

In the field of external relations, Parliament reiterated what for it were the three key principles which should underpin the enlargement negotiations: accessions to be based on the Treaty on European Union; consequently, negotiations to be concluded only after final ratification of the Treaty; and Parliament to be associated with and briefed on the negotiations throughout. Mr Helveg Petersen, Danish Minister for Foreign Affairs and President of the Council, reminded the House of the commitment made by the applicant countries to respect the *acquis communautaire* in its entirety and added his voice to those of several speakers who had expressed the wish to see the enlargement process speeded up. Mr van den Broek, for the Commission, indicated that the negotiations with Norway should be beginning in April. In a resolution adopted at the conclusion of the debate, Parliament also called on the Council and the Commission to take account of the institutional aspects of enlargement (→ point 1.3.2).

The situation in the former Yugoslavia was the subject of a debate and a resolution, in which Parliament reaffirmed its support for the Vance-Owen peace plan and exhorted the United States not to take any action independently of the United Nations (→ point 1.3.25).

There was a short debate on relations with the United States in the steel sector. No resolution was adopted but Parliament expressed its support for the Commission and called on it to stand firm. Parliament also gave its opinion on proposals for Decisions concerning the conclusion of an Interim Agreement between the Community and Romania (→ point 1.3.10) and extending a Community guarantee to the European Investment Bank in case of losses on loans to Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania (→ point 1.6.25) and adopted a resolution on the visceral leishmaniasis epidemic and starvation in Sudan (→ point 1.3.51).

During the debates on topical issues, Parliament examined the problem of social dumping and adopted a resolution in which it declared its firm opposition to this practice, calling on the Commission to recognize that it constitutes a distortion of competition and to adopt measures for the purpose of informing and consulting employees in multinational companies (→ point 1.2.140). It also adopted a resolution on the situation at Leyland/Daf and called for specific Community assistance for this sector (→ point 1.2.84).

The recession and unemployment were also at the centre of the debates, and Parliament adopted a resolution in this connection (→ point 1.2.139). It called for urgent action to stabilize the European Monetary System, since monetary instability threatens to undermine the macroeconomic advantages gained from completion of the single market. In a resolution on Community policy in the coal sector it also called on the Commission to carry out a study on the long-term viability of the sector and to use its investigative powers to examine allegations of dumping and the commercial operations of electricity generators (→ point 1.2.99).

At the end of the debate on completion of the internal market, Parliament adopted two resolutions, one on the services sector and one on the public sector, in which it called on the Commission to propose action to provide minimum standards guaranteeing the provision of basic needs and public services and to apply Community competition policy in the services sector with particular vigour (→ points 1.2.30 and 1.2.31). Two resolutions on the system of payments in the context of economic and monetary union and on cross-border payments in the internal market were also adopted (→ point 1.2.32).

Parliament examined the Commission's annual report on monitoring the application of Community law and called for Community law to be made more accessible to the public and for national parliaments to be involved at the drafting stage (→ point 2.3.1).

During a short debate on the free movement of persons, Mr Vanni d'Archirafi, for the Commission, reported on the progress made in this

area but stated that Article 8a was not being fully complied with in all Community airports. Parliament called on the Commission to use its powers under Article 169 of the EEC Treaty to adopt measures to permit full freedom of movement within the Community (→ point 1.2.26).

On the legislative front, under the cooperation procedure, Parliament gave its opinion at first reading on two proposals for Directives, one on the protection of workers from risks related to exposure to biological agents at work (→ point 1.2.143) and one on the posting of workers in the framework of the provision of services (→ point 1.2.29). It also gave its opinion on a proposal for a Directive coordinating procedures for the award of public supply contracts (→ point 1.2.37) and on a proposal for a Regulation on the maximum speed of two- or three-wheel motor vehicles (→ point 1.2.2).

It gave its opinion at second reading on four proposals for Directives connected with completion of the internal market concerning respectively the approximation of laws relating to machinery (→ point 1.2.5), the braking of two- and three-wheel motor vehicles (→ point 1.2.1), the free movement of doctors and mutual recognition of their diplomas (→ point 1.2.28) and the return of cultural objects unlawfully removed from the territory of a Member State (→ point 1.2.15), as well as on two proposals for Regulations on the statistical units for the observation and analysis of the production system in the European Community (→ point 1.2.47) and on transit statistics and storage statistics relating to the trading of goods between Member States (→ point 1.2.46).

Under the consultation procedure, Parliament adopted four resolutions in connection with the common agricultural policy relating respectively to the establishment of a support system for producers of certain arable crops (→ point 1.2.169), the common organization of the market in sheepmeat and goatmeat (→ point 1.2.183), animal health requirements applicable to intra-Community trade in and imports of deep-frozen and fresh bovine semen (→ point 1.2.19), and compensation payments

in the milk sector (→ point 1.2.179). With regard to fisheries policy, Parliament gave its opinion on a proposal for a Regulation on the common organization of the market in fishery products (→ point 1.2.204) and on five proposals for Regulations on the conclusion of agreements on fisheries with Angola (→ point 1.2.197), Mozambique (→ point 1.2.200), and Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania (→ point 1.2.199). It also gave its opinion on a proposal for a Decision concerning the conclusion of the Convention on Environmental Assessment in a Transboundary Context (→ point 1.2.147) and on a proposal for a Regulation on statistics on crop products (→ point 1.2.48). It approved the holding of a conference of representatives of the governments of the Member States with a view to the adoption of an addition to the Protocol on the Statute of the European Investment Bank (→ point 1.2.40).

Parliament also discussed the use of hormones and illegal growth-promoting substances in beef production and adopted a resolution calling for an extension of the ban on such substances and the adoption of measures to secure compliance (→ point 1.2.18). At the same time it adopted a resolution on the first European patent on animals (→ point 1.2.35). Resolutions were also adopted on the vaccination of health workers and other at-risk occupations against hepatitis B (→ point 1.2.144), on the audit of export refunds paid to traders in milk products (→ point 1.2.181), on living and working conditions in frontier regions (→ point 1.2.137), on disarmament, energy and development (→ point 1.2.87), on an all-European transport policy (→ point 1.2.111), on European aeronautical research and development (→ point 1.2.90) and on the architectural heritage (→ point 1.2.220).

During the debates on urgent issues, Parliament adopted a resolution on European and international protection for Nazi concentration camps as historic monuments (→ point 1.2.215), two resolutions on the effects of the drought in Spain and Portugal (→ point 1.2.212) and in Greece (→ point 1.2.213), and a resolution on the accident on the *Maersk Navigator* in the Strait of Malaka (→ point 1.2.106).

In the field of human rights, Parliament adopted a series of resolutions on the continued oppression of the Burmese people and the expulsion of refugees from Bangladesh (→ point 1.3.90), on the situation of the expelled Palestinians (→ point 1.3.85), on human rights and the situation in Haiti (→ point 1.3.83), on human rights in Turkey (→ point 1.3.93), and on the situation in Zaire (→ point 1.3.94), Togo (→ point 1.3.92) and Kenya (→ point 1.3.86).

Report of proceedings:

OJ Annex 3-427

Full text of opinions and resolutions:

OJ C 72, 15.3.1993

Council

1637th meeting

1.6.5. Economic and financial affairs (Brussels, 18 January).

Previous meeting: Bull. EC 12-1992, point 1.7.7

President: Mr Pedersen, Danish Minister for Economic Affairs.

Commission: Mr Delors and Mr Christophersen.

Main items

☐ Multilateral surveillance: Presidency conclusions (→ point 1.2.39).

☐ Loan to Italy: Decision adopted (→ point 1.2.43).

Other business

☐ Promoting economic recovery in Europe: discussed in detail.

☐ Functioning of the EMS: discussed.

1638th meeting**1.6.6. Agriculture (Brussels, 18 January).**

Previous meeting: Bull. EC 12-1992, point 1.7.8

President: Mr Toernaes, Danish Minister for Agriculture.

Commission: Mr Steichen.

Main item

☐ Common organization of the market in beef and veal: Regulation adopted (→ point 1.2.182).

Other business

☐ Uruguay Round — agricultural aspects: Commission statement and examination of progress.

Extraordinary meeting**1.6.7. Environment and transport (Brussels, 25 January).**

Previous meetings: Bull. EC 12-1992, points 1.7.4 and 1.7.10

President: Mr Coëme, Belgian Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Communications.

Commission: Mr Matutes and Mr Paleokrassas.

Sole item

☐ Shipping safety and pollution prevention in the Community: conclusions adopted (→ points 1.2.103 and 2.2.1).

1639th meeting**1.6.8. General affairs and political cooperation (Brussels, 1 and 2 February).**

Previous meeting: Bull. EC 12-1992, point 1.7.13

President: Mr Helveg Petersen, Danish Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Commission: Mr Delors, Sir Leon Brittan and Mr Marin.

Main items

☐ Accession negotiations with Austria, Finland and Sweden: opening meeting (televised and relayed live to the public) (→ point 1.3.1).

☐ Additional protocol to the Agreement establishing the European Economic Area: Decision authorizing the Commission to open negotiations adopted (→ point 1.3.3).

☐ Europe Association Agreement with Romania: signed (→ point 1.3.9).

Other business

☐ Programme of the Presidency: discussed (televised and relayed live to the public).

☐ Trialogue: Presidency report.

☐ Former Yugoslavia: discussed in detail.

☐ Uruguay Round: Presidency conclusions.

☐ US dumping duties on steel and action on public procurement: progress report and discussion.

☐ Trade policy instruments: wide-ranging exchange of views.

☐ Relations with Central and Eastern Europe: Presidency statement.

☐ Cocoa: Commission statement and progress report.

☐ Relations with Morocco: exchange of views.

☐ Humanitarian aid for Armenia and Georgia: discussed.

Items discussed in European political cooperation

☐ Bosnia-Herzegovina: declaration adopted (→ point 1.4.10).

☐ Warburton Mission: declaration adopted (→ point 1.4.12).

☐ Zaire: statement adopted (→ point 1.4.11).

1640th meeting

1.6.9. Internal market (Brussels, 8 February).

Previous meeting: Bull. EC 12-1992, point 1.7.11

President: Mr Troejborg, Danish Minister for Industry.

Commission: Mr Vanni d'Archirafi.

Main item

☐ Checks for conformity with the rules on product safety in the case of products imported from third countries: Regulation adopted (→ point 1.3.59).

Other business

- ☐ Abolition of border controls: Commission communication and *tour de table*.
- ☐ Follow-up to the Sutherland Report: policy debate.
- ☐ Motor-cyclists' helmets: exchange of views.

1641st meeting

1.6.10. Agriculture (Brussels, 9, 10, 12 and 13 February).

Previous meeting: point 1.6.6 of this Bulletin

President: Mr Westh, Danish Minister for Agriculture and Fisheries.

Commission: Mr Steichen.

Main items

- ☐ Common organization of the market in bananas: Regulation adopted (→ point 1.2.174).
- ☐ Support system for durum wheat producers: Regulation adopted (→ point 1.2.169).
- ☐ Sheepmeat and goatmeat: Regulation adopted (→ point 1.2.183).

Other business

- ☐ Farm prices and related measures for 1993/94: proposals outlined by the Commission.
- ☐ Uruguay Round — agricultural aspects: Commission assessment and debate.
- ☐ Transitional measures for Portugal: progress report.
- ☐ Virginia tobacco: progress report.
- ☐ Control of salmonellosis: discussed.

1642nd meeting

1.6.11. Economic and financial affairs (Brussels, 15 February).

Previous meeting: point 1.6.5 of this Bulletin

President: Mrs Jelved, Danish Minister for Economic Affairs.

Commission: Mr Christophersen and Mr Schmidhuber.

Main items

- ☐ Programme of the Presidency: discussed (televised and relayed live to the public).
- ☐ Promoting economic recovery in Europe: Commission report and detailed discussion.
- ☐ Review of convergence programmes: Commission report and discussion.
- ☐ Future financing of the Community: Commission statement and exchange of views.
- ☐ European Investment Fund: progress report.

1643rd meeting

1.6.12. Industry (Brussels, 25 February).

Previous meeting: Bull. EC 12-1992, point 1.7.13

President: Mr Troejborg, Danish Minister for Industry.

Commission: Mr Bangemann, Sir Leon Brittan and Mr Van Miert.

Sole item

☐ Restructuring of the Community steel industry: conclusions adopted (→ point 1.2.82).

Mr Martin Bangemann

Emergency Humanitarian Aid

Industrial affairs
Information technologies and telecommunications

Sir Leon Brittan

External economic affairs
(North America, Japan, China, Commonwealth of Independent States, Europe, including Central and Eastern Europe)
Commercial policy

Commission

Membership of the new Commission

Allocation of portfolios

Reference: Membership of the new Commission: Bull. EC 12-1992, point 1.7.14

1.6.13. At its first meeting on 6 January the new Commission confirmed the allocation of portfolios which had been agreed at an informal meeting on 22 December:

Mr Jacques Delors, President Secretariat-General
Forward Studies Unit
Inspectorate-General
Legal Service
Monetary matters
Spokesman's Service
Joint Interpreting and
Conference Service
Security Office

Mr Henning Christophersen Economic and financial
affairs
Monetary matters (in
agreement with the
President)
Credit and investments
Statistical Office

Mr Manuel Marín González Cooperation and development:
☐ Economic cooperation with southern
Mediterranean, Middle East, Latin America and Asia
☐ Lomé Convention
European Office for

Mr Abel Matutes Juan

Energy and Euratom
Supply Agency
Transport

Mr Peter Schmidhuber

Budget
Financial control
Anti-fraud measures
Cohesion Fund: coordination and management

Mrs Christiane Scrivener

Customs and indirect
taxation
Direct taxation
Consumer policy

Mr Bruce Millan

Regional policies
Relations with the
Committee of the
Regions

Mr Karel Van Miert

Competition
Personnel and administration, translation and data processing

Mr Hans van den Broek

External political
relations
Common foreign and security policy
Enlargement negotiations (Task Force)

Mr João de Deus Rogado Salvador Pinheiro

Relations with the
European Parliament
Relations with the
Member States on
transparency, com-

	<p>munication and information</p> <p>Culture and audiovisual policy</p> <p>Publications Office</p>
Mr Padraig Flynn	<p>Social affairs and employment</p> <p>Relations with the Economic and Social Committee</p> <p>Immigration, home affairs and justice</p>
Mr Antonio Ruberti	<p>Science, research and development</p> <p>Joint Research Centre</p> <p>Human resources, education, training and youth</p>
Mr René Steichen	<p>Agriculture and rural</p>

	<p>development</p> <p>Environment, nuclear safety and civil protection</p> <p>Fisheries</p>
Mr Ioannis D. Paleokrassas	
Mr Raniero Vanni d'Archirafi	<p>Institutional matters</p> <p>Internal market</p> <p>Financial services</p> <p>Enterprise policy: small business and distributive trades</p>

Biographical notes

1.6.14. Biographical details on the Members of the new Commission are set out below.



Jacques Delors

Born 20 July 1925 in Paris

Married, with two children: Martine (Mrs Xavier Aubry), Jean-Paul (deceased)

- | | | | |
|---------------------------|--|------------------------------|--|
| 1945-52 | Executive Officer and subsequently Head of Department at the Banque de France | April 1969 to August 1971 | Secretary-General, Interdepartmental Committee on Vocational Training and Social Advancement |
| 1950-62 | On the staff of the Director-General, Securities Department, Banque de France. Economic Adviser to the Confédération française des travailleurs chrétiens (Christian Trade Union Confederation) Leader of the 'Citoyens 60' Club | June 1969 to August 1971 | Adviser on Social and Cultural Affairs to the Prime Minister |
| June 1959 to January 1962 | Member, Planning and Investment Section, Economic and Social Council | August 1971 to July 1972 | Chargé de mission to the Prime Minister |
| 1962-69 | Head, Social Affairs Department, Commissariat général au Plan (Planning Commission) | January 1973 | Member, General Council, Banque de France |
| 1963-65 | Lecturer, Ecole nationale d'administration | October 1973 to June 1979 | Associate Professor, University of Paris-Dauphine |
| | | February 1974-79 | Founder and Chairman of the 'Échanges et projets' Association |
| | | December 1974 | Joined the Socialist Party |
| | | 1975 | Director of the 'Travail et société' Research Centre |
| | | 1976-79 | National coordinator for international economic relations for the Socialist Party |
| | | February 1976 | Member, National Committee on Scientific Research |
| | | April 1979 | Member, Central Committee of the Socialist Party |
| | | June 1979 | Elected to the European Parliament |
| | | September 1979 to March 1981 | Chairman, European Parliament's Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs |
| | | May 1981 to February 1983 | Minister for Economic and Financial Affairs |
| | | March 1983 to December 1984 | Town Councillor then Mayor of Clichy |
| | | March 1983 to July 1984 | Minister for Economic and Financial Affairs and the Budget |
| | | Since January 1985 | President of the Commission of the European Communities |



Henning Christophersen

Born 8 November 1939 in Copenhagen

Married, with three children

Degree in economics, University of Copenhagen

1965-70 Head, Economics Division, Danish Federation of Crafts and Small Industries

1970-71 Economics reporter for the periodical *NB*

1971-78 Economics reporter for the weekly newspaper *Weekendavisen*

1971 Elected Member of Parliament

1972-76 Member, Parliamentary Finance Committee

1973-78 Political spokesman for Liberal MPs

1976-78 National Auditor

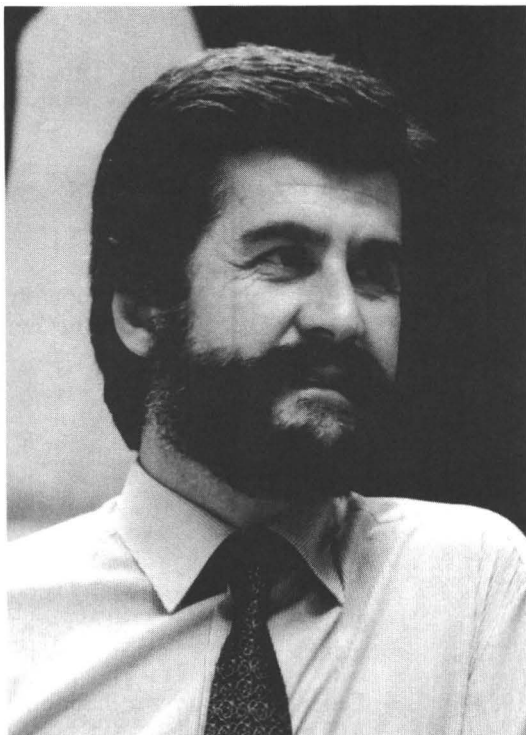
1978 Chairman, Liberal Party

1978-79 Minister for Foreign Affairs

1979-82 Leader, Parliamentary Liberal Party

1982-84 Minister for Finance and Deputy Prime Minister

1985-93 Vice-President of the Commission of the European Communities



Manuel Marín González

Born 21 October 1949 in Ciudad Real

Married, with two children

Doctor of Law, University of Madrid

Diploma in Community law, University of Nancy

Certificate in Advanced European Studies, College of Europe, Bruges

1974 Joined the Socialist Workers' Party (PSOE)

1977-85 Member of Parliament for Ciudad Real

Member, Foreign Affairs and Defence Committees, Congress of Deputies

PSOE spokesman, Foreign Affairs Committee, Congress of Deputies

Deputy Chairman, Confederation of Socialist Parties in the European Community

Member, Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe

December 1982 to October 1985 State Secretary for relations with the European Communities, responsible for negotiating Spain's membership of the European Communities

1986-93 Vice-President of the Commission of the European Communities



Martin Bangemann

Born 15 November 1934 in Wanzleben (near Magdeburg)

Married, with five children

Studied law at the Universities of Tübingen and Munich, Doctor of Law, Rechtsanwalt (lawyer)

- | | |
|---------------------------|--|
| 1972-80
and
1986-89 | Member of the Bundestag |
| 1974-78 | Chairman, Free Democratic Party (FDP) in Baden-Württemberg |
| 1974-75 | Secretary-General, FDP |
| 1985-88 | Federal Chairman, FDP |
| 1973-84 | Member of the European Parliament |
| 1979-84 | Chairman, Liberal and Democratic Group, European Parliament |
| 1984-88 | Federal Minister for Economic Affairs |
| 1989-93 | Vice-President of the Commission of the European Communities |



Sir Leon Brittan

Born 25 September 1939

Married, with two stepdaughters

Queen's Counsel, Privy Councillor

Studied law at Cambridge and Yale

- | | |
|---------|---|
| 1962 | Called to the Bar |
| 1974-88 | Member of Parliament (Conservative Party) |
| 1974-76 | Member, Parliamentary Conservative Party Employment Committee |
| 1976-79 | Opposition front-bench spokesman on devolution |
| 1978-79 | Opposition front-bench spokesman on employment |
| 1979-81 | Minister of State, Home Office |
| 1981-83 | Chief Secretary to the Treasury |
| 1983-85 | Home Secretary |
| 1985-86 | Secretary of State for Trade and Industry |
| 1989-93 | Vice-President of the Commission of the European Communities |



Abel Matutes Juan

Born 31 October 1941 in Ibiza

Married, with four children

Degree in law and economics, University of Barcelona

Assistant Professor of Law and Public Finance, University of Barcelona

Businessman

1964-77 Deputy Chairman, Ibiza and Formentera Tourist Promotion Board

1970-71 Mayor of Ibiza

1977-82 Senator for Ibiza and Formentera

1982-85 Member of Parliament for the Balearic Islands (Alianza Popular) (AP)

AP spokesman, Economic Affairs and Finance Committee, Congress of Deputies

Chairman, AP National Electoral Committee

Chairman, AP Economic Affairs and Public Finance Committee

Deputy National Chairman, AP

1993 Member of the AP Executive

Since January 1986 Member of the Commission of the European Communities



Peter M. Schmidhuber

Born 15 December 1931 in Munich

Widower, with one child

Studied law and economics, University of Munich (1951-56)

1960-66 Honorary Councillor of Munich

1961-72 Employed in the Bavarian State Ministries of Finance, Economic Affairs and Transport

1966 Called to the Bar

1965-69 and 1972-78 Member of the Bundestag (Christian Social Union — CSU)

1972-78 Member, Assembly of the Council of Europe and Assembly of Western European Union

1978 Member of the Bavarian Parliament

1978-87 Bavarian State Minister for Federal Affairs and representative of Bavaria to the Federal Government

1978-87 Member of the Bundesrat, of the Mediation Committee of the Bundestag and Bundesrat and of the North Atlantic Assembly

Since September 1987 Member of the Commission of the European Communities



Christiane Scrivener

Studied law, arts and psychology at Paris University, graduate of Harvard Business School

Businesswoman

Chevalier de la Légion d'honneur

- | | |
|--------------------|--|
| 1958-76 | Involved in the organization of French technical cooperation with developing countries, international trade in technological and industrial goods and the promotion of French technology abroad
Director-General of ACTIM (Agency for Technical, Industrial and Economic Cooperation) |
| 1976-78 | State Secretary for Consumer Affairs |
| Since 1979 | Member of the Union for French Democracy (UDF) |
| 1979-89 | Member of the European Parliament (Liberal Group) |
| 1984 | Rapporteur for the Community budget
Deputy Chairman of the 'Kangaroo Group' |
| Since January 1989 | Member of the Commission of the European Communities |



Bruce Millan

Born 5 October 1927 in Dundee

Married, with two children

Privy Councillor

- | | |
|--------------------|--|
| 1950-59 | Chartered accountant |
| 1959-88 | Member of Parliament (Labour Party) |
| 1964-66 | Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State (RAF), Ministry of Defence |
| 1966-70 | Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State (Health and Education), Scottish Office |
| 1970-74 | Opposition spokesman on civil aviation and Scottish affairs |
| 1974-76 | Minister of State (Industry and Economic Development), Scottish Office |
| 1976-79 | Secretary of State for Scotland |
| 1979-83 | Opposition spokesman on Scottish affairs |
| Since January 1989 | Member of the Commission of the European Communities |



Karel Van Miert

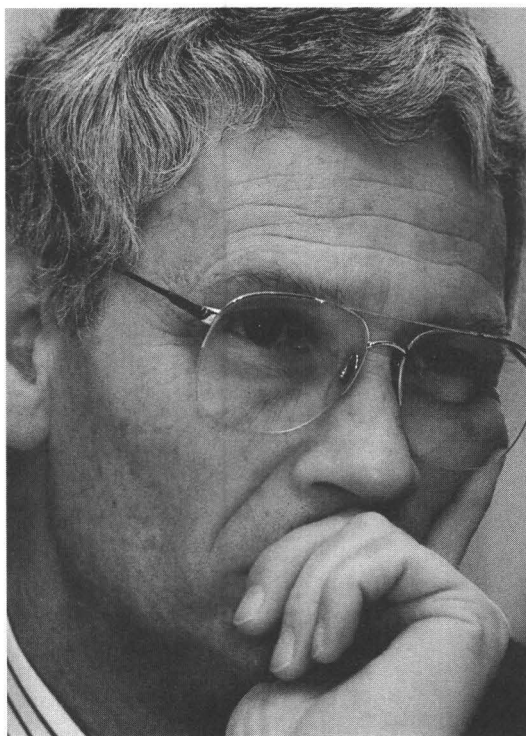
Born 17 January 1942 in Oud-Turnhout

Married, with one child

Degree in Diplomatic Sciences, University of Ghent; Diploma in Advanced European Studies, University of Nancy; research worker at the National Scientific Research Fund; lecturer in international law and social law, Free University of Brussels (VUB)

Member of the Private Offices of Commission Vice-Presidents Sicco Mansholt and Henri Simonet

- | | |
|--------------------|---|
| 1977 | Head of Private Office, Minister for Economic Affairs
Co-chairman, Belgian Socialist Party |
| 1978 | Chairman, Socialistische Partij (Flemish Socialist Party) |
| 1978-88 | Deputy Chairman, Confederation of Socialist Parties in the European Community |
| 1979-85 | Member of the European Parliament |
| 1985-88 | Member of the Belgian Chamber of Representatives |
| 1986-92 | Vice-President, Socialist International |
| Since January 1989 | Member of the Commission of the European Communities |



Hans van den Broek

Born 11 December 1936 in Paris

Married, with two children

Law degree from the University of Utrecht
and degree in management from De Baak,
Noordwijk

- | | |
|---------|--|
| 1965-68 | Lawyer |
| 1969-73 | Secretary to the Board of ENKA
BV |
| 1973-76 | Commercial Manager of ENKA
BV |
| 1970-74 | Town Councillor, Rheden |
| 1976-81 | Member of Parliament |
| 1978 | Member of the Executive of the
Christian Democratic Appeal
(CDA) |
| 1981-82 | State Secretary in the Ministry
of Foreign Affairs |
| 1982-92 | Minister for Foreign Affairs |



**João de Deus
Rogado Salvador Pinheiro**

Born 11 July 1949 in Lisbon

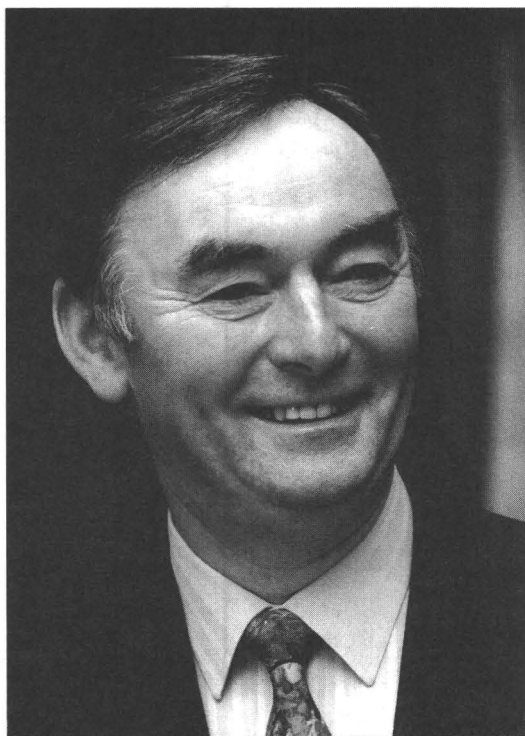
Married, with four children

Degree in chemical engineering (IST, Portugal), MSc in chemical engineering (University of Birmingham), PhD in engineering science (University of Birmingham), MSc in engineering science (University of Minho) and DSc in engineering (University of Birmingham). Chair of engineering science in University of Minho

1978-81 Director of the planning department of University of Minho

1979-80 Director of the School of Engineering at the University of Minho

- 1981-82 Assistant Vice-Rector of the University of Minho
- 1982-83 State Secretary for Education and Schools Administration (eighth constitutional government)
- 1979-83 Member of the National Council for Scientific and Technological Research
- 1983-84 Vice-President of the National Council for Scientific and Technological Research
- 1984-85 Vice-Rector of the University of Minho
- 1985-92 Minister for Education (ninth constitutional government)
Minister for Education and the Arts (10th constitutional government)
Minister for Foreign Affairs (11th and 12th constitutional governments)
- 1985 Elected Member of Parliament for Viana do Castelo
- 1987 Member of the National Council of the Social Democratic Party (PSD)
- 1987 Elected Member of Parliament for Porto
- 1991 Elected Member of Parliament for Porto
- 1991 Chairman of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe
- 1991 Honorary Chairman of the North Atlantic Council
- 1992 President of the Council of the European Communities



Pádraig Flynn

Born 9 May 1939 in Castlebar

Married, with four children

Graduate of St Patrick's Teachers' Training College, Dublin

Member of Parliament. Former teacher. Businessman

1967-87 Member of Mayo County Council

1975-77 Vice-Chairman of Mayo County Council

1977 Elected Member of Parliament

1980-81 Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Energy

March to October 1982 Minister for the Gaeltacht

October to December 1982 Minister for Trade and Tourism

December 1982 to March 1987 Fianna Fail spokesman on trade and tourism

March 1987 to November 1991 Minister for the Environment

February to December 1992 Minister for Justice

November to December 1992 Minister for Industry and Commerce



Antonio Ruberti

Born 24 January 1927 in Aversa

Married, with four children

Degree in electrical engineering from the University of Naples

Professor of systems theory in La Sapienza University, Rome

1954-62 Researcher at the Ugo Bordoni Foundation, Rome

1962-64 Assistant in La Sapienza University, Rome

1965 Professor

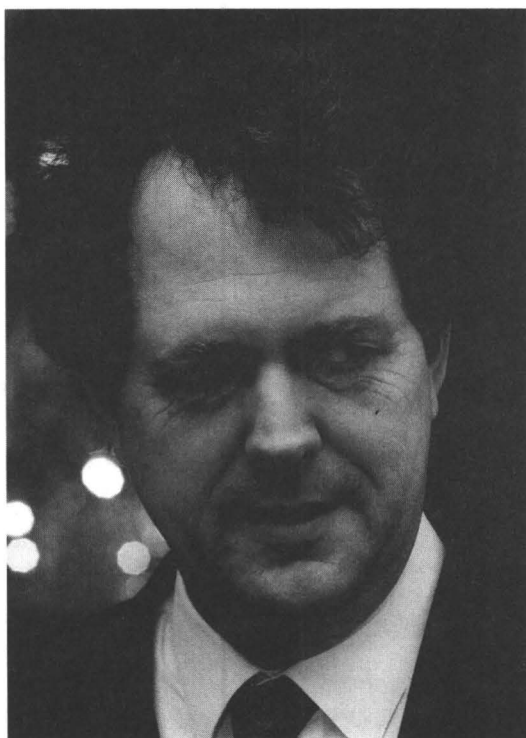
1973-76 Dean of Faculty

1976-87 Rector

1987-89 Minister for the Coordination of Scientific and Technological Research

1989-92 Minister for the Universities and Research

1992 Elected Member of Parliament (Socialist Party)



René Steichen

Born 27 November 1942 in Luxembourg

Married, with three children

Doctor of law and graduate of the Institut d'études politiques, Paris

Notary and solicitor

1969 Town Councillor, Diekirch

1969-84 Solicitor in Diekirch

1974-84 Mayor of Diekirch

1979-92 Member of Parliament

1984-89 State Secretary for Agriculture
and Wine-growing

1989-92 Minister for Agriculture, Wine-
growing and Rural Develop-
ment
Minister with special responsi-
bility for Cultural Affairs and
Scientific Research



Ioannis D. Paleokrassas

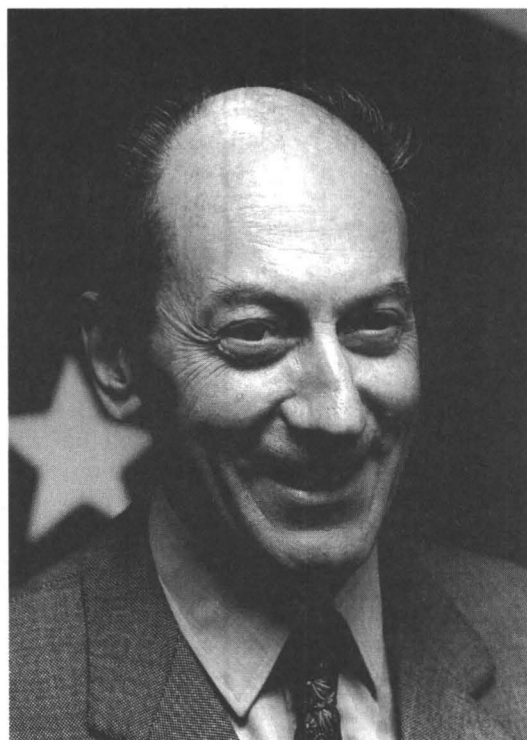
Born 27 March 1934 in Athens

Married, with three children

Graduate of the London School of Economics (international economics and transport economics)

1956-63 Planning Division of the Ministry of Coordination

1963-68	Economic Adviser then Planning Director at Doxiadis Associates
1968-72	Director-General of Windward Shipping Ltd, London
1970	Financial Adviser to the J. C. Carras Group
1972-74	General Manager of Planning and Development Company SA, Athens
1974	American Express International Banking Corporation
1975-77	Founder and Director-General of Ergobank
1977-80	Under-State Secretary at the Ministry of Coordination
1978	Elected Member of Parliament. State Secretary in the Ministry of Coordination
1980	Deputy Minister for Coordination
1981	Minister for Coordination
1981-90	Member of Parliament for the Cyclades and Secretary-General of the Parliamentary New Democracy Party
1990	Director of New Democracy's election campaign Minister for Finance
1992	Minister for Industry, Energy and Scientific Research



Raniero Vanni d'Archirafi

Born 7 June 1931

Married, with two children

Diplomat

1956	Began diplomatic career
1961-66	Member of Italy's Permanent Representation to the European Communities
1969-73	Diplomatic Counsellor in the Directorate-General for Economic Affairs of the Foreign Ministry
October 1973	Minister plenipotentiary at the Italian Embassy in Madrid
February 1980	Minister plenipotentiary, responsible for activities linked to Italy's Presidency of the Council and the Western Economic Summit
August 1980	Head of Private Office, Minister for Foreign Affairs
April 1983	Promoted to Ambassador
January 1984	Appointed Ambassador in Madrid
November 1987	Appointed Ambassador in Bonn
July 1989	Director-General for Economic Affairs in the Foreign Ministry
July 1991	Director-General for Political Affairs in the Foreign Ministry

Work programme for 1993 and 1994 and legislative programme for 1993

1.6.15. Work programme for 1993 and 1994.

Adopted by the Commission on 26 January. The main objectives underpinning the Commission's work programme for 1993 and 1994, presented to Parliament by President Delors at its February part-session (→ point 1.6.4), are to restore economic and social credibility, to breathe political dynamism into the Community and to increase its influence abroad. To achieve these objectives, the Commission intends to concentrate on four main areas. The first concern will be the success of the single market, the keystone of the Community, where the accent will be on management, monitoring and follow-up and the essential flanking policies. Secondly, the Community will need to concentrate on what is essential to attain its objectives, notably steps to stimulate economic activity, to strengthen economic and social cohesion, and to boost competitiveness. The Commission, for its part, will apply the principle of subsidiarity strictly but in a positive way. The third priority will be to prepare the ground for implementing the Treaty on European Union. Of vital importance here will be the lead-up to Stage II of economic and monetary union, reform of the structural policies, steps to make the Cohesion Fund operational, the introduction of a common foreign and security policy, and the organization of work on home affairs and justice. The Commission's fourth and final concern will be to bridge the information gap and highlight the benefits of the Community for ordinary people.

Against this general background, the Commission will be presenting a series of proposals which it trusts will provoke a lively debate within the institutions and in the Member States with a view to involving the people of Europe in the development of Community policies.

The Commission has defined seven main areas for internal action over the next two years. It is imperative to make a success of the frontier-free area. To this end the Commission will highlight the opportunities for businessmen and the general public to avail themselves of

the four freedoms associated with the single market. Apart from adoption of the White Paper measures still pending, activities will concentrate on management, monitoring, surveillance and the prevention of new obstacles and these will be the subject of ongoing dialogue with the Member States. The Commission will also endeavour to contribute to an overall strategy for the abolition of controls on individuals at the Community's internal frontiers. With a view to generating economic momentum, the European growth initiative will be put in place, with the creation of the European Investment Fund and a special loan mechanism within the EIB. It will be supplemented by efforts on training and research, the development of trans-European networks, the creation of an environment favourable to small businesses, the development of fair competition between economic operators, and steps to anticipate industrial change. At the same time the Commission will have to prepare for Stage II of economic and monetary union to give Europe a stable macroeconomic and monetary framework in the longer term. Economic and social cohesion will be strengthened with the establishment of the Cohesion Fund and the adjustment of the rules and regulations governing the Structural Funds, confirming the principle of solidarity which underpins the Community. There has been a serious delay in developing the social dimension. The Commission intends to give priority to implementation of the Community Charter of the Fundamental Social Rights of Workers, to mobilize the support it needs to improve the results to date, and to continue to promote the social dialogue. In the context of the fifth environment programme and in the wake of the Rio Conference, the Commission will see to it that environmental concerns are integrated into other common policies, with particular reference to the stabilization of CO₂ emissions, and will take a closer look at the economic implications of sustainable development. Another priority of the Commission's programme is the need to support the single market by other policies. The emphasis will be on energy policy, transport policy, telecommunications and consumer protection. The final area for internal action will be implementation of the reforms adopted in 1992 for agriculture and fisheries.

On the external front, the Commission sees three main challenges: to increase the consistency of external action by facilitating transition to a common foreign and security policy; to prepare for enlargement and organize new relationships with the Community's southern and eastern neighbours; and to assume the world role which befits the Community. To this end the Community must develop the capacity to speak and act in a world marked by major upheavals, and help to find solutions consistent with its traditional values. It is in this spirit that the Commission intends to work in the framework of European political cooperation and to present proposals for economic and financial cooperation and humanitarian aid. The work programme also stresses the need to prepare for enlargement and service the negotiations under way, to restore and deepen relations with the countries of Central and Eastern Europe, the newly independent States of the former Soviet Union and the Baltic countries, and to step up cooperation with the countries of the Mediterranean, the Middle East, Latin America and Asia and with the ACP States. An early conclusion to the Uruguay Round negotiations depends on a balanced dialogue with the United States, Japan and the other industrialized countries, and will be crucial for economic revival worldwide. Finally, the next two years will bring major challenges for the Community's development policy.

The work programme also includes a section on horizontal action. Priority must be given to organizing application of the subsidiarity principle, contributing to transparency in a Community closer to its citizens, providing the necessary financial resources and improving institutional relations if the Community is to be more effective and true to the principles of solidarity and generosity.

SEC(93) 58; Supplement 1/93 — Bull. EC

1.6.16. Legislative programme for 1993.

Adopted by the Commission on 3 February. The legislative programme is a planning tool designed to give an overview of the Community's legislative business. It meets the need for transparency, that is to say for clear information on the grounds for and scheduling of

legislative business, by distinguishing between planned legislation on which broad consultations could be held in advance and legislation that might require a business impact assessment. The legislative programme also seeks to boost the efficiency of the Community institutions, making it possible to determine the specific objectives to be attained and deploy the necessary resources.

The 1993 programme contains 100 items of new legislation to be proposed, plus 50 proposals for amendment, integration or updating of existing instruments, 19 consolidation measures and some 50 international agreements. However, the programme is purely indicative. All the proposals listed will be subjected to close scrutiny to establish whether they comply with the principle of subsidiarity.

The proposals to protect citizens' rights and promote balanced and sustainable economic and social progress concentrate on the following priority areas: developing the frontier-free area, increasing economic cohesion, stimulating growth and establishing economic and monetary union, promoting sustainable, environment-friendly growth, and striving for a high level of employment and social protection and a better quality of life.

On the external relations front, the main concern will be to affirm the union's identity on the international scene and, to this end, to establish a common foreign and security policy. The legislative programme also lists instruments relating to the enlargement negotiations and measures to implement the European Economic Area, and covers activities and international instruments with a bearing on the countries of Central and Eastern Europe, the countries of the Mediterranean, the Middle East and the Gulf, the ACP States, the countries of Latin America and Asia, and the industrialized world.

Furthermore, once ratification procedures have been completed, the Commission will endeavour to play an active role in developing close cooperation on home affairs and justice, implementing the Community measures called for by Article 100c and participating in work on the areas listed in Article K.1 of the Treaty on European Union.

To increase democracy in the functioning of the institutions and improve efficiency and management, the programme lists a series of measures on the financing of Community activities and the European statistical system. Furthermore, to make Community rules more accessible to the general public, the programme includes 19 proposals for consolidating existing legislation. It also lists 18 pending proposals which could be amended or withdrawn in application of the subsidiarity principle.

COM(93) 43

Inauguration of the new Commission

1.6.17. Parliament resolution on the presentation of the new Commission and the statement by its President on its work guidelines.

Adopted on 10 February. Having heard the declarations made by Mr Jacques Delors, President of the Commission, Parliament passed a vote of confidence in the new Commission and approved its work programme, subject to a series of comments designed to clarify and strengthen it. On the economic and social front, Parliament called on the Commission to take more vigorous action to support the European growth initiative, to present ambitious proposals on industrial policy to strengthen the competitiveness of Community firms, to present proposals to restore the credibility of the European monetary system, and to make a strong commitment to full implementation of the Social Charter. It also hoped that Community policies would take more account of environmental imperatives and felt that urgent steps should be taken to achieve complete freedom of movement.

With reference to the common foreign and security policy, Parliament urged the Commission to make the fullest possible use of the second pillar of the Treaty on European Union. It also called on the Commission to ensure that the enlargement negotiations were conducted with an eye to strengthening the efficiency and decision-making capacity of the Community, and to take all necessary steps to help the victims of conflicts, notably in the former Yugoslavia.

On interinstitutional relations, Parliament called on the Commission to organize its relations with the two legislative and budgetary institutions on a basis of absolute equality.

OJ C 72, 15.3.1993

1.6.18. Swearing-in of the new Commission.

Ceremony in Luxembourg on 16 February. The new Members of the Commission were sworn in before the Court of Justice. They gave a solemn undertaking to be completely independent in the performance of their duties in the general interest of the Community, not to seek or take instructions from any government or other body, and to refrain from any action incompatible with their duties.

Proposals adopted

1.6.19. As a follow-up to the decisions taken by the Edinburgh European Council, the Commission adopted two proposals on establishment of the European Investment Fund (→ point 1.2.40) and four budgetary proposals relating respectively to budgetary discipline, the establishment of a Guarantee Fund, the amendment of the Financial Regulation and the amendment of the Regulation implementing the own resources Decision (→ points 1.5.2 to 1.5.5). It also approved two proposals on the Regulations governing the Structural Funds (→ point 1.2.121).

The Commission also adopted its farm price proposals for 1993/94 (→ point 1.2.167) and a proposal for a Decision introducing a Community system of information on home and leisure accidents (→ point 1.2.116).

Communications, green papers and reports

1.6.20. The Commission adopted its work programme for 1993 and 1994 (→ point 1.6.15) and its legislative programme for 1993 (→ point 1.6.16). It also adopted the 1992 General Report, the 1992 Agricultural Report

(→ point 1.2.165) and the 1993 Annual Economic Report (→ point 1.2.38).

Community lawcourts

Court of Justice

1.6.21. 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 EEC Treaty

□ 16.12.1992: Case C-169/91 *Stoke-on-Trent and Norwich City Councils v B & Q*

Article 30 of the Treaty is to be interpreted as meaning that the prohibition which it lays down does not apply to national legislation prohibiting retailers from opening their premises on Sundays.

OJ C 17, 22.1.1993

Agriculture

Articles 173, 178 and 215 of the EEC Treaty

□ 20.1.1993: Joined Cases C-106/90, C-317/90 and C-129/91 *Emerald Meats v Commission*

The applications are dismissed.

(In Case C-106/90: application for the annulment of the Decision taken pursuant to Article 6(1) of Commission Regulation (EEC) No 4024/89 laying down detailed rules for the application of the import arrangements provided for in Council Regulation (EEC) No 3889/89 and of that part of Commission

Regulation (EEC) No 337/90 which is based on the abovementioned Decision.

In Case C-317/90: application for the annulment of Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2983/90.

In Case C-129/91: application for the annulment of the Decision taken pursuant to Article 6(1) of Commission Regulation (EEC) No 3885/90 laying down detailed rules for the application of the import arrangements provided for in Council Regulation (EEC) No 3838/90 and of Commission Regulation (EEC) No 519/90 in so far as it gives effect to the aforementioned Decision.

In all three cases: application for compensation.)

OJ C 38, 12.2.1993

Free movement of persons, companies and services

Article 177 of the EEC Treaty

□ 26.1.1993: Case C-112/91 *Werner v Finanzamt Aachen-Innenstadt*

Article 52 of the EEC Treaty does not preclude a Member State from imposing on its nationals who carry on their professional activities within its territory and who there earn all or almost all of their income or there possess all or almost all of their assets a heavier tax burden in the case where they do not reside in that State than in the case where they do.

OJ C 46, 18.2.1993

External relations

Article 177 of the EEC Treaty

□ 16.12.1992: Case C-237/91 *Kus v Landeshauptstadt Wiesbaden*

1. The third indent of Article 6(1) of Decision No 1/80 of the Association Council established by the Agreement establishing an Association between the European Economic Community and Turkey of 19 September 1980 on the development of the Association must be interpreted as meaning that a Turkish worker does not fulfil the condition of having been engaged in legal employment for at least four years laid down by that provision where he engaged in that employment on the basis of a right of residence which was recognized only by

virtue of national rules authorizing residence in the host country pending the procedure for the grant of a residence permit, even if the lawfulness of his right of residence has been confirmed by a judgment of a court sitting at first instance against which an appeal was lodged.

2. The first indent of Article 6(1) of the abovementioned Decision No 1/80 must be interpreted as meaning that a Turkish national who has obtained a permit to reside on the territory of a Member State in order to marry there a national of that Member State and who has worked for more than one year with the same employer on the basis of a valid work permit is entitled to have his work permit renewed under that provision, even if at the time when a decision on his application for renewal of his work permit is taken his marriage has been dissolved.

3. A Turkish worker who fulfils the conditions under the first or third indent of Article 6(1) of Decision No 1/80 may rely directly on those provisions in order to obtain the extension of his residence permit as well as that of his work permit.

OJ C 17, 22.1.1993

□ 21.1.1993: Case C-188/91 *Deutsche Shell v HZA Hamburg-Harburg*

1. The Court of Justice has jurisdiction to give a preliminary ruling on the interpretation of the Arrangements adopted by the Joint Committee established by the Convention on a common transit procedure concluded on 20 May 1987 between the Republic of Austria, the Republic of Finland, the Republic of Iceland, the Kingdom of Norway, the Kingdom of Sweden, the Swiss Confederation and the European Economic Community.

2. Articles 11(4) and 15(2) of the Convention do not preclude the Joint Committee from making a recommendation that goods must be identified by sealing where the customs office at the point of entry into an EFTA country is not the customs office of destination.

3. Articles 11(4) and 15(2)(b) of the Convention, read in conjunction with Article 65(d) of Appendix II to the Convention, do not preclude a higher customs authority of a Member State from establishing the general framework within which the power conferred on the customs office of departure to dispense with sealing must be exercised.

4. In proceedings instituted pursuant to Article 177 of the Treaty, the Court does not have jurisdiction to give a ruling on the compatibility of a national measure with Community law.

OJ C 43, 16.2.1993

Infringements

Article 169 of the EEC Treaty

□ 19.1.1993: Case C-361/91 *Commission v Portugal*

The application is dismissed.

(Application for a declaration that, by failing to adjust progressively the monopoly in ethyl alcohol of agricultural and non-agricultural origin and the monopoly in the acquisition and supply of wine spirits for use in the making of port wine, Portugal has failed to fulfil its obligations under Article 208(1) of the Act of Accession of Spain and Portugal and the adjustments to the Treaties.)

OJ C 35, 9.2.1993

Other decisions

Euratom

Article 146 of the EAEC Treaty

□ 21.1.1993: Case C-308/90 *Advanced Nuclear Fuels v Commission*

OJ C 38, 12.2.1993

Free movement of goods

Article 177 of the EEC Treaty

□ 16.12.1992: Case C-306/88 *Rochdale Borough Council v Anders*

OJ C 17, 22.1.1993

□ 16.12.1992: Case C-304/90 *Reading Borough Council v Payless DIY and Others*

OJ C 17, 22.1.1993

□ 16.12.1992: Case C-114/91 *Criminal proceedings against Claeys*

OJ C 22, 26.1.1993

□ 19.1.1993: Case C-76/91 *Caves Neto Costa v Minister for Commerce and Tourism and Secretary of State for Foreign Trade*

OJ C 35, 9.2.1993

□ 20.1.1993: Case C-47/92 *Sodifa v Établissements Massi-Fleurs de la Côte d'Azur*

OJ C 5, 24.2.1993

Customs union

Article 177 of the EEC Treaty

□ 16.12.1992: Case C-194/91 *John Friederich Krohn v HZA Hamburg-Jonas*

OJ C 17, 22.1.1993

□ 17.12.1993: Case C-16/91 *Wacker Werke v HZA München-West*

OJ C 22, 26.1.1993

□ 14.1.1993: Case C-177/91 *Bioforce v Oberfinanzdirektion München*

OJ C 35, 9.2.1993

Agriculture

Article 173 of the EEC Treaty

□ 18.11.1992: Case C-118/91 *France v Commission*

OJ C 9, 14.1.1993

Articles 173, 178 and 215 of the EEC Treaty

□ 3.12.1992: Case C-97/91 *Oleificio Borelli v Commission*

OJ C 1, 5.1.1993

Article 177 of the EEC Treaty

□ 3.12.1992: Case C-86/90 *O'Brien v Ireland, Attorney-General and Minister for Agriculture and Food*

OJ C 1, 5.1.1993

□ 3.12.1992: Case C-264/90 *Wehrs v HZA Lüneburg*

OJ C 1, 5.1.1993

□ 10.12.1992: Case C-231/91 *Annuß v HZA Hamburg-Jonas*

OJ C 9, 14.1.1993

□ 16.12.1992: Case C-17/91 *Lornoy and Others v Belgium*

OJ C 22, 26.1.1993

□ 16.12.1992: Joined Cases C-144/91 and C-145/91 *Demoor Gilbert en Zonen and Others v Belgium*

OJ C 22, 26.1.1993

□ 17.12.1992: Case C-79/91 *Knüfer and Direktor der Landwirtschaftskammer Rheinland v Buchmann*

OJ C 22, 26.1.1993

□ 18.12.1992: Case C-132/87 *Belgium v Nationaal Instituut voor Landbouwkrediet*

OJ C 53, 24.2.1993

□ 14.1.1992: Case C-190/91 *Lante v Regione di Veneto*

OJ C 31, 4.2.1993

Fisheries

Article 173 of the EEC Treaty

□ 27.11.1992: Cases C-249/90, C-263/90, C-84/91, C-85/91, C-86/91, C-87/91, C-151/91, C-26/92, C-54/92, C-55/92, C-56/92, C-57/92 and C-233/92 *Spain v Council*

OJ C 24, 28.1.1993

OJ C 13, 19.1.1993 (C-87/91 and C-151/91)

□ 7.12.1992: Case C-82/92 *Portugal v Council*

OJ C 31, 4.2.1993

□ 27.1.1993: Case C-342/92 *Ireland v Council*

OJ C 54, 25.2.1993

Article 215 of the EEC Treaty

□ 7.12.1992: Case C-38/92 *Alkyonis Naftiki Etairia Alieias v Commission and Council*

OJ C 24, 28.1.1993

Free movement of workers and social policy

Article 177 of the EEC Treaty

□ 3.12.1992: Joined Cases C-140/91, C-141/91, C-278/91 and C-279/91 *Suffritti and Others v INPS*

OJ C 9, 14.1.1993

□ 9.12.1992: Case C-119/91 *McMenamin v Adjudication Officer*

OJ C 9, 14.1.1993

□ 16.12.1992: Joined Cases C-132/91, C-138/91 and C-139/91 *Katsikas v Konstantinidis, Skreb v PCO Stauereibetrieb Paetz and Schroll v PCO Stauereibetrieb Paetz*

OJ C 22, 26.1.1993

□ 16.12.1992: Case C-206/91 *Poirrez v Caisse d'allocations familiales de Seine-Saint-Denis, in loco Caisse d'allocations familiales de la région parisienne*

OJ C 22, 26.1.1993

□ 3.2.1993: Case C-275/91 *Iacobelli v Institut national d'assurance maladie-invalidité and Union nationale des fédérations mutualistes neutres*

OJ C 53, 24.2.1993

Competition

Article 177 of the EEC Treaty

□ 26.1.1993: Joined Cases C-320/90, C-321/90 and C-322/90 *Telemarsicabruzzo and Others v Circostel and Others*

OJ C 46, 18.2.1993

State aid

Article 173 of the EEC Treaty

□ 18.11.1992: Case C-222/92 *SFEI and Others v Commission*

OJ C 13, 19.1.1993

Taxation

Article 177 of the EEC Treaty

□ 16.12.1992: Case C-208/91 *Beaulande v Directeur des services fiscaux de Nantes*

OJ C 24, 28.1.1993

Convention on Jurisdiction and the Enforcement of Judgments in Civil and Commercial Matters

Protocol of 3 June 1971 and Convention of 27 September 1968

□ 19.1.1993: Case C-89/91 *Shearson Lehmann Hutton v TVB*

OJ C 35, 9.2.1993

External relations

Articles 173, 175, 178 and 215 of the EEC Treaty

□ 14.1.1993: Case C-257/90 *Italsolar v Commission*

OJ C 33, 5.2.1993

Infringements

Article 169 of the EEC Treaty

□ 27.11.1992: Case C-282/89 *Commission v Netherlands*

OJ C 24, 28.1.1993

□ 30.11.1992: Case C-297/91 *Commission v Belgium*

OJ C 24, 28.1.1993

□ 9.12.1992: Case C-284/92 *Commission v Belgium*

OJ C 31, 4.2.1993

□ 16.12.1992: Case C-210/91 *Commission v Greece*

OJ C 17, 22.1.1993

□ 16.12.1992: Case C-211/91 *Commission v Belgium*

OJ C 22, 26.1.1993

□ 17.12.1992: Case C-203/92 *Commission v Greece*

OJ C 53, 24.2.1993

□ 13.1.1993: Case C-293/91 *Commission v France*

OJ C 35, 9.2.1993

Articles 169 and 171 of the EEC Treaty

□ 25.11.1992: Case C-74/92 *Commission v Belgium*

OJ C 24, 28.1.1993

□ 19.1.1993: Case C-101/91 *Commission v Italy*

OJ C 38, 12.2.1993

Court of First Instance

Other decisions

Competition

Article 173 of the EEC Treaty

□ 30.11.1992: Case T-36/92 *SFEI and Others v Commission*

OJ C 1, 5.1.1993

□ 18.12.1992: Joined Cases T-10/92, T-11/92, T-12/92 and T-15/92 *Cimenteries CBR and Others v Commission*

OJ C 34, 6.2.1993

Articles 185 and 186 of the EEC Treaty

□ 15.12.1992: Case T-96/92R *Comité central d'entreprise de la société générale des grandes sources and Others v Commission*

OJ C 17, 22.1.1993

Court of Auditors

1.6.22. Special report No 1/93 on the financing of transport infrastructure.

Adopted by the Court of Auditors on 21 January. The report deals with financial support provided by the Community for transport infrastructure, both from the specific appropriations for projects of Community interest and from the European Regional Development Fund.

The Court highlights various shortcomings in the monitoring, control and evaluation of projects and operations and in particular stresses the need for clearly defining objectives and setting priorities in a coordinated manner. Attention is drawn to the fact that transport infrastructure is vital for the completion of the internal market and for the development of economic and social cohesion and that various proposals have already been made and initiatives taken at Community level.

1.6.23. Additional information for the annual report on the financial statements of the ECSC for 1991.

Reference: Court report on the ECSC financial statements at 31 December 1991: OJ C 215, 21.8.1992; Bull. EC 6-1992, point 1.7.32

Adopted by the Court of Auditors on 4 February.

European Investment Bank

General

Reference: Proposal for a Council Regulation establishing a Guarantee Fund to cover the risks incurred as a result of the guarantees under the general budget: point 1.5.3 of this Bulletin

1.6.24. Council Decision 93/115/EEC empowering the Commission to indemnify the European Investment Bank against losses under loans for projects in certain countries outside the Community.

Commission proposal: OJ C 172, 8.7.1992; COM(92) 242; Bull. EC 6-1992, point 1.6.9

Parliament opinion: OJ C 21, 25.1.1993; Bull. EC 12-1992, point 1.6.15

Adopted on 15 February. The European Investment Bank may grant loans from its own resources subject to its usual criteria to finance projects of mutual interest in certain non-member countries with which the Community has concluded cooperation agreements. The overall limit on guaranteed loans is ECU 250 million per year for three years for countries in Latin America and Asia.

OJ L 45, 23.2.1993

1.6.25. Proposal for a Council Decision extending a Community guarantee to the European Investment Bank in case of losses on loans in Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania.

Commission proposal: OJ C 311, 27.11.1992; COM(92) 401; Bull. EC 10-1992, point 1.6.10

Endorsed by Parliament on 9 February, subject to amendments concerning the establishment of the Guarantee Fund for bank loans to non-member countries and specific arrangements for informing Parliament about the use made of guaranteed loans.

OJ C 72, 15.3.1993

Approved by the Council on 15 February. The Council approved the Commission proposal empowering the European Investment Bank to grant loans from its own resources subject to its usual criteria to finance investment projects in the Baltic States. The overall limit on guaranteed loans is ECU 200 million for three years.

Financing

1.6.26. In January and February the European Investment Bank, the European Community's financial institution, granted loans totalling ECU 19 129.2 million, of which ECU 15.4 million went outside the Community.

Community

Links with Community policies

1.6.27. Loans were made for the following measures:

- ☐ ECU 1 717.3 million for the economic development of disadvantaged regions;
- ☐ ECU 1 160.6 million for the improvement of transport and telecommunications infrastructures of benefit to the Community;
- ☐ ECU 312.2 million for the protection of the environment and the improvement of the quality of life;
- ☐ ECU 213.4 million for the pursuit of Community objectives in the field of energy.

The Bank also continued its operations to support small and medium-sized businesses (since the beginning of the year, around ECU 88.6 billion has been granted from current global loans).

Individual loans often come under several Community policies; some are therefore counted more than once in the above amounts.

Geographical breakdown

Belgium

1.6.28. ECU 12.4 million was lent for the construction of a nuclear waste processing plant in the province of Antwerp.

Denmark

1.6.29. ECU 87.6 million went towards the construction of natural gas storage and distribution facilities in the Copenhagen conurbation and Jutland. An ECU 25.4 million global loan was granted to finance small and medium-scale projects.

Germany

1.6.30. ECU 76.7 million went towards setting up a new motor vehicle plant in Thuringia. ECU 34.1 million was granted in the form of a global loan to finance small and medium-scale projects, ECU 25.6 million for the modernization of the natural gas distribution network in eastern Germany and ECU 15.5 million for the modernization and extension of Hamburg airport.

Spain

1.6.31. ECU 885 million was granted for communications projects: extension and modernization of the telecommunications network, road improvements throughout the country, railway works between Madrid and Seville and the building of a motorway south of Barcelona.

France

1.6.32. ECU 256.5 million was granted for communications projects: sections of the A16, A39 and A83 motorways, modernization and extension of public transport systems in Saint-Étienne, underground car-parks in Lyon, renewal and modernization of the aircraft fleet with the acquisition of 23 Airbus A320/A321/A330 and various investments in ground facilities.

Italy

1.6.33. ECU 111.9 million was granted in the form of global loans for small and medium-scale projects. ECU 167.8 million went towards the extension and modernization of telecommunications in the Mezzogiorno, ECU 83.9 million for the construction of a gas pipeline between Algeria and Italy, ECU 33.33 million for water supplies and the processing of sewage and solid waste, and ECU 5.6 million for various urban infrastructure projects in Belluno and Ferrara.

United Kingdom

1.6.34. ECU 51.4 million was lent for various infrastructure projects in Scotland and ECU 41.3 million for the construction of an integrated circuit plant in County Durham.

*Community development cooperation policy***Mediterranean***Jordan*

1.6.35. ECU 9 million was lent to raise the Kafrein dam near the Dead Sea and to repair an irrigation canal parallel to the Jordan.

ACP countries*Guyana*

1.6.36. ECU 5 million was granted from risk capital for the restructuring of the bauxite industry.

Uganda

1.6.37. ECU 1.4 million, also granted from risk capital, was for a feasibility study into the extraction of cobalt-bearing pyrites.

Economic and Social Committee**302nd plenary session**

1.6.38. The Economic and Social Committee held its 302nd plenary session on 27 and 28 January, chaired in turn by Mrs Tiemann, Mr Stecher Navarra and Mr Liverani, and attended by Mrs Andersen, Danish Minister for Labour and President of the Council.

Mrs Andersen gave a rundown of the priorities of the Danish Presidency:

☐ enlargement: negotiations with Austria, Sweden, Finland and, possibly, Norway are due to begin in 1993 with a view to accession in 1995; the Presidency would ensure that the public was given maximum information on the decision-making process;

☐ refinancing projects: the Presidency would be seeking a new form of cooperation with Parliament and the Commission and new arrangements for budgetary discipline;

☐ the environment: subsidiarity must not be allowed to have a negative impact by encouraging a trend back to national initiatives;

☐ agreements on GATT: these were essential to breathe new life into the European labour market;

☐ fighting unemployment: the Presidency intended to involve the social partners in its action on this front in their capacity as the main actors on the employment scene, and to pay special attention to training, with particular emphasis on the mutual recognition of diplomas;

☐ the social dimension: the Danish Presidency would be presenting the fourth programme on health and safety at work and organizing a conference on social exclusion and a seminar on equal opportunities.

Reactions from the floor reflected the Committee's main concerns, namely the control it hoped to exercise on operation of the internal market, the contribution it was proposing to make in the search for appropriate solutions to improve the social situation, the need for balance in the mutual concessions to be made on the agricultural aspects of the GATT negotiations and the priority to be given to achieving monetary cooperation in line with the principles of economic and monetary union.

In reply, the President of the Council assured the Committee that cooperation between the Member States could help curb unemployment, and commented that maintaining a reasonable level of agricultural activity could help create jobs. Winding up, she welcomed the contribution that the Economic and Social Committee could make by providing wide access to the conferences on the various aspects of social Europe to be organized by the Danish Presidency.

1.6.39. The Committee debated and adopted:

☐ opinions on the following:

(i) common rules for the internal market in electricity and gas (→ point 1.2.98);

(ii) a monitoring mechanism for Community CO₂ and other greenhouse-gas emissions (→ point 1.2.161);

(iii) the common organization of the market in fruit and vegetables (→ point 1.2.173);

☐ own-initiative opinions on:

(i) the technological problems of nuclear safety (→ point 1.2.164);

(ii) economic cooperation between the Community and the Middle East (→ point 1.3.29);

☐ an information report on the Community and the countries of Central and South America (→ point 1.3.38).

1.6.40. The Committee adopted opinions on the following without debate:

☐ the characteristics of two- and three-wheel motor vehicles (→ points 1.2.3 and 1.2.4);

☐ additives and sweeteners for use in foodstuffs intended for human consumption (→ point 1.2.11);

☐ the European aircraft industry (→ point 1.2.85);

☐ the second phase of the trans-European cooperation scheme for higher education (Tempus II) (→ point 1.2.97);

☐ the control of volatile organic compound emissions resulting from the storage of petrol (→ point 1.2.160);

☐ feedingstuffs intended for particular nutritional purposes (→ point 1.2.25);

☐ Community measures for the control of classical swine fever (→ point 1.2.22);

☐ a Community system for fisheries and aquaculture;

☐ common information technology security evaluation criteria (→ point 1.2.206).

Full text of opinions: OJ C 73, 15.3.1993

303rd plenary session

1.6.41. The Economic and Social Committee held its 303rd plenary session on 24 and 25 February, chaired in turn by Mrs Tiemann and Mr Stecher Navarra, and attended by Mr Christophersen and Mr Flynn.

1.6.42. Mr Flynn, Member of the Commission responsible for relations with the Economic and Social Committee, stressed the importance of the Committee's role and expressed the hope that it would be able to increase the impact of its opinions. As a link between producers, workers and consumers on the one hand and the Community and its citi-

zens on the other, the Committee had a very special role to play, especially in terms of information, openness and democratic organization. Its experience and the interest groups it represented meant that it also had a significant role to play in the setting-up of the Committee of the Regions. Mr Flynn went on to highlight his priorities in the areas falling within his responsibility, namely employment, social affairs, immigration and justice. He blamed the worrying rise in unemployment on the world recession, high interest rates and the lack of business confidence, and announced that he would be attempting to provide a new impetus for Community measures to promote employment and combat social exclusion, by focusing in particular on the reform of the European Social Fund. Mr Flynn expressed concern at the increasing marginalization of part of the population and his commitment to support measures designed to put an end to it. He intended to address the problem of restoring public confidence and to set up a system for providing workers with information on the situation on the labour market and on growth trends.

1.6.43. Speaking in the debate on the economic situation in 1993, Mr Christophersen reminded the Committee that the Community had higher unemployment (11%), a lower growth rate (0.75%) and a larger public deficit (5% of GNP) than the United States of America and Japan, an alarming situation which had prompted the Edinburgh European Council to call on the Member States to take concerted economic action to increase confidence and promote recovery. Mr Christophersen then gave a rundown of the Community measures planned as part of the growth initiative presented in the Commission communication of 10 February (→ point 1.2.41) and stressed that recovery also depended on substantial progress being made in achieving the main Community objectives: the internal market, reducing State aid, economic and social cohesion, the Uruguay Round and monetary union.

Replying to speakers in the course of the debate, Mr Christophersen made it clear that the Member States should stimulate investment without allowing inflation and public expenditure to spiral out of control and that

ratification of the Treaty on European Union would increase the stability of the financial markets. He stressed the importance of curbing wage increases, notably through the social dialogue, and pointed out that to reactivate demand it was not enough merely to lower interest rates but it was also essential to redeploy resources to the most productive sectors.

1.6.44. At its February plenary session the Committee debated and adopted:

- ☐ opinions on the following:
 - food additives other than colourants and sweeteners (→ point 1.2.12);
 - the Annual Economic Report for 1993 (→ point 1.2.38);
 - the Community action programme for the vocational training of indirect taxation officials (→ point 1.2.94);
 - the mutual recognition of national telecommunication licences (→ point 1.2.114);
 - the protection of purchasers in time-sharing contracts (→ point 1.2.119);
 - the Cohesion Fund (→ points 1.2.123 and 1.2.124);
 - energy and CO₂ taxes (→ point 1.2.162);
 - health protection for workers and the general public against the dangers arising from ionizing radiation (→ point 1.2.163);
 - protective measures against the introduction into the Community of organisms harmful to plants and plant products (→ point 1.2.23);
 - the common organization of the market in potatoes (→ point 1.2.175);
 - a control system applicable to the common fisheries policy (→ point 1.2.195);
 - the tariff nomenclature for fishery products (→ point 1.2.205);
 - a special system of assistance to traditional ACP suppliers of bananas (→ point 1.3.44);
- ☐ an own-initiative opinion on:
 - a diversification and development programme for certain banana-producing countries in Latin America (→ point 1.3.39).

1.6.45. The Committee adopted opinions on the following without debate:

- ☐ novel foods and novel food ingredients (→ point 1.2.13);
- ☐ a code of conduct for computerized reservation systems (→ point 1.2.109);

- ☐ animal health requirements applicable to intra-Community trade in and imports of deep-frozen and fresh bovine semen (→ point 1.2.19);
- ☐ the granting of production aid for processed tomato products (→ point 1.2.176).

PART TWO

DOCUMENTATION

1. The ecu

Values in national currencies of ECU 1

		January 1993 ¹	February 1993 ²
BFR/ LFR	Belgian franc and Luxembourg franc	40.3106	40.0504
DKR	Danish krone	7.55583	7.45955
DM	German mark	1.95815	1.94224
DR	Greek drachma	261.628	260.773
ESC	Portuguese escudo	176.237	177.036
FF	French franc	6.64032	6.57786
HFL	Dutch guilder	2.20180	2.18609
IRL	Irish pound	0.741698	0.798180
LIT	Italian lira	1 808.09	1 831.06
PTA	Spanish peseta	138.976	138.919
UKL	Pound sterling	0.790857	0.822335
AUD	Australian dollar	1.79894	1.73478
CAD	Canadian dollar	1.54786	1.49050
FMK	Finnish markka	6.57756	6.91511
ISK	Icelandic króna	77.4038	76.7728
NKR	Norwegian krone	8.32879	8.25896
NZD	New Zealand dollar	2.36203	2.29166
OS	Austrian schilling	13.7766	13.6663
SFR	Swiss franc	1.79205	1.79630
SKR	Swedish krona	8.79628	8.91956
USD	United States dollar	1.21216	1.18229
YEN	Japanese yen	151.595	142.945

¹ Average for the month; OJ C 29, 2.2.1993.

² Average for the month; OJ C 59, 2.3.1992.

NB: Explanatory notes on the ecu and 'green' rates can be found in Bull. EC 7/8-1982, points 3.1.1 to 3.1.3, and Bull. EC 9-1989, point 2.1.3.

Representative rates ('green' rates)

*Conversion rates into national currencies for the ecu
used in connection with the common agricultural policy*

January 1993			February 1993		
National currency/sector		Value in national currency of ECU 1	National currency/sector		Value in national currency of ECU 1
BFR/ LFR	Belgian franc and Luxembourg franc All products	48.5563	BFR/ LFR	Belgian franc and Luxembourg franc All products	48.5563
DKR	Danish krone All products	8.97989	DKR	Danish krone All products	8.97989
DM	German mark All products	2.35418	DM	German mark All products	2.35418
DR	Greek drachma All products	310.351	DR	Greek drachma All products	310.351
ESC	Portuguese escudo All products	209.523	ESC	Portuguese escudo All products	209.523
FF	French franc All products	7.89563	FF	French franc All products	7.89563
HFL	Dutch guilder All products	2.65256	HFL	Dutch guilder All products	2.65256
IRL	Irish pound All products	0.878776	IRL	Irish pound All products	0.878776 0.957268 on 3.2.1993
LIT	Italian lira All products	2 087.00 2 133.00 on 11.1.1993	LIT	Italian lira All products	2 133.00 2 156.72 on 3.2.1993
PTA	Spanish peseta All products	166.075	PTA	Spanish peseta All products	166.075
UKL	Pound sterling All products	0.939052	UKL	Pound sterling All products	0.951031 0.968391 on 3.2.1993

2. Extraordinary Council meeting (environment and transport)

2.2.1. At an extraordinary meeting on 25 January, after hearing statements from the Spanish and United Kingdom delegations on the recent oil tanker accidents at La Coruna and the Shetlands, the Council held a general discussion on shipping safety and pollution prevention in the Community, after which it approved the following conclusions:

'The Council,

recording its great concern for the large number of maritime accidents that have occurred, in particular those involving the loss of human life and those which destroy the marine environment, such as the recent oil spillages at La Coruna and the Shetlands;

welcoming the prompt and effective response of the Spanish and United Kingdom authorities to these incidents;

welcoming the swiftness of aid by the Commission to the regions concerned;

regretting the number and increased frequency of serious accidents that have recently occurred at sea, in particular to oil tankers, leading to major damage to the marine ecosystem;

recognizing that, despite the measures taken over the past 30 years, shipping activity still poses risks to the marine and coastal environments and that, in consequence, further concerted action at national and Community levels and in the IMO is essential to minimize threats to those environments from oil and hazardous cargoes;

stressing the high priority given by the Community to the protection of natural habitats and wild flora and fauna;

recalling that the EEC Treaty, as amended by the Single Act, lays down that Community environmental action shall be based on the principle of preventive action, taking into account the Council resolution on the fifth environmental action programme which stresses the importance of integrating environmental policies into other policies, such as transport policies;

bearing in mind the provisions of the Treaty on European Union signed at Maastricht on 7 February 1992;

recalling the Council resolution of 25 February 1992 on the future Community policy concerning the protection of European coastal zones, Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora and Council Resolution 90/C206/01 on the prevention of accidents causing marine pollution;

recognizing the need for intensified action at Community or national level, as appropriate, to ensure more adequate protection of the fishery resources and coastal areas of the Community;

recalling the resolutions adopted by the European Parliament on 17 December 1992 and on 21 January 1993 on safety at sea and prevention of pollution;

noting that the environmental action programme (Agenda 21) adopted by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) stresses that new approaches — integrated in content and precautionary in scope — are required for marine and coastal area management and development at national, subregional, regional and global level;

stressing the role of the International Maritime Organization (IMO) with regard to maritime safety and the prevention of marine pollution;

drawing attention to the value of national contingency planning and the Council Resolution of 26 June 1978 setting up an action programme of the European Communities on the control and reduction of pollution caused by hydrocarbons discharged at sea, which provides an immediate response capability;

reiterating the need to comply with the rules of international law;

having noted:

□ the IMO's recent adoption of more rigorous measures concerning construction of oil tankers, including double-hull or other alternative methods

which will enter into force on 6 July 1993, and a related phasing-out scheme for existing oil tankers,

☐ current work in the IMO on improving the regulations for ships, including those for oil tankers, chemical tankers, bulk carriers and passenger ships,

☐ IMO initiatives on ensuring that existing regulations are complied with in an effective and harmonized way by all flag States,

☐ that a number of "areas to be avoided" and "deep-water routes" have been established in European waters within the IMO framework,

☐ ongoing work within the four regional agreements on cooperation in dealing with pollution in the North Sea (Bonn Agreement), the Mediterranean (Barcelona Convention), the North-East Atlantic (Lisbon Agreement) and the Baltic Sea (Helsinki Convention),

☐ the importance of the human element in the safe operation of ships,

☐ the need for emergency towing, under all weather conditions, of damaged or abandoned ships,

☐ the recent preliminary conclusion of the Council on the content of the draft Council Directive concerning minimum requirements for vessels entering or leaving Community ports and carrying dangerous or polluting goods, and in particular the acceptance by the Commission of the Council's request for the submission of new proposals for the introduction of a fuller reporting system for the Community which may also cover those ships only transiting along the coasts of the Community;

stressing the importance of European cooperation within the Paris Memorandum in order to improve the effectiveness of port State control, including operational control;

bearing in mind that the implementation of the action required will also safeguard the functioning of the internal market;

welcoming the recent announcement from the Commission in its White Paper on the future development of the common transport policy of a specific communication on a common policy on safe seas;

noting the Commission's intention to develop a Community action programme to:

☐ establish strict convergent implementation for the whole Community of international rules,

☐ reinforce port State control through appropriate measures,

☐ promote coherent and harmonized development of maritime infrastructure, including traffic surveillance, aids to navigation, routing systems and reception facilities,

☐ promote the adoption by the IMO of adequate and up-to-date regulations and standards;

☐ establish minimum training requirements for crews of Community vessels and associated training programmes;

☐ develop relevant research and development projects;

whereas this communication will address, in particular, how the Community and its Member States can play a greater role in the development of international safety and pollution prevention standards, in particular in the IMO, and in their enforcement;

recognizing that, although the investigations of the causes of the recent accidents have not yet been completed, the lack of effective and uniform implementation of existing international rules is a major cause of maritime pollution accidents;

A — Urges the Community and the Member States:

1. as appropriate, to support and promote further and more coordinated and firm action in the ongoing work in the IMO concerning the following areas:

☐ the establishment of requirements for recognition of classification societies;

☐ the establishment of requirements for the delegation of statutory surveys from flag States, with a view to limiting the misuse of flags of convenience;

☐ the development of guidelines for improved surveys of oil tankers;

☐ the development of adequate and up-to-date rules and standards;

☐ the reduction of accidents caused by human error;

☐ a revision of the International Convention on Standards of Training, Certification and Watch-keeping for Seafarers, 1978 (STCW), including special qualification requirements for tanker crews;

☐ the development of the ability to communicate in a common language on board ships;

☐ the reduction of the safety gap between new and existing ships by upgrading and/or phasing-out existing ships, including ferries, built to earlier standards after a reasonable period of operation, paying particular attention to oil tankers not meet-

ing the Marpol standards which entered into force in 1982;

☐ the promotion of early adoption and full implementation of the IMO's safety management code and ship identification scheme;

☐ the submission, as appropriate, of proposals to the IMO for additional mandatory routing measures applicable to vessels carrying hazardous cargoes in order to protect vulnerable areas;

☐ assurance that environmental considerations are taken explicitly into account in the formulation of its actions;

☐ the mandatory reporting of ships entering an area covered by vessel traffic services (VTS);

2. to ensure more effective application and enforcement of adequate international maritime safety and environmental protection standards and to implement the new measures when adopted;

3. to revise and if necessary improve existing contingency planning and emergency measures at EC and international level, also taking into consideration the best available technologies;

4. to consider whether and if so how the principles of potential risk assessment developed for other major risks can be applied to the sea transport of freight;

5. to examine the feasibility of developing a system of penalties and civil liability for environmental pollution;

6. to implement IMO Resolution A.722(17) on the application of tonnage measurement of ballast spaces in segregated-ballast oil tankers;

7. to review uniform requirements for the use of pilotage on approaches to EC ports.

B — Urges the Member States

1. to ratify as soon as possible:

☐ the International Convention on Civil Liability for Oil Pollution Damage, 1969 (CLC) and the International Convention on the Establishment of an International Fund for Compensation for Oil Pollution Damage, 1971 (Fund) where they have not yet been ratified;

☐ the Protocols to the 1969 Liability Convention and to the 1971 Fund Convention, as agreed upon in 1984 and revised in 1992, and concerning increased compensation amounts;

☐ the 1989 International Convention on Salvage;

☐ the 1990 International Convention on Oil Pollution Preparedness, Response and Cooperation;

2. to take into consideration the possibility of establishing an exclusive economic zone, or at least extending the jurisdiction of the coastal State to implement and enforce marine environment protection provisions more effectively.

C — Urges the Member States and the Commission, within the framework of the Paris Memorandum on Port State Control:

1. to reinforce port State control through appropriate measures, including the mandatory implementation of agreements reached under the Paris Memorandum, with special emphasis on the control of operational requirements relating to the safety of ships, pollution prevention and adequate qualification of the crew;

2. as a matter of priority to develop procedures for targeting ships for priority inspections — including the possibility of publishing the results — and harmonized criteria for detaining substandard ships, irrespective of flag;

3. to promote cooperation with other countries and regions for the implementation and development of similar ship control systems;

4. to convene as soon as possible a Ministerial Conference on Port State Control in order to decide the measures which should be adopted to achieve the objectives of the Memorandum.

D — Urges the Commission to present without delay its communication on a common policy on safe seas which will comprise a cohesive action programme of priority measures to be taken by the Community and its Member States to enhance maritime safety and pollution prevention, noting that the Commission intends to include initiatives to:

1. establish strict convergent implementation for the whole Community of international rules, in particular on:

☐ construction, certification and maintenance of vessels;

☐ the revision of port and transit dues which have the effect of penalizing modern vessels;

☐ the possibility of refusing access to European Community ports to ships found to be below internationally agreed standards and which refuse to be upgraded as required;

☐ a study of the financial liability of owners of hazardous cargoes using substandard ships;

2. promote the cohesive and harmonized development of maritime infrastructure including:

☐ traffic surveillance and aids to navigation, such as the establishment of vessel traffic systems (VTS) and the installation of shore-based radiocommunications facilities to support the global maritime distress and safety systems (GMDSS) as well as additional technical equipment to be installed on board to facilitate control;

☐ the identification of zones of great ecological interest in the Community with regard to the adoption, through the IMO, where necessary of appropriate traffic restrictions, including routeing measures and areas to be avoided;

☐ a fuller ship reporting system which may be extended to ships in transit along the coastal waters of the Community, taking into account a possible electronic data interchange systems (EDI) application;

☐ appropriate measures concerning emergency services, in particular towing and coordination of the availability of salvage capacities;

☐ appropriate action for the creation of reception facilities and waste management;

3. establish minimum training requirements and, taking due account of existing Community support instruments, appropriate training programmes, ensuring in particular:

☐ the employment of highly qualified and specifically trained seafarers on board vessels carrying hazardous cargoes;

☐ the improvement of vocational training;

4. develop relevant research and development projects, in particular with regard to:

☐ the promotion of advanced technological solutions to the problems of maritime safety and the protection of the environment;

☐ safety features for oil tankers, chemical tankers, bulk carriers and passenger ships;

☐ environment-friendly oil tankers, chemical tankers, bulk carriers and passenger ships;

☐ human error in shipping;

5. assess scrapping requirements and facilities for phased-out ships;

6. submit a revised proposal on the introduction of a Community register (EUROS) also with a view to safety at sea under European flags.

The Council agrees to examine as soon as possible, both in its composition of Ministers of Transport and in its composition of Ministers for the Environment, the Commission communication on a common policy on safe seas at the latest at its meeting in March 1993 with the objective of giving further impetus to decisions as of June 1993.'

3. Infringement proceedings

2.3.1. Parliament resolution on Commission monitoring of the application of Community law (ninth report — 1991).

Adopted on 12 February. Parliament welcomes the considerable efforts made by the Commission to prevent infringements of Community law and, noting the large number of complaints lodged by members of the public, calls on the Commission to ensure that individual complaints are dealt with more rapidly and on a more regular basis.

With regard to the development of Community law, Parliament proposes that the Community institutions should draw up and publish a legislative programme which would be presented to national parliaments. It also sees a need to step up efforts to consolidate legislation and develop information tools providing access to Community legislation.

With regard to transposition of Community law, Parliament urges the Commission and the Member States to establish a permanent framework for administrative cooperation on the application of Community law, particularly in the internal market field.

OJ C 72, 15.3.1993

Reasoned opinions

Failure to communicate any measures incorporating Directives into national law

2.3.2. In January and February the Commission delivered reasoned opinions in the following cases:

Customs and indirect taxation

Directive 83/182/EEC (OJ L 105, 23.4.1983)
Duty-free allowances — temporary imports of means of transport
Spain

Consumers

Directive 91/184/EEC (OJ L 91, 12.4.1991)
Cosmetics
Belgium, Luxembourg

Infringements of the Treaties or of Regulations; failure properly to apply Directives in practice

2.3.3. In January and February the Commission delivered reasoned opinions in the following cases:

Internal market and industrial affairs

Directive 79/112/EEC (OJ L 33, 8.2.1979) and Articles 5 and 30 of the EEC Treaty
Sale of béarnaise sauce and hollandaise sauce
Germany

Directives 83/189/EEC (OJ L 109, 26.4.1983) and 88/182/EEC (OJ L 81, 26.3.1988)
Games and gaming machines
Spain

Directive 71/305/EEC (OJ L 185, 16.8.1971) and Article 59 of the EEC Treaty
Discrimination against firms not established in Bavaria
Germany

Agriculture

Directives 83/189/EEC (OJ L 109, 26.4.1983) and 88/182/EEC (OJ L 81, 26.3.1988)
Failure to notify the decree of 19 September 1990 on margarine
Netherlands

Transport

Regulation (EEC) No 4055/86 (OJ L 378, 31.12.1986)
Tax discrimination in maritime transport — port taxes
France

Environment, nuclear safety and civil protection

Directives 75/442/EEC (OJ L 194, 25.7.1975) and 80/68/EEC (OJ L 20, 26.1.1980)
Pollution by waste discharge — 'El Mazo'
Spain

Directive 79/409/EEC (OJ L 103, 25.4.1979)
Hunting of birds
Italy

Fisheries

Regulations (EEC) Nos 2241/87 (OJ L 207, 29.7.1987), 3951/88 (OJ L 352, 21.12.1988) and 4055/89 (OJ L 389, 30.12.1989)
Failure to notify catches
France

Customs and indirect taxation

Directive 77/388/EEC (OJ L 145, 13.6.1977)
Flat-rate compensation in agriculture
France

Directive 77/388/EEC (OJ L 145, 13.6.1977)

VAT on forestry
Germany

Regulations (EEC) Nos 1224/80 (OJ L 134, 31.5.1980) and 1496/80 (OJ L 154, 21.6.1980)
Simplifications in the valuation of goods for customs purposes
Germany

Regulations (EEC) Nos 1999/85 (OJ L 188, 20.7.1985) and 3677/86 (OJ L 351, 12.12.1986)
Inward processing
Germany

Regulation (EEC) No 2658/87 (OJ L 256, 7.9.1987) and Article 28 of the EEC Treaty
Tax-free import of dual-use equipment
Portugal

Case 127/86 Ledoux v Belgian Ministry of Finance (OJ C 193, 22.7.1988)
Use of a car by a frontier worker
Spain

Cases referred to the Court of Justice

Failure to communicate any measures incorporating Directives into national law

2.3.4. In January and February the Commission referred the following cases to the Court of Justice:

Agriculture

Directives 90/490/EEC (OJ L 271, 3.10.1990) and 90/506/EEC (OJ L 282, 13.10.1990)
Organisms harmful to plants or plant products
Belgium

Directive 89/227/EEC (OJ L 93, 6.4.1989)
Imports of meat products from third countries
Belgium

Transport

Directive 88/599/EEC (OJ L 325, 29.11.1988)
Recording equipment in road transport
Luxembourg

Infringements of the Treaties or of Regulations; failure properly to apply Directives in practice

2.3.5. In January and February the Commission referred the following cases to the Court of Justice:

Internal market and industrial affairs

Directives 78/686/EEC and 78/687/EEC (OJ L 233, 24.8.1978)
Access to the dental profession
Italy

Employment, industrial relations and social affairs

Regulation (EEC) No 1612/68 (OJ L 257, 19.10.1968) and Article 48 of the EEC Treaty
Conditions of access to employment aboard ships
Belgium

4. Additional references in the Official Journal

2.4.1. This section lists the titles of legal instruments, communications and notices of Community institutions which have appeared in the Official Journal since the last Bulletin was published but relate to items appearing in earlier issues; the references were not available when the Bulletin went to press.

The number of the Bulletin and the point to which this additional information refers are followed by the title shown on the cover of the Official Journal, the number of the issue and the date of publication.

Bull. EC 12-1991

Point 1.2.8

Council Decision 93/69/EEC of 19 December 1991 concerning the conclusion of the Agreement in the form of an exchange of letters between the European Economic Community and the Republic of Austria, the Republic of Finland, the Republic of Iceland, the Kingdom of Norway, the Kingdom of Sweden and the Swiss Confederation relating to the amendment of the Convention of 20 May 1987 on a common transit procedure
OJ L 25, 2.2.1993

Bull. EC 9-1992

Point 1.2.63

Proposal for a Council Regulation (EEC) amending Regulation (EEC) No 2299/89 on a code of conduct for computerized reservation systems
OJ C 56, 26.2.1993

Bull. EC 11-1992

Point 1.3.69

Commission Decision 93/134/EEC of 11 November 1992 concerning a draft order of the Brussels region

providing for aid to promote economic growth and scientific research
OJ L 55, 6.3.1993

Point 1.3.107

Commission Decision 93/66/ECSC of 25 November 1992 concerning financial measures by Germany in respect of the coal industry in 1990, 1991 and 1992 and also additional financial aid for the coal industry in 1989 and 1990
OJ L 21, 29.1.1993

Point 1.3.129

Proposal for a Council Directive concerning the minimum safety and health requirements for transport activities and workplaces on means of transport (Individual Directive within the meaning of Article 16 of Directive 89/391/EEC)
OJ C 25, 28.1.1993

Point 1.3.132

Amended proposal for a Council Decision establishing a third Community action programme to assist disabled people — Helios II (1993 to 1997)
OJ C 25, 28.1.1993

Point 1.3.139

Proposal for a Council recommendation on access to continuing vocational training
OJ C 23, 27.1.1993

Point 1.4.35

Proposal for a Council Regulation (EEC) introducing a diversification and development programme for certain banana-producing countries of Latin America
OJ C 50, 20.2.1993

Point 1.4.42

Proposal for a Council Decision concerning the conclusion of a framework Cooperation Agreement between the European Economic Community and the Andean Pact
OJ C 25, 28.1.1993

Point 1.6.3

Decision 93/65/Euratom, ECSC, EEC of the European Parliament of 18 November 1992 giving discharge to the Commission in respect of the implementation of the general budget of the European Communities for the 1990 financial year as regards Sections I — Parliament, II Council, III — Commission, IV — Court of Justice and V — Court of Auditors
OJ L 19, 28.1.1993

Bull. EC 12-1992

Point 1.2.2

Amended proposal for a Council Regulation (EEC) establishing a cohesion fund
OJ C 38, 12.2.1993

Point 1.2.3

Proposal for a Council Regulation (EEC) establishing a cohesion financial instrument
OJ C 38, 12.2.1993

Point 1.3.24

Proposal for a Council Regulation (EEC) replacing Regulation (EEC) No 1468/81 on mutual assistance between the administrative authorities of the Member States and cooperation between the latter and the Commission to ensure the correct application of the law on customs or agricultural matters
OJ C 56, 26.2.1993

Point 1.3.36

Amended proposal for a Council Directive on the harmonization of provisions governing the placing on the market and the supervision of explosives for civil uses
OJ C 44, 16.2.1993

Point 1.3.37

Proposal for a Council Directive amending Directive 89/686/EEC on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to personal protective equipment
OJ C 36, 10.2.1993

Point 1.3.50

Amended proposal for a Council Directive on the legal protection of biotechnological inventions
OJ C 44, 16.2.1993

Point 1.3.62

Commission Decision 93/126/EEC of 22 December 1992 relating to a proceeding under Article 85 of the EEC Treaty and Article 65 of the ECSC Treaty
OJ L 50, 2.3.1993

Point 1.3.71

Commission Decision 93/118/ECSC of 14 December 1992 authorizing a joint-selling and specialization agreement for beams between Empresa Nacional Siderúrgica SA and the Aristrain Group
OJ L 48, 26.2.1993

Point 1.3.144

Commission Decision 93/135/ECSC of 23 December 1992 approving the grant of aid by Portugal to the coal industry in 1992
OJ L 55, 6.3.1993

Commission Decision 93/145/ECSC of 23 December 1992 on financial measures by Spain in respect of the coal industry in 1991, 1992 and 1993

Commission Decision 93/146/ECSC of 23 December 1992 on a financial measure by Spain in respect of the coal industry in 1992 and 1993 and additional financial measures in respect of that industry in 1991
OJ L 57, 10.3.1993

Commission Decision 93/147/ECSC of 23 December 1992 concerning the authorization of financial measures by Germany in respect of the coal industry in 1993
OJ L 58, 11.3.1993

Commission Decision 93/151/ECSC of 23 December 1992 ruling on financial aid by Germany to the coal industry in 1993

OJ L 59, 12.3.1993

Point 1.3.146

Council conclusions of 21 December 1992 on the effective implementation and enforcement of Community legislation in the area of social affairs
OJ C 49, 19.2.1993

Point 1.3.147

Council resolution of 21 December 1992 on the need to tackle the serious and deteriorating situation concerning unemployment in the Community
OJ C 49, 19.2.1993

Point 1.3.162

Council resolution of 3 December 1992 on transparency of qualifications
OJ C 49, 19.2.1993

Point 1.3.165

Proposal for a Council Regulation (EEC) introducing specific measures for the smaller Aegean islands concerning certain agricultural products
OJ C 56, 26.2.1993

Point 1.3.181

Proposal for a Council Directive relating to measures to be taken against air pollution by emissions from motor vehicles and amending Directive 70/220/EEC
OJ C 56, 26.2.1993

Point 1.3.193

Proposal for a Council Decision concerning the conclusion of a Cooperation Agreement for the protection of the coasts and waters of the north-east Atlantic against pollution
OJ C 56, 26.2.1993

Point 1.3.198

Proposal for a Council Decision concerning the conclusion of the Framework Convention on Climate Change
OJ C 44, 16.2.1993

Point 1.3.202

Council Directive 92/116/EEC of 17 December 1992 amending and updating Directive 71/118/EEC on health problems affecting trade in fresh poultrymeat
OJ L 62, 15.3.1993

Point 1.3.203

Council Directive 92/117/EEC of 17 December 1992 concerning measures for protection against specified zoonoses and specified zoonotic agents in animals and products of animal origin in order to prevent outbreaks of food-borne infections and intoxications
OJ L 62, 15.3.1993

Point 1.3.204

Council Directive 92/118/EEC of 17 December 1992 laying down animal health and public health requirements governing trade in and imports into the Community of products not subject to the said requirements laid down in specific Community rules referred to in Annex A(I) to Directive 89/662/EEC and, as regards pathogens, to Directive 90/425/EEC
OJ L 62, 15.3.1993

Point 1.3.205

Council Directive 92/119/EEC of 17 December 1992 introducing general Community measures for the control of certain animal diseases and specific measures relating to swine vesicular disease
OJ L 62, 15.3.1993

Point 1.3.206

Council Directive 92/120/EEC of 17 December 1992 on the conditions for granting temporary and limited derogations from specific Community health rules on the production and marketing of certain products of animal origin
OJ L 62, 15.3.1993

Point 1.4.62

Council Decision 93/112/EEC of 14 December 1992 extending the Decision of 4 April 1978 on the application of certain guidelines in the field of officially supported export credits
OJ L 44, 22.2.1993

5. Index

A

Accession: 1.3.1; 1.3.2
ACP Convention: 1.3.46
ACP States: 1.3.44
Aeronautical research for Europe: 1.2.90
Aeronautics industry: 1.2.85; 1.2.90
Afghanistan: 1.3.57
Agreements in the field of transport: 1.2.110
Agricultural prices and related measures: 1.2.167
Agricultural products: 1.2.48; 1.3.71
Agricultural situation: 1.2.165
Air transport: 1.2.108; 1.2.109
Alcoholic beverages: 1.2.178
Angola: 1.2.197; 1.3.47; 1.3.48; 1.3.56; 1.4.8; 1.4.16
Annual Economic Report: 1.2.38
Anti-dumping: 1.3.64 to 1.3.70; 1.3.72
Anti-Semitism: 1.2.215
Architectural heritage: 1.2.220
Argentina: 1.2.198
Armenia: 1.3.56; 1.3.75; 1.3.80
Arms industry: 1.2.87
Assistance for workers in ECSC industries: 1.2.141
Association agreements: 1.3.7; 1.3.9
Atlantic Arc: 1.2.136
'Audio/video' products: 1.2.51
Audiovisual policy: 1.2.216
Australia: 1.3.35
Austria: 1.3.1; 1.3.2
Azerbaijan: 1.3.75

B

Balance of payments: 1.2.43 to 1.2.45
Baltic Sea: 1.2.153
Banana trade: 1.2.174; 1.3.39; 1.3.42; 1.3.44
Banking: 1.2.30
Basle Convention: 1.2.151
Beef/veal: 1.2.18; 1.2.182
Belarus: 1.3.75; 1.4.13
Belgium: 1.2.74; 1.6.28; see State aid
Bolivia: 1.3.57
Borrowing activities: 1.5.6 to 1.5.8
Bosnia-Herzegovina: 1.3.24 to 1.3.26; 1.4.10
Bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE): 1.2.21
Budgetary discipline: 1.5.2
Bulgaria: 1.2.177; 1.3.7; 1.3.62; 1.3.63
Burkina Faso: 1.3.47
Burma: see Myanmar

C

Cameroon: 1.3.47; 1.4.4
Cape Verde: 1.3.47
Carbon dioxide: 1.2.161; 1.2.162
Central America: 1.3.40; 1.3.41; 1.3.42
Central and Eastern Europe: 1.2.217
Cereals: 1.2.168
Chemical weapons: 1.2.153
China: 1.3.65
Civil aviation: 1.2.108
Civil protection: 1.2.163
Coal industry: 1.2.99; 1.2.101
Cohesion Fund: 1.2.123; 1.2.124
Collective transport: 1.2.17
Colombia: 1.3.40
Commission legislative programme: 1.6.16
Commission work programme: 1.6.3; 1.6.4; 1.6.15
Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS): 1.2.217; 1.3.15
Community institutions: 1.1.1; 1.1.2; 1.6.1; 1.6.2
Community surveillance measures: 1.3.24; 1.3.71
Computerized reservation systems: 1.2.109
Concentrations: 1.2.53 to 1.2.60
Consumer protection: 1.2.116 to 1.2.120; 1.2.145; 1.3.59
Continuing training: 1.2.73; 1.2.94 to 1.2.97
Cooperation agreements: 1.3.36; 1.3.37; 1.3.40; 1.3.41
Cooperative, mutual and non-profit sector: 1.2.89
Copyright: 1.2.34
Costa Rica: 1.3.41
Council of Europe: 1.3.77
Croatia: 1.3.24; 1.3.68
Cross-border payments: 1.2.32
Culture: 1.2.218; 1.2.219
Customs union: 1.3.59 to 1.3.63
Cyprus: 1.3.18; 1.3.71
Czech Republic: 1.2.154; 1.3.14; 1.3.96
Czechoslovakia (former): 1.3.62; 1.3.63; 1.3.68

D

Data protection: 1.2.206
Declining industrial areas: 1.2.121; 1.2.128
Denmark: 1.2.132; 1.6.29; see State aid
Designation of origin: 1.2.178
Development assistance: 1.3.43

Disabled people: 1.2.208
Disasters (Community aid): 1.2.210 to 1.2.213
Doctors: 1.2.28

E

EAGGF - Guarantee Section: 1.2.185
EAGGF - Guidance Section: 1.2.132
EBRD: 1.3.78; 1.3.79
Eco-audit scheme: 1.2.149
Economic and social cohesion: 1.2.125
Economic convergence: 1.2.43
Economic cooperation: 1.3.29; 1.3.43
Economic sanctions: 1.3.23; 1.3.25
ECSC social measures: 1.5.9 to 1.5.16
EDF: 1.3.47
Education: 1.2.92
EEA: 1.3.3; 1.3.4
EFTA: 1.3.3 to 1.3.6
Egypt: 1.3.71
Ehlass: 1.2.116
EIB: 1.2.40; 1.6.24 to 1.6.37
Elbe: 1.2.154
Elderly people: 1.2.209
Electricity: 1.2.98
El Salvador: 1.3.41 to 1.3.43
Emergency aid: 1.3.56
Employees' rights: 1.2.140
Employment: 1.2.71; 1.2.139
EMS: 1.2.42
Energy (Community strategy): 1.2.99
Enlargement: 1.1.1; 1.3.1; 1.3.2
Environment: 1.2.68; 1.2.126; 1.2.145
Environment (international cooperation): 1.2.146; 1.2.147; 1.2.152
Environment and tourism: 1.2.152; 1.2.153
Environment and trade: 1.2.146
Environment and transport: 2.2.1
Equatorial Guinea: 1.3.82
ERDF: 1.2.129; 1.2.133; 1.2.134
ESF: 1.2.130; 1.2.131; 1.2.133
Estonia: 1.2.199; 1.6.25
Europe Agreements: 1.3.12
European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund: see EAGGF
European Bank for Reconstruction and Development: see EBRD
European Development Fund: see EDF
European Economic Area: see EEA
European elections: 1.6.2
European home and leisure accident surveillance system: see Ehlass
European Investment Bank: see EIB
European Investment Fund: 1.2.40
European Monetary System: see EMS

European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction: 1.2.207
European police office: see Europol
European Regional Development Fund: see ERDF
European Social Fund: see ESF
European Year: 1.2.209
Europol: 1.4.18
Export refunds: 1.2.181
Export revenue stabilization system: see Stabex

F

Feedingstuffs: 1.2.25
Fifth environment programme: 1.2.148
Fiji: 1.3.56
Financial and technical assistance: 1.3.15
Financial and technical cooperation: 1.3.21; 1.3.28; 1.3.47
Financial regulations: 1.5.1 to 1.5.5
Finland: 1.2.138; 1.3.1; 1.3.2
Firms: 1.2.47
Fisheries (control measures): 1.2.195
Fisheries (external aspects): 1.2.196 to 1.2.203
Fisheries (products): 1.2.204; 1.2.205
Fisheries (structures): 1.2.121; 1.2.132
Food aid: 1.3.57; 1.3.58
Foodstuffs: 1.2.9 to 1.2.14
Forward programme for steel: 1.2.83
France: 1.2.133; 1.2.134; 1.2.141; 1.6.32; see State aid
Free movement of persons: 1.2.26 to 1.2.28
Free movement of services: 1.2.30 to 1.2.33
Free movement of workers: 1.2.29
Fresh fruit and vegetables: 1.2.173 to 1.2.175; 1.2.187; 1.2.188
Frontier workers: 1.2.137
Fruit juices: 1.2.14

G

Gabon: 1.3.49
Gambia: 1.3.47
GATT: 1.2.146; 1.2.171; 1.2.192; 1.3.38
General budget: 1.5.1 to 1.5.5
General Fisheries Council for the Mediterranean (GFCM): 1.2.203
Georgia: 1.3.56; 1.3.75
German unification: 1.3.62; 1.3.63
Germany: 1.2.77 to 1.2.79; 1.2.128; 1.2.129; 1.2.130; 1.2.141; 1.2.154; 1.3.62; 1.6.30; see State aid
GFCM: see General Fisheries Council for the Mediterranean
Ghana: 1.3.56
Greece: 1.2.132; 1.2.213; 1.2.214; 1.3.25
Growth initiative: 1.2.41

Guarantee Fund: 1.5.3
 Guatemala: 1.3.41; 1.3.43
 Guinea (Republic): 1.3.81
 Guinea-Bissau: 1.3.47
 Guyana: 1.6.36

H

Haiti: 1.3.56; 1.3.83; 1.4.7
 Hazardous waste: 1.2.151
 HDTV: see High-definition television
 Helios II (Handicapped people in the EC living independently in an open society): 1.2.208
 High-definition television (HDTV): 1.2.216
 Honduras: 1.3.41
 Human rights: 1.2.214; 1.2.215; 1.3.25; 1.3.80 to 1.3.94
 Hungary: 1.2.177; 1.2.62; 1.2.63; 1.3.68

I

Import quotas: 1.3.24
 Import restrictions: 1.3.74
 IMPs: 1.2.135
 India: 1.3.46; 1.3.66
 Indian Ocean Commission: 1.3.47
 Indonesia: 1.3.84
 Industrial products: 1.2.5; 1.2.6
 Initial education and training: 1.2.92
 Insurance: 1.2.30
 Integrated Mediterranean programmes: see IMPs
 Intellectual property: 1.2.34; 1.2.35
 Intergovernmental conference: 1.1.1
 International customs transit procedure: 1.3.60
 Ionizing radiation: 1.2.163
 Iraq: 1.3.30; 1.4.3
 Ireland: 1.2.42
 Israel: 1.3.19; 1.3.71; 1.3.85
 Italy: 1.2.43; 1.2.75; 1.2.76; 1.2.81; 1.2.127; 1.2.134; 1.6.33; see State aid

J

Jamaica: 1.3.47
 Japan: 1.2.91; 1.2.120; 1.2.192; 1.3.33; 1.3.34; 1.3.67
 Jordan: 1.3.28; 1.3.71; 1.6.35

K

Kazakhstan: 1.3.16
 Kenya: 1.3.86; 1.4.2
 Korea: 1.3.64; 1.3.66; 1.3.69
 Kyrgyzstan: 1.3.17; 1.3.75

L

Labour costs: 1.2.50
 Labour market: 1.2.49
 Latin America: 1.3.38; 1.3.39
 Latvia: 1.2.199; 1.6.25
 Lebanon: 1.3.28; 1.3.71
 Less-developed regions: 1.2.121; 1.2.127; 1.2.138
 Liquid or gaseous fuels: 1.2.159 to 1.2.162
 Lithuania: 1.2.199; 1.6.25
 Loans: 1.2.43; 1.3.78; 1.3.79; 1.5.9 to 1.5.16; 1.6.26 to 1.6.37
 Long-term unemployment: 1.2.121; 1.2.130
 Luxembourg: 1.2.130

M

Macedonia (former Yugoslav republic): 1.3.24; 1.3.25; 1.3.27
 Machinery: 1.2.5
 Madagascar: 1.3.55; 1.3.87
 Malawi: 1.3.88
 Mali: 1.3.47; 1.3.95
 Malta: 1.3.71
 Maritime cabotage: 1.2.107
 Matthaeus-Tax: 1.2.94
 Mauritania: 1.3.47
 Medical devices: 1.2.8
 Mexico: 1.3.40
 Middle East: 1.3.29
 Middle East peace conference: 1.3.19
 Milk and milk products: 1.2.179 to 1.2.181
 Moldova: 1.3.75
 Mongolia: 1.3.15; 1.3.36
 Montenegro: 1.3.23
 Morocco: 1.3.20; 1.3.71; 1.3.89
 Motor industry: 1.2.84
 Motor vehicles: 1.2.1 to 1.2.4; 1.2.158
 Mozambique: 1.2.200; 1.3.45
 Multifibre Arrangement (MFA): 1.3.73
 Multilateral surveillance: 1.2.39
 Multilateral Trade Organization (MTO): 1.2.146
 Multinational companies: 1.2.140
 Myanmar: 1.3.90

N

Namibia: 1.3.47
 Natural gas: 1.2.98
 Nepal: 1.3.43; 1.3.56
 Netherlands: see State aid
 NGOs: 1.3.53 to 1.3.55
 Nicaragua: 1.3.41; 1.3.95
 Niger: 1.3.47
 Non-governmental organizations: see NGOs

North Sea: 1.2.152
 Norway: 1.2.180; 1.2.193; 1.2.201; 1.3.6
 Nuclear safety: 1.2.163; 1.2.164
 Nuclear waste: 1.2.153

O

Objects of cultural interest: 1.2.15; 1.2.220
 Occupational integration of young people: 1.2.121;
 1.2.130; 1.2.131
 Occupied Territories (West Bank and Gaza Strip):
 1.3.56
 Oil and gas: 1.2.152
 Oils and fats: 1.2.171; 1.2.172
 Oilseeds: 1.2.171
 Opinion poll: 1.2.217
 Outward processing: 1.3.61
 Own resources: 1.5.5.

P

Panama: 1.3.41; 1.3.43
 Papua New Guinea: 1.3.47
 Permissible forms of cooperation: 1.2.52
 Peru: 1.4.17
 PETRA programme: 1.2.93
 Pharmaceutical products: 1.2.7; 1.2.8
 Plant health legislation: 1.2.23; 1.2.24
 Poland: 1.3.62; 1.3.63; 1.3.68
 'Polluter pays' principle: 1.2.153
 Portugal: 1.2.141; 1.2.196; 1.2.212
 Postal services: 1.2.112
 Potatoes: 1.2.175
 Poultrymeat: 1.2.184
 Price differences: 1.2.51
 Processed fruit and vegetables: 1.2.176; 1.2.191
 Product safety: 1.2.116; 1.3.59
 Programme of Community action on the subject of
 the vocational training of indirect taxation officials:
 see Matthaeus-Tax
 Promotion of books and reading: 1.2.219
 Public procurement: 1.2.36; 1.2.37
 Public utilities: 1.2.31

R

Railways: 1.3.60
 Recreational craft: 1.2.6
 Religious freedom: 1.2.214
 Relocation of businesses: 1.2.140
 Renewable energy sources: 1.2.74; 1.2.100
 Right of establishment: 1.2.27; 1.2.28

Rights of indigenous groups: 1.3.25; 1.3.30
 Romania: 1.2.177; 1.3.9 to 1.3.11; 1.3.62; 1.3.63;
 1.3.70
 Russia: 1.3.75
 Rwanda: 1.3.56; 1.4.6; 1.4.14

S

SADCC: see Southern African Development Coordi-
 nation Conference
 Saint Vincent and Grenadines: 1.3.47
 San José Conference: 1.3.40
 Sao Tomé and Principe: 1.3.47
 Scientific and technological cooperation: 1.2.91
 Serbia: 1.3.23
 Sheepmeat and goatmeat: 1.2.183
 Shipbuilding: 1.2.62 to 1.2.65; 1.2.70
 Shipping: 1.2.103 to 1.2.107; 2.2.1
 Shipping safety: 1.2.103; 1.2.104
 Sierra Leone: 1.3.56; 1.3.91
 Slovak Republic: 1.2.154; 1.3.14; 1.3.96
 Slovenia: 1.2.110; 1.3.21; 1.3.24
 Small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs): 1.2.88
 Social exclusion: 1.2.139
 Social protection: 1.2.50
 Solid fuels: 1.2.99
 Solomon Islands: 1.3.95
 Somalia: 1.3.50; 1.3.58
 South Africa: 1.2.196
 Southern African Development Coordination
 Conference: 1.3.47
 Spain: 1.2.80; 1.2.127; 1.2.129 to 1.2.131; 1.2.134;
 1.2.141; 1.2.196; 1.2.212; 1.6.31
 Sri Lanka: 1.3.37
 Stabex: 1.3.45
 State aid: 1.2.62 to 1.2.73; 1.2.101; 1.2.186 to 1.2.191
 • Belgium: 1.2.68
 • Denmark: 1.2.69 to 1.2.71
 • France: 1.2.72
 • Germany: 1.2.62 to 1.2.67
 • Italy: 1.2.187 to 1.2.190
 • Netherlands: 1.2.191
 • United Kingdom: 1.2.73
 Statistics: 1.2.46 to 1.2.50
 Steel: 1.3.31; 1.3.72
 Steel industry: 1.2.66; 1.2.82
 Structural Funds: 1.2.121; 1.2.122; 1.2.126
 Subsidiarity: 1.2.145
 Sudan: 1.3.51; 1.3.56
 Sugar: 1.2.170
 Sugar Protocol: 1.3.46
 Sweden: 1.2.194; 1.2.202; 1.3.1; 1.3.2; 1.3.5
 Swine fever: 1.2.22
 Switzerland: 1.3.3
 Syria: 1.3.22; 1.3.71

T

Taiwan: 1.3.69
 Tajikistan: 1.3.56; 1.3.75
 Tariff quotas: 1.3.24
 Telecommunications: 1.2.113; 1.2.114
 Télématique initiative: 1.2.133
 Tempus I: 1.2.95; 1.2.96
 Tempus II: 1.2.97
 Textile products: 1.3.61
 Textiles: 1.3.73 to 1.3.75
 Timesharing: 1.2.119
 Togo: 1.3.92; 1.4.15
 Trade agreements: 1.3.8; 1.3.10
 Trading of goods: 1.2.46
 Trans-European mobility programme for university studies: see Tempus I and II
 Transport and environment: 1.2.102 to 1.2.106; 2.2.1
 Transport in Europe (general strategy): 1.2.111
 Transport infrastructure: 1.6.22
 Tropical forests: 1.2.157
 Tunisia: 1.3.71
 Turkey: 1.3.93
 Turkmenistan: 1.3.75
 Turnover taxes: 1.2.16

U

Uganda: 1.6.37
 Ukraine: 1.3.75
 Unemployment: 1.2.49; 1.2.139
 Unfair terms: 1.2.118
 United Kingdom: 1.2.129; 1.2.134; 1.2.141; 1.2.210; 1.2.211; 1.6.34; see State aid
 United Nations: 1.3.76

United States: 1.2.171; 1.2.178; 1.3.31; 1.3.32; 1.3.72
 Urban transport: 1.2.102
 USSR (former): 1.3.15; 1.3.62; 1.3.63
 Uzbekistan: 1.3.75

V

Value-added tax: see VAT
 VAT: 1.2.17
 Venezuela: 1.3.40
 Veterinary legislation: 1.2.18 to 1.2.22
 Vocational training: 1.2.93
 Vocational training and preparation for adult and working life: see PETRA programme
 Volatile organic compounds: 1.2.160

W

Waste: 1.2.150
 Water pollution: 1.2.103 to 1.2.106; 1.2.152; 1.2.158
 Wine: 1.2.177; 1.2.178; 1.2.190
 Worker protection: 1.2.142 to 1.2.144
 Workplace health and safety: 1.2.142 to 1.2.144

Y

Yugoslavia (former): 1.3.23; 1.3.62; 1.3.63; 1.3.76; 1.4.5; 1.4.9; 1.4.12

Z

Zaire: 1.3.56; 1.3.94; 1.4.11
 Zimbabwe: 1.3.52

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This annual index to the 1992 issues of the *Bulletin of the European Communities* is based on the keywords used in the monthly indexes.

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).

A

- Abolition of frontier controls: **7/8-1.3.97**
- Accession: **7/8-1.4.1; 11-1.4.28**
- Accession (application): **3-1.3.1; 3-1.3.21**
- ACNAT: **5-1.1.124**
- ACP Convention: **1/2-1.4.51 to 1.4.53; 4-1.4.24; 5-1.2.38**
- ACP States: **1/2-1.4.53; 1/2-1.4.54; 3-1.3.40; 4-1.4.25; 5-1.2.37; 10-1.3.99; 10-1.4.44; 10-1.6.22; 10-1.6.23; 11-1.4.44 to 1.4.46; 12-1.3.11; 12-1.4.43; 12-1.6.32 to 1.6.47**
- Action by the Community relating to nature conservation (ACNAT): **5-1.1.124**
- Adoption: **7/8-1.3.239**
- Aeronautical research for Europe: **9-1.2.57**
- Aeronautical technology: **9-1.2.57**
- Aeronautics industry: **4-1.3.54; 4-1.3.55; 6-1.3.53**
- Aerospace industry: **6-1.3.54**
- Afghanistan: **4-1.5.13; 4-1.5.15; 7/8-1.4.63; 7/8-1.5.10; 9-1.3.50; 9-1.3.77**
- Agri-monetary measures: **1/2-1.3.187; 1/2-1.3.188; 4-1.3.133; 4-1.3.134; 7/8-1.3.163; 10-1.3.122; 11-1.3.181; 12-1.3.209**
- Agricultural insurance: **9-1.2.110**
- Agricultural prices and related measures: **1/2-1.3.187; 1/2-1.3.188; 3-1.1.141; 3-1.2.158; 3-1.2.159; 4-1.3.133; 4-1.3.134; 5-1.1.145; 5-1.1.156; 6-1.3.148; 11-1.3.179 to 1.3.181; 12-1.3.209**
- Agricultural products: **1/2-1.3.177; 3-1.2.140; 3-1.2.153; 10-1.3.124; 11-1.3.11; 12-1.3.10; 12-1.4.73**
- Agricultural structures: **9-1.2.90; 10-1.3.5; 10-1.3.95; 11-1.3.146**
- Agricultural surveys: **12-1.3.8**
- Agriculture (report): **1/2-1.3.166**
- Air pollution: **1/2-1.3.164; 3-1.2.119; 3-1.2.137; 3-1.2.138; 3-1.2.151; 5-1.1.135; 5-1.1.136; 7/8-1.3.168; 9-1.2.105 to 1.2.107; 10-1.3.106; 11-1.3.158; 12-1.3.180; 12-1.3.181; 12-1.3.190; 12-1.3.196; 12-1.3.197**
- Air transport: **3-1.2.81; 4-1.3.29; 4-1.3.30; 4-1.3.75; 6-1.3.77; 6-1.3.85 to 1.3.87; 7/8-1.3.35; 7/8-1.3.36; 7/8-1.3.93; 7/8-1.3.98; 9-1.2.68; 10-1.3.68; 11-1.3.48; 11-1.3.101; 12-1.3.56; 12-1.3.125**
- Aircraft: **5-1.2.70; 7/8-1.4.98**
- ALA (Asia and Latin America): **1/2-1.4.40; 1/2-1.4.41; 4-1.4.23; 11-1.4.35 to 1.4.43; 12-1.4.40**
- Albania: **1/2-1.4.110; 1/2-1.5.20; 3-1.3.13; 3-1.3.14; 4-1.5.10; 5-1.2.11; 5-1.2.14 to 1.2.16; 6-1.4.6; 6-1.4.46; 7/8-1.4.4 to 1.4.7; 7/8-1.4.9; 9-1.3.5 to 1.3.7; 10-1.4.10; 10-1.4.11; 10-1.4.52; 12-1.4.83; 12-1.6.14**
- Alcoholic beverages: **7/8-1.3.195; 9-1.2.34 to 1.2.36; 10-1.3.16; 10-1.3.17; 10-1.3.139**

- Algeria: 1/2-1.4.24; 1/2-1.4.25; 1/2-1.5.14; 1/2-1.5.21; 3-1.3.20; 11-1.6.24
- Altener programme (promotion of renewable energy sources): 5-1.1.78; 11-1.3.119
- Andean Pact: 3-1.3.33; 6-1.4.31; 11-1.4.42
- Angola: 1/2-1.4.55; 3-1.3.51; 3-1.3.52; 4-1.6.21; 6-1.3.188; 6-1.4.40; 7/8-1.3.230; 7/8-1.3.231; 9-1.3.50; 10-1.4.49; 10-1.4.82; 10-1.5.1; 10-1.5.8; 10-1.5.11; 11-1.4.91; 11-1.5.4; 12-1.4.43
- Animal diseases: 5-1.1.153 to 1.1.155; 6-1.3.158; 6-1.3.159; 7/8-1.3.178; 7/8-1.3.179; 9-1.2.112; 11-1.3.167; 11-1.3.173 to 1.3.175; 12-1.3.218; 12-1.3.219
- Annual Economic Report: 1/2-1.3.1
- Anti-dumping: 1/2-1.4.73 to 1.4.96; 3-1.2.114; 3-1.3.55 to 1.3.66; 4-1.4.36 to 1.4.44; 5-1.2.58 to 1.2.66; 6-1.4.51 to 1.4.60; 7/8-1.4.64 to 1.4.87; 9-1.3.51 to 1.3.61; 10-1.4.57 to 1.4.70; 10-1.4.73; 11-1.4.65 to 1.4.77; 12-1.4.50 to 1.4.57; 12-1.4.64
- Anti-fraud measures: 5-1.4.9; 9-1.5.7; 9-1.5.8; 11-1.6.14
- Anti-Semitism: 10-1.3.184
- Anti-subsidy activities: 5-1.2.58; 7/8-1.4.88
- Antigua and Barbuda: 10-1.4.44
- Aquaculture: 12-1.3.260
- Arab Maghreb Union (AMU): 11-1.4.21
- Architectural heritage: 6-1.3.202
- Argentina: 1/2-1.3.235; 1/2-1.4.43; 6-1.4.35; 7/8-1.4.86; 11-1.3.222
- Armenia: 7/8-1.4.60
- Artists: 3-1.2.222
- ASEAN: 1/2-1.5.19; 4-1.4.19; 6-1.4.26; 7/8-1.4.41; 9-1.3.38; 10-1.4.33
- Asia: 1/2-1.4.40; 1/2-1.4.41; 12-1.4.37 to 1.4.39
- Assistance for workers in ECSC industries: 7/8-1.3.119; 7/8-1.3.121
- Association agreements: 9-1.3.11; 11-1.4.11; 11-1.4.12
- Association of the South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN): 1/2-1.5.19; 4-1.4.19; 6-1.4.26; 7/8-1.4.41; 9-1.3.38; 10-1.4.33
- Atypical work: 4-1.3.95; 4-1.3.96
- Australia: 3-1.3.32
- Australia — Research agreement: 5-1.1.64
- Austria: 5-1.1.77; 6-1.4.60; 9-1.2.69; 9-1.3.2; 10-1.3.71; 10-1.3.154; 11-1.3.103; 11-1.3.105
- Austria — External relations: 3-1.2.82; 4-1.3.76; 4-1.3.152; 4-1.3.168; 5-1.2.4; 5-1.2.5; 6-1.4.2; 6-1.4.3; 7/8-1.3.19; 7/8-1.3.99; 7/8-1.3.100
- Austria — Research agreements: 1/2-1.3.105
- Automatic renewal: 1/2-1.4.97; 3-1.3.69; 3-1.3.70; 6-1.4.61; 10-1.4.71
- Azerbaijan: 3-1.3.52; 7/8-1.4.60

B

Baha'is (persecution): 6-1.4.73

Baltic Sea: 3-1.2.132; 3-1.2.133; 4-1.3.116; 4-1.3.117; 5-1.1.127; 5-1.1.128; 6-1.3.131; 9-1.2.145

Baltic states: 10-1.3.163; 11-1.4.8; 11-1.4.9; 12-1.4.9; 12-1.4.10; 12-1.4.84

Banana trade: 3-1.3.77; 7/8-1.3.162; 11-1.3.190; 11-1.4.35; 11-1.4.44; 12-1.3.207; 12-1.3.208

Bangladesh: 1/2-1.4.45; 3-1.3.52; 7/8-1.4.63; 9-1.3.78; 10-1.4.49; 10-1.4.55; 12-1.4.40

Barcelona Convention: 5-1.1.129

Basle Convention: 3-1.2.129; 12-1.3.192

Bathing water: 6-1.3.133

BC-Net (Business Cooperation Network): 3-1.3.32; 7/8-1.3.78

Beef/veal: 1/2-1.3.171; 1/2-1.3.219; 1/2-1.3.220; 3-1.2.142; 3-1.2.148; 3-1.2.178 to 1.2.180; 4-1.3.159 to 1.3.161; 5-1.1.142; 5-1.1.173; 6-1.3.144; 6-1.3.179; 7/8-1.3.210; 9-1.2.126; 9-1.2.127; 10-1.3.148; 11-1.3.208; 11-1.3.209; 12-1.3.244 to 1.3.246

Bee-keeping: 5-1.1.147

Belarus: 7/8-1.4.65; 7/8-1.4.108; 7/8-1.4.109; 10-1.4.59

Belgium: 1/2-1.6.16; 3-1.5.15; 5-1.4.13; 6-1.6.12; 7/8-1.6.19; 9-1.5.11; 10-1.3.52; 10-1.6.13; 11-1.1.5; 11-1.3.1; 11-1.3.56; 11-1.3.57; 11-1.3.69; 11-1.6.17; 12-1.6.18

Belize: 11-1.5.6

Benin: 3-1.3.41; 12-1.4.43

Berne Convention: 1/2-1.3.51; 6-1.3.135

Bhutan: 7/8-1.4.44; 9-1.3.38

Biological diversity: 5-1.1.118; 6-1.3.129

Biotechnology: 3-1.2.60; 12-1.3.50

Bolivia: 3-1.3.33; 10-1.4.49; 11-1.4.42; 11-1.4.43; 12-1.4.40

Border controls on goods: 5-1.1.7; 5-1.1.8; 6-1.3.15; 6-1.5.13; 7/8-1.3.97; 9-1.2.15; 10-1.3.21; 10-1.3.99; 11-1.3.24; 12-1.3.122

Borrowing activities: 7/8-1.6.6 to 1.6.8; 9-1.5.5; 9-1.5.6; 10-1.6.4; 10-1.6.5; 11-1.6.9; 12-1.6.7

Bosnia-Herzegovina: 1/2-1.4.18 to 1.4.21; 1/2-1.5.4; 1/2-1.5.7; 1/2-1.5.9; 1/2-1.5.24; 3-1.4.2; 4-1.4.8; 4-1.5.9; 4-1.5.14; 5-1.2.21; 5-1.2.22; 5-1.3.3 to 1.3.5; 6-1.4.13; 7/8-1.4.25; 7/8-1.4.77; 7/8-1.4.86; 7/8-1.5.2; 7/8-1.5.5; 9-1.3.24; 10-1.3.149; 10-1.4.25; 11-1.4.33; 11-1.5.2; 12-1.4.25

Botswana: 10-1.4.44; 12-1.6.33

Bovine somatotrophin (BST): 1/2-1.3.179; 1/2-1.3.180

Brazil: 1/2-1.4.44; 1/2-1.4.100; 3-1.3.37; 4-1.4.21; 5-1.2.33; 6-1.4.30; 6-1.4.58; 7/8-1.4.67; 9-1.3.61; 10-1.4.68; 11-1.4.39 to 1.4.41; 11-1.4.92

Breast-milk substitutes: 5-1.1.23; 6-1.3.24

Bridge programme (research and technological development in the field of biotechnology): 1/2-1.3.108; 3-1.2.66

Budgetary discipline: 3-1.1.4

Bulgaria: 1/2-1.4.7; 3-1.3.15; 3-1.3.80; 4-1.4.61; 5-1.2.71; 5-1.4.26; 5-1.2.12; 6-1.4.7; 9-1.3.8; 9-1.3.70; 9-1.5.21; 10-1.4.14; 11-1.4.10; 11-1.4.80; 12-1.3.132; 12-1.4.11; 12-1.4.12; 12-1.4.44; 12-1.4.82

Burkina Faso: 10-1.4.44

Burma (Myanmar): 3-1.4.8; 4-1.4.60; 4-1.5.12; 6-1.5.5

Burundi: 1/2-1.5.5; 6-1.4.40; 6-1.4.79; 10-1.4.44

Butter: 7/8-1.3.207; 11-1.3.204 to 1.3.207

C

Cambodia: 6-1.5.9; 12-1.5.2

Cameroon: 11-1.4.45; 11-1.5.5; 12-1.4.85

Canada: 9-1.3.32; 10-1.4.69

Canada — External relations: 4-1.3.171; 4-1.4.18; 12-1.3.266; 12-1.4.34; 12-1.4.35

Canada — Research agreements: 12-1.3.115

Canary Islands: 1/2-1.3.187; 12-1.3.177

Cancer: 1/2-1.3.257; 3-1.2.216; 4-1.3.181; 4-1.3.182; 5-1.1.190; 9-1.2.151

CAP (control of aid): 11-1.3.163

CAP (environment): 3-1.2.149; 6-1.3.146

CAP (inter-branch collaboration): 3-1.2.146

CAP (reform): 3-1.2.145 to 1.2.149; 5-1.1.138 to 1.1.144; 6-1.3.140 to 1.3.147; 7/8-1.3.166; 7/8-1.3.167

CAP (structures): 1/2-1.3.167 to 1.3.176; 4-1.3.122 to 1.3.124; 7/8-1.3.170; 7/8-1.3.171

Cape Verde: 12-1.4.43; 12-1.6.34

Capital movements: 12-1.3.5

Carbon dioxide: 5-1.1.79; 5-1.1.113; 5-1.1.114; 5-1.1.115; 6-1.3.136; 12-1.3.197

Carbon/energy tax: 5-1.1.114

Carriage of dangerous goods: 5-1.1.72; 7/8-1.3.94; 12-1.3.124

Cartagena Agreement: 5-1.2.31; 6-1.4.31; 11-1.4.42

CCAMLR (Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources): 4-1.3.177; 7/8-1.3.232

CE mark: 4-1.3.11; 7/8-1.3.20; 11-1.3.41; 12-1.3.31

Central Africa: 12-1.4.43

Central America: 1/2-1.4.42; 7/8-1.4.39; 9-1.3.38

Central and Eastern Europe: 1/2-1.3.137; 1/2-1.4.6; 3-1.2.101; 3-1.3.13; 3-1.3.81; 4-1.3.98; 4-1.3.120; 5-1.1.65; 6-1.1.17; 6-1.1.19; 6-1.4.5 to 1.4.9; 9-1.3.1; 9-1.3.4 to 1.3.14; 11-1.4.5 to 1.4.7; 12-1.4.5 to 1.4.15; 12-1.6.48; 12-1.6.49

Cereals: 1/2-1.3.189; 3-1.2.160; 3-1.2.161; 4-1.3.135; 4-1.3.136; 5-1.1.139;
 5-1.1.157; 6-1.3.163; 7/8-1.3.186; 9-1.2.115; 10-1.3.125; 11-1.3.182;
 12-1.3.224; 12-1.3.225; 12-1.4.45
 Certification and testing: 4-1.3.10
 CFSP: 6-1.16; 6-1.31
 Chad: 12-1.4.43
 Checks on goods: 10-1.3.21; 10-1.3.22; 11-1.3.22; 11-1.3.236
 Chemical industry: 10-1.3.78
 Chemical weapons: 7/8-1.4.99; 12-1.4.70
 Chemical, physical and biological agents: 7/8-1.3.124; 11-1.3.130; 12-1.3.203
 Chernobyl: 3-1.2.140; 3-1.3.18; 6-1.3.65; 10-1.3.107
 Child rights: 7/8-1.3.238; 7/8-1.3.239
 Childcare: 3-1.2.98
 Chile: 7/8-1.4.40; 11-1.4.43
 China: 6-1.4.32; 6-1.4.52; 7/8-1.4.70; 7/8-1.4.72; 7/8-1.4.87; 7/8-1.4.89; 9-1.3.59;
 9-1.3.60; 10-1.4.67; 11-1.4.93
 China — External relations: 1/2-1.4.111; 3-1.3.34; 4-1.4.23; 6-1.4.32; 7/8-1.4.44;
 12-1.4.86
 Chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs): 12-1.3.182; 12-1.3.183
 Cholera: 3-1.3.39
 Cigarettes: 3-1.2.35; 9-1.2.32; 10-1.3.12
 CIS: 1/2-1.4.2 to 1.4.6; 1/2-1.4.16; 1/2-1.4.98; 1/2-1.4.99; 1/2-1.5.11; 3-1.2.68;
 3-1.3.4 to 1.3.12; 3-1.3.18; 3-1.4.4; 4-1.3.71; 4-1.3.120; 4-1.4.4; 4-1.4.5; 5-1.2.8
 to 1.2.10; 6-1.18; 6-1.19; 6-1.3.94
 CIS (customs information system): 12-1.3.24
 CITES (Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and
 Fauna): 3-1.2.136; 5-1.1.134; 6-1.3.134; 12-1.3.195
 Civic education: 5-1.2.77
 Civil aviation: 3-1.2.81; 3-1.2.138; 6-1.3.85; 6-1.3.86; 7/8-1.3.90; 10-1.3.68;
 12-1.3.126
 Civil protection: 7/8-1.3.159; 7/8-1.3.160; 10-1.3.100 to 1.3.103; 11-1.3.157
 Climate: 3-1.2.139; 5-1.1.137; 6-1.3.128; 10-1.3.106
 Coal: 5-1.1.85; 11-1.3.115 to 1.3.118
 Coal industry: 7/8-1.3.122; 11-1.3.106; 11-1.3.107; 12-1.3.144; 12-1.3.157
 Cocoa: 1/2-1.4.62; 3-1.3.47; 4-1.4.28
 Coffee: 4-1.4.29; 4-1.4.30; 5-1.2.46; 6-1.4.42; 7/8-1.4.52
 Collective redundancies: 3-1.2.95; 4-1.3.84; 6-1.3.97; 11-1.3.123
 Colombia: 1/2-1.4.42; 3-1.3.33; 3-1.3.83; 3-1.3.84; 4-1.4.23; 6-1.4.70; 11-1.4.42;
 12-1.4.40
 Combustion plants: 12-1.3.190
 Comett programme (training in the field of technology): 7/8-1.3.128; 7/8-1.3.129
 Commercial and distributive enterprises: 6-1.3.58
 Commercial vehicles: 1/2-1.3.20 to 1.3.31; 9-1.2.62; 11-1.3.99; 12-1.3.129;
 12-1.3.180
 Commission Presidency: 6-1.30

Commodities: 3-1.3.47; 3-1.3.48; 5-1.2.45 to 1.2.48; 6-1.4.36; 6-1.4.42; 6-1.4.43;
7/8-1.4.52 to 1.4.54; 10-1.4.47

Common Customs Tariff (CCT): 3-1.2.113; 4-1.3.9

Common energy policy: 3-1.2.87

Common foreign and security policy (CFSP): 6-1.16; 6-1.31

Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS): 1/2-1.4.2 to 1.4.6; 1/2-1.4.16;
1/2-1.4.98; 1/2-1.4.99; 1/2-1.5.11; 3-1.2.68; 3-1.3.4 to 1.3.12; 3-1.3.18;
3-1.4.4; 4-1.3.71; 4-1.3.120; 4-1.4.4; 4-1.4.5; 5-1.2.8 to 1.2.10; 6-1.18; 6-1.19;
6-1.3.94

Communicable diseases: 11-1.3.237

Community Customs Code: 5-1.1.10; 9-1.2.12; 10-1.3.18

Community energy centres: 6-1.3.94; 6-1.3.95

Community regional policy: 6-1.3.115

Community scientific research: 9-1.2.58; 9-1.2.59

Community support frameworks: 3-1.2.105; 4-1.3.99 to 1.3.106; 11-1.3.145

Community surveillance measures: 4-1.4.45 to 1.4.47; 7/8-1.4.89 to 1.4.91;
12-1.4.58 to 1.4.60

Community system for exchange of information: 11-1.3.235

Comoros: 9-1.2.138

Company law: 10-1.3.45; 11-1.3.42

Company taxation: 3-1.2.32; 3-1.2.33; 6-1.3.6; 11-1.3.16 to 1.3.18

Comparative advertising: 11-1.3.232

Composite companies: 3-1.2.55

Computerized reservation systems: 9-1.2.63; 11-1.3.48

Concentrations: 1/2-1.3.65 to 1.3.76; 3-1.2.42 to 1.2.44; 4-1.3.33 to 1.3.40;
5-1.1.37 to 1.1.44; 6-1.3.31 to 1.3.33; 7/8-1.3.41 to 1.3.55; 9-1.2.37 to 1.2.44;
9-1.2.164; 10-1.3.51; 10-1.3.52; 11-1.3.51 to 1.3.54; 12-1.3.66 to 1.3.72

Concerted practices: 7/8-1.3.36; 11-1.3.47; 12-1.3.56

Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE): 1/2-1.4.104; 3-1.3.78;
4-1.5.8; 6-1.27; 7/8-1.4.100; 9-1.3.67; 12-1.4.74

Congo: 3-1.3.42; 12-1.4.42; 12-1.4.43

Consumer information: 4-1.3.180; 5-1.1.81

Consumer products (information on use): 4-1.3.180; 9-1.2.25; 9-1.2.26

Consumer protection: 3-1.2.211; 3-1.2.212; 4-1.3.179; 6-1.3.194 to 1.3.197;
7/8-1.3.237; 11-1.3.232 to 1.3.236

Continuing training: 3-1.2.99

Convention on Global Climate Change: 5-1.1.117; 6-1.3.128; 12-1.3.198

Convention on the Conservation of Biological Diversity: 5-1.1.118; 12-1.3.194

Cooperation agreements: 6-1.4.14; 6-1.4.21; 6-1.4.27 to 1.4.31; 7/8-1.4.26;
7/8-1.4.31; 7/8-1.4.39; 9-1.2.74; 9-1.3.23; 9-1.3.33; 10-1.4.11; 10-1.4.19;
10-1.4.27; 10-1.4.34; 10-1.4.36; 11-1.4.25; 11-1.4.31; 11-1.4.38; 11-1.4.39;
11-1.4.42

Cooperation in the sphere of justice: 12-1.3.51

Cooperative, mutual and non-profit sector: 5-1.1.59

Copper: 6-1.4.43

Copyright: 1/2-1.3.13; 1/2-1.3.14; 1/2-1.3.50 to 1.3.53; 4-1.3.25; 5-1.1.12; 6-1.3.27; 7/8-1.3.32; 10-1.3.43; 11-1.3.38 to 1.3.40; 12-1.3.48

Cosmetics: 6-1.3.197; 9-1.2.148; 11-1.3.231; 12-1.3.290

COST: 1/2-1.3.107; 1/2-1.3.108; 3-1.2.65; 3-1.2.66

Costa Rica: 7/8-1.4.39; 11-1.4.36; 12-1.4.40

Côte d'Ivoire: 3-1.3.85; 6-1.4.71; 7/8-1.5.8; 10-1.4.44; 12-1.4.43; 12-1.6.35

Cotton: 7/8-1.3.199; 9-1.2.124

Council of Europe: 1/2-1.4.105; 5-1.2.71; 5-1.2.72; 9-1.3.68; 10-1.4.77

Countries of Indo-China: 6-1.4.34

Craft industry: 6-1.3.57; 10-1.3.63

Credit institutions: 1/2-1.3.47; 1/2-1.3.48; 3-1.2.30; 3-1.2.31; 4-1.3.7; 5-1.1.11; 5-1.1.27; 6-1.3.11; 6-1.3.12; 7/8-1.3.30; 7/8-1.3.31; 9-1.2.29; 10-1.3.41; 11-1.3.35; 11-1.3.36; 12-1.3.19

Croatia: 1/2-1.4.18 to 1.4.21; 1/2-1.5.4; 1/2-1.5.7; 1/2-1.5.9; 1/2-1.5.24; 4-1.4.7; 4-1.4.9; 7/8-1.4.77; 7/8-1.4.86; 9-1.3.24; 10-1.3.149; 10-1.4.25; 12-1.4.25; 12-1.4.26

Cross-border cooperation: 6-1.3.114

CSCE: 1/2-1.4.104; 3-1.3.78; 4-1.5.8; 6-1.2.7; 7/8-1.4.100; 9-1.3.67; 12-1.4.74

CSF: 3-1.2.105; 4-1.3.99 to 1.3.106

Cuba: 1/2-1.4.112; 1/2-1.5.15; 12-1.4.87; 12-1.4.88; 12-1.5.10

Culture: 4-1.3.186; 10-1.3.186; 11-1.3.245

Customs agents: 5-1.1.9; 5-1.1.107; 7/8-1.3.14; 9-1.2.13; 11-1.3.23; 12-1.3.23

Cyprus: 3-1.3.21; 9-1.3.1; 9-1.3.26; 11-1.4.22; 11-1.4.29; 12-1.4.21

Czech and Slovak Federal Republic: 1/2-1.4.8 to 1.4.15; 1/2-1.4.101; 6-1.4.64; 7/8-1.4.11; 7/8-1.4.84; 7/8-1.4.107; 10-1.4.6; 10-1.4.7; 10-1.4.15; 10-1.4.17; 11-1.3.102; 11-1.4.11; 12-1.3.133; 12-1.4.13

Czechoslovakia: 3-1.3.16; 3-1.3.82; 5-1.2.17; 5-1.2.18; 6-1.4.9; 6-1.6.24; 7/8-1.4.11; 7/8-1.4.84; 7/8-1.4.107; 9-1.2.70; 9-1.3.14; 12-1.3.133; 12-1.4.13

D

Dangerous chemical products: 7/8-1.3.148

Dangerous preparations: 1/2-1.3.32

Dangerous substances: 1/2-1.3.32; 1/2-1.3.156; 4-1.3.114; 5-1.1.16; 10-1.3.31

Danube: 7/8-1.3.154

Data protection: 3-1.2.213 to 1.2.215; 10-1.3.177; 11-1.3.40

Data transmission networks: 11-1.3.89

Death penalty: 3-1.3.89; 6-1.4.72

Declining industrial areas: 7/8-1.3.134; 9-1.2.89; 10-1.3.93; 11-1.3.144

DELTA programme (developing European learning through technological advance): 3-1.2.72

Denmark: 1/2-1.6.17; 5-1.4.14; 6-1.1.1 to 1.1.4; 6-1.6.13; 7/8-1.6.20; 9-1.2.87; 10-1.3.58; 10-1.6.14; 11-1.1.6; 11-1.3.72; 11-1.3.217; 11-1.6.18; 12-1.3.131; 12-1.6.19

Developing countries: 6-1.26; 6-1.4.36 to 1.4.40; 6-1.4.44 to 1.4.49; 9-1.3.37; 9-1.3.38; 9-1.5.19 to 1.5.20; 10-1.3.99; 10-1.4.44; 10-1.6.22; 10-1.6.23; 11-1.4.43; 12-1.3.11; 12-1.4.44
Development assistance: 5-1.2.41; 5-1.2.42; 5-1.2.43; 11-1.4.47 to 1.4.52
Development of rural areas: 5-1.1.108
Diesel, sulphur content of: 7/8-1.3.158
Disabled people: 7/8-1.3.126; 9-1.2.80; 9-1.2.161; 10-1.3.86; 11-1.3.131; 11-1.3.132
Disasters (Community aid): 3-1.2.134; 3-1.2.217; 4-1.3.183; 7/8-1.3.185; 7/8-1.3.240 to 1.3.243; 9-1.2.153 to 1.2.160; 10-1.3.123; 10-1.3.179 to 1.3.183; 11-1.3.180; 12-1.3.293 to 1.3.296
Distance learning: 6-1.3.110; 11-1.3.140
Distance selling: 4-1.3.179; 11-1.3.179
Distribution agreements: 4-1.3.28
Doctors: 1/2-1.3.49; 12-1.3.47
Dominant positions: 1/2-1.3.64; 6-1.3.30; 11-1.3.50; 12-1.3.65
Dominican Republic: 12-1.4.43; 12-1.6.36; 12-1.6.43
Doping: 1/2-1.3.256
Drugs: 1/2-1.3.256; 3-1.2.12; 4-1.3.18; 5-1.1.18; 5-1.1.195 to 1.1.199; 6-1.3.198; 7/8-1.3.27; 9-1.2.152; 11-1.3.31; 11-1.3.240; 11-1.3.241; 12-1.3.39
DSRR (digital short-range radio): 3-1.2.71

E

EAGGF: 1/2-1.3.224; 3-1.2.207; 4-1.3.101; 4-1.3.104; 4-1.3.109; 4-1.3.163; 5-1.1.109; 6-1.3.125; 6-1.3.183; 7/8-1.3.215; 9-1.2.91; 9-1.2.96; 9-1.2.97; 9-1.2.131; 10-1.3.92; 10-1.3.95; 10-1.3.97; 10-1.3.152; 10-1.3.153; 12-1.3.253
East Timor: 1/2-1.5.18
EBRD: 1/2-1.4.107; 1/2-1.4.108; 3-1.3.79 to 1.3.82; 4-1.4.53 to 1.4.58; 5-1.2.74 to 1.2.76; 6-1.4.66 to 1.4.69; 7/8-1.4.102 to 1.4.110; 9-1.3.69 to 1.3.76; 10-1.4.78 to 1.4.81; 11-1.4.86 to 1.4.90; 12-1.4.75 to 1.4.84
ECCD (European Committee to Combat Drugs): 9-1.2.152
Eco-audit scheme: 3-1.2.125; 10-1.3.100
Economic and monetary union: 10-1.3.3
Economic and social cohesion: 1/2-1.3.139; 3-1.1.5; 6-1.5
Economic convergence: 5-1.1.1; 5-1.1.2; 6-1.3.1; 7/8-1.3.2; 7/8-1.4.3; 7/8-1.4.4; 7/8-1.4.10; 7/8-1.4.12 to 1.4.14; 10-1.5; 10-1.2.1; 11-1.3.1
Economic cooperation: 9-1.3.5; 9-1.3.25; 9-1.3.38
Economic sanctions: 6-1.4.12; 7/8-1.4.22; 7/8-1.4.23; 7/8-1.4.24; 9-1.3.20 to 1.3.22; 10-1.4.24; 11-1.4.30
Economic situation: 3-1.3.4; 10-1.3.1; 12-1.3.2
ECSC operating budget: 4-1.6.8 to 1.6.10; 5-1.4.4 to 1.4.8; 6-1.6.3; 7/8-1.6.4; 7/8-1.6.5; 9-1.5.4; 10-1.6.3; 11-1.6.4; 11-1.6.5

ECSC social measures: 1/2-1.6.4 to 1.6.13; 3-1.2.96; 3-1.5.8 to 1.5.12; 4-1.6.11 to 1.6.14; 6-1.6.4 to 1.6.8; 7/8-1.3.118 to 1.3.121; 7/8-1.6.7 to 1.6.16; 9-1.5.6; 10-1.3.80; 10-1.3.81; 10-1.6.6 to 1.6.9; 12-1.6.8 to 1.6.13
 ECSC Treaty: 1/2-1.1.3; 1/2-1.1.4; 11-1.6.6; 11-1.6.7; 12-1.6.6
 Ecu: 12-1.3.3
 Ecuador: 3-1.3.33; 11-1.4.42; 12-1.4.40
 EDF: 3-1.3.40; 3-1.5.5 to 1.5.7; 4-1.4.25; 4-1.6.7; 5-1.2.39; 6-1.4.40; 7/8-1.4.51; 9-1.3.46; 10-1.4.44
 Education: 1/2-1.3.134; 5-1.1.100; 5-1.1.101; 6-1.3.110 to 1.3.112; 11-1.3.134; 11-1.3.138; 11-1.3.141
 Education: 10-1.3.6; 12-1.3.161
 EEA (European Economic Area): 1/2-1.4.1; 3-1.3.2; 4-1.3.168; 4-1.3.176; 4-1.4.1; 5-1.2.1; 6-1.2.4; 9-1.3.1; 10-1.3.154; 10-1.3.176; 10-1.4.1; 10-1.4.2; 11-1.4.4; 12-1.4.3
 EFTA: 1/2-1.3.16; 4-1.3.168; 4-1.4.1; 5-1.1.5, 1.1.188, 1.2.3 to 1.2.7; 6-1.4; 6-1.4.1 to 1.4.4; 9-1.3.1; 9-1.3.2; 10-1.3.23; 10-1.4.1 to 1.4.5; 12-1.3.30; 12-1.4.3
 Eggs: 3-1.2.185; 9-1.2.130; 11-1.3.213 to 1.3.215; 12-1.3.252
 Egypt: 1/2-1.4.24; 1/2-1.4.26; 3-1.3.20; 6-1.4.57; 7/8-1.4.29; 7/8-1.4.30; 7/8-1.4.66; 7/8-1.4.86; 9-1.3.51; 10-1.4.26; 10-1.4.52; 12-1.4.29; 12-1.6.28
 EIB: 1/2-1.6.14 to 1.6.28; 3-1.5.13 to 1.5.25; 4-1.6.15 to 1.6.21; 5-1.4.10 to 1.4.12; 6-1.6.9 to 1.6.25; 7/8-1.6.6; 7/8-1.6.17 to 1.6.30; 9-1.5.9 to 1.5.21; 10-1.6.10 to 1.6.23; 11-1.6.15 to 1.6.31; 12-1.6.14 to 1.6.49
 Elbe: 5-1.1.130; 5-1.1.131; 7/8-1.3.151; 10-1.3.104
 Elderly people: 1/2-1.3.131; 4-1.3.97; 6-1.3.107
 Electricity: 1/2-1.3.117; 3-1.2.85; 5-1.1.83; 7/8-1.3.106; 11-1.3.111
 Electromagnetic compatibility: 3-1.2.13; 4-1.3.12
 El Salvador: 1/2-1.5.2; 1/2-1.5.12; 7/8-1.4.39; 7/8-1.4.44; 7/8-1.4.63; 7/8-1.4.116; 9-1.3.34; 9-1.4.4; 10-1.4.52; 11-1.4.36; 12-1.4.4
 Emergency aid: 1/2-1.4.69; 1/2-1.5.27; 3-1.3.18; 3-1.3.52; 4-1.4.31; 5-1.2.53; 6-1.4.6; 6-1.4.46; 7/8-1.4.6; 7/8-1.4.7; 7/8-1.4.11; 7/8-1.4.15; 7/8-1.4.19 to 1.4.21; 7/8-1.4.58; 7/8-1.4.60; 9-1.3.6; 9-1.3.19; 9-1.3.35; 9-1.3.36; 9-1.3.41; 9-1.3.47; 9-1.3.50; 10-1.3.178; 10-1.4.10; 10-1.4.22; 10-1.4.23; 10-1.4.52; 11-1.4.54; 12-1.4.48
 Employee participation in profits: 1/2-1.3.126; 4-1.3.90; 5-1.1.92; 6-1.3.100; 7/8-1.3.117
 Employees' rights: 6-1.3.102; 7/8-1.3.113
 Employment: 1/2-1.3.141; 3-1.2.93; 7/8-1.3.108; 7/8-1.3.109; 7/8-1.3.110; 9-1.2.75
 EMS: 4-1.3.1; 7/8-1.3.3; 9-1.2.1 to 1.2.3; 10-1.3.3; 11-1.3.2; 11-1.3.3; 12-1.3.4
 EMU: 10-1.3.3
 Energy: 3-1.2.115
 Energy (Community strategy): 6-1.3.89
 Energy consumption: 5-1.1.80; 5-1.1.81
 Energy efficiency: 5-1.1.79; 5-1.1.113; 7/8-1.3.104; 9-1.2.72
 Energy planning: 5-1.1.82

Enlargement: **6-1.4; 9-1.3.1; 11-1.4.1 to 1.4.3; 12-1.4.1; 12-1.4.2**
Entitlement to damages: **3-1.2.211**
Environment: **1/2-1.3.5; 1/2-1.3.111; 3-1.2.115; 3-1.2.135; 4-1.3.113; 5-1.1.132; 5-1.1.144; 6-1.14; 6-1.19; 6-1.3.112; 6-1.3.115; 6-1.3.127; 11-1.3.10, 1.3.73 to 1.3.75; 11-1.3.150 to 1.3.160; 12-1.3.179; 12-1.3.187**
Environment (financial instruments): **3-1.2.123**
Environment (international cooperation): **3-1.2.122; 3-1.2.126; 3-1.2.130; 3-1.2.131; 9-1.2.100; 10-1.3.99**
Environment (urban areas): **10-1.3.105**
Environment and agriculture: **3-1.2.115; 5-1.1.144; 6-1.3.146**
Environment and transport: **9-1.2.64**
Environmental education: **6-1.3.112**
Environmental label: **3-1.2.124**
Environmental risks: **12-1.3.188**
EPC: **1/2-1.5.1 to 1.5.29; 3-1.4.1 to 1.4.11; 4-1.5.2 to 1.5.15; 6-1.5.1 to 1.5.11; 11-1.5.1 to 1.5.10; 12-1.5.1 to 1.5.10**
EPOCH (European programme on climatology and natural hazards): **1/2-1.3.107**
Equal opportunities: **3-1.2.98**
Equatorial Guinea: **4-1.5.11; 9-1.4.7; 10-1.4.44**
Equitable wage: **5-1.1.88**
ERDF: **1/2-1.3.142; 1/2-1.3.143; 1/2-1.3.145; 1/2-1.3.146; 3-1.2.106 to 1.2.110; 4-1.3.100; 4-1.3.103; 4-1.3.104; 4-1.3.109; 4-1.3.110; 5-1.1.106; 5-1.1.108 to 1.1.110; 6-1.3.117 to 1.3.119; 9-1.2.88; 9-1.2.89; 9-1.2.96; 9-1.2.97; 10-1.3.92; 10-1.3.93; 10-1.3.98**
Ergonomics programme for the ECSC industries: **10-1.3.80**
Eritrea: **9-1.3.50**
ESF: **1/2-1.3.145; 3-1.2.106; 3-1.2.107; 3-1.2.109; 4-1.3.99; 4-1.3.102 to 1.3.104; 4-1.3.109; 4-1.3.110; 5-1.1.106; 5-1.1.108; 5-1.1.109; 6-1.3.117; 6-1.3.118; 9-1.2.88; 9-1.2.89; 9-1.2.92; 9-1.2.96; 10-1.3.93**
Esprit programme (European strategic programme for research and development in information technologies): **11-1.3.91**
Estonia: **5-1.1.184; 5-1.2.11; 6-1.3.189; 7/8-1.3.233; 7/8-1.4.11; 9-1.2.101; 9-1.3.9; 9-1.3.71; 10-1.3.163; 10-1.4.12; 10-1.4.13; 10-1.4.81; 10-1.6.10; 11-1.4.8; 11-1.4.9; 12-1.4.9; 12-1.4.84**
Ethiopia: **3-1.4.11; 7/8-1.4.112; 10-1.4.44; 10-1.4.52; 10-1.6.23**
Eureka: **5-1.1.66**
Euro-Info-Centres: **6-1.3.60**
Eurobarometer: **1/2-1.3.265; 5-1.1.204; 11-1.3.247**
Eurocontrol: **12-1.3.125**
European Agency for Safety and Health at Work: **4-1.3.91**
European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund (EAGGF): **1/2-1.3.224; 4-1.3.101; 4-1.3.104; 4-1.3.109; 4-1.3.163; 5-1.1.109; 7/8-1.3.215; 9-1.2.91; 9-1.2.96; 9-1.2.97; 9-1.2.131; 10-1.3.92; 10-1.3.95; 10-1.3.97; 10-1.3.152; 10-1.3.153**

- European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD): 1/2-1.4.107; 1/2-1.4.108; 3-1.3.79 to 1.3.82; 4-1.4.53 to 1.4.58; 5-1.2.74 to 1.2.76; 6-1.4.66 to 1.4.69; 10-1.4.78 to 1.4.81; 11-1.4.86 to 1.4.90; 12-1.4.75 to 1.4.84
- European Centre for the Development of Vocational Training (Cedefop): 4-1.6.6
- European Charter of Rights of the Child: 7/8-1.3.238
- European Chemicals Bureau: 12-1.3.189
- European Cities of Culture: 5-1.1.202; 5-1.1.203; 11-1.3.250
- European citizenship: 4-1.3.184; 6-1.6; 9-1.2.163; 10-1.4; 10-1.8
- European Cohesion Fund: 7/8-1.2.1; 12-1.2.2; 12-1.2.3
- European Conference of Ministers for Transport (ECMT): 6-1.3.87
- European Council: 6-1.1 to 1.34; 7/8-1.1.1; 10-1.1 to 1.10; 10-1.1.1 to 1.1.3; 11-1.1.1
- European Democracy Fund: 5-1.2.77
- European Development Fund (EDF): 3-1.3.40; 3-1.5.5 to 1.5.7; 4-1.4.25; 4-1.6.7; 5-1.2.39; 6-1.4.40; 7/8-1.4.51; 9-1.3.46; 10-1.4.44
- European Drugs Monitoring Centre: 5-1.1.196; 6-1.11; 6-1.3.198
- European Economic Area (EEA): 1/2-1.4.1; 3-1.3.2; 4-1.3.168; 4-1.3.176; 4-1.4.1; 5-1.2.1; 6-1.24; 9-1.3.1; 10-1.3.154; 10-1.3.176; 10-1.4.1; 10-1.4.2; 11-1.4.4; 12-1.4.3
- European Energy Charter: 6-1.20; 6-1.3.88; 6-1.3.92; 11-1.3.120
- European Environment Agency: 7/8-1.3.146
- European Information Network on Drugs and Drug Addiction: 5-1.1.196
- European Investment Bank (EIB): 1/2-1.6.14 to 1.6.28; 3-1.5.13 to 1.5.25; 4-1.6.15 to 1.6.21; 5-1.4.10 to 1.4.12; 6-1.6.9 to 1.6.25; 7/8-1.6.6; 7/8-1.6.17 to 1.6.30; 9-1.5.9 to 1.5.21; 10-1.6.10 to 1.6.23; 11-1.6.15 to 1.6.31; 12-1.6.14 to 1.6.49
- European Monetary System (EMS): 4-1.3.1; 7/8-1.3.3; 9-1.2.1 to 1.2.3; 10-1.3.3; 11-1.3.2; 11-1.3.3; 12-1.3.4
- European political cooperation (EPC): 1/2-1.5.1 to 1.5.29; 3-1.4.1 to 1.4.11; 4-1.5.2 to 1.5.15; 6-1.5.1 to 1.5.11; 11-1.5.1 to 1.5.10; 12-1.5.1 to 1.5.10
- European Radiocommunications Committee (ERC): 11-1.3.87
- European Regional Development Fund (ERDF): 1/2-1.3.142; 1/2-1.3.143; 1/2-1.3.145; 1/2-1.3.146; 3-1.2.106 to 1.2.110; 4-1.3.100; 4-1.3.103; 4-1.3.104; 4-1.3.109; 4-1.3.110; 5-1.1.106; 5-1.1.108 to 1.1.110; 6-1.3.117 to 1.3.119; 9-1.2.88; 9-1.2.89; 9-1.2.96; 9-1.2.97; 10-1.3.92; 10-1.3.93; 10-1.3.98
- European Social Fund (ESF): 1/2-1.3.145; 3-1.2.106; 3-1.2.107; 3-1.2.109; 4-1.3.99; 4-1.3.102 to 1.3.104; 4-1.3.109; 4-1.3.110; 5-1.1.106; 5-1.1.108; 5-1.1.109; 6-1.3.117; 6-1.3.118; 9-1.2.88; 9-1.2.89; 9-1.2.92; 9-1.2.96; 10-1.3.93
- European union: 1/2-1.1.1 to 1.1.6; 4-1.1.1; 6-1.3; 11-1.1.5 to 1.1.7
- European Year: 1/2-1.3.131; 3-1.2.91; 4-1.3.97; 6-1.3.107
- Europol (European police office): 6-1.12; 6-1.5.12
- Eurotecnet (Community action programme in the field of vocational training and technological change): 3-1.2.99
- Eurydice: 11-1.3.134
- Exchanges of national officials: 5-1.1.99; 7/8-1.3.127; 9-1.2.82

Excise duties: 1/2-1.3.9; 1/2-1.3.10; 1/2-1.3.57 to 1.3.59; 3-1.2.34 to 1.2.37; 5-1.1.32; 7/8-1.3.33; 9-1.2.31 to 1.2.36; 10-1.3.8; 10-1.3.11 to 1.3.17; 10-1.3.48; 11-1.3.44; 12-1.3.21; 12-1.3.22
Existing chemicals: 7/8-1.3.149; 11-1.3.156; 12-1.3.188
Explosives for civil uses: 9-1.2.19; 10-1.3.30; 12-1.3.36
Export credits: 10-1.4.72; 12-1.4.61; 12-1.4.62
External trade: 5-1.1.3

F

Fairs: 3-1.3.46
Family planning: 11-1.4.48; 11-1.4.49
Famine: 4-1.4.26; 4-1.4.27
Faeroe Islands: 11-1.3.225; 12-1.3.273
Feedingstuffs: 1/2-1.3.185; 7/8-1.3.180 to 1.3.182; 9-1.2.113; 10-1.3.118 to 1.3.120; 11-1.3.176; 12-1.3.220
Fertilizers: 4-1.3.19
Fifth environment programme: 5-1.1.122; 7/8-1.3.145
Fight against drugs: 6-1.1.11; 9-1.2.152; 11-1.3.240; 11-1.3.241
Fight against the Mafia: 6-1.3.199
Finances of the Community: 3-1.1.2
Financial and technical cooperation: 6-1.4.16; 6-1.4.17; 6-1.4.40; 7/8-1.4.29; 7/8-1.4.33; 7/8-1.4.44; 7/8-1.4.51; 9-1.3.15; 9-1.3.37; 9-1.3.46; 10-1.4.30 to 1.4.32; 10-1.4.37; 10-1.4.44; 11-1.4.18; 11-1.4.20; 11-1.4.43; 11-1.4.46
Financial assistance: 9-1.3.4; 9-1.3.7 to 1.3.9; 9-1.3.37; 10-1.4.12; 10-1.4.14; 10-1.4.20; 11-1.4.13
Financial regulations: 9-1.5.3
Finland: 10-1.3.154; 10-1.4.3; 11-1.4.1; 11-1.4.2
Finland — External relations: 1/2-1.3.132; 3-1.3.1; 4-1.4.2; 5-1.2.6; 7/8-1.3.19
Finland — Research agreements: 1/2-1.3.105; 3-1.2.63; 4-1.3.69; 6-1.3.63
Firms: 7/8-1.3.5 to 1.3.10; 9-1.2.7; 10-1.3.62; 10-1.3.63; 11-1.3.8; 12-1.3.52
Fisheries (Community system): 10-1.3.155; 10-1.3.156; 10-1.3.159; 11-1.3.233; 12-1.3.260; 12-1.3.265; 12-1.3.268
Fisheries (control measures): 3-1.2.197; 3-1.2.199; 6-1.3.184; 9-1.2.135; 10-1.3.158; 12-1.3.261; 12-1.3.269 to 1.3.271
Fisheries (external aspects): 1/2-1.3.239 to 1.3.248; 3-1.2.200 to 1.2.205; 4-1.3.171; 4-1.3.176 to 1.3.178; 5-1.1.183; 5-1.1.184; 5-1.1.185; 5-1.1.187; 5-1.1.188; 6-1.3.188 to 1.3.191; 7/8-1.3.230 to 1.3.236; 9-1.2.138 to 1.2.145; 10-1.3.163 to 1.3.168; 11-1.3.222; 11-1.3.225 to 1.3.229; 12-1.3.266; 12-1.3.267; 12-1.3.273 to 1.3.283
Fisheries (prices): 10-1.3.157; 12-1.3.262
Fisheries (products): 1/2-1.3.237; 3-1.2.198; 3-1.2.206; 4-1.3.175; 6-1.3.156; 6-1.3.192; 6-1.3.193; 9-1.2.94; 9-1.2.136; 9-1.2.146; 10-1.3.156; 10-1.3.169; 10-1.3.170; 11-1.3.224; 11-1.3.229; 11-1.3.230; 12-1.3.284 to 1.3.286

- Fisheries (structures): 1/2-1.3.144; 4-1.3.105; 4-1.3.106; 4-1.3.169; 4-1.3.170; 4-1.3.174; 5-1.1.180; 7/8-1.3.138; 9-1.2.93; 9-1.2.95; 10-1.3.97; 10-1.3.171; 11-1.3.147; 12-1.3.263; 12-1.3.264; 12-1.3.287 to 1.3.289
- Fisheries (technical measures): 1/2-1.3.238; 3-1.2.207; 4-1.3.173; 5-1.1.182; 5-1.1.186; 6-1.3.186; 6-1.3.187; 7/8-1.3.225 to 1.3.229; 10-1.3.162; 12-1.3.272
- FLAIR programme (food-linked agro-industrial research): 1/2-1.3.107; 3-1.2.65
- Fodder: 1/2-1.3.198; 4-1.3.141; 6-1.3.169; 7/8-1.3.190; 9-1.2.119; 10-1.3.130; 11-1.3.187; 12-1.3.228
- Food: 7/8-1.3.15
- Food aid: 1/2-1.4.16; 1/2-1.4.64 to 1.4.68; 3-1.3.49 to 1.3.51; 4-1.4.62; 5-1.2.16; 5-1.2.49 to 1.2.52; 5-1.4.1; 6-1.4.44 to 1.4.45; 7/8-1.4.5; 7/8-1.4.55 to 1.4.57; 9-1.3.16; 9-1.3.43; 9-1.3.47; 10-1.4.21; 10-1.4.48 to 1.4.51; 11-1.4.58; 12-1.4.46; 12-1.4.47
- Foodstuffs: 1/2-1.3.40 to 1.3.43; 1/2-1.3.177; 1/2-1.3.182; 3-1.2.24 to 1.2.27; 3-1.2.152; 3-1.2.153; 4-1.3.8; 4-1.3.20; 4-1.3.21; 5-1.1.19 to 1.1.22; 6-1.3.22; 6-1.3.23; 7/8-1.3.164; 7/8-1.3.165; 7/8-1.3.172; 9-1.2.23 to 1.2.26; 10-1.3.32 to 1.3.35; 11-1.3.32 to 1.3.34; 12-1.3.40 to 1.3.42; 12-1.3.203
- Footwear: 5-1.1.13; 7/8-1.3.23
- FORCE programme (development of continuing vocational training): 3-1.2.99
- Forest programme (forestry sectoral research and technology): 3-1.2.63; 3-1.2.64; 4-1.3.69; 4-1.3.70; 6-1.3.63; 6-1.3.64
- Forestry: 1/2-1.3.163; 3-1.2.151; 7/8-1.3.168; 7/8-1.3.169; 9-1.2.157 to 1.2.160
- Forward programme for steel: 6-1.3.62; 7/8-1.3.79; 12-1.3.111
- Framework programme for R&TD 1987-91: 4-1.3.60 to 1.3.62
- Framework programme for R&TD 1990-94: 1/2-1.3.110; 4-1.3.60 to 1.3.63; 4-1.3.73; 7/8-1.3.82; 9-1.2.56; 10-1.3.65; 11-1.3.84; 12-1.3.113
- Framework programme for R&TD 1994-98: 10-1.3.65
- France: 1/2-1.6.21; 3-1.5.18; 5-1.4.18; 6-1.6.16; 7/8-1.3.96; 7/8-1.6.24; 9-1.1.1 to 1.1.3; 9-1.2.133; 9-1.2.153; 9-1.2.154; 9-1.2.159; 9-1.5.16; 10-1.3.52; 10-1.2.91; 10-1.3.180; 10-1.6.17; 11-1.3.58; 11-1.6.20; 12-1.6.23
- Free movement of goods: 1/2-1.3.17 to 1.3.43; 3-1.2.13 to 1.2.27; 4-1.3.10 to 1.3.21; 6-1.3.17; 9-1.2.16 to 1.2.27; 10-1.3.24 to 1.3.36; 11-1.3.27 to 1.3.34; 12-1.3.17
- Free movement of goods, services and capital: 6-1.8; 11-1.3.4
- Free movement of persons: 1/2-1.3.16; 6-1.9; 7/8-1.3.116; 9-1.2.15; 11-1.3.24
- Free movement of workers: 3-1.2.93; 4-1.3.88; 7/8-1.3.112; 7/8-1.3.116; 9-1.2.76; 10-1.3.78
- Free zones: 3-1.2.112; 5-1.1.58; 6-1.3.124
- Fruit and vegetables: 1/2-1.3.199 to 1.3.204; 3-1.2.166 to 1.2.169; 4-1.3.143 to 1.3.149; 5-1.1.162; 5-1.1.163; 5-1.1.164; 5-1.1.166; 6-1.3.171; 6-1.3.172; 7/8-1.3.191 to 1.3.194; 9-1.2.120; 10-1.3.133 to 1.3.136; 11-1.3.162; 11-1.3.189 to 1.3.196; 12-1.3.229 to 1.3.231
- Fruit juices: 5-1.1.24; 10-1.3.36
- Fuels: 5-1.1.32; 10-1.3.3
- Fundamental social rights: 6-1.3.98; 7/8-1.3.113

G

Gabon: 3-1.3.43; 12-1.4.43

GATT: 1/2-1.4.102; 1/2-1.4.103; 3-1.3.32; 3-1.3.76; 3-1.3.77; 4-1.4.52; 7/8-1.3.167; 7/8-1.4.98; 10-1.6; 11-1.4.81 to 1.4.84; 12-1.4.73

Gaza Strip: 1/2-1.5.3; 12-1.4.23; 12-1.5.9

GEF (Global Environment Facility): 5-1.1.120

General budget: 1/2-1.6.1 to 1.6.3; 3-1.5.2 to 1.5.7; 4-1.6.1 to 1.6.7; 5-1.4.1 to 1.4.3; 6-1.6.1; 6-1.6.2; 7/8-1.6.1 to 1.6.3; 9-1.5.1; 9-1.5.3; 10-1.6.1; 10-1.6.2; 11-1.6.1 to 1.6.3; 12-1.6.3

General budget (anti-fraud measures): 9-1.5.7; 9-1.5.8; 12-1.6.4

Generalized tariff preferences: 1/2-1.4.59 to 1.4.61; 3-1.3.46; 5-1.2.44; 5-1.2.18; 6-1.4.9; 10-1.4.46; 11-1.4.54; 12-1.4.44

Genetic manipulation: 1/2-1.3.157

Geneva Convention on Transboundary Air Pollution: 12-1.3.196

Georgia: 1/2-1.5.6; 3-1.3.19; 3-1.4.9; 5-1.3.8; 6-1.4.66; 7/8-1.5.7; 10-1.5.6

German Democratic Republic (former): 9-1.2.162

Germany: 1/2-1.6.18; 3-1.5.16; 4-1.6.17; 5-1.1.2; 5-1.4.15; 5-1.1.45; 6-1.3.34 to 1.3.36; 6-1.3.147; 7/8-1.3.170; 7/8-1.6.21; 9-1.2.45 to 1.2.47; 9-1.2.132; 9-1.2.162; 9-1.5.13; 10-1.3.54 to 1.3.57; 10-1.3.61; 10-1.3.108; 10-1.6.15; 11-1.3.55; 11-1.3.65; 11-1.3.70; 11-1.3.107; 11-1.3.164; 11-1.3.216; 11-1.3.221; 12-1.3.144; 12-1.6.20

Ghana: 1/2-1.6.27; 11-1.5.7; 12-1.4.43

Global Environment Facility (GEF): 5-1.1.120

Greece: 1/2-1.6.19; 3-1.2.217; 3-1.5.19; 5-1.4.16; 7/8-1.1.4; 7/8-1.1.5; 7/8-1.6.22; 9-1.2.157; 9-1.2.158; 9-1.5.14; 10-1.3.5; 10-1.3.181; 11-1.3.12; 11-1.3.123; 11-1.3.189; 11-1.3.218; 12-1.3.8; 12-1.3.131; 12-1.3.215; 12-1.6.21

Greek islands in the Aegean Sea: 12-1.3.165

Greenhouse effect: 4-1.3.80; 4-1.3.119; 5-1.1.115

Greenland: 12-1.3.274

Gross domestic product (GDP): 11-1.3.13

Gross national product (GNP): 3-1.2.1

Guatemala: 1/2-1.4.113; 4-1.4.62; 7/8-1.4.39; 10-1.4.55; 10-1.4.83; 11-1.4.36; 11-1.5.6

Guinea (Republic): 1/2-1.3.240; 1/2-1.3.241; 3-1.2.201; 6-1.4.44; 10-1.3.164; 10-1.4.42; 10-1.6.22; 12-1.3.275; 12-1.4.43

Guinea-Bissau: 1/2-1.3.242; 7/8-1.6.30; 12-1.4.43

Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC): 5-1.2.25; 7/8-1.4.34

Gulf crisis: 5-1.2.23

H

- Haiti: 1/2-1.4.114; 1/2-1.5.29; 4-1.4.63; 4-1.5.6; 12-1.5.8
- Hazardous waste: 1/2-1.3.149; 3-1.2.127 to 1.2.129; 5-1.1.125; 6-1.3.132; 10-1.3.99; 10-1.3.101 to 1.3.103; 12-1.3.191; 12-1.3.192
- HDTV: 1/2-1.3.258; 3-1.2.219; 4-1.3.185; 6-1.3.200; 10-1.3.185; 11-1.3.246
- Health and safety at work: 5-1.1.93 to 1.1.95; 6-1.3.10 to 1.3.106; 7/8-1.3.118; 7/8-1.3.122 to 1.3.125; 10-1.3.84; 10-1.3.85; 11-1.3.124 to 1.3.126; 11-1.3.128 to 1.3.130
- Health education: 5-1.1.102; 11-1.3.238; 11-1.3.239
- Helios (Handicapped people in the EC living independently in an open society): 1/2-1.3.130; 7/8-1.3.126
- Helios II (Handicapped people in the EC living independently in an open society): 10-1.3.86; 11-1.3.132
- High-definition television (HDTV): 1/2-1.3.258; 3-1.2.219; 4-1.3.185; 6-1.3.200; 10-1.3.185; 11-1.3.246
- High-speed train: 5-1.1.73
- Higher education: 1/2-1.3.137; 4-1.3.98; 11-1.3.138
- Honduras: 7/8-1.4.39; 9-1.4.4; 11-1.4.36; 12-1.4.40
- Hong Kong: 6-1.4.53; 7/8-1.4.42; 7/8-1.4.63; 9-1.3.57; 10-1.4.55; 10-1.4.63
- Hops: 1/2-1.3.212; 1/2-1.3.213; 6-1.3.176; 7/8-1.3.202 to 1.3.204; 9-1.2.125; 10-1.3.142 to 1.3.145; 11-1.3.200 to 1.3.202
- Horizontal agreements: 1/2-1.3.61; 1/2-1.3.62; 3-1.2.39 to 1.2.41; 4-1.3.31; 4-1.3.32; 5-1.1.35; 7/8-1.3.37 to 1.3.39; 10-1.3.49; 10-1.3.50; 11-1.3.49; 12-1.3.57
- Hormones: 5-1.1.151; 10-1.3.119
- Horn of Africa: 7/8-1.4.58
- Hot-water boilers: 5-1.1.80
- Household appliances: 5-1.1.80; 5-1.1.81; 7/8-1.3.104; 9-1.2.72
- Housing programme: 7/8-1.3.120; 7/8-1.6.12; 7/8-1.6.16; 10-1.6.9; 11-1.3.127; 11-1.6.13; 12-1.3.155
- Human rights: 1/2-1.4.109 to 1.4.116; 3-1.2.218; 3-1.3.83 to 1.3.90; 4-1.4.59 to 1.4.68; 5-1.2.13; 6-1.4.70 to 1.4.74; 6-1.4.78; 7/8-1.4.111 to 1.4.119; 7/8-1.5.7; 9-1.2.161; 9-1.2.162; 9-1.3.31; 9-1.3.77 to 1.3.84; 10-1.4.45; 10-1.4.82 to 1.4.90; 11-1.3.242 to 1.3.244; 11-1.4.50; 11-1.4.51; 11-1.4.91 to 1.4.97; 12-1.4.85 to 1.4.95; 12-1.5.6
- Humanitarian aid: 1/2-1.4.72; 4-1.4.31 to 1.4.35; 7/8-1.4.18; 9-1.3.40; 9-1.3.44; 10-1.4.8; 10-1.4.22; 10-1.4.26; 10-1.4.39; 11-1.4.32; 12-1.4.46 to 1.4.49
- Hungary: 1/2-1.4.8 to 1.4.15; 1/2-1.4.108; 4-1.4.55; 4-1.4.56; 5-1.2.17; 5-1.2.18; 6-1.4.9; 6-1.4.64; 6-1.4.68; 6-1.6.25; 7/8-1.4.84; 7/8-1.4.102; 7/8-1.4.103; 9-1.2.70; 9-1.2.122; 9-1.3.11; 9-1.3.12; 10-1.4.6; 10-1.4.7; 10-1.4.16; 10-1.4.78; 11-1.3.102; 11-1.4.11; 12-1.4.13; 12-1.4.81; 12-1.6.48

I

- IAEA: 5-1.1.86; 6-1.3.93
Iceland: 10-1.3.154; 11-1.3.226
Iceland — External relations: 4-1.3.168; 4-1.3.176
Iceland — Research agreements: 1/2-1.3.106
ICRC (International Committee of the Red Cross): 6-1.4.45; 7/8-1.4.58; 7/8-1.5.6
IFRC: 6-1.4.45; 10-1.4.51
Illicit commercial practices: 3-1.3.67
IMF (International Monetary Fund): 4-1.3.2
Immigration: 1/2-1.3.16; 6-1.1.12; 6-1.5.12; 6-1.5.13; 6-2.2.1; 11-1.3.25; 11-1.3.26
Import and export arrangements: 3-1.3.71; 3-1.3.72; 5-1.1.68; 7/8-1.4.92 to 1.4.94; 9-1.3.24; 9-1.3.64; 9-1.3.65; 10-1.4.25; 11-1.4.78
Import quotas: 3-1.3.72
IMPs: 1/2-1.3.147; 1/2-1.3.148; 4-1.3.112; 9-1.2.97
India: 3-1.3.86; 7/8-1.4.43; 7/8-1.4.75; 10-1.4.34; 10-1.4.57; 12-1.4.37; 12-1.4.89; 12-1.5.7
Indigenous peoples and development: 3-1.3.90
Indirect taxes: 1/2-1.3.56; 11-1.3.44
Indonesia: 7/8-1.4.113; 10-1.4.60; 10-1.4.64; 10-1.4.66; 12-1.4.38; 12-1.4.90
Industrial accidents: 1/2-1.3.160; 3-1.2.130; 11-1.3.157
Industrial cooperation: 5-1.1.60; 6-1.3.50
Industrial decline: 1/2-1.3.143; 5-1.1.105; 5-1.1.106; 6-1.3.117
Industrial disasters: 5-1.1.97; 5-1.1.126
Industrial policy: 3-1.2.56; 6-1.3.50 to 1.3.55; 9-1.2.54; 9-1.2.55; 10-1.3.64; 11-1.3.73 to 1.3.75; 12-1.3.110; 12-1.3.161; 12-1.4.63
Industrial products: 4-1.3.12 to 1.3.15
Industry: 3-1.2.115
Infant formulae: 5-1.1.23; 6-1.3.24
Information security: 3-1.2.213 to 1.2.215; 9-1.2.150; 10-1.3.177; 11-1.3.40
Information technology: 9-1.2.61; 9-1.2.150
Inland transport: 1/2-1.3.113 to 1.3.115; 3-1.2.76 to 1.2.80; 4-1.3.74; 10-1.3.70; 11-1.3.102
Inland waterway transport: 3-1.2.80; 3-1.2.83; 7/8-1.3.97; 10-1.3.70; 12-1.3.136
Instruments of commercial defence: 6-1.4.50
Insurance: 7/8-1.3.31; 9-1.2.29; 11-1.3.19; 11-1.3.47; 12-1.3.54; 12-1.3.55
Integrated Community tariff: 7/8-1.3.17
Integrated Mediterranean programmes (IMPs): 1/2-1.3.147; 1/2-1.3.148; 4-1.3.112; 9-1.2.97
Intellectual property: 5-1.1.71; 6-1.3.27; 6-1.3.71; 7/8-1.3.32; 10-1.3.19; 10-1.3.42 to 1.3.44; 10-1.3.111; 11-1.3.38; 11-1.3.39; 12-1.3.48 to 1.3.50
Intergovernmental conference: 1/2-1.1.3; 1/2-1.1.5; 1/2-1.1.6; 4-1.1.1

Internal energy market: 5-1.1.83; 11-1.3.111 to 1.3.113
 Internal market (White Paper): 7/8-1.3.16; 9-1.2.10; 12-1.3.15
 Internal market after 1992: 10-1.3.20; 11-1.3.111 to 1.3.113; 12-1.3.14; 12-1.3.16
 International assistance: 3-1.3.4
 International Natural Rubber Council: 1/2-1.4.63
 International telephone access code: 3-1.2.70; 5-1.1.68
 Interrail card: 9-1.2.67
 Interreg programme (development of Community internal and external border areas):
 3-1.2.109; 5-1.1.109; 7/8-1.3.140
 Ionizing radiation: 7/8-1.3.125; 7/8-1.3.159; 7/8-1.3.160
 Iran: 3-1.3.87; 4-1.4.13; 6-1.4.73; 6-1.4.74; 10-1.5.10
 Iraq: 3-1.3.28; 11-1.4.34; 11-1.4.94; 11-1.4.95; 12-1.4.28; 12-1.5.5
 Ireland: 1/2-1.3.2; 1/2-1.6.22; 5-1.4.19; 6-1.1.5; 6-1.3.49; 6-1.6.17; 7/8-1.6.25;
 10-1.6.18; 11-1.3.59; 11-1.3.205; 12-1.3.276; 12-1.3.296; 12-1.6.24
 Israel: 1/2-1.4.24; 1/2-1.4.27; 1/2-1.5.3; 3-1.3.20; 5-1.2.24; 6-1.4.75; 10-1.4.27;
 12-1.5.9
 ISTC (International Science and Technology Centre): 3-1.3.6 to 1.3.10; 4-1.4.4;
 5-1.2.10; 7/8-1.4.16; 11-1.4.14; 12-1.4.17
 Italy: 1/2-1.6.23; 3-1.5.20; 4-1.6.19; 5-1.1.1; 5-1.4.20; 6-1.6.18; 7/8-1.3.171;
 7/8-1.6.26; 10-1.3.50; 10-1.3.59; 10-1.3.109; 10-1.3.182; 10-1.6.19;
 11-1.3.66; 11-1.3.67; 11-1.3.166; 11-1.3.219; 11-1.6.21; 12-1.6.25
 ITER (International Thermonuclear Experimental Reactor): 3-1.2.68; 4-1.3.71;
 7/8-1.3.83

J

Jamaica: 5-1.4.25; 6-1.4.40
 Japan: 7/8-1.4.76; 7/8-1.4.78 to 1.4.80; 10-1.4.58; 10-1.4.61; 10-1.4.64
 Japan — External relations: 1/2-1.4.37; 3-1.2.56; 3-1.3.8; 3-1.3.9; 5-1.1.60;
 5-1.2.27; 6-1.4.23; 7/8-1.3.222; 7/8-1.4.36; 7/8-1.4.38; 12-1.4.33
 Japan — Research agreements: 3-1.2.68; 4-1.3.71; 7/8-1.3.83; 7/8-1.4.16
 Jean Monnet programme: 4-1.3.187
 Joint Research Centre (JRC): 1/2-1.3.101; 3-1.2.57; 3-1.2.58; 4-1.3.64 to 1.3.66
 Joint ventures: 1/2-1.3.54; 3-1.2.32
 Jordan: 1/2-1.4.24; 1/2-1.4.28; 3-1.3.20; 5-1.4.23; 7/8-1.4.29; 10-1.6.21;
 12-1.4.29; 12-1.6.29
 JOULE programme (non-nuclear energies and rational use of energy): 3-1.2.87
 JRC: 1/2-1.3.101; 3-1.2.57; 3-1.2.58; 4-1.3.64 to 1.3.66
 Jute: 5-1.2.48; 7/8-1.4.54; 10-1.4.47; 11-1.4.56

K

Kazakhstan: 7/8-1.4.73; 11-1.4.86

Kenya: 3-1.3.52; 3-1.4.10; 3-1.5.25; 6-1.4.46; 7/8-1.4.49; 10-1.4.52

Korea: 6-1.4.33; 6-1.4.51; 7/8-1.4.68; 7/8-1.4.75; 9-1.3.55; 9-1.3.57; 9-1.3.58;
10-1.4.57; 10-1.4.60; 10-1.4.66; 11-1.3.85; 11-1.4.37

Kurds: 3-1.3.28; 6-1.4.20; 6-1.4.78; 11-1.4.95

L

Labelling: 7/8-1.3.23; 9-1.2.26

Laboratories: 12-1.3.216

Labour costs: 12-1.3.9

Labour market: 7/8-1.3.108 to 1.3.111; 9-1.2.8; 9-1.2.75

Laos: 12-1.4.40

Latin America: 1/2-1.4.40; 3-1.3.39; 6-1.2.5; 6-1.4.35

Latvia: 5-1.1.184; 5-1.2.11; 6-1.3.189; 7/8-1.3.233; 7/8-1.4.11; 9-1.3.9; 10-1.3.163;
10-1.4.12; 10-1.4.13; 10-1.6.10; 11-1.4.8; 12-1.4.9; 12-1.4.84

Leader programme (links between agencies for the development of the rural economy): 9-1.2.96

Leather and tanning: 9-1.2.55

Lebanon: 1/2-1.4.24; 1/2-1.4.29; 1/2-1.5.26; 3-1.3.20; 5-1.3.11; 6-1.4.76; 6-1.5.6;
7/8-1.4.114; 7/8-1.5.11; 9-1.4.5

Less-developed regions: 6-1.3.116; 7/8-1.3.133; 9-1.2.88; 10-1.3.91; 11-1.3.143

Less-favoured farming areas: 7/8-1.3.170; 7/8-1.3.171; 9-1.2.109; 10-1.3.108 to
1.3.110; 11-1.3.164 to 1.3.166

Libya: 4-1.4.14; 4-1.5.3; 10-1.4.70

Liechtenstein: 10-1.4.4

LIFE (financial instrument for the environment): 5-1.1.123; 9-1.2.101; 11-1.3.155;
12-1.3.184 to 1.3.186

Life insurance: 5-1.1.28; 6-1.3.14; 10-1.3.40

Lifts: 7/8-1.3.22; 10-1.3.29

Linseed and hemp: 3-1.2.172; 7/8-1.3.200; 12-1.3.235

Liquid or gaseous fuels: 3-1.2.86

Lisbon Agreement: 12-1.3.193

Lithuania: 5-1.1.184; 5-1.2.11; 6-1.3.189; 7/8-1.3.233; 7/8-1.4.11; 9-1.3.9;
9-1.3.10; 10-1.3.163; 10-1.4.12; 10-1.4.13; 10-1.6.10; 11-1.4.8; 12-1.4.9;
12-1.4.84

Live plants: 4-1.3.142; 6-1.3.170; 10-1.3.131; 10-1.3.132; 11-1.3.188

Loans: 7/8-1.4.4; 7/8-1.6.6; 7/8-1.6.9 to 1.6.16; 9-1.5.5; 9-1.5.6; 10-1.4.20; 10-1.6.6 to 1.6.9; 10-1.6.10; 10-1.6.12 to 1.6.23; 11-1.6.10 to 1.6.12
 Luxembourg: 3-1.5.21; 4-1.6.20; 7/8-1.1.2; 7/8-1.1.3; 9-1.2.53

M

Macao: 4-1.4.20; 6-1.4.27; 11-1.4.38; 12-1.4.39
 Macedonia (former Yugoslav republic): 1/2-1.4.18 to 1.4.21; 1/2-1.5.4; 1/2-1.5.7; 1/2-1.5.9; 1/2-1.5.24; 5-1.3.2; 7/8-1.4.77; 7/8-1.4.86; 9-1.3.24; 10-1.3.149; 10-1.4.25; 10-1.4.62; 12-1.4.25 to 1.4.27
 Machinery: 5-1.1.14; 7/8-1.3.21; 12-1.3.35
 Madagascar: 6-1.4.39; 6-1.6.23; 7/8-1.3.234; 7/8-1.4.58; 9-1.2.139; 10-1.4.49
 Maghreb: 4-1.4.6; 6-1.34; 9-1.3.25
 Malawi: 4-1.4.64; 7/8-1.4.60; 9-1.3.81; 10-1.4.51; 12-1.4.43
 Malaysia: 6-1.4.55
 Mali: 5-1.4.24; 6-1.4.40; 7/8-1.4.115
 Malta: 1/2-1.4.34; 4-1.4.10; 6-1.4.19; 9-1.3.1; 9-1.3.27; 11-1.4.23; 11-1.4.24; 12-1.4.22
 Maritime cabotage: 6-1.3.84; 12-1.3.123
 Maritime industry: 1/2-1.3.99; 5-1.1.61; 7/8-1.3.123; 11-1.3.81
 Mattheus programme (training of customs officials): 12-1.3.163
 Mauritania: 3-1.3.52
 Mauritius: 7/8-1.6.29; 10-1.4.44
 Media: 9-1.2.164; 12-1.3.18; 12-1.3.297
 Medical and health research: 1/2-1.3.104; 7/8-1.3.84
 Medical devices: 5-1.1.17; 7/8-1.3.26; 12-1.3.38
 Medicinal products: 5-1.1.30; 6-1.3.28; 7/8-1.3.24; 12-1.3.17
 Medicinal products for human use: 1/2-1.3.33 to 1.3.36; 3-1.2.19 to 1.2.22; 9-1.2.21
 Mediterranean: 5-1.1.129
 Mediterranean countries: 1/2-1.4.22; 1/2-1.4.23; 1/2-1.4.41; 6-1.4.11 to 1.4.19; 7/8-1.4.29 to 1.4.33; 12-1.4.21 to 1.4.27; 12-1.4.29; 12-1.6.28 to 1.6.31
 Mediterranean policy: 6-1.4.16 to 1.4.17
 Memorandum of Understanding (MOU): 6-1.3.201
 Mercosur Group: 5-1.2.32
 Mexico: 1/2-1.4.42; 7/8-1.4.63; 7/8-1.4.69; 10-1.4.62; 12-1.4.34
 MFA: 1/2-1.4.100; 7/8-1.4.95; 10-1.4.56
 Middle East: 1/2-1.4.17; 1/2-1.5.22; 4-1.4.15; 6-1.33; 6-1.4.18; 6-1.4.20; 6-1.4.21; 7/8-1.4.34; 12-1.4.28; 12-1.4.29
 Middle East peace conference: 1/2-1.4.17
 Military repression: 6-1.4.77
 Milk: 1/2-1.3.170; 1/2-1.3.216; 1/2-1.3.218; 3-1.2.142; 3-1.2.143; 3-1.2.147; 3-1.2.176; 3-1.2.177; 4-1.3.156 to 1.3.158; 5-1.1.141; 5-1.1.170; 5-1.1.171; 5-1.1.172; 6-1.3.143; 6-1.3.154; 6-1.3.155; 6-1.3.178; 7/8-1.3.206; 7/8-1.3.208; 7/8-1.3.209; 10-1.3.147; 11-1.3.207; 12-1.3.239 to 1.3.243

Milk products: 1/2-1.3.170; 1/2-1.3.215 to 1.3.218; 3-1.2.142; 3-1.2.143; 3-1.2.147; 3-1.2.175 to 1.2.177; 4-1.3.158; 5-1.1.141; 6-1.3.143; 6-1.3.154; 6-1.3.155; 12-1.3.214; 12-1.3.241 to 1.3.243

Milk quotas: 3-1.2.143

Mineral oils: 7/8-1.3.33; 10-1.3.13 to 1.3.15

Mining industry: 7/8-1.3.122; 11-1.3.80; 12-1.3.157

Moldova: 4-1.5.8

Monetary compensatory amounts (MCAs): 7/8-1.3.163; 11-1.3.181

Mongolia: 1/2-1.4.46; 3-1.3.35; 3-1.3.36; 6-1.4.28; 6-1.4.29; 7/8-1.4.96; 11-1.4.17

Montenegro: 1/2-1.4.18 to 1.4.21; 1/2-1.5.4; 1/2-1.5.7; 1/2-1.5.9; 1/2-1.5.24; 3-1.3.71; 5-1.2.19; 5-1.2.20; 5-1.2.21; 6-1.4.12; 6-1.4.13; 7/8-1.4.22 to 1.4.24; 7/8-1.4.69; 7/8-1.4.77; 7/8-1.4.86; 7/8-1.5.5; 9-1.3.20 to 1.3.22; 10-1.3.149; 10-1.4.24; 10-1.4.62; 11-1.4.30; 11-1.4.33; 12-1.4.25 to 1.4.27

Montreal Protocol: 3-1.2.116; 12-1.3.183

Morocco: 1/2-1.3.243; 1/2-1.4.24; 1/2-1.4.30; 3-1.2.202; 3-1.3.22; 5-1.1.185; 7/8-1.3.235; 7/8-1.3.236; 10-1.4.28; 10-1.4.84; 11-1.4.18; 11-1.4.19; 12-1.3.267; 12-1.4.20; 12-1.6.30

Motherhood and work: 5-1.1.96; 6-1.3.106; 7/8-1.3.111; 9-1.2.78; 10-1.3.77

Motor industry: 4-1.3.54; 4-1.3.56; 6-1.3.52

Motor vehicles: 3-1.2.8 to 1.2.11; 3-1.2.16 to 1.2.18; 3-1.2.137; 4-1.3.16; 4-1.3.17; 5-1.1.15; 5-1.1.34; 5-1.1.75; 6-1.3.18 to 1.3.21; 6-1.3.80; 6-1.3.81; 9-1.2.16 to 1.2.18; 10-1.3.24 to 1.3.28; 11-1.3.28; 11-1.3.29; 12-1.3.32 to 1.3.34; 12-1.3.130; 12-1.3.181

Mozambique: 1/2-1.3.244; 1/2-1.3.245; 1/2-1.4.56; 3-1.2.203; 3-1.4.6; 7/8-1.4.58; 7/8-1.5.9; 9-1.3.47; 10-1.4.44; 10-1.4.52; 10-1.5.4; 12-1.4.43; 12-1.6.40

Multifibre Arrangement (MFA): 1/2-1.4.100; 7/8-1.4.95; 10-1.4.56

Multilateral surveillance: 6-1.3.1; 7/8-1.3.1

Multimodal transport: 1/2-1.3.111; 3-1.2.74; 3-1.2.82; 3-1.2.115; 4-1.3.76; 6-1.3.74; 11-1.3.95 to 1.3.98; 12-1.3.120; 12-1.3.121; 12-1.3.128

Myanmar: 3-1.4.8; 4-1.4.60; 4-1.5.12; 6-1.5.5; 7/8-1.5.4; 10-1.4.85; 10-1.4.86

N

NAFO Convention: 1/2-1.3.246; 1/2-1.3.247; 6-1.3.191; 9-1.2.143; 9-1.2.144; 12-1.3.282; 12-1.3.283

NAFTA (North American Free Trade Agreement): 12-1.4.34

Nagorno-Karabakh: 5-1.3.10; 6-1.5.7; 7/8-1.4.60

Namibia: 3-1.3.44; 11-1.6.27; 12-1.3.277

NASCO (North Atlantic Salmon Conservation Organization): 3-1.2.205; 4-1.3.178; 6-1.3.190

National officials (exchanges): 3-1.2.100

National treasures (protection): 11-1.3.20; 11-1.3.21

Natural and semi-natural habitats: 5-1.1.132
 Natural gas: 1/2-1.3.117; 3-1.2.85; 5-1.1.83; 11-1.3.111
 Natural habitats: 1/2-1.3.162
 NCI (New Community Instrument): 11-1.6.8
 Netherlands: 3-1.5.22; 6-1.3.48; 6-1.6.19; 7/8-1.3.2; 7/8-1.6.27; 9-1.2.109;
 10-1.3.49; 10-1.3.60; 10-1.3.110; 10-1.3.178; 11-1.3.60 to 1.3.63; 11-1.3.68;
 11-1.3.165
 Netherlands Antilles: 11-1.6.26; 12-1.6.32
 New Caledonia: 12-1.4.43
 New plant varieties: 10-1.3.111
 New world order: 5-1.2.42
 New Zealand: 11-1.3.206
 NGOs (non-governmental organizations): 1/2-1.4.70; 1/2-1.4.71; 3-1.3.53;
 3-1.3.54; 4-1.4.32 to 1.4.34; 5-1.2.54; 5-1.2.55; 6-1.4.44; 6-1.4.45; 6-1.4.47
 to 1.4.49; 7/8-1.4.58 to 1.4.63; 9-1.3.48; 9-1.3.49; 10-1.4.49; 10-1.4.53;
 10-1.4.54; 11-1.4.52; 11-1.4.60 to 1.4.62
 Nicaragua: 7/8-1.4.39; 7/8-1.4.63; 9-1.3.35; 9-1.3.36; 9-1.3.50; 10-1.4.49;
 11-1.4.36; 12-1.4.40
 Niger: 7/8-1.4.58; 7/8-1.4.115; 10-1.4.44
 Nigeria: 11-1.5.8; 12-1.6.41
 Niki Prize: 3-1.2.220
 Nobel Peace Prize: 10-1.4.83
 Non-life insurance: 1/2-1.3.8; 5-1.1.29; 6-1.3.13
 Norspa programme (North Sea special programme of action): 6-1.3.131
 North Korea: 1/2-1.5.16; 6-1.5.10
 North Sea: 3-1.2.133; 4-1.3.115; 4-1.3.116; 5-1.1.127; 6-1.3.131; 7/8-1.3.152
 North-East Atlantic: 7/8-1.3.153; 9-1.2.102
 Norway: 9-1.2.87; 9-1.2.140; 9-1.2.141; 10-1.3.22; 10-1.3.154; 10-1.3.165;
 10-1.3.166; 10-1.3.176; 11-1.4.3
 Norway — External relations: 3-1.2.81; 3-1.3.3; 4-1.3.168; 4-1.3.176; 5-1.2.7;
 6-1.3.86; 7/8-1.3.224; 7/8-1.4.2; 12-1.3.278; 12-1.3.279; 12-1.4.2
 Norway — Research agreements: 1/2-1.3.105
 Nuclear energy: 1/2-1.3.119; 12-1.3.143
 Nuclear fission: 1/2-1.3.120
 Nuclear fuels: 7/8-1.3.161; 10-1.3.73
 Nuclear fusion: 9-1.2.74
 Nuclear safety: 1/2-1.3.119; 1/2-1.3.165; 4-1.3.120; 4-1.3.121; 6-1.19; 6-1.3.137;
 9-1.2.74; 9-1.2.108; 10-1.3.73; 10-1.3.107; 11-1.3.159; 11-1.3.160; 12-1.4.7
 Nutrition and health: 5-1.1.192

O

Objects of cultural interest: 1/2-1.3.12; 5-1.1.25; 6-1.3.25; 6-1.3.26; 11-1.3.20; 11-1.3.21; 12-1.3.26; 12-1.3.27

Occupational integration of young people: 10-1.3.90; 10-1.3.94

Occupied Territories (West Bank and Gaza Strip): 1/2-1.5.3; 7/8-1.4.58; 12-1.4.23; 12-1.5.9

OCTs (overseas countries and territories): 6-1.4.38; 12-1.4.43

Oder: 7/8-1.3.150

OECD: 1/2-1.3.158; 1/2-1.4.106; 5-1.2.73; 11-1.4.85

Oil and gas: 3-1.2.84; 4-1.3.77; 4-1.3.78; 5-1.1.84; 7/8-1.3.152; 9-1.2.103; 10-1.3.74; 11-1.3.113; 12-1.3.40

Oils and fats: 1/2-1.3.192 to 1.3.197; 3-1.2.164; 3-1.2.165; 4-1.3.138 to 1.3.140; 4-1.3.157; 5-1.1.159; 5-1.1.160; 6-1.3.165 to 1.3.168; 7/8-1.3.188; 7/8-1.3.189; 9-1.2.118; 10-1.3.128; 10-1.3.129; 11-1.3.184 to 1.3.186; 12-1.3.227

Olive oil: 1/2-1.3.193; 1/2-1.3.194; 3-1.2.164; 6-1.3.165 to 1.3.168; 10-1.3.128; 10-1.3.129; 11-1.3.184

Olympic Games: 1/2-1.3.263; 1/2-1.3.264; 3-1.2.135; 12-1.3.298

ONP (open network provision): 6-1.3.67; 11-1.3.92

Open network provision: 7/8-1.3.86; 7/8-1.3.87

Organic farming: 3-1.2.153; 5-1.1.148; 7/8-1.3.172

Organized crime: 6-1.3.199

Origin of goods: 6-1.3.16; 9-1.2.14; 10-1.3.22

Originating products: 7/8-1.3.18; 12-1.3.29

Own resources: 3-1.1.3; 7/8-1.2.2; 12-1.6.2

Ozone layer: 3-1.2.116 to 1.2.118; 5-1.1.137; 10-1.3.106; 12-1.3.182; 12-1.3.183

P

Packaging: 7/8-1.3.144

Pakistan: 3-1.3.86; 5-1.2.30; 7/8-1.4.63; 9-1.3.38; 9-1.3.50; 12-1.4.40

Panama: 7/8-1.4.39; 11-1.4.36; 12-1.4.40

Paraguay: 1/2-1.4.47; 5-1.2.34; 5-1.2.35; 6-1.4.46; 10-1.4.36

Payment systems: 3-1.2.7

PEDIP: 1/2-1.3.97

Perifra programme (peripheral regions and destabilized activities): 7/8-1.3.142

Permissible forms of cooperation: 1/2-1.3.63; 5-1.1.36; 7/8-1.3.40; 10-1.3.51; 12-1.3.58 to 1.3.64

Personal protective equipment: 12-1.3.37

- Peru: 3-1.3.33; 3-1.3.88; 4-1.4.23; 4-1.4.65; 4-1.5.7; 10-1.4.49; 11-1.4.42; 12-1.4.40
- PETRA programme (vocational training and preparation for adult and working life): 12-1.3.164
- Petrol: 10-1.3.31
- Petroleum products: 6-1.3.91; 10-1.3.74; 11-1.3.114
- PHARE (aid for economic restructuring in Poland and Hungary): 3-1.3.13; 7/8-1.4.9; 7/8-1.4.10; 7/8-1.4.27; 10-1.4.9; 11-1.4.5; 11-1.4.6
- Pharmaceutical products: 1/2-1.3.33 to 1.3.39; 3-1.2.19 to 1.2.23; 7/8-1.3.24; 7/8-1.3.25; 9-1.2.21; 9-1.2.22
- Philippines: 4-1.4.66; 7/8-1.4.44; 9-1.3.50; 12-1.4.40
- Pigmeat: 1/2-1.3.222; 3-1.2.184; 5-1.1.175; 6-1.3.181; 7/8-1.3.213; 9-1.2.129; 10-1.3.150; 11-1.3.212; 12-1.3.251
- Plant health legislation: 1/2-1.3.186; 3-1.2.196; 4-1.3.131; 4-1.3.132; 6-1.3.161; 6-1.3.162; 7/8-1.3.183; 7/8-1.3.184; 9-1.2.114; 10-1.3.121; 11-1.3.177; 11-1.3.178; 12-1.3.221; 12-1.3.222
- Poland: 1/2-1.4.8 to 1.4.15; 1/2-1.4.107; 4-1.4.57; 5-1.2.17; 5-1.2.18; 6-1.3.95; 6-1.4.9; 6-1.4.57; 6-1.4.64; 7/8-1.4.66; 7/8-1.4.84; 7/8-1.4.104; 7/8-1.4.105; 9-1.3.11; 9-1.3.13; 9-1.3.51; 9-1.3.72 to 1.3.74; 10-1.4.6; 10-1.4.7; 10-1.4.15; 10-1.4.18; 11-1.4.11; 11-1.4.90; 12-1.4.13; 12-1.4.77 to 1.4.80; 12-1.6.49
- Population (EC and EFTA): 6-1.3.3
- Port charge: 3-1.3.67
- Portugal: 1/2-1.3.97; 1/2-1.6.24; 3-1.2.134; 3-1.2.200; 4-1.3.1; 4-1.3.183; 5-1.4.21; 6-1.6.20; 7/8-1.3.185; 10-1.3.123; 10-1.3.183; 10-1.6.20; 11-1.3.161; 11-1.3.179; 11-1.3.180; 11-1.6.22; 12-1.3.144; 12-1.3.210; 12-1.3.211; 12-1.3.265; 12-1.3.270; 12-1.6.26
- Poseican: 3-1.2.111 to 1.2.114; 4-1.3.111; 5-1.1.111; 5-1.1.112; 6-1.3.120 to 1.3.123
- Poseidom: 3-1.2.111; 3-1.2.112; 6-1.3.120
- Poseima: 3-1.2.111; 3-1.2.112; 4-1.3.111; 5-1.1.111; 5-1.1.112; 6-1.3.120; 6-1.3.121; 7/8-1.3.143
- Postal services: 5-1.1.67; 6-1.3.70
- Poultrymeat: 1/2-1.3.223; 3-1.2.185; 6-1.3.182; 7/8-1.3.214; 9-1.2.130; 10-1.3.151; 11-1.3.213 to 1.3.215; 12-1.3.202; 12-1.3.252
- Press and broadcasting: 9-1.2.164
- Preventive diplomacy: 6-1.5.11
- Prisma initiative (preparation of businesses for the single market): 3-1.2.109; 5-1.1.109; 9-1.2.96
- Processed agricultural products: 10-1.3.91; 12-1.3.213
- Product safety: 6-1.3.194; 11-1.3.22; 11-1.3.236
- Programme for the development of Portuguese industry (PEDIP): 1/2-1.3.97
- Programme of options specific to the remote and insular nature of the French overseas departments (Poseidom): 3-1.2.111; 3-1.2.112; 6-1.3.120
- Programme of options specific to the remote and insular nature of the Canary Islands (Poseican): 3-1.2.111 to 1.2.114; 4-1.3.111; 5-1.1.111; 5-1.1.112; 6-1.3.120 to 1.3.123

Programme of options specific to the remote and insular nature of Madeira and the Azores (Poseima): 3-1.2.111; 3-1.2.112; 4-1.3.111; 5-1.1.111; 5-1.1.112; 6-1.3.120; 6-1.3.121; 7/8-1.3.143

Programme on safety in the ECSC industries: 10-1.3.81; 11-1.3.124 to 1.3.126

Protection certificate for medicinal products: 1/2-1.3.53

Protection of animals at the time of their slaughter: 7/8-1.3.176; 11-1.3.171

Protection of animals kept for farming purposes: 5-1.1.150; 6-1.3.150; 10-1.3.113; 10-1.3.114; 11-1.3.169; 11-1.3.170; 12-1.3.212

Protection of marine mammals: 7/8-1.3.223; 7/8-1.3.224

Public digital telecommunications networks: 3-1.2.215

Public enterprises: 6-1.3.48; 6-1.3.49; 11-1.3.71; 11-1.3.72

Public health: 3-1.2.211; 3-1.2.216; 5-1.1.191 to 1.1.194; 9-1.2.151

Public limited company: 5-1.1.31; 6-1.3.29; 10-1.3.45; 11-1.3.42

Public procurement: 1/2-1.3.44 to 1.3.46; 3-1.2.28; 3-1.2.29; 4-1.3.22; 5-1.1.26; 6-1.3.7 to 1.3.9; 6-1.3.59; 7/8-1.3.28; 7/8-1.3.29; 9-1.2.28; 10-1.3.37 to 1.3.39; 12-1.3.43; 12-1.3.44

Public utilities: 6-1.3.55

Q

Quantitative restrictions: 7/8-1.4.92 to 1.4.94; 9-1.3.64

R

R&TD programmes

- Biotechnology (Biotech): 1/2-1.3.102

- Environment: 12-1.3.179

- Human capital and mobility: 1/2-1.3.103; 3-1.2.61

- Measurements and testing: 3-1.2.59; 4-1.3.67

Racism: 3-1.2.218; 10-1.3.184; 11-1.3.242

Radio: 3-1.2.73; 11-1.3.87 to 1.3.89

Radioactive substances: 12-1.3.199

Radioactive waste: 1/2-1.3.150; 1/2-1.3.151; 6-1.3.138; 7/8-1.3.161

Radiocommunications: 1/2-1.3.52

Rail transport: 9-1.2.67

Rechar programme (economic conversion of coal-mining areas): 1/2-1.3.138

Recreational craft: 9-1.2.20; 11-1.3.30

Refugees: 5-1.2.53; 5-1.2.56; 7/8-1.4.18 to 1.4.21; 7/8-1.4.60; 7/8-1.4.63; 10-1.4.55; 11-1.4.63; 11-1.4.64; 12-1.4.49

REGEN initiative (Community initiative on energy networks): 5-1.1.109

Regional planning: 7/8-1.3.132; 9-1.2.84

Release of hostages: 6-1.5.6; 7/8-1.4.114
 Renewable energy sources: 5-1.1.78; 11-1.3.119
 Report on Competition Policy: 4-1.3.27; 11-1.3.46; 12-1.3.53
 Report on the regions: 3-1.2.104
 Research: 10-1.3.4
 Research (international cooperation): 6-1.3.65
 Restrictions on imports: 3-1.2.140
 RETEX (Community action in favour of regions heavily dependent on the textile industry): 4-1.3.107; 4-1.3.108; 5-1.1.104
 Retirement: 4-1.3.23; 11-1.3.37; 12-1.3.154
 Reward (recycling of waste R&D): 3-1.2.64; 4-1.3.70; 6-1.3.64
 Rice: 1/2-1.3.190; 3-1.2.162; 4-1.3.137
 Right of asylum: 6-1.1.12; 6-1.5.12; 6-1.5.13; 11-1.3.25; 11-1.3.26; 12-1.5.12
 Rights of indigenous groups: 6-1.4.20; 6-1.4.78; 7/8-1.4.115; 7/8-1.4.119
 Rio Group: 5-1.2.29
 Road transport: 5-1.1.74; 7/8-1.3.91; 7/8-1.3.95; 7/8-1.3.97; 10-1.3.70; 11-1.3.89; 12-1.3.137
 Romania: 1/2-1.4.7; 3-1.4.3; 5-1.2.12; 6-1.4.8; 6-1.4.69; 7/8-1.4.10; 7/8-1.4.69; 7/8-1.4.82; 7/8-1.4.106; 10-1.4.62; 11-1.4.10; 11-1.4.12; 11-1.4.13; 11-1.4.80; 12-1.3.134; 12-1.4.14; 12-1.4.15; 12-1.4.44
 Rubber: 1/2-1.4.63; 5-1.2.47; 7/8-1.4.53
 Russia: 4-1.3.121; 5-1.2.9; 7/8-1.3.83; 7/8-1.4.16; 7/8-1.4.65; 7/8-1.4.73; 9-1.2.74; 9-1.2.101; 9-1.3.16; 9-1.3.17; 9-1.3.56; 9-1.3.75; 9-1.3.76; 10-1.4.21; 10-1.4.59; 10-1.4.80; 11-1.4.89; 12-1.4.91
 Rwanda: 7/8-1.5.3; 7/8-1.5.12

S

SADCC: 1/2-1.4.57
 Safety of fishing vessels: 5-1.1.98
 Sakharov Prize: 12-1.4.95
 San José Conference: 1/2-1.4.42
 San Marino: 4-1.4.11; 7/8-1.4.31; 11-1.4.25
 Sao Tomé and Príncipe: 1/2-1.6.26; 10-1.4.44; 12-1.4.43
 Satellite communications: 12-1.3.116
 SAVE programme (specific actions for vigorous energy efficiency): 1/2-1.3.118; 4-1.3.81
 Schengen Agreement: 11-1.5.11
 Scientific and technological cooperation: 5-1.1.64; 5-1.1.65; 6-1.3.71; 11-1.3.85
 Securities: 6-1.3.10; 12-1.3.45; 12-1.3.46
 Security of supply: 10-1.3.74
 Seeds and propagating material: 1/2-1.3.214; 3-1.2.173; 3-1.2.174; 4-1.3.155; 6-1.3.177; 7/8-1.3.205; 10-1.3.146; 11-1.3.203; 12-1.3.238

Senegal: 3-1.5.24; 10-1.3.168; 11-1.3.227
Serbia: 5-1.2.19; 5-1.2.20; 6-1.4.12; 7/8-1.4.22 to 1.4.24; 7/8-1.4.69; 7/8-1.4.77;
7/8-1.4.86; 7/8-1.5.5; 7/8-1.5.6; 9-1.3.20 to 1.3.22; 10-1.3.149; 10-1.4.24;
10-1.4.62; 11-1.4.30; 11-1.4.33; 12-1.4.25 to 1.4.27
Services sector: 6-1.3.116; 7/8-1.3.29
Seychelles: 10-1.4.44
Sheepmeat and goatmeat: 1/2-1.3.171; 1/2-1.3.221; 3-1.2.181 to 1.2.183;
4-1.3.162; 5-1.1.143; 5-1.1.174; 6-1.3.145; 6-1.3.180; 7/8-1.3.211;
7/8-1.3.212; 9-1.2.128; 10-1.3.149; 11-1.3.210; 11-1.3.211; 12-1.3.247 to
1.3.250
Shipbuilding: 5-1.1.45; 6-1.3.34; 12-1.3.76
Shipping: 1/2-1.3.116; 6-1.3.76; 6-1.3.84; 11-1.3.100; 12-1.3.123
Shipping companies: 1/2-1.3.60
Sierra Leone: 11-1.6.28; 12-1.4.43
Silkworms: 12-1.3.236
Singapore: 6-1.4.55
Single European Act: 6-1.2.2
Single market: 10-1.3.2; 11-1.3.15; 11-1.3.233
Slovenia: 1/2-1.4.18 to 1.4.21; 1/2-1.5.4; 1/2-1.5.7; 1/2-1.5.9; 1/2-1.5.24; 3-1.3.27;
4-1.4.7; 6-1.4.14; 7/8-1.4.26 to 1.4.28; 7/8-1.4.77; 7/8-1.4.86; 9-1.3.23;
9-1.3.24; 10-1.3.72; 10-1.3.149; 10-1.4.9; 10-1.4.25; 10-1.4.29; 11-1.4.31;
12-1.4.25
SMEs: 4-1.3.57; 4-1.3.58; 5-1.1.33; 6-1.3.57 to 1.3.59; 7/8-1.3.57; 10-1.3.62;
10-1.3.63; 11-1.3.82; 11-1.3.83; 12-1.3.108; 12-1.3.109
Social Charter: 1/2-1.3.125; 7/8-1.3.113; 12-1.3.152; 12-1.3.153
Social dialogue: 7/8-1.3.107
Social exclusion: 12-1.3.145
Social legislation: 12-1.3.146
Social protection: 1/2-1.3.123; 5-1.1.90; 6-1.3.98; 6-1.3.99; 7/8-1.3.115;
7/8-1.3.116; 10-1.3.82; 10-1.3.83; 11-1.3.14
Social security for migrant workers: 3-1.2.94
Social security for workers: 1/2-1.3.123; 1/2-1.3.124; 4-1.3.85 to 1.3.87; 5-1.1.91;
7/8-1.3.115; 7/8-1.3.116; 10-1.3.82; 10-1.3.83
Solid fuels: 3-1.2.88 to 1.2.90; 4-1.3.82; 4-1.3.83; 9-1.2.73; 10-1.3.75; 10-1.3.76;
12-1.3.141; 12-1.3.142
Solomon Islands: 10-1.4.44
Somalia: 3-1.3.52; 7/8-1.4.58; 7/8-1.4.60; 9-1.3.40 to 1.3.44; 9-1.3.50; 9-1.4.6;
10-1.10; 10-1.4.39; 12-1.5.4
SOS Sahel: 7/8-1.4.58
South Africa: 1/2-1.3.239; 1/2-1.4.38; 1/2-1.4.39; 1/2-1.4.57; 1/2-1.5.28;
3-1.2.200; 3-1.3.30; 3-1.3.31; 3-1.4.7; 4-1.4.59; 4-1.5.2; 5-1.3.6; 6-1.2.9;
6-1.4.24; 6-1.5.8; 7/8-1.4.70; 7/8-1.4.71; 7/8-1.4.111; 9-1.3.30; 9-1.3.31;
9-1.4.2; 10-1.5.12; 11-1.5.10
Southern Africa: 12-1.4.43
Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC): 1/2-1.4.57

Spain: 1/2-1.3.188; 1/2-1.6.20; 3-1.2.200; 3-1.5.17; 4-1.6.18; 5-1.4.17; 6-1.3.1; 6-1.6.15; 7/8-1.6.23; 9-1.2.2; 9-1.2.48; 9-1.2.49; 9-1.2.134; 9-1.2.156; 9-1.2.157; 9-1.5.15; 10-1.3.53; 10-1.3.179; 10-1.6.16; 11-1.1.7; 11-1.3.71; 11-1.3.161; 11-1.3.179; 11-1.3.220; 11-1.6.19; 12-1.3.144; 12-1.3.210; 12-1.3.211; 12-1.3.265; 12-1.3.270; 12-1.3.293 to 1.3.295; 12-1.6.22

Special food aid programme for 1992: 6-1.4.45

Sport: 10-1.3.50

Stabex: 4-1.4.24; 6-1.4.36 to 1.4.38; 7/8-1.4.45 to 1.4.47; 9-1.3.39; 10-1.4.40; 10-1.4.41

Standardization: 1/2-1.3.17; 5-1.1.69; 11-1.3.27; 11-1.3.112; 12-1.3.30

Standing Committee on Employment: 5-1.1.87

State aid: 5-1.1.47 to 1.1.58; 7/8-1.3.59; 10-1.3.54 to 1.3.61; 10-1.3.173 to 1.3.175; 12-1.3.73

- Belgium: 1/2-1.3.78; 1/2-1.3.226; 1/2-1.3.227; 4-1.3.167; 5-1.1.178; 6-1.3.47; 10-1.3.173; 11-1.3.56; 11-1.3.57; 11-1.3.69; 12-1.3.80
- Denmark: 1/2-1.3.228; 3-1.2.186; 4-1.3.42; 4-1.3.164; 6-1.3.37; 6-1.3.38; 10-1.3.58; 12-1.3.81; 12-1.3.255
- Germany: 1/2-1.3.79 to 1.3.83; 1/2-1.3.92; 1/2-1.3.94; 1/2-1.3.229; 3-1.2.45; 3-1.2.46; 3-1.2.187; 3-1.2.193; 4-1.3.41; 4-1.3.53; 4-1.3.165; 5-1.1.47; 5-1.1.48; 5-1.1.51; 5-1.1.176; 6-1.3.35; 6-1.3.36; 6-1.3.42; 6-1.3.43; 6-1.6.14; 7/8-1.3.56; 7/8-1.3.60; 7/8-1.3.61; 7/8-1.3.71; 7/8-1.3.75; 7/8-1.3.76; 9-1.2.45 to 1.2.47; 9-1.2.132; 10-1.3.54 to 1.3.57; 10-1.3.61; 11-1.3.55; 11-1.3.65; 11-1.3.70; 11-1.3.216; 11-1.3.221; 12-1.3.77 to 1.3.79; 12-1.3.90; 12-1.3.95; 12-1.3.254; 12-1.3.258
- France: 1/2-1.3.86; 1/2-1.3.252; 1/2-1.3.253; 3-1.2.47; 3-1.2.48; 3-1.2.190; 3-1.2.191; 3-1.2.209; 3-1.2.210; 4-1.3.44; 4-1.3.49; 5-1.1.177; 7/8-1.3.63; 7/8-1.3.74; 9-1.2.133; 11-1.3.58; 12-1.3.83 to 1.3.85; 12-1.3.98; 12-1.3.256; 12-1.3.287; 12-1.3.288
- Greece: 1/2-1.3.251; 7/8-1.3.73; 12-1.3.106
- Ireland: 11-1.3.59; 12-1.3.86
- Italy: 1/2-1.3.87 to 1.3.89; 1/2-1.3.254; 3-1.2.51; 3-1.2.194; 3-1.2.195; 4-1.3.45; 4-1.3.50 to 1.3.52; 5-1.1.49; 5-1.1.50; 5-1.1.53 to 1.1.58; 6-1.3.39; 6-1.3.44; 6-1.3.46; 7/8-1.3.66; 7/8-1.3.70; 7/8-1.3.77; 7/8-1.3.219 to 1.3.221; 9-1.2.50 to 1.2.52; 9-1.2.147; 10-1.3.59; 10-1.3.174; 10-1.3.175; 11-1.3.66; 11-1.3.67; 12-1.3.87; 12-1.3.91 to 1.3.93; 12-1.3.99 to 1.3.104; 12-1.3.257; 12-1.3.259; 12-1.3.289
- Luxembourg: 1/2-1.3.90; 3-1.2.49; 3-1.2.192; 9-1.2.53; 12-1.3.88
- Netherlands: 1/2-1.3.93; 1/2-1.3.234; 1/2-1.3.255; 3-1.2.54; 4-1.3.46 to 1.3.48; 6-1.3.38; 6-1.3.40; 6-1.3.41; 10-1.3.60; 11-1.3.60 to 1.3.63; 11-1.3.68
- Portugal: 7/8-1.3.67; 12-1.3.89; 12-1.3.94
- Spain: 1/2-1.3.84; 1/2-1.3.85; 1/2-1.3.230 to 1.3.233; 3-1.2.53; 3-1.2.188; 3-1.2.189; 4-1.3.43; 4-1.3.166; 6-1.3.45; 7/8-1.3.62; 7/8-1.3.64; 7/8-1.3.65; 7/8-1.3.69; 7/8-1.3.72; 7/8-1.3.216 to 1.3.218; 9-1.2.48; 9-1.2.49; 9-1.2.134; 12-1.3.82; 12-1.3.96; 12-1.3.97

- United Kingdom: 1/2-1.3.91; 3-1.2.50; 3-1.2.52; 7/8-1.3.68; 11-1.3.64; 12-1.3.105
- State-trading countries: 5-1.2.68; 7/8-1.4.94
- Statistical classification (NACE): 5-1.1.3; 7/8-1.3.4; 11-1.3.6
- Statistics: 5-1.1.3 to 1.1.6; 6-1.3.2 to 1.3.4; 9-1.2.4 to 1.2.6; 10-1.3.4 to 1.3.7; 11-1.3.5 to 1.3.14; 12-1.3.6 to 1.3.12
- Steel: 10-1.4.73; 12-1.4.64
- Steel industry: 1/2-1.3.98; 5-1.1.46; 6-1.3.61; 11-1.3.76; 11-1.3.77; 12-1.3.112; 12-1.3.156; 12-1.3.157
- Steel policy: 10-1.3.64
- Steel products: 1/2-1.4.101
- STEP programme (science and technology for environmental protection): 1/2-1.3.105; 1/2-1.3.106
- Stride programme (strengthening the research and technological capacity of the regions): 3-1.2.109; 7/8-1.3.140
- Structural and financial measures 1993-97: 1/2-1.2.1; 3-1.1.1 to 1.1.5; 4-1.2.1; 6-1.5; 6-1.2.1; 11-1.2.1; 11-1.2.2
- Structural Funds: 1/2-1.3.138; 1/2-1.3.140; 3-1.2.103; 4-1.3.99 to 1.3.101; 9-1.2.85 to 1.2.87; 10-1.3.89; 12-1.3.165
- Subcontracting: 1/2-1.3.95
- Subsidiarity: 9-1.5.3; 10-1.1.4; 10-2.2.1; 11-1.1.2 to 1.1.4
- Sudan: 4-1.4.27; 5-1.3.7; 10-1.4.52; 10-1.4.87; 10-1.5.7; 11-1.4.96
- Sugar: 1/2-1.3.191; 3-1.2.163; 3-1.3.48; 5-1.1.158; 6-1.3.164; 7/8-1.3.187; 7/8-1.4.48; 9-1.2.116; 9-1.2.117; 10-1.3.126; 10-1.3.127; 11-1.3.183; 11-1.4.57; 12-1.3.226
- Summertime: 1/2-1.3.112; 3-1.2.75
- Supplementary and amending budget: 9-1.5.2
- Swaziland: 6-1.4.40; 12-1.4.43; 12-1.6.44
- Sweden: 9-1.2.14; 9-1.2.87; 9-1.2.142; 10-1.3.154; 10-1.3.167; 10-1.3.176; 10-1.4.5; 10-1.4.69; 11-1.3.228; 11-1.3.229
- Sweden — External relations: 1/2-1.3.248; 3-1.2.81; 3-1.2.205; 4-1.3.168; 4-1.3.176; 6-1.3.86; 7/8-1.4.1; 12-1.3.280; 12-1.3.281
- Sweden — Research agreements: 1/2-1.3.106; 3-1.2.64; 4-1.3.70; 6-1.3.64
- Swine fever: 10-1.3.116; 12-1.3.218
- Switzerland: 5-1.1.77; 9-1.2.69; 10-1.3.22; 10-1.3.71; 10-1.3.154; 11-1.3.104
- Switzerland — External relations: 3-1.2.82; 4-1.3.76; 4-1.3.168; 4-1.4.3; 5-1.2.2; 6-1.4.4; 7/8-1.3.99
- Synthetic fibres industry: 7/8-1.3.58
- Syria: 1/2-1.4.24; 1/2-1.4.31; 1/2-1.4.32; 7/8-1.4.117; 10-1.4.30; 11-1.4.20; 12-1.4.29; 12-1.6.31

T

- Table olives: 1/2-1.3.195; 1/2-1.3.196; 4-1.3.138; 4-1.3.139; 10-1.3.128
- TACIS (Community programme of technical assistance for the Commonwealth of Independent States and Georgia): 9-1.3.3; 11-1.4.15 to 1.4.17; 12-1.4.16
- TACs and quotas: 6-1.3.185; 7/8-1.3.227; 7/8-1.3.228; 9-1.2.137; 10-1.3.160; 10-1.3.161; 11-1.3.224
- Taiwan: 6-1.4.54; 6-1.4.45; 7/8-1.4.64; 7/8-1.4.69; 10-1.4.62
- Tanzania: 9-1.5.20; 12-1.4.43; 12-1.6.45
- Tax arrangements applicable to transport: 9-1.2.11; 9-1.2.62; 11-1.3.43; 11-1.3.99; 12-1.3.129
- Tax frontiers: 9-1.2.11
- Technical assistance: 9-1.3.3; 9-1.3.37; 10-1.4.8; 11-1.4.15 to 1.4.17
- Technical coal research: 4-1.3.83; 7/8-1.3.105; 10-1.3.75; 11-1.3.117; 11-1.3.118
- Technical regulations: 10-1.3.23; 11-1.3.27
- Technical steel research: 3-1.2.62; 4-1.3.68; 5-1.1.63; 7/8-1.3.85
- Technologies used for both civil and military purposes: 1/2-1.3.11; 7/8-1.3.13; 12-1.3.28
- Technology: 5-1.1.65
- Telecommunications: 1/2-1.3.258; 3-1.2.69 to 1.2.71; 5-1.1.69; 5-1.1.70; 6-1.3.66; 7/8-1.3.86 to 1.3.92; 9-1.2.61; 10-1.3.67; 11-1.3.86 to 1.3.92; 12-1.3.116 to 1.3.118
- Telecommunications industry: 7/8-1.3.89
- Télématique initiative (regional development concerning services and networks related to data communication): 5-1.1.109; 11-1.3.148
- Telephone numbering system: 7/8-1.3.92; 11-1.3.90
- Television: 5-1.1.201
- Temporary importation: 12-1.3.25
- Tempus (Trans-European mobility programme for university studies): 1/2-1.3.137; 3-1.2.101; 4-1.3.98
- Tempus II (Trans-European mobility programme for university studies): 10-1.3.88
- Terrorism: 1/2-1.5.23
- Textile industry: 6-1.3.51
- Textile products: 1/2-1.4.100; 3-1.3.68; 3-1.3.73 to 1.3.75; 4-1.4.48 to 1.4.51; 5-1.2.57; 5-1.2.68; 6-1.4.62 to 1.4.64
- Textiles: 7/8-1.4.95 to 1.4.97; 10-1.4.74; 10-1.4.75; 11-1.4.79; 11-1.4.80; 12-1.4.65 to 1.4.69
- Thailand: 5-1.3.9; 6-1.4.77; 6-1.5.3; 7/8-1.4.63; 7/8-1.4.88; 12-1.4.40
- Thermie programme (European technologies for energy management): 3-1.2.87; 7/8-1.3.101 to 1.3.103; 11-1.3.108
- Through traffic: 5-1.1.77; 7/8-1.3.99; 7/8-1.3.100; 9-1.2.69; 9-1.2.70; 10-1.3.71; 11-1.3.103 to 1.3.105; 12-1.3.132 to 1.3.334; 12-1.3.136; 12-1.3.137

Tibet: 1/2-1.4.111

TIDE programme: 9-1.2.80

Titanium dioxide: 5-1.1.125; 6-1.3.132; 10-1.3.103; 12-1.3.191

Tobacco: 1/2-1.3.168; 1/2-1.3.169; 1/2-1.3.209 to 1.3.211; 3-1.2.34; 3-1.2.36; 3-1.2.144 to 1.2.146; 4-1.3.154; 5-1.1.140; 5-1.1.169; 5-1.1.190; 6-1.3.123; 6-1.3.142; 6-1.3.174; 6-1.3.175; 7/8-1.3.201; 9-1.2.31 to 1.2.33; 9-1.2.151; 10-1.3.10 to 1.3.12; 10-1.3.141; 12-1.3.237

Tobacco products: 1/2-1.3.257; 3-1.2.216; 4-1.3.181; 4-1.3.182; 5-1.1.190; 9-1.2.31 to 1.2.33; 9-1.2.151

Togo: 3-1.3.45; 7/8-1.4.118; 10-1.4.44; 10-1.4.88; 11-1.5.3

Tourism: 1/2-1.3.100; 3-1.2.115; 4-1.3.59; 5-1.1.62; 6-1.3.56; 7/8-1.3.81

Toxicology: 5-1.1.191

Trade: 5-1.1.5

Trade agreements: 3-1.3.69; 3-1.3.70; 5-1.2.67; 6-1.4.27; 6-1.4.29; 6-1.4.61; 7/8-1.4.34; 7/8-1.4.96 to 1.4.98; 9-1.3.62; 9-1.3.63; 10-1.4.71 to 1.4.75; 12-1.4.45

Trade balance: 12-1.3.11

Trading of goods: 3-1.2.2; 5-1.1.4; 5-1.1.23; 5-1.1.165; 12-1.3.6

Trans-European networks: 1/2-1.3.15; 3-1.2.38; 3-1.2.85; 4-1.3.26; 5-1.1.83; 6-1.3.73; 7/8-1.3.34; 11-1.3.45; 11-1.3.93

Transfers of undertakings: 6-1.3.102

Transport (liberalization): 6-1.3.75; 9-1.2.11; 11-1.3.43

Transport and environment: 9-1.2.64

Transport in Europe (general strategy): 6-1.3.78; 6-1.3.87

Transport in the Mediterranean area: 6-1.3.79; 10-1.4.29

Transport infrastructure: 3-1.2.85; 5-1.1.76; 6-1.3.73; 9-1.2.62; 9-1.2.66; 9-1.2.70; 10-1.3.69; 11-1.3.93; 11-1.3.94; 11-1.3.99; 11-1.3.102; 12-1.3.129; 12-1.3.131

Transport operator (occupation): 5-1.1.72; 5-1.1.74; 6-1.3.75; 6-1.3.82; 7/8-1.3.95; 7/8-1.3.96; 7/8-1.3.98

Travel agencies: 11-1.3.49

Treaty on European Union (ratification): 6-1.3; 6-1.1.1 to 1.1.5; 7/8-1.1.2 to 1.1.5; 9-1.1.1 to 1.1.3; 10-1.3; 10-1.1.1; 10-1.1.2; 10-1.1.5; 11-1.1.5 to 1.1.7

Trevi Group: 6-1.12; 6-1.2.14; 12-1.5.13

Trinidad and Tobago: 7/8-1.4.86

Tropical timber: 5-1.2.45; 11-1.4.55

Tuaregs: 7/8-1.4.115

Tunisia: 1/2-1.4.24; 1/2-1.4.33; 3-1.3.23; 6-1.6.22; 11-1.6.25; 12-1.4.24; 12-1.4.29

Turkey: 1/2-1.3.104; 1/2-1.4.35; 3-1.3.24; 3-1.3.52; 4-1.4.12; 4-1.4.67; 6-1.4.58; 7/8-1.4.29; 7/8-1.4.32; 7/8-1.4.69; 7/8-1.4.85; 7/8-1.4.86; 9-1.3.1; 9-1.3.61; 9-1.3.82; 9-1.3.83; 10-1.4.62; 10-1.4.75; 11-1.4.26 to 1.4.29; 11-1.4.79

Tuvalu: 10-1.4.44

U

Uganda: 6-1.4.40; 11-1.6.29; 12-1.4.43; 12-1.6.42

Ukraine: 4-1.3.121; 7/8-1.4.65; 7/8-1.4.73; 9-1.3.18; 10-1.4.59; 10-1.4.78

UN: 1/2-1.5.27; 9-1.3.66

UNCED: 1/2-1.3.154; 1/2-1.4.58; 3-1.2.120; 3-1.2.121; 5-1.1.116 to 1.1.121; 6-1.14; 6-1.3.127; 7/8-1.3.147; 9-1.2.99; 11-1.3.150

Unemployment: 7/8-1.3.108; 7/8-1.3.109; 7/8-1.3.110; 9-1.2.8; 9-1.2.75; 10-1.3.90; 12-1.3.147

Unfair terms: 3-1.2.212; 6-1.3.195; 9-1.2.149; 12-1.3.291

UNHCR (United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees): 6-1.4.44; 6-1.4.45; 7/8-1.4.58

United Arab Emirates: 10-1.5.10

United Kingdom: 1/2-1.3.140; 1/2-1.6.25; 3-1.5.23; 5-1.4.22; 5-1.1.105; 6-1.6.21; 7/8-1.2.2; 7/8-1.6.28; 9-1.2.2; 9-1.5.18; 11-1.3.64; 11-1.3.206; 11-1.6.23; 12-1.3.215; 12-1.6.27

United Nations Conference on the Environment and Development: 1/2-1.3.154; 1/2-1.4.58; 3-1.2.120; 3-1.2.121; 5-1.1.116 to 1.1.121; 6-1.14; 6-1.3.127; 7/8-1.3.147; 9-1.2.99; 11-1.3.150

United States: 6-1.4.72; 7/8-1.4.69; 7/8-1.4.74; 7/8-1.4.98; 9-1.3.29; 10-1.3.112; 10-1.4.62; 10-1.4.73; 11-1.3.141

United States — External relations: 1/2-1.4.36; 3-1.2.68; 3-1.3.6; 3-1.3.8; 3-1.3.9; 3-1.3.29;

4-1.4.16; 4-1.4.17; 7/8-1.4.37; 12-1.4.31; 12-1.4.32; 12-1.4.34; 12-1.4.73

United States — Research agreements: 4-1.3.71; 7/8-1.3.83; 7/8-1.4.16

Universal Exposition: 3-1.2.221

UNRWA (United Nations Relief and Works Agency): 4-1.4.35; 7/8-1.4.58

Urban transport: 6-1.3.83

Uruguay: 1/2-1.3.236; 1/2-1.4.48 to 1.4.50; 3-1.2.196; 3-1.3.38; 6-1.4.46

Uruguay Round: 1/2-1.4.102; 1/2-1.4.103; 3-1.3.32; 3-1.3.76; 6-1.15; 6-1.4.65; 10-1.6; 11-1.4.81 to 1.4.84; 12-1.4.72

USSR (former): 6-1.4.59; 6-1.4.67; 7/8-1.4.3; 7/8-1.4.12; 7/8-1.4.15; 7/8-1.4.81; 7/8-1.4.87; 9-1.3.3; 9-1.3.15 to 1.3.18; 10-1.4.8; 10-1.4.19; 10-1.4.20; 11-1.4.15 to 1.4.17

USSR (former) — External relations: 1/2-1.4.2 to 1.4.6; 1/2-1.4.16; 1/2-1.4.98; 1/2-1.4.99; 1/2-1.5.11; 3-1.3.4 to 1.3.12; 3-1.3.18; 3-1.4.4; 4-1.3.120; 4-1.4.5; 6-1.4.10; 12-1.4.7; 12-1.4.16

USSR (former) — Research agreements: 3-1.2.68; 4-1.3.71; 4-1.4.4; 12-1.4.17; 12-1.4.18

Uzbekistan: 10-1.4.78; 11-1.4.86

V

- VAT (value-added tax): 1/2-1.3.55; 7/8-1.3.12; 9-1.2.11; 9-1.2.30; 10-1.3.8; 10-1.3.9; 11-1.3.18; 11-1.3.43; 12-1.3.20; 12-1.3.22
- Venezuela: 1/2-1.4.42; 1/2-1.5.17; 3-1.3.33; 4-1.4.22; 11-1.4.42; 11-1.5.9; 12-1.4.40
- Veterinary legislation: 1/2-1.3.178 to 1.3.184; 3-1.2.154 to 1.2.157; 3-1.2.196; 4-1.3.126 to 1.3.130; 5-1.1.149; 6-1.3.149 to 1.3.158; 7/8-1.3.173 to 1.3.175; 9-1.2.111; 9-1.2.112; 10-1.3.112 to 1.3.117; 11-1.3.167 to 1.3.175; 12-1.3.204 to 1.3.206; 12-1.3.215
- Veterinary medicinal products: 1/2-1.3.38; 3-1.2.23; 7/8-1.3.25; 9-1.2.22
- Veterinary surgeons: 5-1.1.153; 5-1.1.154
- Viet Nam: 7/8-1.4.97; 9-1.3.84; 10-1.4.35; 10-1.4.74
- Visegrad countries: 10-1.4.6; 10-1.4.7; 10-2.3.1
- Visits to the Commission: 1/2-1.3.132; 1/2-1.4.43; 1/2-1.4.45; 3-1.3.3; 3-1.3.11; 3-1.3.15; 3-1.3.16; 3-1.3.19; 3-1.3.27; 3-1.3.34; 3-1.3.35; 3-1.3.42; 4-1.4.3; 4-1.4.9; 4-1.4.13; 4-1.4.35; 5-1.2.4; 5-1.2.5; 5-1.2.7; 5-1.2.14; 6-1.4.24; 6-1.4.32; 6-1.4.33; 6-1.4.39; 7/8-1.3.222; 7/8-1.4.2; 7/8-1.4.28; 7/8-1.4.32; 7/8-1.4.37; 7/8-1.4.40; 7/8-1.4.49; 9-1.2.71; 9-1.3.2; 9-1.3.10; 9-1.3.14; 9-1.3.17; 9-1.3.18; 9-1.3.26; 9-1.3.27; 10-1.4.3 to 1.4.5; 10-1.4.18; 10-1.4.27; 10-1.4.35; 10-1.4.42; 10-1.4.43; 11-1.4.3; 11-1.4.9; 11-1.4.19; 11-1.4.21 to 1.4.23; 11-1.4.29; 1.4.37; 11-1.4.41; 11-1.4.45; 12-1.3.114; 12-1.4.22; 12-1.4.42
- Vocational qualifications: 10-1.3.87; 11-1.3.121; 12-1.3.149; 12-1.3.162
- Vocational training: 1/2-1.3.135; 1/2-1.3.136; 3-1.2.99; 6-1.3.110; 7/8-1.3.141; 10-1.3.87; 11-1.3.139; 12-1.3.161 to 1.3.163
- Vocational/professional training (mutual recognition): 1/2-1.3.49; 4-1.3.24; 5-1.1.103; 6-1.3.108; 6-1.3.109
- Volatile organic compounds: 7/8-1.3.157

W

- Washington Convention (CITES): 3-1.2.136; 5-1.1.134; 6-1.3.134; 12-1.3.195
- Waste: 1/2-1.3.158; 1/2-1.3.159; 7/8-1.3.144; 12-1.3.191
- Water pollution: 1/2-1.3.155; 1/2-1.3.161; 3-1.2.131; 3-1.2.133; 4-1.3.115
- Water quality: 4-1.3.118; 5-1.1.127; 10-1.3.104
- Weapons: 6-1.2.8; 9-1.2.54
- West Bank: 1/2-1.5.3; 12-1.4.23; 12-1.5.9
- Western Economic Summit: 7/8-1.4.35; 7/8-2.2.2; 9-1.3.28
- Western Sahara: 10-1.4.84
- WFP: 6-1.4.45; 7/8-1.4.58

White Paper (internal market): **7/8-1.3.16; 9-1.2.10; 12-1.3.15**
 Wild birds: **5-1.1.132; 9-1.2.104**
 Wild fauna and flora: **3-1.2.136; 4-1.3.116; 5-1.1.132**
 Wine: **1/2-1.3.205 to 1.3.208; 3-1.2.170; 3-1.2.171; 4-1.3.150 to 1.3.153; 5-1.1.167; 5-1.1.168; 6-1.3.173; 7/8-1.3.195 to 1.3.198; 9-1.2.121 to 1.2.123; 10-1.3.137 to 1.3.140; 11-1.3.197 to 1.3.199; 12-1.3.232 to 1.3.234**
 Work and motherhood: **5-1.1.96; 6-1.3.106; 7/8-1.3.111; 9-1.2.78; 10-1.3.77**
 Worker protection: **1/2-1.3.121; 6-1.3.103 to 1.3.106; 9-1.2.79; 12-1.3.158 to 1.3.160**
 Workplace health and safety: **1/2-1.3.121; 1/2-1.3.127 to 1.3.129; 3-1.2.91; 3-1.2.97; 4-1.3.91 to 1.3.96; 6-1.3.103 to 1.3.105; 7/8-1.3.118; 7/8-1.3.122 to 1.3.125**
 World Food Programme (WFP): **6-1.4.45; 7/8-1.4.58**

X

Xenophobia: **3-1.2.218; 10-1.3.184; 11-1.3.242**

Y

Yemen Arab Republic: **5-1.2.26; 7/8-1.4.58; 7/8-1.4.60; 10-1.4.89**
 Youth exchange scheme for Europe: **1/2-1.3.133; 7/8-1.3.130**
 Yugoslavia (former): **1/2-1.4.18 to 1.4.21; 1/2-1.4.98; 1/2-1.5.4; 1/2-1.5.7; 1/2-1.5.9. 1.5.24; 3-1.3.25; 3-1.3.52; 3-1.4.5; 4-1.4.68; 4-1.5.4; 6-1.2.1; 6-1.3.2; 6-1.4.11 to 1.4.15; 6-1.5.2; 6-1.5.4; 7/8-1.4.17 to 1.4.21; 7/8-1.4.60; 7/8-1.4.83; 7/8-1.4.119; 7/8-1.5.5; 9-1.3.19 to 1.3.24; 10-1.9; 10-1.4.22; 10-1.4.23; 10-1.4.90; 10-1.5.3; 11-1.4.30 to 1.4.33; 12-1.3.135; 12-1.4.25; 12-1.4.26; 12-1.4.92**

Z

Zaire: **1/2-1.4.116; 1/2-1.5.13; 1/2-1.5.25; 4-1.5.5; 9-1.4.3; 10-1.4.43; 10-1.5.5; 12-1.4.93; 12-1.5.3**
 Zambia: **1/2-1.6.28; 6-1.4.40; 11-1.6.30; 12-1.4.43; 12-1.6.46**
 Zimbabwe: **9-1.5.19; 11-1.6.31; 12-1.4.43; 12-1.6.47**
 Zootechnical legislation: **4-1.3.127; 12-1.3.214**

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