

Bulletin of the European Communities

Commission



No 5 ☐ 1993

Volume 26

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

The following reference system is used: the first digit indicates the part number, the second digit the chapter number and the subsequent digit or digits the point number. Citations should therefore read as follows: Bull. EC 1/2-1992, point 1.1.3 or 1.2.36.

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

Bulletin of the European Communities

Commission

ECSC — EEC — EAEC

Commission of the European Communities

Secretariat-General

Brussels

No 5 □ 1993

Volume 26

Sent to press in July 1993

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

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

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* In preparation.

PART ONE

**ACTIVITIES
IN MAY 1993**

News in brief

European union

- ☐ Danish referendum (→ point 1.1.4).

The single market and the Community economic and social area

Internal market

- ☐ The Council adopts a Directive on investment services in the securities field (→ point 1.2.19).
- ☐ The Council adopts a Decision concerning the conclusion of an Agreement with the United States of America on government procurement (→ point 1.2.23).

Competition

- ☐ The Commission adopts the 1992 Report on Competition Policy (→ point 1.2.31).

Industrial policy

- ☐ The Council adopts conclusions on industrial competitiveness and environmental protection (→ point 1.2.54).

Research and technology

- ☐ The Commission adopts a communication entitled 'Cohesion and R&TD policy — Synergies between research and development policy and economic and social cohesion policy' (→ point 1.2.55).

Education, vocational training and young people

- ☐ The Commission adopts a working paper setting out guidelines for Community action in the field of education and training (→ point 1.2.62).

Transport

- ☐ The Commission adopts a proposal for a Council Directive on the minimum level of training for maritime occupations (→ point 1.2.73).

Telecommunications, information services and industry

- ☐ The Council agrees on a common position on the Directive on the application of open network provision to voice telephony (→ point 1.2.77).
- ☐ The Council adopts conclusions on the European telecommunications equipment industry (→ point 1.2.78).

Social dimension

- ☐ The Commission adopts a communication on a Community-wide framework for employment (→ point 1.2.92).

Agriculture

- ☐ The Council agrees on agricultural prices for 1993/94 (→ point 1.2.115).
- ☐ The Commission adopts a communication on possible developments in the policy of arable land set-aside (→ point 1.2.111).

A people's Europe

- ☐ The Council and the Ministers for Health adopt a resolution on future action in the field of public health (→ point 1.2.145).

The role of the Community in the world*United States, Japan and other industrialized countries*

- ☐ The Council and the Representatives of the Governments of the Member States adopt a declaration on the future development of cooperation with South Africa (→ point 1.3.29).

Asia and Latin America

- ☐ The Commission adopts a communication on relations between the European Community and the Republic of Korea (→ point 1.3.30).

General development cooperation

- ☐ The Commission adopts a communication on a special rehabilitation support programme in the developing countries (→ point 1.3.36); the Council and the Representatives of the Governments of the Member States adopt conclusions on a special initiative for Africa (→ point 1.3.37).
- ☐ The Commission adopts a communication on procedures for coordination between the Community and the Member States in development matters (→ point 1.3.38).
- ☐ The Council adopts conclusions on the coordination of development policies (→ point 1.3.39).
- ☐ The Council adopts conclusions on women in development (→ point 1.3.40).
- ☐ The Council and the Representatives of the Governments of the Member States adopt a declaration on human rights, democracy and development (→ point 1.3.41).

Humanitarian aid

- ☐ The Council adopts conclusions on emergency humanitarian aid (→ point 1.3.51).

1. European union

Public access to the institutions' documents

1.1.1. Commission communication to the Council, Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee on public access to the institutions' documents.

References:

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

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

Adopted on 5 May. This communication, which is to be seen within the general context of the policy on institutional transparency, has been drawn up in response to the request made by the Birmingham European Council and confirmed by the Edinburgh European Council. On the basis of a comparative survey of the laws of the Member States and of non-member countries in this field, the Commission takes the view that right of access should be the rule and refusal to release documents the exception, and then only on grounds of confidentiality. It also considers that, although attention should be paid to their specific roles, the other institutions should also adopt this approach and conclude an interinstitutional agreement. The Commission sets out a number of basic principles which could underpin such an agreement.

OJ C 156, 8.6.1993; COM(93) 191

Preparations for the Copenhagen European Council

1.1.2. Parliament resolution on the Copenhagen European Council.

Adopted on 26 May. Concerned by the poor economic climate and the sharp decline in the employment market, Parliament feels that

economic and financial cooperation between the Member States must be improved and called on the Council and the Commission to set targets for real economic convergence which take account not just of economic indicators but of the social situation as well. It also called for increased investment in environmentally friendly infrastructure, environment programmes, urban renewal and education and for the extension of labour-intensive public services, and pledged to concentrate budgetary funds on essential economic measures which will help to reduce unemployment. On the grounds that the difficulties which have surrounded the ratification process illustrate the inadequacies of the Treaty on European Union, Parliament advocates the rapid conclusion of interinstitutional agreements to remedy these failings. It called on the Council to take immediate measures to implement the new decision-making procedures and to extend the practice of holding its meetings in public. As regards external trade relations, Parliament called on the European Council to create the consensus between the Member States on the Uruguay Round that was needed to arrive rapidly at a balanced agreement respecting the multilateral and collective nature of the arrangements and guarding against social dumping. It also called for urgent and coherent Community action in the matter of immigration and asylum-seeking.

Parliament emphasized once again the importance of the Community's contribution to the search for a solution to the conflict in Bosnia-Herzegovina and of its involvement in the Middle East peace process.

OJ C 176, 28.6.1993

1.1.3. Economic and Social Committee resolution on growth and employment in Europe (→ point 1.2.26).

Procedures for the ratification of the Maastricht Treaty

Denmark

1.1.4. Result of the second referendum.

Reference: conclusions of the Edinburgh European Council: Bull. EC 12-1992, points I.3 and I.33 to I.44

First referendum: Bull. EC 6-1992, point 1.1.1

In a second referendum based on the decisions adopted by the Edinburgh European Council, the Danish people voted in favour of ratification of the Treaty on European Union by a majority of 56.8%.

1.1.5. Statement by Mr Delors on the result of the referendum.

On 18 May, following the announcement of the referendum result, Mr Delors made the following statement on behalf of the Commission.

'The Danish referendum has produced a majority in favour of the Treaty on European Union as presented following the Edinburgh European Council. The Commission welcomes the fact that Denmark can thus continue to make its contribution to the building of a united Europe retaining its diversity of national characteristics, traditions and cultures.

This vote may also help the Community to lift itself out of the current lethargy and despondency, at a time when a great tragedy is being played out on the continent of Europe and the Community is beset by its own internal problems, most notably economic stagnation and rising unemployment. For all these reasons, Europe needs this new impetus.'

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

Internal market

General

1.2.1. Economic and Social Committee own-initiative opinion on the Commission communication on the operation of the internal market after 1992 — Follow-up to the Sutherland report.

References:

Commission communication on the operation of the internal market after 1992 — Follow-up to the Sutherland report: Bull. EC 12-1992, point 1.3.14

Commission communications entitled 'An open and structured dialogue between the Commission and special interest groups' and 'Increased transparency in the work of the Commission': OJ C 63, 5.3.1993

Adopted by the Economic and Social Committee on 27 May. The opinion mainly argues in favour of an expanded role for the Committee in the implementation of the internal market. The Committee points out that it is the representative of organized social and economic forces and that it provides a useful forum where interest groups concerned with the operation of the internal market can express their views, openness being ensured by the public nature of debate at plenary sessions. It therefore calls on the Commission to notify it in good time of its intention to put forward legislation and to consult it before adopting a proposal. It also calls for the criteria for consideration of its observations to be better defined and for the availability and submission of documents and the coordination of the consultation procedure to be improved.

Free movement of goods

Technical aspects

Standardization and technical rules

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

Commission proposal: OJ C 340, 23.12.1992; COM(92) 491; Bull. EC 11-1992, point 1.3.27

Endorsed by the Economic and Social Committee on 26 May, subject to various comments relating to technical standards. The Committee calls in particular for extra encouragement to be given to the development of standards designed to protect public health, the consumer and the environment.

Endorsed by Parliament (first reading) on 26 May, subject to certain amendments involving the definition of standards, the scope of the proposal as regards technical standards and the procedure for notifying the Commission of such standards.

OJ C 176, 28.6.1993

1.2.3. Commission report on the operation of Directive 83/189/EEC in 1990 and 1991 (removal of technical barriers to trade).

Commission report: COM(92) 565; Bull. EC 12-1992, point 1.3.30

Endorsed by the Economic and Social Committee on 26 May.

Motor vehicles

1.2.4. Proposals for Council Directives on the protective devices intended to prevent unauth-

orized use and on 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

Economic and Social Committee opinion: OJ C 73, 15.3.1993; Bull. EC 1/2-1993, point 1.2.3

Council common positions: Bull. EC 4-1993, point 1.2.2

Endorsed by Parliament (second reading) on 26 May.

OJ C 176, 28.6.1993

Pharmaceutical products

1.2.5. Proposal for a Council Regulation laying down Community procedures for the authorization and supervision of medicinal products for human and veterinary use and establishing a European Agency for the Evaluation of Medicinal Products.

Commission proposal: OJ C 330, 31.12.1990; COM(90) 283; Bull. EC 11-1990, point 1.3.1

Parliament opinion (first reading): OJ C 183, 15.7.1991; Bull. EC 6-1991, point 1.2.23

Economic and Social Committee opinion: OJ C 269, 14.10.1991; Bull. EC 7/8-1991, point 1.2.23

Amended Commission proposal: OJ C 310, 30.11.1991; COM(91) 382; Bull. EC 10-1991, point 1.2.16

Council agreement: Bull. EC 12-1992, point 1.3.17

Second opinion delivered by Parliament (first reading) on 26 May. Favourable, subject to a number of amendments. Having been reconsulted by the Council about the legal basis for the proposal, Parliament confirms its preference for Article 100a as proposed by the Commission. The other amendments concern the respective roles of the Agency and the various committees, the conditions governing suspension of authorization or withdrawal from the market of an authorized medicinal product, and the management of a centralized database at Community level.

OJ C 176, 28.6.1993

Foodstuffs

1.2.6. Proposal for a Council Directive on the hygiene of foodstuffs.

Commission proposal: OJ C 24, 31.1.1992; COM(91) 525; Bull. EC 1/2-1992, point 1.3.41

Economic and Social Committee opinion: OJ C 223, 31.8.1992; Bull. EC 5-1992, point 1.1.21

Parliament opinion (first reading): OJ C 305, 23.11.1992; Bull. EC 10-1992, point 1.3.33

Amended Commission proposal: OJ C 347, 31.12.1992; COM(92) 547; Bull. EC 12-1992, point 1.3.41

Council common position: Bull. EC 12-1992, point 1.3.41

Parliament opinion (second reading): OJ C 150, 31.5.1993; Bull. EC 4-1993, point 1.2.10

Re-examined proposal adopted by the Commission on 19 May.

COM(93) 219

1.2.7. 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

Economic and Social Committee opinion: OJ C 73, 15.3.1993; Bull. EC 1/2-1993, point 1.2.11

Endorsed by Parliament (first reading) on 26 May, subject to amendments designed in particular to provide for the adoption at Community level of a list of additives authorized to the exclusion of all others and a list of the foodstuffs to which they may be added and to lay down the criteria to be applied in defining a product as traditional and the conditions for maintaining, in conformity with those criteria, national prohibitions on the use of certain additives.

OJ C 176, 28.6.1993

1.2.8. 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

Economic and Social Committee opinion: OJ C 108, 19.4.1993; Bull. EC 1/2-1993, point 1.2.12

Endorsed by Parliament (first reading) on 26 May, subject to a number of amendments concerning in particular information for consumers on the presence of additives in final

products, the conditions governing the use of additives in certain basic foodstuffs, the role of the Scientific Committee for Food and the procedures for amending the Directive.

OJ C 176, 28.6.1993

Animal and plant health

Animal health

1.2.9. Parliament resolution on the Commission communication on control of residues in meat: hormones, beta-agonists and other substances.

Reference: Commission communication to the Council and to Parliament on control of residues in meat: hormones, beta-agonists and other substances: COM(93) 167; Bull. EC 4-1993, point 1.2.11

Adopted by Parliament on 26 May. Noting the problems associated with the application of Community legislation on hormones in the Member States, Parliament points out that Community inspections are necessary in order to detect abuses. It also recommends that Community legislation in this field be reinforced. It endorses the producer self-regulation system proposed by the Commission and calls for it to be extended to all health aspects of livestock farming, drawing in particular on the existing practice in the Netherlands. It approves the sanctions proposed by the Commission and emphasizes the need for them to be targeted on establishments which deliberately withhold information that could be used to trace illegal substances. Parliament calls on Member States to step up checks so that they cover at least 5% of fattened stock and for such checks to be focused on suspect farms. It also calls for an explicit ban on beta-agonists in livestock fattening. It takes the view that the Commission should consolidate in a single instrument all the provisions concerning the use of pharmaceutical products for animals and the supervision of such use, that it should set up an international unit to coordinate the available information about existing international networks and that it should gather such information together in a European databank.

OJ C 176, 28.6.1993

1.2.10. Parliament resolution on the failure to implement Community legislation on the protection of animals during transport.

Reference: Council Directive 91/628/EEC on the protection of animals during transport and amending Directives 90/425/EEC and 91/426/EEC: OJ L 340, 11.12.1991; Bull. EC 11-1991, point 1.2.114

Adopted by Parliament on 26 May. Parliament considers it necessary for Directive 91/628/EEC to be supplemented by provisions on the limitation of the length of journeys of animals sent for slaughter, the stocking density of vehicles and satisfaction of the needs of farm animals for water, food and rest during transport.

OJ C 176, 28.6.1993

1.2.11. Proposals for Council Directives amending Directives 91/494/EEC and 90/539/EEC on animal health conditions governing intra-Community trade in and imports from third countries of fresh poultrymeat, poultry and hatching eggs.

Commission proposals: OJ C 89, 31.3.1993; COM(93) 96; Bull. EC 3-1993, point 1.2.7

Endorsed by the Economic and Social Committee on 27 May, subject to comments of a technical nature concerning in particular the fumigation of eggs and prevention of contamination through the use of poultry manure in fertilizers.

Endorsed by Parliament on 28 May.

OJ C 176, 28.6.1993

Plant health

Basic Directive: Council 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: OJ L 26, 31.1.1977, last amended by Directive 93/19/EEC: OJ L 96, 22.4.1993; Bull. EC 4-1993, point 1.2.16

1.2.12. 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.

Commission proposal: OJ C 97, 6.4.1993; COM(93) 99; Bull. EC 3-1993, point 1.2.11

Endorsed by the Economic and Social Committee on 26 May, subject to comments relating to precautions to be taken in the event of transit through a third country.

1.2.13. Council Decisions 93/357/EEC and 93/358/EEC authorizing the Member States to provide for derogations from certain provisions of Council Directive 77/93/EEC in respect of wood of conifers (Coniferales) other than of *Thuja L.*, *Pinus L.* and mixtures with *Pinus L.*, originating in the United States of America and Canada.

Reference: visit to the Commission by Mr F. Oberlé, the Canadian Minister responsible for forestry; Bull. EC 4-1993, point 1.2.17

Proposals adopted by the Commission on 19 May.

COM(93) 227 and 228

Adopted by the Council on 26 May. By way of derogation from Directive 77/93/EEC, these Decisions authorize the United States and Canada, from 1 June to 30 September 1993, to export to the Community certain non-heat-treated conifer wood in order to permit those countries to submit additional scientific information on the susceptibility of these species to pine-wood nematode and its vectors.

OJ L 148, 19.6.1993

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

Commission proposal: OJ C 93, 2.4.1993; COM(93) 58; Bull. EC 1/2-1993, point 1.2.24

Economic and Social Committee opinion: Bull. EC 4-1993, point 1.2.19

Endorsed by Parliament on 28 May.

OJ C 176, 28.6.1993

Animal feed

1.2.15. Proposal for a Council Directive amending Directive 70/524/EEC concerning additives in feedingstuffs.

Commission proposal: OJ C 107, 17.4.1993; COM(93) 110; Bull. EC 3-1993, point 1.2.12

Endorsed by the Economic and Social Committee on 26 May. The Committee stresses the need for clear and precise labelling rules.

1.2.16. Proposal for a Council Decision concerning the use and marketing of enzymes, micro-organisms and their preparations in animal nutrition.

Commission proposal: OJ C 116, 27.4.1993; COM(93) 119; Bull. EC 3-1993, point 1.2.13

Endorsed by the Economic and Social Committee on 26 May. The Committee calls for the transitional period prior to application of the Community rules to be as brief as possible.

Free movement of persons

1.2.17. Parliament resolution on free movement of persons pursuant to Article 8a of the EEC Treaty.

Adopted by Parliament on 25 May. Parliament notes that checks at intra-Community frontiers have been maintained since 1 January 1993 and points out that more than eight million third-country citizens resident in the Community are still obliged to complete lengthy formalities, particularly to obtain visas, in order to travel from one Member State to another. It therefore calls on the Commission and the Member States to take appropriate measures to ensure, in accordance with Article 8a of the EEC Treaty, that individuals are free to move across internal Community frontiers. It further requests the Commission to act where appropriate to remedy the failure of Member States to fulfil their obligations and states its intention of instituting proceedings itself, if necessary, against the Commission for failing to act.

OJ C 176, 28.6.1993

1.2.18. Proposal for a Council Directive on the right of residence for students.

References:

Council Directive 90/366/EEC on the right of residence for students: OJ L 180, 13.7.1990; Bull. EC 6-1990, point 1.3.262

Judgment of the Court of Justice of 7 July 1992 (Case C-295/90): OJ C 189, 28.7.1992; Bull. EC 7/8-1992, point 1.7.12

Adopted by the Commission on 14 May. Following the Court of Justice's annulment of Directive 90/366/EEC, this proposal provides for the adoption, on an appropriate legal basis (second paragraph of Article 7 of the EEC Treaty), of a new Directive on the right of residence for students that will incorporate the contents of the annulled Directive subject to a number of technical amendments.

OJ C 166, 17.6.1993; COM(93) 209

Free movement of services

Financial services

1.2.19. Council Directive 93/22/EEC on investment services in the securities field.

Reference: Council Directive 93/6/EEC on capital adequacy of investment firms and credit institutions: OJ L 141, 11.6.1993; Bull. EC 3-1993, point 1.2.14

Commission proposal: OJ C 43, 22.2.1989; COM(88) 778; Bull. EC 12-1988, point 2.1.147

Economic and Social Committee opinion: OJ C 298, 27.11.1989; Bull. EC 9-1989, point 2.1.12

Parliament opinion (first reading): OJ C 304, 4.12.1989; Bull. EC 10-1989, point 2.1.16

Amended Commission proposal: OJ C 42, 22.2.1990; COM(89) 629; Bull. EC 1/2-1990, point 1.1.29

Council agreement on a common position: Bull. EC 6-1992, point 1.3.10

Council common position: Bull. EC 12-1992, point 1.3.45

Parliament opinion (second reading): OJ C 115, 26.4.1993; Bull. EC 3-1993, point 1.2.15

Adopted by the Council on 10 May. This Directive, which complements that on the capital adequacy of investment firms and credit institutions, authorizes an investment firm in any Member State to carry out its activities throughout the Community on the basis of a single authorization ('European passport') issued by the home Member State. To this end, the Directive harmonizes the conditions governing authorization and business activity and lays down uniform rules for prudential

supervision by the authorities of the home Member State. The Directive also organizes cooperation between the authorities of the host Member State and those of the home Member State in monitoring compliance of the firm's activities with the standards in the host Member State. It thus gives investment firms right of access to all regulated markets in the Community subject to observance of minimum transparency rules designed to guarantee investors a sufficient level of protection.

OJ L 141, 11.6.1993

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

Commission proposal: OJ C 312, 3.12.1991; COM(91) 301; Bull. EC 10-1991, point 1.2.4

Economic and Social Committee opinion: OJ C 169, 6.7.1992; Bull. EC 4-1992, point 1.3.23

Parliament opinion (first reading): OJ C 337, 21.12.1992; Bull. EC 11-1992, point 1.3.37

Amended proposal adopted by the Commission on 26 May.

OJ C 171, 22.6.1993; COM(93) 237

Intellectual property

1.2.21. Proposal for a Council Directive on the coordination of certain rules concerning copyright and rights related to copyright applicable to satellite broadcasting and cable retransmission.

Commission proposal: OJ C 255, 1.10.1991; COM(91) 276; Bull. EC 7/8-1991, point 1.2.76

Economic and Social Committee opinion: OJ C 98, 21.4.1992; Bull. EC 1/2-1992, point 1.3.52

Parliament opinion (first reading): OJ C 305, 23.11.1992; Bull. EC 10-1992, point 1.3.43

Amended Commission proposal: OJ C 25, 28.1.1993; COM(92) 526; Bull. EC 12-1992, point 1.3.48

Council agreement on a common position: Bull. EC 4-1993, point 1.2.24

Common position formally adopted by the Council on 10 May.

Public procurement

Reference: Council Directive 90/531/EEC on the procurement procedures of entities operating in the water, energy, transport and telecommunications sectors: OJ L 297, 29.10.1990; Bull. EC 9-1990, point 1.2.6

1.2.22. Proposal for a Council Directive amending Directive 90/531/EEC on the procurement procedures of entities operating in the water, energy, transport and telecommunications sectors.

Commission proposal: OJ C 337, 31.12.1991; COM(91) 347; Bull. EC 9-1991, point 1.2.2

Economic and Social Committee opinion: OJ C 106, 27.4.1992; Bull. EC 3-1992, point 1.2.28

Parliament opinion (first reading): OJ C 176, 13.7.1992; Bull. EC 6-1992, point 1.3.8

Council agreement on a common position: Bull. EC 6-1992, point 1.3.8

Amended Commission proposal: OJ C 188, 25.7.1992; COM(92) 292; Bull. EC 7/8-1992, point 1.3.29

Council common position: Bull. EC 12-1992, point 1.3.44

Parliament opinion (second reading): OJ C 150, 31.5.1993; Bull. EC 4-1993, point 1.2.25

Re-examined proposal adopted by the Commission on 24 May.

COM(93) 236

1.2.23. Council Decision 93/323/EEC concerning the conclusion of an Agreement in the form of a Memorandum of Understanding between the European Economic Community and the United States of America on government procurement.

Reference: visit by Sir Leon Brittan, Member of the Commission, to Washington: Bull. EC 4-1993, point 1.3.30

Proposal adopted by the Commission on 5 May.

Adopted by the Council on 10 May. This Memorandum of Understanding follows the partial agreement reached by Sir Leon Brittan, Member of the Commission, and Mr M. Kantor, the United States special representative for trade negotiations, on access to public contracts. It came into force on 25 May and is valid for two years. It aims to extend access to contracts for the supply of goods, works and services

awarded by central governments by removing the obstacles which one side's companies have to overcome to gain access to the other side's contracts.

The Agreement also aims to open up the electricity sector (excluding telecommunications): the Community is extending the benefits of Directive 90/531/EEC to the United States and is not applying Article 29 of that Directive concerning Community preference to the supply of United States electricity sector products; in return, the United States is waiving the provisions of the Buy American Act with regard to six federally financed electricity utilities and is thus putting an end to the discrimination suffered by Community companies wishing to respond to invitations to tender issued by those utilities. The United States Administration is also undertaking to negotiate with all the States and major municipalities on their observance of the GATT Code on Government Procurement with a view to repealing certain provisions of the Buy American Act.

Finally, an independent study aimed at estimating the value and judging the quality of public procurement opportunities opened up is being jointly financed by the two parties. The study, which is to be completed by 31 January 1994, will serve as a basis for continuing the negotiations on opening up government procurement in the context of the revision of the GATT Code on Government Procurement.

The Agreement was signed and came into force on 25 May.

OJ L 125, 20.5.1993

1.2.24. Council Decision 93/324/EEC concerning the extension of the benefit of the provisions of Directive 90/531/EEC in respect of the United States of America.

Proposal adopted by the Commission on 5 May.

Adopted by the Council on 10 May. This Decision extends the benefit of the provisions of Directive 90/531/EEC to bids comprising products originating in the United States which are submitted for the award of a public supply contract by the contracting entities covered by the Agreement on government procurement.

OJ L 125, 20.5.1993

1.2.25. 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

Parliament opinion (first reading): OJ C 72, 15.3.1993; Bull. EC 1/2-1993, point 1.2.37

Council common position: Bull. EC 4-1993, point 1.2.26

Endorsed by Parliament (second reading) on 26 May.

OJ C 176, 28.6.1993

Economic and monetary policy

Economic situation

Growth initiative

1.2.26. Economic and Social Committee resolution on growth and employment in Europe.

References:

European Council's Edinburgh declaration on promoting economic recovery in Europe: Bull. EC 12-1992, points I.8 and I.30

Economic and Social Committee resolution on the Edinburgh Summit: Bull. EC 11-1992, point 1.1.1

Adopted on 27 May. Concerned by the serious employment situation and the gloomy prospects for economic growth, which are impeding the process of building the Community, the Committee calls on the European Council, at its meeting in Copenhagen in June, to give clear commitments that the economic policies necessary for rapidly reversing the current economic and social situation will be implemented with all due urgency and in a coordinated manner. It considers the situation to be so serious as to necessitate going beyond

what was advocated when the initiative on promoting economic recovery in Europe was adopted at the Edinburgh Summit.

Referring to its resolution of 27 November 1992 on preparations for that summit, the Committee emphasizes that higher economic growth is the key to giving employment a boost and reducing unemployment and to creating the climate of confidence needed by businesses, workers and consumers. It considers that credible and socially acceptable macroeconomic policies need to be put in place. It argues that real wage growth below the rise in productivity will help to improve workers' purchasing power and allow more resources to be released for the investment needed to restore Europe's competitiveness. It calls for the role of the socioeconomic groups at Community and national levels to be strengthened in order to ensure that an overall growth strategy is adopted, defended and understood at all levels. It advocates the immediate adoption of measures to reduce interest rates, to increase monetary cooperation, to create conditions more conducive to a revival in private investment and to speed up implementation of the planned trans-European network projects.

European Monetary System

Currency realignment

1.2.27. Communiqué from the Monetary Committee of the European Community following the devaluation of the Spanish peseta and the Portuguese escudo.

The following communiqué was released on 14 May:

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

The bilateral central rates of the Spanish peseta and of the Portuguese escudo against other currencies of the exchange-rate mechanism have been reduced by 8% and 6.5% respectively. The new ecu central

rates are the following (in units of national currencies per ecu):

Belgian franc	40.2123
Danish krone	7.43679
German mark	1.94964
Greek drachma*	264.513
Portuguese escudo	192.854
French franc	6.53883
Dutch guilder	2.19672
Irish pound	0.808628
Luxembourg franc	40.2123
Italian lira*	1 793.19
Spanish peseta	154.25
Pound sterling*	0.786749

(* national central rates, based on market rates of 12 May 1993).

The Ministers and Central Bank Governors consider it essential for Spain to achieve the full implementation of the convergence programme policies.

They also took note of the Portuguese Government's commitment to their basic policy stance of budget discipline, which in the view of the Portuguese authorities, together with continued wage moderation and structural reforms, will contribute to non-inflationary growth, employment creation and a decline in interest rates.

The agrimonetary 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 14 May 1993.'

Statistical area

General

1.2.28. Proposal for a Council Decision on the framework programme for priority actions in the field of statistical information (1993-97).

Commission proposal: OJ C 277, 26.10.1992; COM(92) 395; Bull. EC 9-1992, point 1.2.4

Economic and Social Committee opinion: OJ C 19, 25.1.1993; Bull. EC 11-992, point 1.3.5

Endorsed by Parliament on 25 May, subject to amendments concerning, in particular, the legal basis and budgetary implications of the proposal.

OJ C 176, 28.6.1993

Results

Causes of death in the European Community

1.2.29. Of the 3.3 million deaths in the European Community in 1990 (Belgium: 1988; Italy and Spain: 1989), almost half (1.4 million) were due to diseases of the circulatory system and a quarter (800 000) to malignant tumours. Causes of death vary widely depending on age, sex and region, however, with violent deaths (accidents and suicides) predominant amongst young males. Tumours become more frequent with age, accounting for half of all deaths of women aged between 45 and 54. Diseases of the circulatory system are responsible for more deaths in Ireland, Portugal and Luxembourg than in the other Member States.

Causes of death over the past 30 years

In 1960, 34% of the 2.9 million deaths were due to diseases of the circulatory system, and 17% to tumours. The percentages of these two causes of death increased during the 1960s and 1970s. During the 1980s, however, the incidence of diseases of the circulatory system decreased significantly, in marked contrast to that of cancer, which rose steadily. The 'other causes' category expanded slightly, not only as a result of a decline in some diseases but also because others such as AIDS and Parkinson's disease became more widespread during the 1980s. During the period under review, diseases of the circulatory system killed more women than men. By contrast, tumours, respiratory diseases and accidents were more common amongst men. Differences in the distribution of causes of death over the past 30 years can

be attributed in particular to medical advances, improved medical reporting of the causes of death, and the ageing of the population.

Causes of death by age (World Health Organization data)

The infant mortality rate for the 3.9 million births recorded in the European Community in 1989 was 8.2 per 1 000 births. The three main causes of infant mortality were perinatal conditions, including intra-uterine hypoxia and neonatal asphyxia (41%), congenital defects, particularly of the heart and circulatory system (24%) and unspecified symptoms and diseases, including cot death syndrome (20%). Diseases of the respiratory system and accidents are responsible for a very low proportion of infant deaths.

There is a wide range of causes of death in the 1-4 age-group. Accidents are the primary cause of death, followed by congenital defects and tumours. The percentages of deaths attributed to each cause differ widely, however, from one country to the next. Accidents account for some 20% of deaths in Belgium, Italy and the United Kingdom, but for around 40% in Luxembourg and Greece. Infectious and parasitic diseases are more prevalent than tumours in Portugal and Spain, but virtually non-existent in the other Member States. Most accidental deaths of children aged 1-4 are caused by accidents on the public highway, suffocation or obstructions, and falls.

In the 5-14 age-group, accidents (mainly road) and tumours (particularly leukaemia) are responsible for more than half of all deaths. Congenital defects (a less common cause of death than in the preceding age-group) come third, followed by diseases of the circulatory system and diseases of the respiratory system.

Excess male mortality in the 15-24 age-group is common to all Member States. Of the 24 733 deaths recorded in 1989 for European males aged 15-24, 54% were due to accidents and 11% to suicide, the second most common cause of death amongst males of this age. Accidents are also the prime cause of death amongst women (36%), but to a lesser extent than amongst men. Tumours come next at 14%.

Disparities in this age-group are more pronounced between the sexes than between countries.

The population aged between 24 and 34 appears to be a transitional group. The most common causes of death amongst men are accidents (33%), suicide (15%) and tumours (10%). It is this age-group that has the highest suicide rate. Amongst women, tumours are the prime cause of death (26%), followed by accidents (17%); suicide and diseases of the circulatory system each account for 11% of deaths. Amongst 35-44 year-olds, almost half of all female deaths are due to cancer. Amongst men, however, accidents, tumours and diseases of the circulatory system are equally prevalent. Mortality amongst the 45-64 year-olds is largely due to diseases of the circulatory system and tumours.

Tumours and diseases of the circulatory system are the primary cause of death amongst both men and women over 65. There are far fewer fatal accidents here than in the preceding age-groups, even though the absolute total of 58 451 deaths is far from negligible. Of tumours, breast cancer accounts for most deaths amongst women, and lung cancer amongst men. Where diseases of the circulatory system are concerned, acute myocardial infarctions and other ischaemic myocardial conditions rank ahead of cerebrovascular disease in both men and women.

Mortality by cause and country

The incidence of infectious and parasitic diseases is highest in France, Spain and Portugal. The death rate from cirrhosis of the liver is high in Portugal and Luxembourg but relatively low in the United Kingdom and Greece. Denmark and Belgium show higher death rates than the other Member States from pneumonia, bronchitis and asthma, with Greece at the other end of the scale. The index of excess male mortality ranges from 1.73 in Denmark to 3.09 in Belgium. There are clear differences between Member States in the incidence of malignant tumours by sex and location of tumour. Breast cancer is most common in Ireland and the United Kingdom and least common in Greece,

Portugal and Spain. Portugal and Italy have far more deaths from cancer of the digestive system than Denmark and France. The death rate from lung cancer is very high amongst males in the Netherlands and Belgium. Excess male mortality due to lung cancer is higher in Spain, Belgium, France and Italy than in the other Member States. Slightly more men than women die from diseases of the circulatory system, which cause most deaths in Luxembourg and Ireland and fewest in Spain and France. However, different patterns emerge for ischaemic heart disease and cerebrovascular disease.

Road accidents account for approximately the same number of deaths as suicide in the United Kingdom, the Netherlands and Luxembourg. By contrast, suicide is just ahead of accidents in France, Germany, Denmark and Belgium. Ireland, Portugal, Spain and Greece record fewer suicides than road deaths. More men than women commit suicide. The ratio of male to female suicides varies from 1.74 in the Netherlands to 3.49 in the United Kingdom, although statistics may underestimate the female suicide rate. The index of excess male mortality due to road accidents varies from 2.35 in Denmark to 4.40 in Luxembourg.

Risk factors

Regional variations in mortality are attributable to socioeconomic, biological, cultural and, more generally, ecological factors. Life-styles, the environment, nutrition (excessive consumption of animal fat), smoking, alcohol consumption, atmospheric pollution and stress generated by social pressures all affect the health of a population. Conversely, cancer prevention and treatment, road safety measures, improved health infrastructures, easier access to emergency services and better eating habits (balanced diets) are reducing the incidence of certain causes of death.

Information

Publications

1.2.30. New publications available from sales offices:

- ☐ *Digest of statistics on social protection in Europe*, Vol. 3: Survivors;
- ☐ *National Accounts ESA* — Taxes and social contributions 1980-91;
- ☐ *Labour Force Survey 1983-91*;
- ☐ *Sigma*, Bulletin of European Statistics: this month's issue deals with foreign trade.

Competition

Annual report on competition policy

1.2.31. Twenty-second Report on Competition Policy.

References:

Previous report: Bull. EC 4-1992, point 1.3.27

Notice concerning the assessment of cooperative joint ventures pursuant to Article 85 of the EEC Treaty: OJ C 43, 16.2.1993; Bull. EC 12-1992, point 1.3.52

Commission Regulation (EEC) No 151/93 amending Regulations (EEC) Nos 417/85, 418/85, 2349/84 and 556/89 on the application of Article 85(3) of the Treaty to certain categories of specialization agreements, research and development agreements, patent licensing agreements and know-how licensing agreements: OJ L 21, 29.1.1993; Bull. EC 12-1992, point 1.3.52

Adopted on 5 May. The Report reviews the Commission's activities in the competition sphere in 1992. Outlining the context in which competition policy is pursued, the Report points out that, besides the completion of the internal market, the globalization of markets and the progress being made in technology, there are two new factors which competition policy must take into account, i.e. the slow-down in economic growth, with its social consequences, and the application of the principle of subsidiarity. It states that the greatest possible clarity is needed in the Commission's

efforts to ensure that competition is not distorted. It stresses in this connection the importance of legislative consolidation, contacts between the Commission's departments and interested parties when legislation is being prepared, and decentralized application of the rules on competition in accordance with the subsidiarity principle. The Report dwells on the international dimension of competition policy and in particular on the need to ensure that Community firms do not have to contend with anti-competitive practices on non-Community markets. The Commission has thus sought to encourage the application of similar policies by the Community's main trading partners, by means of bilateral agreements or through multilateral negotiation.

The Report explains how, in this radically changed environment, the Commission has to draw a distinction between behaviour which contributes to the development and restructuring of European industry and behaviour which holds back the process of adjustment by partitioning markets and strengthening dominant positions. These principles are applied in the three areas of competition policy as follows:

□ while it remains on the look-out for anti-competitive behaviour by firms, the Commission wishes to facilitate those types of cooperation and merger which enable firms to adapt and to improve their overall competitiveness; to that end, it has adopted a notice on cooperative joint ventures, extended several block exemptions and drawn up a programme for the acceleration of procedures;

□ State monopolies and exclusive rights have to be seen in their new context, which is the single market; in introducing competition, however, account needs to be taken of the social dimension, the need to maintain a universal service and, in the energy sector, security of supply;

□ State aid has to be monitored from a Community angle rather than a national angle in order to distinguish aid which contributes to growth from that which serves merely to export problems to other Member States.

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Application of the competition rules to businesses: specific cases

Permissible forms of cooperation

Commission decisions under Article 85 of the EEC Treaty

British Railways/Córas Iompair Éireann

1.2.32. *Adopted on 26 May.*

Reference: Commission Decision 93/174/EEC authorizing an agreement between the Community's 12 main railway companies on the international combined transport of goods: OJ L 73, 26.3.1993; Bull. EC 1/2-1993, point 1.2.52

The new decision excludes British Railways and Córas Iompair Éireann from the scope of Commission Decision 93/174/EEC, which establishes a common tariff structure for the sale of rail haulage, the two companies having informed the Commission that, contrary to what had been stated earlier, they are not party to the agreement.

OJ L 145, 17.6.1993

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

KNP/Bührmann-Tetterode/VRG

1.2.33. *Adopted on 4 May.* The decision approves the merger between KNP, Bührmann-Tetterode and the VRG group, on certain conditions. The merger between these three Dutch enterprises will lead to the formation of a group whose main activities will be the production and distribution of paper, the production of board and packaging and the

distribution of printing systems, including printing presses.

The merger, as notified, would have resulted in a dominant position being created in the market for the distribution and servicing of printing presses in Belgium and the Netherlands. On the other hand, it did not give rise to any difficulties in the other markets that were affected. The Commission therefore authorized it subject to compliance with a number of conditions intended to ensure the continued existence of a competitive structure in the market for printing presses in the two Member States concerned.

These conditions require the parties to fulfil undertakings they have given which would prevent the distribution and servicing activities of Bührmann-Tetterode and VRG in respect of printing presses from being combined in a single entity. They call for termination of the distribution relationship either between Bührmann-Tetterode and the printing press manufacturer Heidelberg, or between VRG and the printing press manufacturer MAN Roland, and transfer of the assets associated with the distribution and servicing of printing presses to interested third parties.

DASA/Fokker

1.2.34. Adopted on 10 May.

Reference: Commission Decision 91/619/EEC declaring incompatible with the common market the proposed purchase of De Havilland by Aerospatiale SNI and Alenia e Selenia SpA: OJ L 334, 5.12.1991; Bull. EC 10-1991, point 1.2.24

The decision approves the takeover of Fokker by the German group Daimler-Benz. The main economic sector concerned in the operation is the regional aircraft business for both jet and turboprop aircraft. As far as the latter are concerned, taking the market definition in the De Havilland decision as a basis, the aircraft produced by Fokker and DASA (the Daimler-Benz subsidiary active in this market) complement rather than compete with one another. If the overall market for turboprop aircraft is taken into account, the combined market share of DASA and Fokker is less than 15%.

With regard to jet aircraft the parties' activities do not overlap, as DASA is not active in this market. The existing links between DASA and its main competitors Aerospatiale and Alenia were not considered by the Commission as being capable of prejudicing DASA's current status as an independent competitor.

Hoechst/Wacker

1.2.35. Adopted on 10 May. The decision authorizes Hoechst AG and Wacker-Chemie GmbH to establish a concentrative joint venture, Vinolit Hoechst Wacker PVC GmbH, to produce and distribute polyvinyl chloride (PVC). The two parent companies will transfer all their PVC activities to the joint venture and withdraw completely from the PVC business. Hoechst already controls Wacker-Chemie, so no significant increase in market share is to be expected. The operation will not, therefore, create or strengthen a dominant position.

IBM France/CGI

1.2.36. Adopted on 19 May. The decision approves the takeover of Compagnie générale d'informatique (CGI) by IBM France, the Commission having found that the transaction is not liable to create or strengthen a dominant position. Even on a narrow definition of the product market, and limiting the geographic market to France, the market shares of the new entity in the areas of applications software and computer services will not be such as to hamper competition significantly.

OJ C 151, 2.6.1993

Codan/Hafnia

1.2.37. Adopted on 28 May.

Reference: third Council Directive 92/49/EEC on direct insurance other than life assurance: OJ L 228, 11.8.1992; COM(92) 252; Bull. EC 6-1992, point 1.3.13

The decision approves the acquisition of Hafnia by Codan, a subsidiary of Sun Alliance.

This takeover in the insurance industry will have an impact mainly in Denmark, although

even there the aggregate market share will be fairly small. Some of the market segments affected, such as shipping and air transport, have a strong international bias. Moreover, the new entity will have to face competition both from major insurance companies established in Denmark and, following the entry into force on 1 January 1993 of the second non-life insurance Directive, from companies established outside Denmark. This being so, the takeover will not create a dominant position.

Deutsche Bank/Banco de Madrid

1.2.38. Adopted on 28 May. The decision approves the acquisition by Banco Comercial Transatlántico (Bancotrans), Deutsche Bank's Spanish subsidiary, of all the shares in Banco de Madrid, which were hitherto held by Banco Español de Crédito. The transaction's effects will be limited to the deposit-taking market in Spain. Given the small share of that market held by Deutsche Bank and the very small size of its branch network, the takeover will not create or strengthen a dominant position.

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

*Thyssen Schachtbau Kohletechnik/
Bruno Fechner*

1.2.39. Adopted on 19 May. The decision authorizes Thyssen Schachtbau Kohletechnik GmbH and Bruno Fechner GmbH & Co. KG to set up a joint venture, Micro Carbon Brennstofftechnik GmbH. Micro Carbon Brennstofftechnik will take over the activities of the two parent companies relating to the production and distribution of pulverized coal for the cement and lime industries. It will also acquire Techno Carbon GmbH, an independent company specialized in the same field.

On the relevant market, which is the market for energy products used by the cement and lime industries, pulverized coal is in competition with other products such as heavy and light fuel oils, natural gas and lignite products.

The Commission's assessment concludes that the transaction satisfies the tests laid down in order to safeguard competition by Article 66(2) of the ECSC Treaty.

**Application of the competition rules
to government intervention**

State aid

Decisions to raise no objection

Research and development

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

Germany

1.2.40. Commission decision on an aeronautical research programme.

Adopted on 5 May. The German aeronautical research programme has a budget of DM 21.5 million (around ECU 10.7 million) for the period 1992-94; it consists of 17 research projects, 13 of which are to be carried out by universities and research institutes. These latter are to receive 100% financing, but no collaboration or contracts with industry are involved, and the Commission takes the view that this assistance is not caught by Article 92(1) of the EEC Treaty. Aid is being given to industry for the other projects, but it stays within the intensity ceilings laid down in the Community framework.

1.2.41. Commission decision on a machine translation research programme.

Adopted on 18 May. The programme, known as 'Verbmobil', involves universities, polytechnics, research institutes and companies, and will be studying the machine translation of dialogue. Some DM 60 million (about ECU 30 million) is to be granted towards the first stage, which is to last until 1996; this will cover 47% of the total cost over that period.

1.2.42. Commission decision on an R&D aid scheme in Saxony-Anhalt.

Adopted on 18 May. The scheme will help applied research and development in firms, and will have an annual budget of some DM 30 million (around ECU 15 million) up to 1996.

Small businesses

Reference: 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

United Kingdom

1.2.43. Commission decision on aid towards an aircraft development project.

Reference: agreement between the Community and the United States of America concerning trade in large civil aircraft: Bull. EC 7/8-1992, point 1.4.98

Adopted on 18 May. Short Brothers plc, Belfast, has been a subsidiary of the Canadian Bombardier Inc. since 1989, and along with other companies in the group is to participate in the design and development of a new business jet aircraft, the Learjet 45. The aid will cover 25% of the cost, repayable at a financial real rate of return of 8%. The aid is in line with the July 1992 agreement between the Community and the United States, although that agreement applied only to large civil aircraft.

Italy

1.2.44. Commission decision on aid for SMEs in Liguria.

Adopted on 18 May. Companies belonging to the industrial financing cooperation EFIM having suspended payments, the region of Liguria is providing alternative guarantees for bank credit and grants in order to assist SMEs which acted as suppliers to ex-EFIM companies. The amount of assistance involved is small, and the Commission has concluded that it will have no appreciable effect on competition and trade between Member States.

1.2.45. Commission decision on aid to service firms in Basilicata.

Reference: Commission approval of the IMP for Basilicata: Bull. EC 7/8-1988, point 2.1.111

Adopted on 18 May. The aid is to be granted to branches of the services sector such as auditing, financial consultancy, marketing, advertising, business strategy and the development of industrial projects, and forms part of the integrated Mediterranean programme (IMP) for Basilicata which the Commission approved in 1988.

Regional aid

Reference: Commission communication on the method of application of Article 92(3)(a) and (c) to regional aid: OJ C 212, 12.8.1988

Denmark

1.2.46. Commission decision on two schemes of assistance towards investment on Bornholm.

Adopted on 18 May. There are two general schemes under which tax relief is available on money set aside for investment by small businesses (in 'investment funds') or by employees (in 'establishment accounts'), and these have now been amended in order to direct a larger proportion of the investment they generate to the island of Bornholm. In the case of investments on Bornholm the account-holder is no longer obliged to play a significant role in the business. The aid component in these tax incentives is below the ceiling allowed for the area.

France

1.2.47. Commission decision on credit policy in French overseas departments.

Reference: Council Decision 89/687/EEC establishing a programme of options specific to the remote and insular nature of the French overseas departments (Poseidom): OJ L 399, 10.12.1989; Bull. EC 12-1989, point 1.2.142

Adopted on 18 May. The Institut d'émission des départements d'outre-mer (IEDOM) provides reduced-rate refinancing for certain loans granted to local enterprises by credit institutions established in the overseas departments. In view of the development needs of these areas, which the Council recognized in

the Poseidom programme, the Commission considers the aid justified.

Aid for cultural purposes

France

1.2.48. Commission decision on aid towards the export of books in French.

Adopted on 18 May. The Coopérative d'exportation du livre français (CELF), a non-profit-making body set up by a number of publishers, manages an annual budget of some FF 14 million (around ECU 2 million), which is intended to promote the export of books in French to certain countries which it would not be profitable to supply through traditional distribution channels. The Commission considers that any distortion of competition which this might cause is justified by the manifestly cultural purpose of the aid.

Petroleum

France

1.2.49. Commission decision on the financing of the IFP.

Adopted on 5 May. The Institut français du pétrole (IFP) specializes in basic and applied research in petroleum prospecting and refining, the training of technicians and the provision of information. Its budget amounts to about ECU 150 million, of which about two thirds is financed by a charge on the distribution of petroleum products. Following representations by the Commission, the French authorities have undertaken to reduce the scope of the charge so that it will not be imposed on goods imported from other Member States. This brings the scheme into line with the usual requirements for a parafiscal charge.

Job creation

Denmark

1.2.50. Commission decision on a scheme to create jobs in new businesses.

Adopted on 5 May. People who have had particular difficulty in finding work can be given

up to half the maximum rate of unemployment benefit over a period of three and a half years to set up their own businesses.

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

Germany

1.2.51. Commission decisions on aid to two synthetic fibre manufacturers in Brandenburg.

Reference: code on aid to the synthetic fibres industry: OJ C 346, 31.12.1992; Bull. EC 12-1992, points 1.3.73 and 1.3.74

Adopted on 18 May. Aid amounting to DM 7.15 million is to be granted to Rhône-Poulenc Rhotex to finance a new polyamide yarn texturization in Cottbus in Brandenburg. The Commission doubts whether this aid is compatible with the Synthetic Fibres Code, which requires a significant reduction in the recipient's production capacity.

A second case concerns Märkische Faser AG, where the Commission does not possess the information it would need to be able to assess the justification for financial assistance given to Märkische Faser by the Treuhandanstalt and the *Land* of Brandenburg after it had been sold to Alcor Chemie AG of Switzerland.

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

Italy

1.2.52. Commission decision on an aid package for SMEs.

References:

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

Proceedings initiated: Bull. EC 12-1992, point 1.3.92

Adopted on 5 May. The Italian authorities have undertaken to bring their definition of small and medium-sized enterprises into line with the Community guidelines, and to reduce the rate of investment aid payable outside assisted areas to a level within the ceilings allowed. An

order amending the rules for the implementation of the Act providing for the aid, Act No 317 of 5 October 1991, is to enter into force on 1 July 1993. The Commission takes the view that there is no need to recover the investment aid which has been paid out without authorization since 29 April 1992, because in practice the ceilings laid down in the Community guidelines have been complied with, and the amount of assistance per firm is small.

Negative final decisions under Article 93(2) of the EEC Treaty

Spain

1.2.53. Commission decision on tax relief for investment in the Basque Country.

Adopted on 10 May. The decision requires the Spanish Government to have the Basque authorities put an end, by 31 December 1993, to certain tax relief arrangements intended to promote investment which are available only to firms who operate exclusively or mainly in the Basque Country and are resident there for tax purposes. This represents a restriction on the right of establishment which is contrary to Article 52 of the Treaty. After 1993 the aid is to be confined either to assisted areas, and to the regional aid intensities authorized in those areas, or to small and medium-sized enterprises, at the intensities authorized by the Community guidelines on State aid for SMEs.

Industrial policy

General matters

1.2.54. Council conclusions on industrial competitiveness and environmental protection.

References:

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

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

Commission communication to the Council and to Parliament on industrial competitiveness and protection of the environment: Bull. EC 11-1992, point 1.3.73

Council resolution concerning the relationship between industrial competitiveness and environmental protection: OJ C 331, 16.12.1992; Bull. EC 12-1992, point 1.3.110

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: Bull. EC 1/2-1993, point 1.2.148

Adopted on 4 May. In its conclusions, the full text of which is given in the documentation section of this Bulletin (→ point 2.2.1), the Council acknowledges that the interrelations between industrial development and environmental quality are highly complex. In particular, it stresses the need for an in-depth dialogue with industry, including SMEs, while encouraging their active involvement in consultations prior to the preparation of proposals for Community legislation.

Research and technology

Framework programme 1994-98

Reference: 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 other existing financial instruments; proposal for a Regulation amending Council Regulation (EEC) No 4253/88 laying down provisions for implementing Regulation (EEC) No 2052: OJ C 118, 28.4.1993; COM(93) 67; Bull. EC 3-1993, point 1.2.80

1.2.55. Commission communication to the Council and the European Parliament entitled 'Cohesion and R&TD policy — Synergies

between research and development policy and economic and social cohesion policy'.

Reference: second Commission working document concerning research and technological development policy in the Community and the fourth framework programme (1994-98) of Community activities in the field of research and technological development: Bull. EC 4-1993, point 1.2.65

Adopted on 12 May. Given the major differences between the various regions of the Community where research and technology are concerned, the Commission examines the potential synergies between research policy and economic and social cohesion policy. While these synergies should be exploited, the specific features of the individual policies should be preserved.

In this context, it analyses the possibilities that the future fourth research and technological development (R&TD) framework programme and the proposals concerning the further reform of the Structural Funds offer with a view to reducing the R&TD gaps while improving the overall competitiveness of Community firms and bolstering economic growth in the Community as a whole.

The dissemination and utilization of research results and the promotion of training and mobility under the R&TD framework programme should make an even bigger contribution than hitherto towards reducing the differences in question. Various measures are planned in this context, concerning in particular the possibility of an additional year of financing for research scientists from less-favoured regions to encourage them to return to their country of origin, financing for visiting professors and research scientists from the more advanced regions wishing to spend a sabbatical in less-favoured regions, and priority access for research scientists from less-favoured regions to big science and technology centres.

The Commission stresses that close cooperation between the national and regional authorities in the countries concerned is essential in order to exploit these synergies.

COM(93) 203

1.2.56. Economic and Social Committee own-initiative opinion on the fourth frame-

work programme of Community activities in the field of research and technological development (1994-98).

Reference: Commission working document on the fourth framework programme of Community activities in the field of research and technological development (1994-98): COM(92) 406; Bull. EC 10-1992, point 1.3.66

Adopted on 26 May. The Committee stresses that research aimed at improving competitiveness deserves more resources than have been allocated so far, and that, when selecting research areas, priority should be given to activities likely to have a favourable impact on employment.

Accompanying, promotion and support (APAS) measures and other activities

ECSC social research

1.2.57. Commission Decision on the granting of aid to research projects under the first joint research programme on safety in the ECSC industries.

Reference: memorandum on the first joint research programme on safety in the ECSC industries: OJ C 325, 29.12.1989; Bull. EC 12-1989, point 2.1.60

Adopted on 12 May. Purpose: to grant ECU 2.86 million to 14 projects.

1.2.58. Commission Decision on the granting of aid to research projects under the sixth research programme on industrial hygiene in mines.

Reference: memorandum on the sixth research programme on industrial hygiene in mines: OJ C 14, 22.1.1991; Bull. EC 12-1990, point 1.3.138

Adopted on 17 May. Purpose: to grant ECU 0.97 million to eight projects.

1.2.59. Commission Decision on the granting of an amount to cover ancillary expenditure arising from the social research programmes.

Adopted on 19 May. Purpose: to grant ECU 0.65 million to cover ancillary expenditure arising from the social research programmes (industrial hygiene in mines, ergonomics,

safety in the ECSC industries, protection of workers in the coal and steel industries and technical measures to combat pollution at the workplace, inside steelworks and in the environment).

Technical steel research

1.2.60. Draft Commission Decision on the granting of financial aid for steel pilot/demonstration projects.

Commission draft: Bull. EC 3-1993, point 1.2.56

ECSC Consultative Committee opinion: Bull. EC 4-1993, point 1.2.67

Assent given by the Council on 25 May.

OJ C 158, 10.6.1993

Technical coal research

1.2.61. Draft Commission Decision on the granting of financial aid to 127 technical and research projects.

Commission draft: Bull. EC 3-1993, point 1.2.58

ECSC Consultative Committee opinion: Bull. EC 4-1993, point 1.2.68

Assent given by the Council on 25 May.

OJ C 158, 10.6.1993

Education, vocational training and youth

Cooperation in the field of education

References:

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

Council Decision 88/348/EEC establishing a 'Youth for Europe' action programme to promote youth exchanges within the Community: OJ L 158, 25.6.1988; Bull. EC 6-1988, point 2.1.142

Council Decision 89/27/EEC adopting the second phase of the programme on cooperation between universities and industry regarding

training in the field of technology (Comett II): OJ L 13, 17.1.1989; Bull. EC 12-1988, point 2.1.159

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

Council Decision 89/657/EEC establishing an action programme to promote innovation in the field of vocational training resulting from technological change in the European Community (Eurotecte): OJ L 393, 30.12.1989; Bull. EC 12-1989, point 2.1.128

Council Decision 89/663/EEC amending Decision 87/327/EEC adopting the European Community action scheme for the mobility of university students (Erasmus): OJ L 395, 30.12.1989; Bull. EC 12-1989, point 2.1.123

Council Decision 90/233/EEC establishing a trans-European mobility scheme for university studies (Tempus): OJ L 122, 7.5.1992; Bull. EC 4-1992, point 1.3.98

Council Decision 90/267/EEC establishing an action programme for the development of continuing vocational training in the European Community (FORCE): OJ L 156, 21.6.1990; Bull. EC 5-1990, point 1.2.62

1.2.62. Commission working paper setting out guidelines for Community action in the field of education and training.

Adopted by the Commission on 5 May. The Commission's paper sets out the general framework for subsequent proposals regarding education and training. Recalling the success of Community action in this field, the Commission feels that the time has come to simplify and rationalize the various Community programmes by incorporating them into two distinct programmes: one involving universities and other institutes of higher education, the other dealing with training and qualifications.

In the first programme, the Commission suggests:

☐ encouraging larger-scale exchanges, with the Member States gradually taking over;

☐ promoting the European dimension in education by (a) strengthening the European network of inter-university partnerships and (b) promoting special open and distance learning measures for all those who do not have the chance to study in another country;

□ increasing the range of agreements on the academic recognition of diplomas and periods of study.

The Commission proposes focusing the second programme on three aspects:

- creation of networks of training resource centres at national, regional and sectoral level;
- innovation aid for training, particularly distance learning, through projects involving partners in several Member States;
- development of arrangements to improve the mutual understanding of vocational training systems and mechanisms.

COM(93) 183

1.2.63. Commission report on the results and achievements of the Community education and training programmes (1986-92).

Adopted by the Commission on 5 May. The Commission noted the considerable success of Community programmes in the field of education and training since 1986 (i.e. Comett, Erasmus, PETRA, Youth for Europe, Eurotecnet, Lingua, Tempus, FORCE and IRIS (the European network of vocational training programmes for women)) and pointed out that they had had a favourable influence on regional development and economic and industrial growth.

In implementing these programmes, the stress had been placed on networking, mobility and exchange schemes, and on joint transnational projects. The funding allocated to these programmes by the Community had developed favourably over the review period.

COM(93) 151

Continuing training

1.2.64. Proposal for a Council recommendation on access to continuing vocational training.

Commission proposal: OJ C 23, 27.1.1993; COM(92) 486; Bull. EC 11-1992, point 1.3.139

Economic and Social Committee opinion: OJ C 129, 10.5.1993; Bull. EC 3-1993, point 1.2.59

Parliament opinion: OJ C 150, 31.5.1993; Bull. EC 4-1993, point 1.2.71

Amended proposal adopted by the Commission on 19 May.

COM(93) 205

1.2.65. Proposal for a Council Directive concerning the minimum level of training for maritime occupations (→ point 1.2.73).

1.2.66. 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 (the Matthaues-Tax programme).

Commission proposal: OJ C 15, 21.1.1993; COM(92) 550; Bull. EC 12-1992, point 1.3.163
Economic and Social Committee opinion: OJ C 108, 19.4.1993; Bull. EC 1/2-1993, point 1.2.94

Endorsed by Parliament (first reading) on 26 May, subject to amendments relating particularly to the creation of a joint training centre for indirect taxation officials.

OJ C 176, 28.6.1993

Foreign language learning

1.2.67. Annual report (1992) on the Lingua programme.

Reference: 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 the Commission on 10 May. During the review period, the programme budget was boosted to ECU 38 million, a substantial increase over 1991.

More than 5 000 language teachers received mobility grants for continuing training. Within the scope of the joint educational projects, almost 18 000 pupils and 1 800 teachers were involved in visits and exchanges of young people; 6 724 students and 774 teachers took part in 211 inter-university cooperation programmes. Centralized programme actions, targeting the continuing training of language teachers and the promotion of languages in economic life and the least-widely used and least-taught languages, enabled 869 institu-

tions from all the Member States to participate in 164 Commission-subsidized projects.

COM(93) 194

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

United States

1.2.68. Visit to Washington by Mr A. Ruberti, Member of the Commission, on 20 May.

Mr Ruberti held talks with US Secretary of Education Mr R. W. Riley, during which they agreed to launch a new initiative which will add a European dimension to cooperation and exchanges between universities in the United States and the European Community. They also discussed matters concerned with cooperation in vocational and continuing training.

Energy

Community energy strategy

Promotion of energy efficiency

1.2.69. Proposal for a Council Directive to limit carbon dioxide emissions by improving energy efficiency (SAVE programme).

Commission proposal: OJ C 179, 16.7.1992; COM(92) 182; Bull. EC 5-1992, point 1.1.79

Economic and Social Committee opinion: OJ C 19, 25.1.1993; Bull. EC 11-1992, point 1.3.109

Endorsed by Parliament on 28 May, subject to certain amendments.

OJ C 176, 28.6.1993

Individual sectors

New and renewable energy sources

1.2.70. Proposal for a Council Decision on the promotion of renewable energy sources in the Community (Altener programme).

Commission proposal: OJ C 179, 16.7.1992; COM(92) 180; Bull. EC 5-1992, point 1.1.78

Economic and Social Committee opinion: OJ C 19, 25.1.1993; Bull. EC 11-1992, point 1.3.119

Council agreement: Bull. EC 11-1992, point 1.3.119

Endorsed by Parliament on 28 May, subject to certain amendments.

OJ C 176, 28.6.1993

State aid

Coal industry

1.2.71. Commission Decision on aid to the French coal industry.

Reference: Commission Decision No 2064/86/ECSC establishing Community rules for State aid to the coal industry: OJ L 177, 1.7.1986; Bull. EC 6-1986, point 2.1.236

Adopted on 18 May. Purpose: to authorize the granting of aid totalling FF 1 262 million as part of the restructuring of the French coal industry.

Transport

General policy

Development of the common transport policy

1.2.72. Parliament resolution on the communication on the future development of the common transport policy.

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 Parliament on 27 May. As stressed in the Commission White Paper, the infrastructure saturation resulting from an unbalanced distribution of passengers and freight across the four main modes of transport is a growing problem. Therefore, when the transport infrastructure is extended or developed to promote

economic and social cohesion and encourage balanced growth throughout the Community, Parliament would like priority to go to those modes that are better for the environment (maritime, inland waterway, rail and, particularly, coastal shipping). It also calls for stricter monitoring of compliance with safety regulations, particularly in maritime transport, the adoption of additional regulations where existing rules are inadequate, the development of a Community policy on safety in transport which takes account of Parliament's recommendations and for the Commission to draw up an action programme designed to ensure effective implementation of the policy. Parliament further calls on the Commission and the Council to adopt binding objectives to stabilize carbon dioxide emissions and stresses that the environmental standards applicable to the engines of motor vehicles, vessels and aircraft should be as stringent as possible.

OJ C 176, 28.6.1993

Maritime transport

References:

Council conclusions on shipping safety and pollution prevention in the Community: Bull. EC 1/2-1993, point 1.2.103

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

1.2.73. Proposal for a Council Directive on the minimum level of training for maritime occupations.

Adopted by the Commission on 26 May. This proposal is one of the Community initiatives to improve safety at sea and prevent pollution of the seas presented as part of the Commission's communication on safe seas.

The importance of the human element in the safe operation of ships and the need for minimum standards for the training of crews of Community ships was also stressed in the Council conclusions of 25 January 1993.

The Directive aims to:

☐ ensure that appropriate training is given to masters, officers, ratings and persons designated to be responsible for survival craft (life-boatmen) serving on board vessels registered

in the Community and thereby to improve the safety of navigation and protect the environment;

☐ promote appropriate linguistic proficiency among crews of passenger vessels or vessels carrying hazardous or polluting cargoes;

☐ take steps to ensure that non-Community crews working in the Community also have the appropriate qualifications required under international law.

The proposed Directive lays down minimum training standards for the different maritime occupations according to category of vessel. These are based on the requirements defined in the IMO's 1978 International Convention on Standards of Training, Certification and Watchkeeping for Seafarers which has been adopted and ratified by all Member States with merchant fleets. The vocational training standards in the Directive are no higher than those of the IMO except with regard to linguistic proficiency in the case of crews serving on passenger vessels or vessels carrying hazardous or polluting cargoes, on which no international regulations have yet been adopted.

COM(93) 217

1.2.74. Proposal for a Council Directive on common rules and standards for ship inspection and survey organizations.

Adopted by the Commission on 19 May. This proposal, of which the Commission gave notice in its communication on safe seas, is aimed at improving safety at sea. Its main objective is to specify a set of criteria on reliability and efficiency to be met by classification societies and other private bodies authorized to carry out the surveillance, inspection and certification of vessels. The second aim of the proposal is to draw up and implement a body of minimum safety standards applicable throughout the Community and intended to align the conditions subject to which vessels operating under the Community flag are built and maintained.

OJ C 167, 18.6.1993; COM(93) 218

Air transport

1.2.75. Proposal for a Council Regulation amending Regulation (EEC) No 2299/89 on a

code of conduct for computerized reservation systems (SIRs).

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

Economic and Social Committee opinion: OJ C 108, 19.4.1993; Bull. EC 1/2-1993, point 1.2.109

Endorsed by Parliament on 26 May. Favourable, subject to mainly technical amendments.

OJ C 176, 28.6.1993

International cooperation

Slovenia

1.2.76. Proposal for a Council Decision concerning the conclusion of the Agreement between the European Economic Community and the Republic of Slovenia in the field of transport.

Commission proposal: OJ C 93, 2.4.1993; COM(93) 57; Bull. EC 1/2-1993, point 1.2.110

Endorsed by the Economic and Social Committee on 26 May.

Telecommunications, information services and industry

Telecommunications

Legislation

Voice telephony

1.2.77. Proposal for a Council Directive on the application of open network provision (ONP) to voice telephony.

References:

Commission Directive 90/388/EEC on competition in the market for telecommunications services: OJ L 192, 24.7.1990

Council Directive 90/387/EEC on the establishment of the internal market for telecommunications services through the implementation of open network provision: OJ L 192, 24.7.1990; Bull. EC 6-1990, point 1.3.96

Council Directive 92/44/EEC on the application of open network provision to leased lines: OJ L 165, 19.6.1992; Bull. EC 6-1992, point 1.3.66

Commission proposal: OJ C 263, 12.10.1992; COM(92) 247; Bull. EC 7/8-1992, point 1.3.86

Economic and Social Committee opinion: OJ C 19, 25.1.1993; Bull. EC 11-1992, point 1.3.92

Parliament opinion (first reading): OJ C 115, 26.4.1993; Bull. EC 3-1993, point 1.2.75

Amended proposal adopted by the Commission on 7 May.

OJ C 147, 27.5.1993; COM(93) 182

Council agreement on a common position on 10 May. The future Directive, concerning the application of the principles of open network provision (ONP) to telephone services, is part of the policy established by Commission Directive 90/338/EEC on competition in the markets for telecommunications services and the framework Council Directive 90/387/EEC, which aimed to harmonize conditions for access to and use of telecommunications networks throughout Europe by gradually applying open network provision in the priority areas.

Following the adoption in June 1992 of Directive 92/44/EEC on the application of these principles to leased lines, the proposed Directive represents a second, very important step in harmonizing the sector, since voice telephony is the largest and most economically significant service operated by telecommunications organizations.

It has three main objectives:

- ☐ to lay down the rights of users of voice telephony services in their relations with telecommunications organizations;
- ☐ to improve access for all users, including providers of services, to the public telephone network infrastructure;
- ☐ to encourage the Community-wide provision of voice telephony services.

For certain important aspects of the voice telephony service, such as quality, billing and the provision of complementary services, the Directive gives the Commission the task of

checking that action taken by the Member States is in line with the Community objectives.

Equipment

1.2.78. Conclusions of the Council on the European telecommunications equipment industry.

References:

Commission communication on the European telecommunications equipment industry: Bull. EC 7/8-1992, point 1.3.89

Green Paper on the development of the common market for telecommunications services and equipment: COM(88) 48; Bull. EC 2-1988, point 2.1.43

Council Directive 90/531/EEC on the procurement procedures of entities operating in the water, energy, transport and telecommunications sectors: OJ L 297, 29.10.1990; Bull. EC 9-1990, point 1.2.6

Council Directive 86/361/EEC on the initial stage of the mutual recognition of type approval for telecommunications equipment: OJ L 217, 5.8.1986; Bull. EC 7/8-1986, point 2.1.43

Adopted by the Council on 10 May. The Council welcomed the Commission communication on the European telecommunications equipment industry and recognized the need to take initiatives to give industry a favourable business environment, taking due account of the subsidiarity principle. It stressed that the proposed measures for improving the competitiveness of the industry and correcting its structural problems were in the first place the responsibility of the industry itself.

Community action should be strengthened and, where necessary, new measures should be taken to achieve the following four objectives:

□ establishment of a real internal market, particularly by speeding up the implementation of the Green Paper on the creation of a unified telecommunications market while ensuring that the competition rules and those of the Directive on procurement in the telecommunications sector are fully applied;

□ support for research and technological development in order to make advanced telecommunications services rapidly available;

□ development of the terminal equipment market while observing Community rules on competition, particularly by accelerating the

full application of the Directive on mutual recognition of terminal equipment type approval;

□ improvement of opportunities for competition on the world market by establishing equal conditions for all, particularly with a view to lifting the restrictions on access still prevailing on certain markets outside the Community. GATT should be the main instrument for opening up new opportunities for competition on the world telecommunications market, but bilateral negotiations may also be required.

1.2.79. Proposal for a Council Directive on the approximation of the laws of the Member States concerning satellite earth station equipment, extending the scope of Council Directive 91/263/EEC.

Commission proposal: OJ C 4, 8.1.1993; COM(92) 451; Bull. EC 12-1992, point 1.3.116

Economic and Social Committee opinion: Bull. EC 4-1993, point 1.2.86

Endorsed by Parliament (first reading) on 26 May, subject to some amendments of a technical nature.

OJ C 176, 28.6.1993

Consumers

Protection of consumers' health and safety

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

Commission proposal: OJ C 59, 2.3.1993; COM(93) 18; Bull. EC 1/2-1993, point 1.2.116

Endorsed by the Economic and Social Committee on 26 May, although the Committee did suggest improving the compatibility of the methodologies in the collection of data.

Protection of consumers' economic and legal interests

1.2.81. Proposal for a Council Directive on the protection of consumers in respect of contracts negotiated at a distance (distance selling), accompanied by a Commission recommendation on the adoption of related codes of practice.

Commission proposal: OJ C 156, 23.6.1992; OJ L 156, 10.6.1992; COM(92) 11; Bull. EC 4-1992, point 1.3.179

Economic and Social Committee opinion: OJ C 19, 25.1.1993; Bull. EC 11-1992, point 1.3.234

Endorsed by Parliament (first reading) on 26 May, subject to amendments concerning the nature of the contract targeted by the proposed Directive, methods of protecting consumers from the use of certain distance communication techniques, the criteria applying to contract solicitation, and providing for consumer information on the provisions to be contained in the Directive and on the existence and content of currently valid codes of practice.

OJ C 176, 28.6.1993

1.2.82. Proposal for a Council Directive amending for the sixth time Directive 76/768/EEC on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to cosmetic products.

Commission proposal: OJ C 52, 28.2.1991; COM(90) 488; Bull. EC 1/2-1991, point 1.2.239

Economic and Social Committee opinion: OJ C 269, 14.10.1991; Bull. EC 7/8-1991, point 1.2.284

Parliament opinion: OJ C 176, 13.7.1992; Bull. EC 6-1992, point 1.3.197

Amended Commission proposal: OJ C 249, 26.9.1992; COM(92) 364; Bull. EC 9-1992, point 1.2.148

Council agreement on a common position: Bull. EC 11-1992, point 1.3.231

Council common position: Bull. EC 12-1992, point 1.3.290

Parliament opinion (second reading): OJ C 150, 31.5.1993; Bull. EC 4-1993, point 1.2.87

Re-examined proposal adopted by the Commission on 28 May.

COM(93) 239

Economic and social cohesion: structural measures

Development, coordination and implementation of policies and measures

1.2.83. 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; proposal for a Council Regulation amending Regulation (EEC) No 4254/88 laying down provisions for implementing Regulation (EEC) No 2052/88 as regards the European Regional Development Fund; proposal for a Council Regulation amending Regulation (EEC) No 4255/88 laying down provisions for implementing Regulation (EEC) No 2052/88 as regards the European Social Fund; proposal for a Council Regulation amending Regulation (EEC) No 4256/88 laying down provisions for implementing Regulation (EEC) No 2052/88 as regards the EAGGF Guidance Section; proposal for a Council Regulation laying down provisions for implementing Regulation (EEC) No 2052/88 as regards the Financial Instrument for Fisheries Guidance.

Commission approval: Bull. EC 1/2-1993, point 1.2.121; Bull. EC 3-1993, point 1.2.81

Commission proposals: OJ C 118, 28.4.1993; COM(93) 67; Bull. EC 3-1993, point 1.2.80; OJ C 121, 1.5.1993; OJ C 131, 11.5.1993; COM(93) 124; Bull. EC 4-1993, point 1.2.90

Economic and Social Committee opinion on 26 May. The Committee endorsed the proposed Regulations implementing the new Structural Fund overhaul, and voiced its concern for application of the principles of concentration, programming, partnership and additionality.

1.2.84. Commission communication to the Council and Parliament entitled 'Cohesion and R&TD policy — Synergies between research and technological development policy and economic and social cohesion policy' (→ point 1.2.55).

Financial assistance

Less-developed regions

1.2.85. Commission decisions: see Table 1.

Table 1 — *Financing under Objective 1*

(million ECU)		
Description/country	Fund	Total assistance
Establishment of an EEC-BIC fund		
— Italy (Calabria)	ERDF	3.7
Technical assistance programme		
— Portugal	ESF	1.12
Processing and marketing of agricultural and forest products		
— Germany	EAGGF	0.3
— Greece	EAGGF	5.17

Adjustment of agricultural structures

1.2.86. Commission decisions: see Table 2.

Table 2 — *Financing under Objective 5a*

(million ECU)		
Description/country	Fund	Total assistance
Processing and marketing of agricultural products		
— Germany	EAGGF	6.8
— Spain	EAGGF	12.16

Community initiatives

1.2.87. Commission decisions: see Table 3.

Table 3 — *Financing of Community initiatives*

(million ECU)			
Type	Country	Fund	Total assistance
RETEX	France	ERDF/ESF	4

Other financial assistance

1.2.88. Commission decisions: see Table 4.

Other regional measures

1.2.89. Proposal for a Council Regulation introducing specific measures for the smaller Aegean islands concerning certain agricultural products.

Commission proposal: OJ C 56, 26.2.1993; COM(92) 569; Bull. EC 12-1992, point 1.3.165

Endorsed by the Economic and Social Committee on 26 May. The Committee claimed that a fisheries development programme was also needed.

1.2.90. Parliament resolution on areas with exceptionally low population densities.

Adopted on 28 May. Parliament considers that sparsely populated areas require appropriate policies, particularly fiscal and social, and welcomes the Commission's inclusion in the new Structural Fund proposals of low population density among the criteria of eligibility for Community assistance. It called on the Commission to draw up projects to revitalize these areas.

OJ C 176, 28.6.1993

Table 4 — *Other financial assistance*

(million ECU)			
Type	Country/description	Fund	Total assistance
Studies	<i>France</i> 'Avenirs et territoires' forum	ERDF	0.5
	<i>United Kingdom</i> Conference on defence industry diversification and regional development	ERDF	0.004
	<i>Portugal</i> Technical assistance programme	ERDF	3.8

Social dimension

General

1.2.91. Parliament resolution on the Social Protocol agreed at Maastricht.

References:

Treaty on European Union: OJ C 191, 29.7.1992; Bull. EC 1/2-1992, point 1.1.1

Parliament resolution on the results of the Intergovernmental Conferences: OJ C 125, 18.5.1992; Bull. EC 4-1992, point 1.1.1

Adopted by Parliament on 27 May. Parliament reaffirmed its view that the Agreement on Social Policy should be applicable to all 12 Member States and that the benefits should apply to all citizens of the Community. It called on the Community authorities and the Member States to implement social policies which would permit 'social dumping' to be opposed, respect for accepted social benefits to be guaranteed, and the promotion of social rights to be ensured in all the Member States. It further called on the House of Commons to support the accession of the United Kingdom to the Social Protocol, and for qualified majority voting procedures to be adopted at the next Intergovernmental Conference for all minimum social legislation.

OJ C 176, 28.6.1993

Employment

1.2.92. Commission communication on a Community-wide framework for employment.

Reference: Council resolution on the need to tackle unemployment: OJ C 49, 19.2.1993; Bull. EC 12-1992, point 1.3.147

Adopted by the Commission on 26 May. The communication, which was drawn up at the Council's request, sets out a framework for employment analysis and action, based on four key observations:

☐ the current high level of unemployment is unacceptable and is damaging both to the Community's competitiveness and to the cohesion of its societies;

☐ stronger economic growth is required, but the employment problem cannot be resolved by economic growth alone. A more employment-intensive pattern of growth is needed if employment needs are to be met;

☐ an integrated policy response is needed, mobilizing all those involved in employment matters;

☐ primary responsibility for action lies with, and within, the Member States, but closer cooperation is necessary.

Against this background, the Commission proposes that the Community institutions and the Member States commit themselves to a structured, cooperative and systematic process of

analysis and policy reflection with a view to concerted policy action, centred principally around the need to create a more employment-intensive pattern of growth. The Commission also underlined the need for an operational timetable.

The Commission identified in particular the following issues:

- ☐ adaptability at the workplace and the development of new forms of employment and of work organization;
- ☐ the development of new working time structures;
- ☐ the development of training systems;
- ☐ the reduction of labour costs, notably by modifying the incidence of taxation systems;
- ☐ the creation of employment in new areas of work (e.g. the environment and household services);
- ☐ the creation of employment through small businesses and self-employment;
- ☐ the role of local and regional initiatives;
- ☐ the role of agencies and partners in developing labour markets.

COM(93) 238

Health and safety at work

1.2.93. Proposal for a Council Directive amending Directive 90/679/EEC on the protection of workers from the 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

Parliament opinion (first reading): OJ C 72, 15.3.1993; Bull. EC 1/2-1993, point 1.2.143

Amended Commission proposal: OJ C 82, 23.3.1993; COM(93) 86; Bull. EC 3-1993, point 1.2.92

Council agreement on a common position: Bull. EC 4-1993, point 1.2.105

Common position formally adopted by the Council on 10 May.

1.2.94. Proposal for a Council Directive on the protection of the health and safety of workers from the risks related to chemical agents at work.

Basic Directive: Council Directive 89/391/EEC on the introduction of measures to encourage improvements in the safety and health of workers at work: OJ L 183, 29.6.1989; Bull. EC 6-1989, point 2.1.105

Adopted by the Commission on 14 May. The purpose of the proposal is to consolidate, update and adapt existing provisions in relation to the protection of the health and safety of workers from the risks related to chemical agents at work, in the form of an individual Directive under framework Directive 89/391/EEC.

OJ C 165, 16.6.1993; COM(93) 155

Equal opportunities

1.2.95. Parliament resolution on the creation of jobs for women.

Adopted by Parliament on 25 May. Parliament stressed its interest in local employment initiatives (LEIs) for women, particularly with respect to the regionalization of economic activity. It advocated the professional and sectoral diversification of LEIs so as to counteract the feminization of certain areas of activity, and that the scheme be extended to initiatives providing a higher number of jobs. Parliament also stressed the importance of a comprehensive distribution of information on the initiatives, and drew attention to various management and funding problems.

OJ C 176, 28.6.1993

International cooperation

1.2.96. Recommendation for a Council Decision concerning negotiations on a convention and a recommendation on the prevention of major industrial accidents and a convention and a recommendation on part-time work at the International Labour Conference.

Reference: recommendation for a Council Decision concerning negotiations on a convention and a recommendation on the prevention of major industrial accidents at the International Labour Conference: COM(92) 473; Bull. EC 11-1992, point 1.3.157

Adopted by the Commission on 17 May. The recommendation concerns the Community's participation in the 80th session of the International Labour Conference, due to open in Geneva on 2 June, and more particularly concerns discussions on the prevention of major industrial accidents and on part-time work, both of which points are on the Conference agenda. The recommendation on major industrial accidents cancels and replaces the recommendation adopted by the Commission in November 1992.

Environment

General

Taking the environment into account in other policies

1.2.97. Council resolution on the relationship between environmental protection and international trade (→ point 1.3.79).

1.2.98. Council conclusions on industrial competitiveness and environmental protection (→ point 1.2.54).

Economic and fiscal instruments

1.2.99. Commission Green Paper on remedying environmental damage.

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

Formally adopted on 14 May.

Industry and environment, civil protection

Emissions from industrial plants and products

1.2.100. Proposal for a Council Directive amending Directive 88/609/EEC on the limitation of emissions of certain pollutants into the air from large combustion plants.

Commission proposal: OJ C 17, 22.1.1993; COM(92) 563; Bull. EC 12-1992, point 1.3.190

Endorsed by the Economic and Social Committee on 27 May. However, the Committee made a number of suggestions, in particular concerning desulphurization equipment.

Civil protection

1.2.101. Recommendation for a Council Decision concerning negotiating directives for conventions and recommendations on the prevention of major industrial accidents and on part-time work (International Labour Conference, Geneva) (→ point 1.2.96).

Environmental quality and natural resources

Protection of water, coastal zones and tourism

1.2.102. Proposal for a Council Decision on the conclusion of a Cooperation Agreement for the Protection of the Coasts and Waters of the North-East Atlantic against pollution (Lisbon Agreement).

Commission proposal: OJ C 56, 26.2.1993; COM(92) 564; Bull. EC 12-1992, point 1.3.193

Endorsed by Parliament on 28 May.

OJ C 176, 28.6.1993

Endorsed by the Economic and Social Committee on 26 May. The Committee regarded the financial provisions as being adequate but nevertheless considered that the Community's

voluntary contribution should be triennial rather than annual.

Protection of nature, environment and agriculture

1.2.103. Council Decision on participation by the European Economic Community in the second Ministerial Conference on the Protection of Forests in Europe (Helsinki, 16 and 17 June 1993).

Commission recommendation: Bull. EC 3-1993, point 1.2.102

Adopted on 27 May.

Urban environment, air quality, transport and noise

1.2.104. Proposal for a Council Directive amending Directive 86/662/EEC on the limitation of noise emitted by earthmoving machinery.

Directive to be amended: Council Directive 86/662/EEC: OJ L 384, 31.12.1986; Bull. EC 12-1986, point 2.1.193

Adopted by the Commission on 12 May. This proposal provides for a two-stage approach to the reduction of permissible sound power levels: from 30 December 1995 to the year 2000 new limit values approximately 4 decibels lower than those currently in force would be applied, and subsequently the limit values would be reduced by a further 3 decibels. The Commission also proposes that the validity of Directive 86/662/EEC should be extended until the entry into force of the new values.

OJ C 157, 9.6.1993; COM(93) 154

1.2.105. Council Decision 93/361/EEC on the accession of the Community to the Protocol to the Geneva Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution concerning the Control of Emissions of Nitrogen Oxides or their Transboundary Fluxes.

Commission proposal: OJ C 230, 4.9.1991; COM(91) 268; Bull. EC 7/8-1991, point 1.2.262
Economic and Social Committee opinion: OJ C 40, 17.2.1992; Bull. EC 11-1991 point 1.2.180

Parliament opinion: OJ C 150, 15.6.1992; Bull. EC 5-1992, point 1.1.136

Amended Commission proposal: OJ C 248, 25.9.1992; COM(92) 382; Bull. EC 9-1992, point 1.2.106

Adopted on 17 May. The Protocol to the Geneva Convention is based on the principle of rectification at source. It sets an overall target for the stabilization of total emissions of nitrogen oxides and provides for the application of emission standards and the adoption of pollution control measures, while leaving the matter of any reinforcement of obligations to be settled in future negotiations.

In adopting this Decision, the Council considers that the stabilization of total emissions of nitrogen oxides constitutes an important first step, but that it is necessary to significantly reduce the current level of emissions, not only of nitrogen oxides but of all nitrogenous pollutants throughout the Community.

OJ L 149, 21.6.1993

1.2.106. 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: Bull. EC 1/2-1993, point 1.2.158

Endorsed by Parliament (second reading) on 26 May, subject to amendments aimed at significantly reducing the emission limit values proposed and amalgamating vehicle categories II and III.

OJ C 176, 28.6.1993

1.2.107. 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 56, 26.2.1993; COM(92) 572; Bull. EC 12-1992, point 1.3.181

Endorsed by the Economic and Social Committee on 27 May. The Committee recommended early adoption of the Directive and called for manufacturers to make available details of emission performance for each new vehicle model.

Global environment: climate change, geosphere and biosphere

1.2.108. Proposal for a Council Decision concerning the conclusion of the Framework Convention on Climate Change.

Recommendation for a Decision and negotiating directives: Bull. EC 1/2-1991, point 1.2.223

Commission proposal concerning signature: COM(92) 76; Bull. EC 3-1992, point 1.2.139

Council Decision concerning signature: Bull. EC 5-1992, point 1.1.117

Signature of Convention: Bull. EC 6-1992, point 1.3.128

Commission proposal concerning conclusion: OJ C 44, 16.2.1993; COM(92) 508; Bull. EC 12-1992, point 1.3.198

Council agreement: Bull. EC 3-1993, point 1.2.106

Endorsed by the Economic and Social Committee on 27 May, subject to a number of recommendations concerning the procedures for implementing the Convention.

1.2.109. Proposal for a Council Decision concerning the conclusion of the amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer.

Commission proposal: OJ C 103, 14.4.1993; COM(93) 102; Bull. EC 3-1993, point 1.2.105

Endorsed by the Economic and Social Committee on 27 May. The Committee recommended that data should be forwarded annually.

Nuclear safety

Radiation protection

1.2.110. Proposal for a Council Regulation on shipments of radioactive substances within the European Community.

Commission proposal: Bull. EC 7/8-1992, point 1.3.160

Economic and Social Committee opinion: OJ C 19, 25.1.1993; Bull. EC 11-1992, point 1.3.159

Amended Commission proposal: OJ C 347, 31.12.1992; COM(92) 520; Bull. EC 12-1992, point 1.3.199

Parliament opinion: OJ C 150, 31.5.1993; Bull. EC 4-1993, point 1.2.111

Second amended proposal adopted by the Commission on 26 May. Purpose: to take account of some of the amendments proposed by the European Parliament, in particular concerning the possibility of carrying out special checks on shipments of radioactive substances provided that they are not discriminatory.

OJ C 174, 25.6.1993; COM(93) 235

Agriculture

Development and future of the CAP

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), as amended by Regulation (EEC) No 364/93: OJ L 42, 19.2.1993; Bull. EC 1/2-1993, point 1.2.169

Council Regulation (EEC) No 2078/92 on agricultural production methods compatible with the requirements of the protection of the environment and the maintenance of the countryside: OJ L 215, 30.7.1992; Bull. EC 6-1992, point 1.3.146

1.2.111. Commission reflection paper on possible developments in the policy of arable land set-aside.

Adopted on 18 May. The aim is to stimulate discussion with interested parties on future development of the set-aside scheme, in particular how it can be made more acceptable to farmers, how to meet public concern about its environmental aspects and how to simplify the administrative procedures it imposes, without affecting its basic purpose of controlling production. The paper discusses:

□ non-rotational set-aside: a separate proposal (→ point 1.2.112) has been tabled setting the difference between the rotational and non-rotational set-aside percentage rates. The Commission considers that if both types were to be permitted on the same farm the non-rotational rate should apply, and also that choice between the two types should be left by the Member State to the farmer;

□ higher compensation, the financial situation permitting, if defined environmental requirements are met;

□ compensation for areas set aside beyond the imposed percentage; advisability of the introduction by Member States of a maximum percentage;

□ shorter rotation than the six years provided for as the norm;

□ transfer of obligations; the Commission would want fairly strict criteria;

□ link with long-term (20 years) set-aside for environmental reasons under Regulation (EEC) No 2078/92; the Commission suggests that it should not be possible to count land set aside under the long-term arrangement towards the requirements of the arable scheme but that non-rotational producers might be guaranteed arable scheme compensation for the entire period for which they have undertaken to keep their land in the scheme.

COM(93) 226

1.2.112. Proposal for a Council Regulation fixing the non-rotational set-aside rate referred to in Article 7 of Regulation (EEC) No 1765/92.

Reference: preliminary draft budget for 1994; Bull. EC 4-1993, point 1.5.1

Adopted by the Commission on 18 May. The proposal would set at 5 points the difference

between the percentage rate for rotational set-aside and that for non-rotational, in order to prevent only the poorest land from being withdrawn from production.

COM(93) 221

Agreed by the Council on 27 May, as part of the price package compromise (→ point 1.2.115). The Council accepted the 5-point higher rate for non-rotational set-aside but decided (a) that it should be reduced to 3 points: (i) in nitrate-sensitive areas where significantly less fertilizer is being used, and (ii) by way of experiment, in Member States where the proportion of arable land set aside in the first year of this scheme, as shown in the 1994 preliminary draft budget, exceeds 13%; (b) that the criteria for regionalization plans should be amended; (c) on an ECU 12 per tonne increase in the reference rates of set-aside compensation from 1994/95; (d) to authorize the growing of sugar beet for industrial purposes on land set aside, without compensation.

Agricultural structures and rural development

1.2.113. Proposal for a Council Decision fixing the maximum amount eligible for expenditure on the employment of trained agricultural advisers pursuant to Regulation (EEC) No 270/79.

Commission proposal: OJ C 79, 20.3.1993; COM(93) 74; Bull. EC 3-1993, point 1.2.112

Endorsed by Parliament on 28 May.

OJ C 176, 28.6.1993

1.2.114. Proposal for a Council Regulation on measures adjusting certain sectors of the Portuguese food industry.

Commission proposal: OJ C 87, 27.3.1993; COM(93) 79; Bull. EC 3-1993, point 1.2.113

Endorsed by Parliament on 28 May, subject to a drafting change.

OJ C 176, 28.6.1993

Prices and related measures

1.2.115. Proposals for Council Regulations on agricultural prices and related measures (1993/94).

Commission proposals: OJ C 80, 20.3.1993; COM(93) 36; Bull. EC 1/2-1993, point 1.2.167

Economic and Social Committee opinion: OJ C 129, 10.5.1993; Bull. EC 3-1993, point 1.2.116

Parliament opinion: OJ C 150, 31.5.1993; Bull. EC 4-1993, point 1.2.117

Agreed by the Council on 27 May, under a general compromise also embracing the proposals on land set-aside (→ point 1.2.112), the common organization of the sugar market (→ point 1.2.117), milk quotas (→ point 1.2.122) and financing by the EAGGF Guarantee Section (→ point 1.2.127). It is aimed at facilitating farmer acceptance of common agricultural policy reform without compromising its principles. Certain changes were made in the Commission's proposals:

- ☐ a lower reduction in the monthly increases for cereals (5% instead of 10%);
- ☐ a higher target price for rice;
- ☐ retention at its existing level for three years of the premium to potato starch producers, provided that production does not exceed 1.5 million tonnes;
- ☐ inclusion of non-fibre flax in the arable crop system, with transitional arrangements for 1993/94;
- ☐ the production aid for olive oil in Portugal to be the same as in Spain;
- ☐ deferral of the change in the cut-off for cotton;
- ☐ no change in the basic price for pigmeat;
- ☐ the Commission to look at possible improvements to the ewe, male bovine and suckler cow premium arrangements;
- ☐ the Commission to present a report on market prospects for beef and veal.

Adoption by the Council on 27 May of:

- ☐ Regulation (EEC) No 1288/93 fixing the guide price for dried fodder for the 1993/94 and 1994/95 marketing years;
- ☐ Regulation (EEC) No 1289/93 fixing the basic price and buying-in price applicable in

the fruit and vegetables sector for the 1993/94 marketing year.

OJ L 132, 29.5.1993

Market organization

Cereals

1.2.116. Proposal for a Council Regulation amending Regulation (EEC) No 2731/75 fixing standard qualities for common wheat, rye, barley, maize, sorghum and durum wheat.

Commission proposal: OJ C 112, 22.4.1993; COM(93) 122; Bull. EC 3-1993, point 1.2.117

Endorsed by the Economic and Social Committee on 26 May.

Sugar

1.2.117. Proposal for a Council Regulation amending Regulation (EEC) No 1785/81 on the common organization of the markets in the sugar sector.

Commission proposal: OJ C 30, 3.2.1993; COM(92) 573; Bull. EC 12-1992, point 1.3.226

Parliament opinion: OJ C 150, 31.5.1993; Bull. EC 4-1993, point 1.2.118

Economic and Social Committee opinion: Bull. EC 4-1993, point 1.2.118

Agreed by the Council on 27 May, as part of the price package compromise (→ point 1.2.115). The proposal maintains the existing organization in the 1993/94 marketing year and provides for stricter criteria for allocating quotas to inulin syrup producers.

Fresh fruit and vegetables

1.2.118. Proposal for a Council Regulation fixing a basic and a buying-in price for apples for June 1993.

Basic Regulation: Council Regulation (EEC) No 1035/72 on the common organization of the market in fruit and vegetables (OJ L 118, 20.5.1972), as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 638/93; OJ L 69, 20.3.1993; Bull. EC 3-1993, point 1.2.118

Adopted by the Commission on 24 May. The proposal would set a basic and a buying-in price for June to facilitate the disposal of apples still in storage on 31 May.

COM(93) 231

Processed fruit and vegetables

1.2.119. Proposal for a Council Regulation on the system of minimum import prices for certain soft fruits originating in Hungary, Poland, the Czech Republic, Slovakia, Romania or Bulgaria.

Regulation to be repealed: Council Regulation (EEC) No 1333/92 on the system of minimum import prices for certain soft fruits originating in Hungary, Poland and Czechoslovakia: OJ L 145, 27.5.1992; Bull. EC 5-1992, point 1.1.165

Adopted by the Commission on 24 May. The proposal would extend to Romania and Bulgaria the minimum price requirement established by Regulation (EEC) No 1333/92.

COM(93) 230

Wine

1.2.120. Council Regulations (EEC) Nos 1211/93 and 1212/93 amending Regulation (EEC) No 2390/89 laying down general rules for the import of wines, grape juice and grape must and Regulation (EEC) No 1873/84 authorizing the offer or disposal for direct human consumption of certain imported wines which may have undergone oenological processes not provided for in Regulation (EEC) No 822/87.

Regulations amended:

Council Regulation (EEC) No 1873/84 (OJ L 176, 3.7.1984), as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 3201/92: OJ L 319, 4.11.1992; Bull. EC 10-1992, point 1.3.137

Council Regulation (EEC) No 2390/89 (OJ L 232, 9.8.1989; Bull. EC 7/8-1989, point 2.1.150), as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 3200/92: OJ L 319, 4.11.1992; Bull. EC 10-1992, point 1.3.137

Reference: Council Regulation (EEC) No 822/87 on the common organization of the market in wine (OJ L 84, 27.3.1987; Bull. EC 3-1987, point 2.1.167), as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1756/92: OJ L 180, 1.7.1992; Bull. EC 6-1992, point 1.3.148

Proposals adopted by the Commission on 4 May.
COM(93) 185

Adopted on 17 May. Purpose: to extend to 30 April 1994 the validity of the derogating provisions of Regulations (EEC) Nos 2390/89 and 1873/84, in order not to disturb trade pending completion of negotiations with the United States.

OJ L 123, 19.5.1993

Hops

1.2.121. Proposal for a Council Regulation laying down, in respect of hops, the amount of aid to producers for the 1992 harvest.

Basic Regulation: Council Regulation (EEC) No 1696/71 on the common organization of the market in hops (OJ L 175, 4.8.1971), as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 3124/92: OJ L 313, 30.10.1992; Bull. EC 10-1992, point 1.3.142

Adopted by the Commission on 17 May. The proposal would set aid for 1992 at ECU 365 per hectare for aromatic varieties, ECU 400 for bitter varieties and ECU 180 for other varieties. This is an increase on 1991 for aromatic and bitter varieties and a reduction for other varieties, to which experimental varieties are linked for aid purposes.

OJ C 158, 10.6.1993; COM(93) 223

Milk and milk products

1.2.122. Amended proposal for a Council Regulation establishing an additional levy in the milk and milk products sector; proposal for a Council Regulation amending Regulation (EEC) No 2072/92 fixing the target price for milk and the intervention prices for butter, skimmed milk powder and Grana padano and Parmigiano Reggiano cheeses for two annual periods from 1 July 1993 to 30 June 1995; amended proposal for a Council Regulation fixing the threshold prices for certain milk products for the 1993/94 milk year.

Commission proposals: OJ C 112, 22.4.1993; COM(93) 109; Bull. EC 3-1993, point 1.2.121

Amended Commission proposal: COM(93) 169; Bull. EC 4-1993, point 1.2.123

Parliament opinion: OJ C 150, 31.5.1993; Bull. EC 4-1993, point 1.2.123

Agreed by the Council on 27 May, as part of the price package compromise (→ point 1.2.115). The intervention price for butter will be reduced by 3% on 1 July 1993 and 2% on 1 July 1994. To permit the assignment of specific quantities to certain producers with priority claims the quotas of all countries are increased by 0.6% except Spain, Greece and Italy, for which the increases proposed by the Commission are accepted.

1.2.123. Proposal for a Council Regulation amending Regulation (EEC) No 986/68 laying down general rules for granting aid for skimmed milk and skimmed milk powder for use as feed.

Commission proposal: COM(89) 448; Bull. EC 10-1989, point 2.1.137

Amended Commission proposal: COM(90) 104; Bull. EC 3-1990, point 1.1.131

Proposal, amended for the second time, adopted by the Commission on 17 May. It would restrict the aid for skimmed milk and skimmed milk powder imported from third countries to the amount of the import levy, in order to prevent distortion of competition to the disadvantage of Community producers.

COM(93) 211

1.2.124. Proposal for a Council Regulation allocating a special reference quantity to certain producers of milk and milk products.

Commission proposal: OJ C 107, 17.4.1993; COM(93) 89; Bull. EC 3-1993, point 1.2.123

Endorsed by Parliament on 28 May.

OJ C 176, 28.6.1993

Beef and veal

1.2.125. Parliament resolution on dumping of Community beef in the Sahel.

Adopted on 27 May. Parliament urges a revision of export refund policy in order to stop subsidized exports from harming the development of livestock farming in the Sahel.

OJ C 176, 28.6.1993

EAGGF Guarantee Section

1.2.126. Proposal for a Council Regulation transferring the financing of certain aids provided for in Council Regulations (EEC) Nos 1096/88 and 2328/91 from the EAGGF Guidance Section to the EAGGF Guarantee Section and amending Regulation (EEC) No 2328/91 as regards part-financing of the system to encourage the set-aside of arable land.

Regulation to be amended: Council Regulation (EEC) No 2328/91 on improving the efficiency of agricultural structures: OJ L 218, 6.8.1991; Bull. EC 7/8-1991, point 1.2.165

References:

Council Regulation (EEC) No 1096/88 establishing a Community scheme to encourage the cessation of farming: OJ L 110, 29.4.1988; Bull. EC 4-1988, point 2.1.126

Commission communication on the Community's finances between now and 1997: COM(92) 2001; Bull. EC 3-1992, point 1.1.2

Council Regulations (EEC) Nos 2078/92 to 2080/92 (measures accompanying CAP reform): OJ L 215, 30.7.1992; Bull. EC 6-1992, point 1.3.146

Adopted by the Commission on 5 May. In line with the communication on Community finances, the proposal would make the EAGGF Guarantee Section responsible for all expenditure on the set-aside scheme and the structural measures (early retirement, environment, afforestation) replaced by the CAP reform accompanying measures.

OJ C 148, 28.5.1993; COM(93) 176

1.2.127. 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.

Commission proposal: OJ C 57, 27.2.1993; COM(93) 19; Bull. EC 1/2-1993, point 1.2.185

Agreed by the Council on 27 May, as part of the price package compromise (→ point 1.2.115).

Endorsed by Parliament on 28 May.

OJ C 176, 28.6.1993

State aid

Adopted on 4 May.

OJ L 113, 7.5.1993

Decisions to raise no objection

Germany

1.2.128. Commission decision on aid for the purchase of land in connection with the construction of a slaughterhouse at Landshut (Bavaria).

Reference: Commission Decision 90/342/EEC on the selection criteria to be adopted for investments for improving the processing and marketing conditions for agricultural and forestry products: OJ L 163, 29.6.1990; Bull. EC 6-1990, point 1.3.148

Adopted on 18 May. Germany has shown that slaughter capacity in the area is inadequate. This justifies the aid on the basis of the selection criteria used by the Commission for investments in agricultural product processing and marketing.

Denmark

1.2.129. Commission decision on the liberation of investment funds to cover drought losses in 1992.

Adopted on 18 May. Denmark has given an assurance that the release of these funds, combined with other aids already granted to drought-stricken farmers, at best offsets losses incurred.

International matters

EFTA countries

1.2.130. Council Regulation (EEC) No 1108/93 laying down certain provisions for the application of the bilateral agreements on agriculture between the Community, of the one part, and Austria, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden, of the other part.

Commission proposal: COM(93) 137; Bull. EC 3-1993, point 1.2.134

Austria

1.2.131. Visit to the Commission by Mr F. Fischler, Minister for Agriculture, on 14 May.

Reference: bilateral agricultural agreements EEC/EFTA countries: point 1.2.130

Mr Fischler's discussions with Mr Steichen concentrated on the agricultural side of the Austrian accession negotiations and the agricultural agreements between the Community and Austria.

Finland

1.2.132. Visit to the Commission by Mr M. Pura, Minister for Agriculture and Fisheries, on 4 May.

Mr Pura's discussions with Mr Steichen concentrated on Finnish agriculture in the accession context. Mr Pura drew attention to general structural problems, the special problems of the Arctic zones and the high level of production support in Finland. Mr Steichen stressed that the negotiations would have to assume Finnish adoption of the Community's legislative corpus.

Sweden

1.2.133. Visit to the Commission by Mr K. E. Olsson, Minister for Agriculture, on 4 May.

Mr Olsson's discussions with Mr Steichen concentrated on Swedish agriculture in the accession context. Mr Olsson raised the specific problems of the Arctic zones and also certain difficulties in regard to arable set-aside and marketing standards for fresh milk. Mr Steichen stressed that the negotiations would have to assume Swedish adoption of the Community's legislative corpus.

Fisheries

Resources

Internal aspects

1.2.134. Proposal for a Council Regulation harmonizing various technical measures in Mediterranean fisheries.

Commission proposal: OJ C 5, 9.1.1993; COM(92) 533; Bull. EC 12-1992, point 1.3.272

Endorsed by the Economic and Social Committee on 26 May, subject to observations advocating in particular that a Mediterranean fisheries policy should not be confined to Member States' fleets, so as to avoid discrimination against them compared with competing fleets of non-Community countries.

External aspects

Canada

1.2.135. Fisheries agreement between the Community and Canada.

Agreement to be replaced: EEC-Canada fisheries agreement: OJ L 379, 31.12.1981; Bull. EC 12-1981, point 2.1.138

Recommendation for a Decision: Bull. EC 12-1992, point 1.3.266

Negotiating directives: Bull. EC 12-1992, point 1.3.266

Initialling of the agreement: Bull. EC 12-1992, point 1.3.266

Proposal for a Regulation on the conclusion of the agreement adopted by the Commission on 17 May. The proposed agreement to replace the 1981 agreement, which lapsed in 1987, covers the whole range of issues affecting fisheries relations between the Community and Canada. It provides primarily for:

☐ access by Community fishermen to Canadian ports and to surplus resources in Canadian waters, on terms similar to those applied to fishermen of the other NAFO Contracting Parties;

☐ the possibility for Community fishermen to conclude private contracts with Canadian fishermen who cannot use up the quotas allocated to them.

OJ C 167, 18.6.1993; COM(93) 214

Baltic States

1.2.136. Fisheries agreements between the Community and the Republic of Latvia and the Republic of Estonia respectively.

Recommendation for a Decision: Bull. EC 5-1992, point 1.1.184

Negotiating directives: Bull. EC 6-1992, point 1.3.189

Initialling of agreements: Bull. EC 7/8-1992, point 1.3.233

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

Parliament opinion: OJ C 72, 15.3.1993; Bull. EC 1/2-1993, point 1.2.199

Council Regulation on the conclusion of the agreements: OJ L 56, 9.3.1993; Bull. EC 3-1993, point 1.2.139

Agreement between the Community and Latvia signed in Brussels on 5 May.

Agreement between the Community and Estonia signed in Brussels on 12 May.

Morocco

1.2.137. Visit to Morocco by Mr I. Paleokrassas, Member of the Commission, on 27 and 28 May.

References:

Visit by Mr J. Delors, President of the Commission: Bull. EC 1/2-1993, point 1.3.20

EEC-Morocco fisheries agreement: OJ L 218, 1.8.1992; Bull. EC 7/8-1992, point 1.3.235

Mr Paleokrassas met Mr Filali, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation, Mr Basri, Minister of the Interior and Information, and Mr Smili, Minister for Marine Fisheries and the Merchant Navy, in Rabat. The talks dealt mainly with the conditions for the application of the fisheries agreement, and in particular nationality certificates, close seasons and payment of the 1993 instalment of

financial compensation. Mr Paleokrassas stressed the importance the Community attaches to the partnership with Morocco, the fisheries agreement being one of the mainstays of that relationship. The discussions also covered Community support for environmental projects.

Namibia

1.2.138. Recommendation for a Council Decision adopting additional negotiating directives for the negotiation of a fisheries agreement with Namibia.

Adopted by the Commission on 12 May. The purpose of the recommendation is to broaden the negotiating directives adopted by the Council on 18 April 1990 to provide for the formation of joint enterprises.

São Tomé and Príncipe

1.2.139. Proposal for a Council Regulation (EEC) on the conclusion of the Protocol establishing, for the period 1 June 1993 to 31 May 1996, the fishing rights and financial compensation provided for in the agreement between the Community and São Tomé and Príncipe on fishing off São Tomé and Príncipe; proposal for a Council Decision on the conclusion of the agreement in the form of an exchange of letters concerning the provisional application of the Protocol.

Reference: agreement between the Community and the Government of the Democratic Republic of São Tomé and Príncipe on fishing rights off São Tomé and Príncipe: OJ L 54, 25.2.1984; Bull. EC 2-1984, point 2.1.136

Adopted by the Commission on 3 May. Since the agreement between the EEC and São Tomé and Príncipe expires on 31 May 1993, the proposal provides for extending its period of validity until 31 May 1996.

OJ C 148, 28.5.1993; COM(93) 177

Seychelles

1.2.140. Council Decision 93/322/EEC on the conclusion of the agreement in the form of an

exchange of letters concerning the provisional application of the Protocol defining for the period 18 January 1993 to 17 January 1996 the fishing opportunities and the financial contribution provided for by the agreement between the European Community and the Republic of Seychelles on fishing off the coast of Seychelles.

Reference: EEC-Seychelles fisheries agreement: OJ L 119, 7.5.1987; Bull. EC 10-1987, point 2.1.186

Commission proposal: OJ C 100, 8.4.1993; COM(93) 90; Bull. EC 3-1993, point 1.2.143

Adopted on 17 May. The Decision renews the technical and financial provisions of the earlier Protocol and provides for the possibility of granting fishing licences to tuna trollers and surface tuna longliners not exceeding 18 metres in length.

OJ L 124, 20.5.1993

Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (CCAMLR)

1.2.141. Council Regulation (EEC) No 1210/93 amending Regulation (EEC) No 2245/85 laying down certain technical measures for the conservation of fish stocks in the Antarctic.

Council Regulation to be amended: Regulation (EEC) No 2245/85 (OJ L 210, 7.8.1985), as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 2004/92 (OJ L 203, 21.7.1992); Bull. EC 7/8-1992, point 1.3.232

Commission proposal: COM(93) 65; Bull. EC 3-1993, point 1.2.145

Adopted on 17 May. These measures, which mainly concern the waters off South Georgia, provide for the fixing of TACs for certain species and for rules concerning close seasons and the prohibition of directed fishing for certain stocks.

OJ L 123, 19.5.1993

International Whaling Commission (IWC)

1.2.142. Parliament resolution on European Community initiatives against the announced resumption of whaling by Norway and Japan.

Adopted on 27 May. The resolution calls on the Norwegian Government to reverse its

decision to resume commercial whaling despite the IWC moratorium. Parliament takes the view that in negotiations regarding accession to the Community Norway should be informed that it will have to adhere to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) and Community legislation protecting the whale. It calls upon the institutions and the Member States to endorse the continued global moratorium on commercial whaling and immediately communicate this policy to the Norwegian and Japanese Governments.

OJ C 176, 28.6.1993

Organization of markets

1.2.143. Proposal for a Council Regulation amending Regulation (EEC) No 103/76 laying down common marketing standards for certain fresh or chilled fish.

Council Regulation to be amended: Regulation (EEC) No 106/76 (OJ L 20, 28.1.1976), as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 33/89 (OJ L 5, 7.1.1989); Bull. EC 1-1989, point 2.1.83

Reference: Council Regulation (EEC) No 3759/92 on the common organization of the market in fishery and aquaculture products: OJ L 388, 31.12.1992; Bull. EC 12-1992, point 1.3.284

Adopted by the Commission on 19 May. The proposal updates the marketing standards for fishery products in the light of the introduction of new species into the market organization.

COM(93) 215

A people's Europe

Citizens' rights

Data protection

1.2.144. 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

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

Endorsed by Parliament on 25 May, subject to an amendment relating to security evaluation certificates.

OJ C 176, 28.6.1993

Public health

General

1.2.145. Resolution of the Council and the Ministers for Health, meeting within the Council, on future action in the field of public health.

Adopted on 27 May. The Council and the Ministers for Health affirmed the need for Community action and cooperation between the Member States on public health in collaboration with the Commission and called on the Commission to propose a programme of action. They stressed the importance of setting priorities and advocated the evaluation of current programmes, the establishment of networks and the exchange of personnel between the Member States. They drew attention to the links between public health and other fields such as the environment and research and called for health policy considerations to be taken into account in discussions on these areas. The Council and the Ministers also emphasized the importance of cooperation with non-member countries and international organizations.

OJ C 174, 25.6.1993

Cancer

1.2.146. Decision 93/362/EEC of the Council and the Ministers for Health, meeting within the Council of 27 May 1993, concerning the continuation in 1994 of the 1990 to 1994 action plan in the context of the 'Europe against cancer' programme.

References:

Council Decision 90/238/EEC on the 1990-94 'Europe against cancer' action plan: OJ L 137, 30.5.1990; Bull. EC 5-1990, point 1.2.235

Commission report on the evaluation of the effectiveness of action taken in the context of the 'Europe against cancer' programme (1987-92): COM(93) 93; Bull. EC 3-1993, point 1.2.151

Adopted on 27 May. The Council and the Ministers for Health decided to make use of the possibility contained in Decision 90/238/EEC of increasing the budget allocation for the 'Europe against cancer' programme on the basis of a Commission report and duly raised the amount for the duration of the programme from ECU 50 million to ECU 55 million.

OJ L 150, 22.6.1993

Anti-smoking campaign

1.2.147. Conclusions of the Council and the Ministers for Health, meeting within the Council, on banning smoking in places open to the public.

Reference: resolution of the Council and the Ministers for Health, meeting within the Council, on banning smoking in places open to the public: OJ C 189, 26.7.1989; Bull. EC 7/8-1989, point 2.1.109

Adopted on 27 May. The Council and the Ministers recalled the commitment by the Member States to keep the Commission informed of the measures taken concerning the banning of smoking in public places, and considered that an appraisal of such measures at Community level would make it possible to take full advantage of the experience acquired and to draw appropriate lessons and guidelines for the future.

OJ C 174, 25.6.1993

Blood policy

1.2.148. Commission communication on blood self-sufficiency in the Community.

Reference: Council Directive 89/381/EEC extending the scope of Directives 65/65/EEC and 75/319/EEC in the matter of proprietary medicinal products and laying down special

provisions for medicinal products derived from human blood or plasma: OJ L 181, 28.6.1989; Bull. EC 6-1989, point 2.1.23

Adopted on 25 May. The communication outlines the results of the enquiry into self-sufficiency in blood in the Community carried out jointly with the Council of Europe.

Self-sufficiency in blood is regarded as a health policy objective by all the Member States and has already been achieved by some of them. The Commission reaffirms the principle of voluntary unpaid donation. It also stresses the importance of the optimum use of blood and of products derived from blood as well as the need to ensure the quality and safety of blood and its derivatives, particularly by means of screening. Lastly, it advocates the development and implementation of mechanisms to facilitate the sharing of experience and the exchange of information to respond to the needs of Member States.

COM(93) 198

International cooperation

1.2.149. Commission communication on collaboration between the Commission and the World Health Organization (WHO).

Adopted on 24 May. This communication, drawn up by the Commission at the request of the Council and the Ministers for Health meeting within the Council, traces the development of collaboration between the Commission and the WHO since it began in 1972. It identifies five main areas of cooperation:

- ☐ prevention, health promotion and education;
- ☐ standards, labelling and classification;
- ☐ health aspects of the environment;
- ☐ cooperation and development aid (including cooperation with Central and Eastern Europe);
- ☐ research.

It notes that joint action has been taken on combating AIDS, health education in schools, and combating smoking and drugs. There has

also been cooperation in the field of humanitarian and development aid.

COM(93) 224

Solidarity

Measures to help the disabled

1.2.150. Proposal for a Council Decision on a Community technology initiative for disabled and elderly people (TIDE) (1993-94).

Adopted by the Commission on 13 May. This proposal, which is the follow-up to a pilot operation, is designed to increase the independence and quality of life of the disabled and the elderly. It provides for the implementation of a two-year Community action plan to stimulate the creation of an internal market in rehabilitation technology by promoting technology application and industrial cooperation in this area. The plan will be implemented in the form of shared-cost projects and a small number of direct actions. It will have a budget of ECU 35 million.

OJ C 166, 17.6.1993; COM(93) 175

Audiovisual media, information, communication and culture

Public awareness

Opinion poll

1.2.151. Eurobarometer No 39.

Reference: previous Eurobarometer: Bull. EC 11-1992, point 1.3.247

Findings published by the Commission on 24 May. The latest Eurobarometer survey, carried out in March and April, shows some discontent

among Europeans with the way democracy works both in their own country (42% satisfied as against 55% dissatisfied) and in the Community (41% against 47%).

However, support for the Community, which had fallen for several polls in succession, appears to have stabilized: as in the previous Eurobarometer, 60% of interviewees thought their country's membership of the Community was 'a good thing'. Overall, attitudes to the Treaty on European Union have not changed significantly since the last poll either, although there have been fluctuations in individual countries (the number of those in favour rose by 11% in Denmark and fell by 13% in Greece). A common foreign policy (66% in favour), a common defence policy (77%), a single currency (52%), and the single market (53%) were all supported by a majority of interviewees.

The poll also contained questions about Community intervention in the former Yugoslavia to restore peace there (55% in favour) and about the possible accession of certain countries to the Community. The EFTA countries would be more welcome as members (Sweden: 82% in favour, Switzerland: 80%, Norway: 79%, Austria: 78%, Finland: 77%, Iceland: 71%) than the Mediterranean countries (Malta: 57%, Cyprus: 50%, Turkey: 39%).

(Document available from the Commission of the European Communities, Directorate-General for Audiovisual Media, Information, Communication and Culture, 200 rue de la Loi, B-1049 Brussels.)

Culture

1.2.152. Resolution of the Council and the Ministers for Culture, meeting within the Council, on the promotion of the translation of contemporary European dramatic works.

References:

Resolution of the Council and the Ministers responsible for cultural affairs, meeting within the Council, on the promotion of the translation of important works of European culture: OJ

C 309, 19.11.1987; Bull. EC 11-1987, point 2.1.140

Resolution of the Ministers for Culture, meeting within the Council, on the development of the theatre in Europe: OJ C 188, 19.7.1991; Bull. EC 6-1991, point 1.2.224

Adopted on 17 May. The Council and the Ministers for Culture agreed to promote the translation of contemporary dramatic works by playwrights of the Member States which have been successful in their country of origin as part of the pilot scheme for the translation of contemporary literary works established by an earlier resolution adopted in 1987. They called on the Commission to assess what was needed to implement the project, with particular reference to financing, and to propose an appropriate number of works for translation, preferably into at least two languages, each year.

OJ C 160, 12.6.1993

1.2.153. Declaration by the representatives of the Member States on the Camino de Santiago (Route of St James).

Reference: resolution of the Ministers responsible for cultural affairs, meeting within the Council, on the establishment of transnational

cultural itineraries: OJ C 44, 26.2.1986; Bull. EC 2-1986, point 2.1.89

Adopted on 17 May. The Ministers emphasized the role of the Council of Europe in the promotion of the Camino de Santiago as a cultural itinerary and in the organization of celebrations for the year of St James (1993). They also welcomed the action taken by several Member States to identify, restore, preserve and publicize this route and the historical and cultural heritage it represents.

1.2.154. Commission report to the Council and Parliament on the Community participation in the 1992 Genoa Specialized International Exhibition.

Reference: Commission communication on Community participation in the Genoa International Exhibition: Bull. EC 4-1990, point 1.1.159

Adopted on 6 May. The report gives an account of the results of Community participation in the Genoa International Exhibition. The exhibition ran from 15 June to 15 August 1992. Its theme was 'Christopher Columbus: ships and the sea'.

COM(93) 168

3. The role of the Community in the world

Enlargement

EFTA countries

Finland

1.3.1. Mr P. Salolainen, Minister for Foreign Trade, visited the Commission on 13 May.

Reference: Commission opinion on Finland's application for membership: Bull. EC 11-1992, point 1.4.1

Mr Salolainen met Mr van den Broek for talks on the progress achieved with the negotiations on Finland's accession to the Community. Mr van den Broek expressed his satisfaction with the progress made and underlined the need for the ongoing negotiations with all the applicant States to run in parallel.

Norway

1.3.2. Mr J. J. Holst, Minister for Foreign Affairs, visited the Commission on 18 May.

Reference: Commission opinion on Norway's application for membership: Bull. EC 3-1993, point 1.3.1

Mr Holst met Mr van den Broek for talks on the progress achieved with the negotiations on Norway's accession to the Community, which began on 5 April, and on various topical issues in the area of political cooperation.

Sweden

1.3.3. Visit by Mr van den Broek on 19 May.

Reference: Commission opinion on Sweden's application for membership: Bull. EC 7/8-1992, point 1.4.1; Supplement 5/92 — Bull. EC

During his visit, Mr van den Broek had talks with Mr C. Bildt, Prime Minister, Mrs M. af Ugglas, Minister for Foreign Affairs, and Mr U. Dinkelspiel, Minister for European Affairs. Their discussions concerned the progress achieved with the negotiations on Sweden's accession to the European Union and also covered regional policy, imports of textiles, arrangements for free trade with the Baltic States, health and safety standards, the alcohol monopoly and Sweden's contribution to the Community budget. Mr van den Broek also raised the issue with Mrs af Ugglas of the implementation of the common foreign and security policy after ratification of the Treaty on European Union.

Central and Eastern Europe and the independent States of the former Soviet Union

Central Europe

Assistance for Central Europe

Reference: Council Regulation (EEC) No 3906/89 on economic aid to certain countries of Central and Eastern Europe (OJ L 375, 23.12.1989; Bull. EC 12-1989, point 2.2.25), as last amended by Council Regulation (EEC) No 2334/92 in order to extend economic aid to include other countries of Central and Eastern Europe: OJ L 227, 11.8.1992; Bull. EC 7/8-1992, point 1.4.27

1.3.4. Commission communication entitled 'Towards a closer association with the countries of Central and Eastern Europe'.

Commission approval: Bull. EC 4-1993, point 1.3.5

Formally adopted by the Commission on 18 May.

1.3.5. Parliament resolution on the conclusions of the Edinburgh European Council concerning relations with Central and Eastern Europe.

Reference: conclusions of the Edinburgh European Council: Bull. EC 12-1992, point 1.76

Adopted by Parliament on 27 May. In the light of the significant progress made towards establishing democracy and market economies in Central Europe, particularly in the Visegrad group of countries, Parliament expressed its deep concern at the rapid growth of unemployment and the steep fall in living standards that had occurred. It pointed out that the Edinburgh European Council had formally confirmed the final objective of the countries of Central Europe which had signed the Europe Agreements as being to accede to the European Union, and called on the Member States' parliaments to ratify those Agreements. It stressed, however, that all applications for accession would have to be considered in accordance with the Treaty on European Union and in the light of the Community's internal circumstances and the applicant countries' political, economic, social and human rights situations. Parliament also called for the establishment of a structured relationship between the associated countries of Central and Eastern Europe and the institutions of the Union, and for greater political dialogue and more effective economic and financial cooperation with the countries in question. It urged them to continue their regional cooperation efforts.

With regard to trade, Parliament considered that the Community could open up its markets to most industrial products from Central and Eastern Europe more rapidly than envisaged, but that access to Community markets would none the less have to be restricted for certain sensitive goods. It observed that provision had been made for limited access for agricultural products. Parliament also considered that trade could be better balanced, and asked that

steps be taken to encourage foreign investment in Central Europe.

OJ C 176, 28.6.1993

1.3.6. Proposal for a Council Regulation amending Council Regulation (EEC) No 3906/89 on economic aid to certain countries of Central and Eastern Europe.

Commission proposal: OJ C 110, 20.4.1993; COM(93) 113; Bull. EC 3-1993, point 1.3.5

Endorsed by Parliament on 28 May.

OJ C 176, 28.6.1993

1.3.7. Second annual Commission report to the Council and Parliament on the implementation of Community assistance to the countries of Central and Eastern Europe in 1991.

Reference: the Commission's general guidelines for assistance under the PHARE programme for 1991 and 1992: Bull. EC 5-1991, point 1.3.5.

Adopted by the Commission on 10 May. In its report, the Commission observed that the PHARE programme, which carried a budget of ECU 785 million in 1991, had evolved during the year in order to adapt to a changing situation. Provision had been made for aid to Romania in January 1991, aid to the former Yugoslavia had been suspended and aid to the former Yugoslav republics which wished to work towards peace had been restored; humanitarian aid had been provided for the Balkans and economic aid had been expanded to include Albania and the Baltic States.

In line with the original philosophy of the programme, emphasis had been placed on assisting the transition from a centralized command economy to a market economy. The Commission had concentrated on key aspects of reform: the restructuring and privatization of public enterprises, the modernization of financial services, assistance for the private sector and the development of labour market mechanisms. Also added as priorities were infrastructure and the development of human resources.

The Commission reported that 72 financing decisions had been made under the 1991 budget, 14 for humanitarian aid, 44 for

national sectoral programmes (varying widely from sector to sector), 11 for regional cooperation programmes and two for multidisciplinary schemes of a more modest size, covering a large part of the development, monitoring and evaluation of the sectoral programmes. One of the priorities of humanitarian aid had been to finance the emergency scheme for Romanian children, launched in 1990. Humanitarian aid had helped to cope with a series of events such as flooding and poor harvests in Romania, unrest in Albania and civil war in Yugoslavia.

With regard to the coordination of aid, which had been a major concern since the beginnings of PHARE, the Commission had made renewed efforts to ensure complementarity, particularly by assisting the national authorities receiving the aid to establish a cohesive framework within which the efforts of the various donors could be situated. The Commission had also made certain that all the indicative programmes for 1991 contained a commitment to take account of the need to encourage the growth of a civic society by enhancing the role of non-State bodies such as small business associations, trade unions, professional associations and non-governmental organizations (NGOs).

The Commission concluded from its observations for 1991 that increasing distinctions were being drawn between the individual countries, which would themselves have to play a more active role in the future in preparing and managing regional programmes. More flexibility would be required of PHARE. A foreseeable development was the winding-down of technical assistance as the capacity to absorb such aid diminished. Other forms of aid would have to be put in place to assist the implementation of reform and to promote investment in the private sector.

COM(93) 172

1.3.8. Indicative programme for the implementation of PHARE assistance in Latvia.

Signed in Brussels on 19 May. The PHARE indicative programme for Latvia was signed by Uldis Osis, acting Finance Minister of Latvia, and Sir Leon Brittan. The aim of the programme, which provides for ECU 18 mil-

lion of Community assistance, is to support the process of economic and social reform on which the country has embarked. It will focus on a number of priorities: restructuring and privatization of enterprises, employment policy in the private sector, banking reform, modernization of the civil service, reorganization of the social security system, improvement of infrastructure, restructuring of agriculture and the development of environmental policy.

1.3.9. Indicative programme for the implementation of PHARE assistance in Lithuania.

Signed in Brussels on 13 May. The 1993-94 PHARE indicative programme for Lithuania was signed by Povilas Gylys, Lithuania's Foreign Minister, and Sir Leon Brittan. The programme provides for a grant of ECU 25 million for 1993, and seeks to assist the process of reform on which Lithuania has embarked with the intention of moving towards a liberal economy and democratic society, a process which has already resulted in the liberalization of prices of most goods and rapid privatization of enterprises. It will focus on a number of priorities: restructuring and privatization of enterprises, employment policy in the private sector, further banking reform, improvement of the labour market and of the health and social security systems, development of internal transport networks, restructuring of the energy sector and the establishment of an economically viable agricultural sector.

1.3.10. Indicative programme for the implementation of PHARE assistance in Romania.

Signed in Brussels on 11 May. The 1993-95 PHARE indicative programme for Romania was signed by Misu Negritoiu, Deputy Prime Minister of Romania, and Sir Leon Brittan. The programme provides for Community assistance of ECU 130 million, and will operate against the background of Romania's four-year programme of economic and social reform, the aim of which is to achieve macro-economic stabilization and economic recovery. In the light of this, the assistance will focus on three priorities: development of the economy and the private sector, employment, social pol-

icy and human resources, and institutional reform and the management of public finance. The emphasis in 1993 will be on assistance for restructuring and privatization of enterprises and support for the reform of the financial sector.

Bilateral relations

Bulgaria

1.3.11. Proposal for a Council Regulation on certain procedures for applying the Interim Agreement on trade and trade-related matters between the European Economic Community and the European Coal and Steel Community, of the one part, and Bulgaria, of the other part.

Reference: 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: Bull. EC 4-1993, point 1.3.9

Adopted by the Commission on 5 May. The purpose of the Regulation was to lay down implementing provisions for certain safeguard and trade-protection measures provided for in the Interim Agreement. The aim was to introduce special terms regarding import arrangements, including protection against dumping and subsidies connected with imports into the Community from non-member countries.

COM(93) 179

1.3.12. Proposal for a Council Decision amending Article 51 of the Interim Agreement with Bulgaria.

Reference: 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: Bull. EC 4-1993, point 1.3.9

Adopted by the Commission on 18 May. The purpose of the Decision was to amend Article 51 of the Interim Agreement with Bulgaria in order to enable it to enter into force on 1 June, as originally planned.

COM(93) 216

1.3.13. Visit made by Sir Leon Brittan from 28 to 31 May.

Reference: Europe (association) Agreement between the European Communities and their Member States, of the one part, and Bulgaria, of the other part: Bull. EC 3-1993, point 1.3.8

Sir Leon Brittan saw Zhelyu Zhelev, Bulgaria's President, Lyuben Berov, the Prime Minister, Mr Alexandrov, the Finance Minister, Mr Karabashev, the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Trade, and other members of the government. Talks centred on the implementation of the Europe Agreement and the PHARE programme, and on the outlook for relations between the Community and Bulgaria, which would be discussed at the Copenhagen European Council in June.

Romania

1.3.14. Proposal for a Council Regulation on certain procedures for applying the Interim Agreement on trade and trade-related matters between the European Economic Community and the European Coal and Steel Community, of the one part, and Romania, of the other part.

Reference: 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: Bull. EC 3-1993, point 1.3.10

Adopted by the Commission on 5 May. The purpose of the Regulation was to lay down implementing provisions for certain safeguard and trade-protection measures provided for in the Interim Agreement. The aim was to introduce special terms regarding import arrangements, including protection against dumping and subsidies connected with imports into the Community from non-member countries.

COM(93) 179

Visegrad countries (Poland, Hungary, Czech Republic and Slovakia)

1.3.15. Visit made by Mr van den Broek from 2 to 4 May.

References:

Europe (association) Agreements with Hungary, Poland and the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic: Bull. EC 12-1991, point 1.3.2; Bull. EC 9-1992, point 1.3.11

Commission communication entitled 'Towards a closer association with the countries of Central and Eastern Europe': point 1.3.4 of this Bulletin

In the Czech Republic, Mr van den Broek saw Vaclav Havel, the country's President, and Vaclav Klaus, the Prime Minister. In Slovakia, he saw Michal Kovac, the President, and Mr Moravcik, the Foreign Minister. In Hungary, Mr van den Broek saw József Antall, the Prime Minister, and Géza Jeszenszky, the Foreign Minister. The talks which took place concentrated on relations between the Community and the countries of Central Europe, using as a basis the Commission communication to the Edinburgh European Council entitled 'Towards a closer association with the countries of Central and Eastern Europe' and devoting particular attention to the establishment of closer political links, access to the Community market for goods from Central and Eastern Europe, greater Community assistance for the countries in question and the process of regional economic integration. The officials whom Mr van den Broek met had reacted positively to the communication and emphasized the need for closer links with the Community in military matters, particularly through association with the Western European Union (WEU). Mr van den Broek, meanwhile, stressed the need for regional cooperation among the countries concerned to be stepped up at the same time.

With regard to bilateral relations, Mr van den Broek's talks with the Hungarian authorities dealt with the process of ratifying the Europe Agreements with Poland and Hungary; Mr van den Broek pointed out that five Member States had ratified. The Hungarian representatives stressed their country's progress with political and economic reform. Mr van den Broek also discussed with the Hungarian and Slovak authorities the issue of the Hungarian minority in Slovakia and said that he would be asking the specialist sections of the Council of Europe to verify the situation on the ground. With regard to the dispute over the Gabčíkovo

hydroelectric power station, Mr van den Broek welcomed the agreement that had been reached to refer the matter to the International Court of Justice in The Hague for settlement.

Independent States of the former Soviet Union

Assistance to the Independent States of the former Soviet Union

1.3.16. Commission Decision concerning an overall programme for a multidisciplinary technical assistance fund for the independent States of the former Soviet Union.

Reference: 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: OJ C 48, 19.2.1993; COM(93) 475; Bull. EC 1/2-1993, point 1.3.15

Adopted by the Commission on 26 May. The multidisciplinary technical assistance fund for which the Commission gave its approval is intended to finance preparatory activities under the 1993-95 TACIS programme using an expedited procedure. It is strictly temporary, and will last only until the new TACIS regulation is adopted. The aim is to bring about the rapid and effective use of assistance allocations by allowing basic preparation work connected with TACIS to proceed immediately and by offering a flexible and fast response to the urgent needs that are apparent in the new independent States, thus contributing to the drawing-up of the indicative programmes and the Commission's ability to deal with such needs in a speedy and appropriate manner.

1.3.17. Parliament resolution on the situation in the republics of the former Soviet Union.

References:

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: OJ C 48, 19.2.1993; COM(93) 475; Bull. EC 1/2-1993, point 1.3.15

Council Decision amending the negotiating directives for the partnership and cooperation Agreement with Russia: Bull. EC 4-1993, point 1.3.18

Adopted by Parliament on 27 May. In the light of the results of the Russian referendum of 25 April and the increasingly worrying crisis in that country, Parliament considered that the presidential and general elections would constitute an important step in the process of pluralist political reform, and would make it possible to achieve a clear definition and separation of legislative, judicial and executive powers. It called on the West to make its economic aid effective, stressed the need for wider market access for exports from the former Soviet Union and approved the Council's broadening of the Commission mandate to negotiate a partnership and cooperation Agreement with Russia.

Deeply concerned at the suffering caused by the escalating conflict between Armenia and Azerbaijan, and fearing the possibility of its spreading to neighbouring countries, Parliament called for an immediate halt to hostilities and foreign military aid, the lifting of the blockade of Nagorno-Karabakh and the reopening of roads in order to afford humanitarian aid convoys access. It called on the Commission to provide the necessary assistance through the European Community Humanitarian Office (ECHO).

Aware of the need to give full support to the process of democratization and reform under way in the independent States of the former Soviet Union, but concerned at the fighting taking place in many parts of their territory, Parliament emphasized the need for negotiating directives comparable to those for the Agreement with Russia and to reorient the TACIS programme towards the kind of reform which would expand bilateral cooperation. Concerned also at the environmental disasters which had taken place in the new independent States, it pointed out that environmental protection should be an integral part of the Community's programme of cooperation. Parliament furthermore called on the countries of the former Soviet Union to make disarmament a priority.

OJ C 176, 28.6.1993

Mediterranean and Middle East

Mediterranean countries

Bosnia-Herzegovina

1.3.18. Parliament resolution on Bosnia-Herzegovina.

Adopted by Parliament on 27 May. Believing that the agreement on Bosnia-Herzegovina reached in Washington on 22 May 1993 between the Member States which are members of the Security Council, Russia and the United States endorsed the victory of the aggressors and that the proposals in the agreement did not provide realistic conditions for the survival and development of inter-ethnic civic life and that the safety of Muslim communities was not guaranteed, Parliament noted that the position of the legally recognized authorities of Bosnia-Herzegovina, of inter-ethnic civic groups and of the Muslim community was weakening.

Accordingly, it called on the UN Security Council — and particularly on its EC Member States — not to ratify the Washington agreement as the basis for the peace agreements, to enlarge the mandate and strengthen UN forces in Bosnia-Herzegovina, to promote a peace plan, with the necessary military backing, to disarm the warring factions, to protect the endangered groups regardless of their ethnic origin, to ensure that regular Serb and Croat forces are immediately withdrawn from Bosnia-Herzegovina and, lastly, to prevent Serbia and Croatia from fuelling the conflict.

Parliament called on the Community to demonstrate its support for the legal government and the legal parliament of Bosnia-Herzegovina, and urged the Council and the Commission to develop a plan for providing support to the democratic civil organizations and media in all parts of the former Yugoslavia. It stressed the need to increase the Community contribution to humanitarian aid and to coor-

dinate effort between the UNHCR, the ICRC, the WFP and other agencies responsible for humanitarian aid in the region, and with the Bosnian authorities.

Parliament also called on the Commission and the Council to adopt measures to compensate for the damage caused to the Greek economy by the embargo on Serbia. Lastly, it expressed its hope that no effort would be spared to avoid the situation in Bosnia-Herzegovina recurring in other regions of the former Yugoslavia.

OJ C 176, 28.6.1993

Maghreb

1.3.19. Parliament resolution on relations between the European Community and the Maghreb.

Reference: Commission communication to the Council: 'The future of relations between the Community and the Maghreb': Bull. EC 4-1992, point 1.4.6

Adopted by Parliament on 26 May. Parliament considered that, in reviewing its development policy, the Community should have as one of its priorities the countries in the Mediterranean region, particularly the Maghreb countries, and shared the Commission's view that a new policy should be followed by the Community in its relations with the Maghreb. It welcomed the fact that the new partnership proposed by the Commission was not confined exclusively to the governmental field, but sought the close involvement of the various organizations in civil society, while highlighting democracy and human rights.

Considering that a number of cultural obstacles still hinder relations between the Community and the Maghreb, Parliament favoured the establishing of closer ties between social and cultural circles in Europe and the Maghreb, stressing that initiatives should be taken by both sides and jointly developed, notably in the media sector.

Parliament also welcomed the progress towards greater regional integration in the

Maghreb, thanks in particular to the Arab Maghreb Union, and called on the Commission to support such integration. It considered that Morocco must allow the peace plan drawn up by the United Nations in accordance with its Resolutions 658 and 690, concerning the referendum on the self-determination of the Sahrawi people, to be implemented.

As regards the Maghreb countries' debt, Parliament called for a strategy to be worked out by the Community, with the particular aim of reducing or converting it, taking into account the situation in each country. It supported the idea of a free trade area between the European Community and the Maghreb, and believed in the need for the Community to reduce barriers to the entry of products from the Maghreb in the immediate future, while also taking into account the interests of Community producers. Lastly, it supported the Commission initiatives to promote financial cooperation, training, employment and investment in the Maghreb and stressed the importance of developing small and medium-sized enterprises, technology transfer and environmental protection.

OJ C 176, 28.6.1993

Bilateral relations

Turkey

1.3.20. Visit by Mr van den Broek from 26 to 28 May.

Mr van den Broek saw Mr Süleyman Demirel, President of the Republic, Mr Hikmet Cetin, Foreign Minister, Mr Erdal İnönü, acting Prime Minister, Mrs Tansu Ciller, Minister of State for Economic Affairs, and Mr Ylbirim Avci, deputy speaker of the Turkish Grand National Assembly. The talks afforded the Turkish authorities the opportunity to express their fear that relations between the Community and the countries of Central and Eastern Europe might develop to the detriment of Turkey. Mr van den Broek took note of the efforts made by Turkey to forge a customs union with the Community, the significance of which would be political as well as economic.

Financial and technical cooperation

1.3.21. Financing decision under the financial protocols and financial cooperation with non-member Mediterranean countries covered by the MED-MEDIA programme.

Adopted by the Commission on 18 May. ECU 5 million will go to finance a programme of cooperation among the institutions, organizations and media companies established in the Community and in non-member Mediterranean countries.

Middle East

Relations with the Gulf Cooperation Council

1.3.22. EEC-GCC Cooperation Council and ministerial meeting.

References:

Negotiating directives for the conclusion of a new agreement on free trade between the European Economic Community and the countries parties to the Charter of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf: Bull. EC 10-1991, point 1.3.17

Proposal for a Council Directive introducing a tax on carbon dioxide emissions and energy: Bull. EC 1/2-1993, point 1.2.162

Previous meeting: Bull. EC 5-1992, point 1.2.25

Fourth meeting of the Joint Cooperation Council and ministerial meeting held on 11 May. The two delegations, led by Mr Niels Helveg Petersen, President of the EC Council, Mr Marin, and Mr Rached Abdulla Al-Noaimi, President of the GCC and Foreign Minister of the United Arab Emirates, adopted a joint statement at the end of the meeting, during which they underlined the importance of cooperation between their two regions and welcomed in particular the success of the second EC-GCC Industrial Cooperation Conference held in Qatar in October 1992.

The parties reviewed developments in all the other fields of cooperation — energy, industry

and the environment — and agreed to continue and expand their cooperation in the future.

Mr Marin acknowledged the significance of the energy sector for trade relations between the two parties and the role it will play in EC-GCC dialogue. Moreover, he spoke of the Community's readiness to cooperate with the GCC and provide the technical assistance required to overcome any obstacles it might encounter in establishing a common customs tariff and unified rules on intellectual property.

Answering the GCC's concern about the Commission proposal for an energy/carbon dioxide tax, Mr Marin recalled the Commission's pledge to ensure that if the tax is introduced, it would be non-discriminatory, neutral and conditional.

The two parties also reaffirmed their commitment to a speedy conclusion of a free trade agreement.

Discussing political issues, the parties expressed their views on the situation in the Middle East and agreed that Israeli settlements in the Occupied Territories constitute an obstacle to peace, that a peace agreement should be based on United Nations Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 and that multilateral negotiations are complementary to, not a substitute for, bilateral negotiations. In the Community's view, the lifting of the Arab trade boycott would also contribute to furthering the cause of the peace process. As regards the situation in Bosnia-Herzegovina, the ministers condemned the attacks carried out by Serbian and Croatian forces and confirmed that they would exclude no other options under the aegis of the UN. In the GCC's view, the Security Council should use every available means and the lifting of the arms embargo on the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina should be considered. The situations in Iraq, whose government persisted in ignoring Security Council resolutions, in Lebanon and in other countries of particular interest to the participants were examined, together with matters relating to the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and terrorism.

United States, Japan and other industrialized countries

Relations between the Community, the United States, Canada and Japan

1.3.23. Quadripartite meeting.

Meeting held in Toronto, on 14 May. The meeting was attended by Sir Leon Brittan, Mr Kantor, US Trade Representative, Mr Wilson, Canadian Minister for Foreign Trade, and Mr Mori, Japanese Minister for Foreign Trade and Industry. The aim of the talks was to secure the support of Canada and Japan for the process of concluding an agreement on market access, which would help achieve an overall settlement in the Uruguay Round trade talks before the end of the year. Fresh impetus was given to the process, with Canada and Japan expressing their readiness to negotiate a four-way understanding at the Tokyo G-7 summit, which would then be put to the other GATT members.

Relations between the industrialized countries of North America

1.3.24. Commission information note on the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA).

Adopted by the Commission on 12 May. In this note, which was sent to the Council and to Parliament for information, the Commission examines the repercussions for the Community — in terms of political relations, trade and investment — of the North American Free Trade Agreement concluded in August 1992 between the United States, Canada and Mexico.

The Commission is of the opinion that the Community's relations with Canada and the United States should not be significantly affected by NAFTA in the short term.

However, NAFTA should encourage the development of the Community's political relations with Mexico, while enabling that country gradually to attain a level of development closer to that of its partners, thus achieving greater parity in its relations with the Community. In terms of trade, with tariff-free access to one of the biggest and wealthiest markets in the world, Mexico is set to become a centre of attraction for third country investors, particularly the Community, which is already Mexico's second largest trading partner and its second biggest source of direct foreign investment. The Community's direct investment in Mexico will therefore probably continue to grow.

Although its assessment is by and large positive, the Commission does foresee certain potential negative repercussions of NAFTA for the Community, which must take steps to keep them to a minimum. Where the external customs tariffs applied by the three NAFTA members are high, the Community should endeavour to negotiate reductions. Further, the fact that most of NAFTA's non-tariff benefits will be applied multilaterally on completion of the Uruguay Round constitutes an added incentive to bring the GATT talks to a successful conclusion. In specific sectors, such as textiles, where quotas and exemptions will be reviewed after some years, the Community should support the efforts of the NAFTA interest groups that are pressing for less restrictive arrangements. The Community should also bring pressure to bear to ensure that Community businesses duly established in North America are not subjected to discrimination.

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United States

1.3.25. Council Decision 93/323/EEC concerning the conclusion of an Agreement in the form of a Memorandum of Understanding between the European Economic Community and the United States of America on procurement (→ point 1.2.23).

1.3.26. Council Decision 93/324/EEC concerning the extension of the benefit of the provisions of Directive 90/531/EEC in respect of the United States of America (→ point 1.2.24).

1.3.27. EEC-United States meeting on the transatlantic declaration.

Reference: joint declaration: Bull. EC 11-1990, point 1.5.3

Previous meeting: Bull. EC 12-1992, point 1.4.31

Meeting held in Washington, on 7 May. The meeting was attended by President Clinton, Mr Rasmussen, Danish Prime Minister and current Council President, and Mr Delors, who was accompanied by Sir Leon Brittan and Mr van den Broek. Their talks focused on the situation in Bosnia-Herzegovina, European integration, the economic outlook and the Community's initiative for growth. The multi-lateral GATT trade talks were also discussed, particularly with regard to market access, the participants undertaking to conclude the negotiations in this field before the end of the year. They also spoke about the situation in Russia, the Middle East peace process and the environment.

Discussion of the state and development of transatlantic relations led to agreement on the need to boost bilateral cooperation in the field of economic growth and job creation, given the economic interdependence of the Community and the United States.

1.3.28. Mr Christopher, US Secretary of State, visited the Commission on 6 May.

Mr Christopher met the members of the Community troika, Mr Helveg Petersen, Danish Foreign Minister and President-in-Office of the Council, Mr Claes, Belgian Foreign Minister, and Mr Hogg, UK Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, together with Mr van den Broek. Their talks were exclusively concerned with the situation in the former Yugoslavia, in particular the rejection of the Vance-Owen plan by the Bosnian Serb parliament. Mr Petersen confirmed that the Member States wished to step up sanctions, and that they would not rule out any other options — including military options — that might be necessary. The members of

the troika took note of a number of options under consideration in Washington.

Other industrialized countries

South Africa

1.3.29. Declaration of the Council and the Representatives of the Governments of the Member States meeting within the Council on the future development of cooperation with South Africa.

Reference: special Community programme in favour of the victims of apartheid in South Africa: Bull. EC 9-1985, point 2.5.1

Adopted by the Council and by the Representatives of the Governments of the Member States meeting within the Council, on 25 May. The Community and its Member States reaffirmed the importance they attached to the process of transition to a democratic and non-racial South Africa, emphasizing the importance of Community aid, in particular through the special programme of positive measures in favour of the victims of apartheid. They reiterated their commitment to the complete abolition of apartheid and, concerned by the level of violence which remained one of the most serious threats to democratization and economic development in South Africa, renewed their call to all parties to sign the National Peace Accord and to participate in the structures already established. They also stressed that the deepening and normalization of economic, trade and development relations with South Africa would have a major impact on the future prospects of a democratic administration, and therefore signalled their desire for closer relations as soon as a transitional executive council was in place.

The Council and the Representatives of the Governments of the Member States called for a Community aid programme based on the established development priorities and policies of the Community, in particular in relation to democratization, the rule of law and human rights. The programme should be flexible,

developing in line with the pace of democratization and policies to aid the poorest sections of the population.

Community action should support peace structures and initiatives, the democratization process, the setting-up of new institutions, the formulation of policies promoting consensus on development issues, the implementation of social programmes and, in the longer term, activities promoting the economic and social development of vulnerable groups. The implementation of the programme should focus on a limited number of priority sectors, it should be decentralized and should take account of projects carried out by non-governmental organizations (NGOs).

Asia and Latin America

Asia

Republic of Korea

1.3.30. Communication from the Commission to the Council on relations between the European Community and the Republic of Korea.

Adopted by the Commission on 10 May. In its communication, which was accompanied by draft Council conclusions, the Commission examined the current state of relations between the Community and Korea and their future prospects. It proposed that the Community take steps in acknowledgement of recent developments in Korea on the political, economic and trade fronts, most notably an easing of tension between the two Koreas and the fact that the Republic of Korea is currently moving from a low-wage economy towards one based on know-how and high productivity.

Turning to the current state of EC relations, the Commission noted that in 1990 and 1991

Community exports to Korea rose faster than to anywhere else in the world. EC investment in the country stood at USD 1.43 billion last December, accounting for 14% of direct foreign investment, while Korean investment in the Community had risen to USD 228 million by last July. Until 1991, the Community's policy towards the Republic concentrated almost solely on trade. The Commission was now proposing that the Community take steps to reflect the profound changes under way in Korea and the way bilateral economic and trade relations had developed over recent years. The Community should now embark upon mutually beneficial forms of cooperation going beyond trade and taking account of the pace at which the economic and trade relations between the two sides were developing overall. There was a need, however, to continue to press for the abolition of all trade barriers and encourage Korea to integrate more fully and more rapidly into the world economy. It should also be urged to take on responsibilities commensurate with its current economic and commercial strength. The Commission also examined the administrative aspects of bilateral relations and Community action on market access and investment problems. These could be looked at during bilateral consultations at various levels. Furthermore, the Commission believed that cooperation should be stepped up in areas such as science and technology, customs, the mutual recognition of product standard trials, industry, energy and the environment.

Latin America

Brazil

1.3.31. Visit by Mr Marín on 3 and 4 May.

Mr Marín saw Mr Crusius, Minister for Planning, and Mr Cardoso, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, for talks on the economic situation in Brazil. He reiterated the Community's commitment to supporting the development of the Southern Cone Common Market (Mercosur).

Cooperation with Asia and Latin America

1.3.32. 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 11 May, to provide assistance for the following projects:

☐ *Latin America:* ECU 9.1 million for the AI-Invest framework programme for industrial cooperation and investment promotion;

☐ *Latin America and Asia:* ECU 15 million for the services of outside consultants. The money will go to finance studies and technical assistance as part of Community aid and cooperation schemes for these countries;

☐ *China:* ECU 1.7 million for the irrigation experimentation and training centre in Gansu Province;

☐ *Sri Lanka:* ECU 5.76 million for irrigation and participative development in Moneragala.

ACP countries and OCTs

Financial and technical cooperation

1.3.33. Financing of projects.

Commission decisions allocating a total of ECU 92 818 000 from the fifth, sixth and seventh EDFs (see Table 5).

Table 5 — *Financing of operations under the fifth, sixth and seventh EDFs*

(million ECU)			
Country	Purpose	Amount	
		Grant	Special loan
	<i>Social development</i>		
Burkina Faso	Town planning	7.100	—
Nigeria	Training programme	10.500	—
Rwanda	Water supplies	9.920	—
Namibia	Health	13.500	—
PALOP ¹	Education and training	3.500	—
Member States of the SADCC ²	Food security training	5.000	—
	<i>Rural production</i>		
Senegal	Integrated projects, mainly agricultural	22.500	—
	<i>Trade promotion</i>		
Jamaica	Development of trade and services	0.900	6.100

(million ECU)

Country	Purpose	Amount	
		Grant	Special loan
	<i>Other</i>		
Trinidad and Tobago	Multisectoral programme	1.950	—
Sierra Leone	General technical cooperation	1.900	—
Congo	Support for parliamentary elections	0.200	—
	<i>Exceptional aid</i>		
Malawi	Aid for refugees	1.998	—
Total		86.718	6.100

¹ PALOP = Angola, Mozambique, Guinea-Bissau, Cape Verde, São Tomé and Príncipe.

² Southern African Development Coordination Conference (Angola, Mozambique, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe).

Institutions

1.3.34. ACP-EEC Council of Ministers.

References:

Fourth ACP-EEC Convention: Bull. EC 9-1991, point 1.3.38

Proposal for a Regulation establishing a special system of assistance to traditional ACP suppliers of bananas: OJ C 344, 29.12.1992; COM(92) 465; Bull. EC 11-1992, point 1.4.44

Previous meeting: Bull. EC 5-1992, point 1.2.40

Eighteenth meeting held in Brussels on 17 and 18 May. The meeting was chaired jointly by Mr K. A. Malima, Tanzania's Minister for Finance, and Mrs H. Degn, Denmark's State Secretary for Development Cooperation; Mr Marín was also present.

During this meeting, the Council of Ministers adopted a declaration on coffee and cocoa in which it referred to the disastrous effects of the depressed prices of these commodities, despite the support measures taken under Lomé IV (Stabex), and in addition the failure of producers and consumers to reach agreement. It also adopted conclusions in which it noted the ACP countries' declaration concerning the application by the Community of the safeguard clause for bananas and the Community's undertaking to take account of the ACP States'

concerns when examining the Commission's proposal concerning a special system of assistance to traditional ACP suppliers of bananas. The Council of Ministers also adopted two resolutions on development financing and six reports concerning the implementation of cooperation in 1991, the 1991/92 evaluation, structural adjustment, cooperation and regional integration, the least-developed, land-locked and island States, and the joint study on procedures for implementing cooperation.

Lastly, exchanges of views were held on trade cooperation and the Uruguay Round, the stabilization of export earnings, debt and structural adjustment, the private sector and investment, commodities, sugar, future relations between the ACP countries and the Community, the stepping-up and modernization of cooperation between the ACP countries and the Community, good governance (human rights and democracy), the state of emergency in certain ACP States, and South Africa. Mr Malima asked the Community to examine as soon as possible whether Eritrea could accede to the Lomé Convention. The Community representative said that, as far as he was concerned, the presence of a delegation from Mr Birindwa's government to represent Zaire did not in any way signify recognition by the Community of that government.

Bilateral relations

Vanuatu

1.3.35. Mr M. Carlot Korman, Prime Minister, visited the Commission on 27 and 28 May.

Mr Carlot Korman met Mr Marin and discussed the projects which Vanuatu is proposing under its Lomé IV national indicative programme, which should be given over mainly to rehabilitating primary schools in rural areas and improving road infrastructure. Mr Marin and Mr Carlot Korman also touched on Stabex transfers for 1988 and 1991.

General development cooperation

General

Support for rehabilitation in the developing countries

Reference: declaration of the Council and the Representatives of the Governments of the Member States meeting in the Council on aspects of development cooperation in the run-up to 2000: Bull. EC 11-1992, point 1.4.47

1.3.36. Commission communication concerning the special rehabilitation support programme in the developing countries.

Adopted by the Commission on 12 May. The Commission has proposed the creation of a link between emergency aid operations and structural development aid. To that end, it suggests the introduction of special rehabilitation support programmes (RSPs) for developing countries which are in a critical economic and social situation following war, serious upheavals within the country or natural disasters, but which are not yet ready for structural aid and can derive no further benefit from humanitarian aid because its resources and

instruments cannot meet the economic reconstruction and social restructuring requirements.

The proposed rehabilitation support would gradually take over from humanitarian aid and would be used with the aim of stabilizing the societies concerned and facilitating the introduction of medium- and long-term reform strategies. The priority objectives of the RSPs would therefore be to help relaunch the existing production system, enable essential services to be rapidly restored (any new investment being precluded), contribute to the countries' economic and social stability (by reintegrating disaster victims into society) and help restore local institutions and the administration.

It should be possible to implement these RSPs quickly and they should take a maximum of a year to complete in the case of imports and two years in the case of activities in the social sector. In order to ensure that operations are carried out quickly, given the urgency of the requirements, it is proposed that simplified decision-making and implementation procedures be used.

The total budget for this initiative should be ECU 1 billion, 60% of which will be financed by Community resources and 49% by Member States' contributions (acceptance by the Member States of the principle of joint financial responsibility). Furthermore, the countries signatory to the Lomé Convention will be required to channel a significant share of their national allocation into their RSPs. This initiative should therefore have only a very slight impact on the budget.

COM(93) 204

1.3.37. Conclusions of the Council and the representatives of the Member States meeting in the Council on a special initiative for Africa.

Reference: Council conclusions on emergency humanitarian aid: point 1.3.51 of this Bulletin

Adopted by the Council and by the Representatives of the Governments of the Member States meeting in the Council on 25 May. Reacting to the Commission communication on a special rehabilitation support programme in developing countries, the Council expressed its concern at the urgency of the rehabilitation

needs facing many developing countries, in particular in Sub-Saharan Africa. It referred to the links between the European Community and Africa, the efforts already undertaken by the Community to help African countries and the existence of recently adopted rehabilitation programmes.

The Council therefore considered that it was of utmost importance to move as early as possible from emergency aid to rehabilitation aid in certain Sub-Saharan countries, to coordinate it with the aid provided by United Nations specialized agencies and other donors, and implement it in conjunction with non-governmental organizations. There was a need to bridge the gap between emergency aid and longer-term development assistance in order to restore an adequate level of subsistence and establish and maintain stability and security. Certain countries needed rapid assistance to restore rural productivity, reconstitute the cattle population and food stocks, rehabilitate the basic infrastructure and social services, and resettle refugees and demobilized soldiers.

These programmes should be financed by the EDF in accordance with existing procedures and with additional resources from the Community budget. The Council considered that ECU 100 million should be allocated immediately and asked the Commission to draft priority rehabilitation programmes without delay.

Coordination of development cooperation procedures

References:

Declaration of the Council and the Representatives of the Governments of the Member States meeting in the Council on aspects of development cooperation in the run-up to 2000: Bull. EC 11-1992, point 1.4.47

Commission communication identifying priority areas for the coordination of development cooperation policies: COM(93) 123; Bull. EC 3-1993, point 1.3.47

1.3.38. Commission communication on procedures for coordination between the Community and the Member States at policy and operational levels in development matters.

Adopted by the Commission on 10 May. In this communication, which follows on the Council declaration of 18 November 1992, the Commission notes that insufficient use has been made of the existing coordination procedures. In the light of the new opportunities offered by the Treaty on European Union, it proposes various measures to tighten up coordination. It suggests in particular that the existing procedures be activated and that action be taken on the coordination of policy and operations and coordination in international forums, since all these are closely linked. It recommends that common policies be worked out *vis-à-vis* the recipient countries, which should no longer have to deal with donors with different attitudes to similar problems. Operational coordination should involve stricter application of the conventional coordination instruments (exchanges of information, on-the-spot coordination, etc.) and also the programming of aid and the definition of sectoral strategies to be supported in the beneficiary countries. In international forums, coordination should be stepped up by means of exchanges of information, bilateral contact between the official experts of the Member States and the Commission and plenary meetings of the various international bodies.

COM(93) 195

1.3.39. Council conclusions on the coordination of development policies.

Adopted by the Council on 25 May. Referring to its communication of November 1992, the Council stated that the identification by the Commission of priority areas for policy cooperation coordination and steps taken to ensure that Community aid complemented the policies pursued by the Member States should make those policies more effective. The Council largely agreed with the Commission's analysis and approved its choice of criteria (priority areas from the point of view of the main development cooperation objectives, where greater coordination may significantly increase effectiveness and where there is a need to supplement or adapt existing policy).

The Council considered that policy coordination was central to the strategy for combating poverty. It took the view that priority

should be given to stepping up coordination in health, food security, education and training. In other areas, such as human rights, support for structural adjustment, the environment or the role of women, where policy coordination was already going ahead, efforts should focus on implementing or updating policies.

Women in development

1.3.40. Council conclusions on women in development.

References:

Council conclusions on women in development: Bull. EC 5-1990, point 1.3.42

Fourth ACP-EEC Convention: Bull. EC 9-1991, point 1.3.38

Adopted by the Council on 25 May. The Council reaffirmed the importance it attached to ensuring that women in developing countries participated in and benefited from the development process, and referred to the main points of its conclusions of May 1990. The Council also welcomed the effort made to incorporate this aspect of development policy in the Lomé Convention and stressed the usefulness of the manual dealing with the methods by which the Community's policy towards women in development could be incorporated into projects and programmes adopted under the Convention. Acknowledging the progress made, the Council requested the Commission to prepare an impact assessment of activities geared to women in development policies. It also felt that efforts similar to those made under Lomé IV should be made in development cooperation policies *vis-à-vis* the Mediterranean and Asian and Latin American countries.

Human rights and development

1.3.41. Declaration of the Council and the Representatives of the Governments of the Member States meeting in the Council on human rights, democracy and development.

References:

San José de Costa Rica Ministerial Conference: Bull. EC 9-1984, points 1.3.1 to 1.3.4

Fourth ACP-EEC Convention: Bull. EC 9-1991, point 1.3.38

Resolution of the Council and of representatives of the Member States meeting in the Council on human rights, democracy and development: Bull. EC 11-1991, points 1.3.67 and 2.3.1

Resolution of the Council and the Representatives of the Governments of the Member States meeting in the Council on the implementation of the Council resolution on human rights, democracy and development: Bull. EC 11-1992, point 1.4.50

Adopted by the Council and the representatives of the Member States meeting in the Council on 25 May. In this declaration, which will serve as a basis for the position of the Community and its Member States at the United Nations World Conference on Human Rights to be held in Vienna in June, the Council and the representatives of the Member States reaffirmed the positions set out in the resolutions of November 1991 and November 1992.

They stressed the universality and indivisibility of human rights and the obligation placed upon States to observe them, and also their importance in development assistance (promotion of economic, social and cultural rights and civil and political liberties by means of representative governments based on respect for human rights). The problems of hunger and absolute poverty and also the right to adequate shelter, education and health care needed to be addressed with great urgency, however. The Council and the Member States' representatives reaffirmed their willingness to supply increased aid to countries in which significant progress had been made towards better observance of human rights and democracy. One of the objectives was also to strengthen positive support such as aid for the restructuring of the public sector, the development of a pluralistic civic society and the protection of vulnerable groups. The Community and its Member States nevertheless reserved the right to take measures which might even involve suspending aid to the State concerned, if the democratization process was halted or if serious violations of human rights occurred.

The Council and the Member States' representatives voiced their determination to play a constructive role with the aim of reaching a

consensus at the June conference; they intended to hold discussions with other countries, and draw their attention to the Community's activities under the Lomé Convention and in the context of the San José Conference.

They considered that the Final Document of the World Conference should stress the strengthening of development cooperation in areas such as constitutional processes, the preparation and holding of free elections, strengthening of the judiciary, the demobilization of the armed forces and the peaceful settlement of ethnic conflicts, the promotion of non-governmental organizations (NGOs), the promotion of free media, aid for decentralization and the participation of local organizations, the establishment of national and regional organizations for protecting human rights and 'ombudsman' institutions, measures to protect and support the rights of women, the protection of the rights of indigenous people, and the protection of vulnerable groups. Consequently, they would undertake to increase their financial and technical assistance in these spheres and considered that the United Nations should also release further resources.

Generalized preferences

1.3.42. Council Regulation (EEC) No 1225/93 applying supplementary generalized tariff preferences in respect of certain products originating in countries benefiting from generalized preferences and sold at the Berlin 'Partners in Progress' fair.

Commission proposal: COM(93) 170; Bull. EC 4-1993, point 1.3.48

Adopted by the Council on 17 May. This Regulation continues tariff preferences for certain products that are sold at the Berlin fair, without these preferences being extended to other fairs of the same type.

OJ L 124, 20.5.1993

1.3.43. Consolidated version, for 1993, of Council Regulations (EEC) Nos 3831/90,

3832/90, 3833/90, 3834/90, 3835/90 and 3900/91 and Decision 90/672/ECSC applying generalized tariff preferences in respect of certain industrial, agricultural and textile products, and to certain iron and steel products originating in developing countries.

References:

Council Regulation (EEC) No 3831/90 applying generalized tariff preferences for 1991 in respect of certain industrial products originating in developing countries: OJ L 370, 31.12.1990; Bull. EC 12-1990, point 1.4.54

Council Regulation (EEC) No 3832/90 applying generalized tariff preferences for 1991 in respect of textile products originating in developing countries: OJ L 370, 31.12.1990; Bull. EC 12-1990, point 1.4.54

Council Regulation (EEC) No 3833/90 applying generalized tariff preferences for 1991 in respect of certain agricultural products originating in developing countries: OJ L 370, 31.12.1990; Bull. EC 12-1990, point 1.4.54

Council Regulation (EEC) No 3834/90 reducing for 1991 the levies on certain agricultural products originating in developing countries: OJ L 370, 31.12.1990; Bull. EC 12-1990, point 1.4.54

Council Regulation (EEC) No 3835/90 amending Regulations (EEC) Nos 3831/90, 3832/90 and 3833/90 in respect of the system of generalized tariff preferences applied to certain products originating in Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru: OJ L 370, 31.12.1990; Bull. EC 12-1990, point 1.4.40

Council Regulation (EEC) No 3900/91 suspending Common Customs Tariff duties for certain products covered by Regulation (EEC) No 3833/90 and originating in Costa Rica, Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama: OJ L 368, 31.12.1991

Council Decision 90/672/ECSC of the Representatives of the Governments of the Member States of the European Coal and Steel Community, meeting within the Council, applying generalized tariff preferences for 1991 in respect of certain steel products originating in developing countries: OJ L 370, 31.12.1990; Bull. EC 12-1990, point 1.4.40

Adopted by the Commission on 19 May. This version is a consolidated text without legal status designed to make it easier for government departments and business people to apply the current rules.

OJ C 169, 19.6.1993

Commodities and world agreements

Tropical timber

1.3.44. Council Decision on the Community's participation in the negotiations for the conclusion of a new International Agreement on Tropical Timber.

Commission proposal: Bull. EC 4-1993, point 1.3.50

Adopted by the Council on 17 May.

1.3.45. Meeting of the International Tropical Timber Council.

Previous meeting: Bull. EC 11-1992, point 1.4.55

Fourteenth meeting, held in Kuala Lumpur from 10 to 19 May. This meeting enabled the consumer and producer countries to reaffirm their respective positions on the new international agreement to be concluded, significant progress having been made in working out a draft.

The discussions also focused on the economic links between trade and sustainable forest management: the two sides agreed that any economic measures should be assessed in the overall context of the timber market and all the policies and programmes geared to sustainable forest management. Any new policy on trade in tropical timber should complement national policies and should provide improved access to markets for exporting countries in such a way as to give optimum added value to the products.

Rubber

1.3.46. Meeting of the International Natural Rubber Council (INRO).

Reference: Council Decision 92/396/EEC concerning the conclusion of the International Natural Rubber Agreement, 1987: OJ L 219, 4.8.1992; Bull. EC 7/8-1992, point 1.4.53

Previous meeting: Bull. EC 5-1992, point 1.2.47

Meeting held in Kuala Lumpur from 24 to 28 May. The discussions focused mainly on the lowering of reference prices for buffer stocks and the renegotiation of the 1987 Agreement, which expires in December; the two sides (pro-

ducer and consumer countries) failed to reach a compromise.

Cooperation via non-governmental organizations

1.3.47. Projects in developing countries.

Commission cofinancing: commitment of ECU 11 889 550 for 53 operations.

1.3.48. Campaigns to raise public awareness.

Commission contribution: ECU 2 830 430 for 22 operations.

Positive measures for victims of apartheid

1.3.49. Declaration of the Council and of the Representatives of the Governments of the Member States meeting within the Council on the future development of cooperation with South Africa (→ point 1.3.29).

Humanitarian aid

Emergency aid

1.3.50. Framework partnership contracts between the Commission and its traditional partners in the field of humanitarian aid.

Commission decision adopted on 5 May. The aim of the framework partnership contracts is to simplify and speed up the decision-making procedures for humanitarian aid by laying down clear, precise, flexible and simple ground rules governing the Commission's relations with non-governmental organizations and specialized international agencies. They set out the broad principles of the partnership relationship and the general conditions including all the rules which will automatically apply to con-

tracts covering specific operations or projects of a humanitarian nature. They also contain a specimen of the contract to be concluded when the Commission agrees to finance a particular project. Negotiations with partners will concentrate on the more specific details of each operation under this new system.

1.3.51. Council conclusions on emergency humanitarian aid.

References:

Council resolution on the coordination of emergency aid: Bull. EC 11-1991, point 1.3.69

Commission communication on a special rehabilitation support programme in developing countries: COM(93) 204; point 1.3.36 of this Bulletin

Conclusions of the Council and the representatives of the Member States meeting within the Council on a special initiative for Africa: point 1.3.37 of this Bulletin

Adopted by the Council on 25 May. In the light of its resolution of November 1991 the Council welcomed the establishment of the European Community Humanitarian Office (ECHO). It called for further progress in the area of humanitarian aid for which there had been an increasing need in recent years. It stressed the need for openness, dialogue and transparency in operations and the importance of cooperation and coordination between the Community and Member States and suggested that regular meetings be held between the Commission and the heads of national humanitarian aid units.

In the Council's view, emergency aid was the provision of humanitarian assistance to those affected by natural and man-made disasters, both of a sudden and a longer-term nature, such as floods, earthquakes, droughts and armed conflicts or situations having a similar effect. It included the provision of urgent assistance such as shelter, emergency feeding and medical treatment, and could in certain

cases include short-term rehabilitation (in accordance with existing decision-making procedures), both to ensure the delivery of that urgent assistance and to begin to help restore such communities to an adequate level of self-sufficiency.

The Council pointed to the central role played by NGOs in the implementation of Community humanitarian aid and called for greater dialogue and cooperation with them, one way being through the partnership contracts concluded by the Community with these organizations. It also recommended that more use be made of the potential skills of local NGOs.

The Council reaffirmed the need for closer coordination with the United Nations to ensure a more effective international response to emergency situations. It also called on the Commission to submit to it an annual report on the Community's humanitarian aid activities.

1.3.52. Commission decisions (see Table 6).

Table 6 — *Emergency aid*

(million ECU)		
Country	Purpose	Amount
Bosnia-Herzegovina	Aid	0.5
Cambodia	Mine clearance programme	1
Chile	Torrential rain	0.5

Food aid

Standard food aid

1.3.53. Commission decision. Grant of food aid worth ECU 35.74 million (see Table 7).

Table 7 — *Food aid*

Country	Cereals (tonnes)	Milk powder (tonnes)	Butteroil (tonnes)	Vegetable oil (tonnes)	Sugar (tonnes)	Other products (million ECU)
Mozambique	114 500	927	105	3 000	466	6.5
Ecuador	1 700	180	—	180	—	0.13

Commercial policy

General matters

Operation of the customs union

1.3.54. Integrated tariff of the European Communities (TARIC) 1993.

Published on 24 May. The TARIC, published annually, incorporates all the Community provisions on trade.

OJ C 143, 24.5.1993

1.3.55. Council Regulation (EEC) No 1343/93 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.

Commission proposal: OJ C 46, 18.2.1993; COM(93) 5; Bull. EC 1/2-1993, point 1.3.62

Parliament opinion: OJ C 150, 31.5.1993; Bull. EC 4-1993, point 1.3.63

Adopted by the Council on 27 May. The new Regulation updates and extends for one year the transitional tariff measures introduced to cover traditional trade between businesses in the former German Democratic Republic and the countries of Central and Eastern Europe.

OJ L 133, 2.6.1993

Commercial policy instruments

Council anti-dumping measures

1.3.56. Proposal for a Council Regulation extending the provisional anti-dumping duty on imports of bicycles originating in the People's Republic of China.

Reference: provisional duty: OJ L 58, 11.3.1993; Bull. EC 3-1993, point 1.3.62

Adopted by the Commission on 28 May.

COM(93) 257

1.3.57. Council Regulation (EEC) No 1189/93 imposing definitive anti-dumping duties on imports of certain seamless pipes and tubes, of iron or non-alloy steel, originating in Hungary, Poland and the Republic of Croatia and definitively collecting provisional anti-dumping duties.

References:

Provisional duty: OJ L 328, 14.11.1992; Bull. EC 11-1992, point 1.4.73

Extension of provisional duty: OJ L 58, 11.3.1993; Bull. EC 3-1993, point 1.3.57

Undertakings: OJ L 120, 15.5.1993; point 1.3.60 of this Bulletin

Proposal adopted by the Commission on 5 May.

COM(93) 143

Adopted by the Council on 14 May.

OJ L 120, 15.5.1993

1.3.58. Proposal for a Council Regulation imposing a definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of magnesium oxide originating in the People's Republic of China.

References:

Provisional duty: OJ L 282, 26.9.1992; Bull. EC 9-1992, point 1.3.60

Extension of provisional duty: OJ L 15, 23.1.1993; Bull. EC 1/2-1993, point 1.3.65

Adopted by the Commission on 13 May.

COM(93) 181

Commission anti-dumping measures

1.3.59. Notice of initiation of an anti-dumping proceeding concerning imports of urea ammonium nitrate solution originating in Bulgaria and Poland.

Published on 5 May.

OJ C 123, 5.5.1993

1.3.60. Commission Decision 93/260/EEC accepting undertakings offered in connection with the anti-dumping proceeding concerning imports of certain seamless pipes and tubes, of iron or non-alloy steel, originating in Hungary, Poland and the Republic of Croatia.

Reference: definitive duty: OJ L 120, 15.5.1993 and point 1.3.57 of this Bulletin

Adopted by the Commission on 14 May.

OJ L 120, 15.5.1993

1.3.61. Notice of initiation of a review of Regulation (EEC) No 738/92 imposing a definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of cotton yarn, originating in Brazil and Turkey.

Reference: definitive duty: OJ L 82, 27.3.1992; Bull. EC 3-1992, point 1.3.56

Published on 11 May.

OJ C 131, 11.5.1993

1.3.62. Notice of the impending expiry of anti-dumping measures concerning certain iron or steel sections originating in Turkey and the former Yugoslavia.

Reference: definitive duty and undertakings: OJ L 313, 19.11.1988; Bull. EC 11-1988, point 2.2.8

Published on 25 June.

OJ C 144, 25.5.1993

1.3.63. Notice of the impending expiry of an anti-dumping measure concerning imports of serial impact dot-matrix printers from Japan.

Reference: definitive duty: OJ L 317, 24.11.1988; Bull. EC 11-1988, point 2.2.8

Published on 26 May.

OJ C 146, 26.5.1993

1.3.64. Notice of the expiry of anti-dumping measures concerning imports of inner tubes and new tyre cases for bicycles originating in the Republic of Korea and Taiwan.

Reference: undertakings: OJ L 134, 31.5.1988; Bull. EC 5-1988, point 2.2.5

Published on 25 May.

OJ C 144, 25.5.1993

1.3.65. Notice of intention to review an anti-dumping measure concerning imports of potassium permanganate originating in the People's Republic of China.

References:

Definitive duty: OJ L 138, 3.6.1988; Bull. EC 5-1988, point 2.2.5

Notice of impending expiry: OJ C 319, 5.12.1992; Bull. EC 11-1992, point 1.4.75

Published on 28 May.

OJ C 148, 28.5.1993

1.3.66. Commission Decision 93/318/EEC terminating the anti-dumping proceeding concerning imports of manganese steel wearparts originating in the Republic of South Africa.

Reference: notice of initiation: OJ C 188, 25.7.1992; Bull. EC 7/8-1992, point 1.4.71

Adopted by the Commission on 12 May.

OJ L 122, 18.5.1993

1.3.67. Commission Decision 93/325/EEC terminating the anti-dumping proceeding concerning imports of paint, distemper, varnish and similar brushes originating in the People's Republic of China.

Reference: notice of resumption of the investigation: OJ C 24, 31.1.1992; Bull. EC 1/2-1992, point 1.4.88

Adopted by the Commission on 18 May.

OJ L 127, 25.5.1993

Treaties and trade agreements

1.3.68. Proposal for a Council Decision authorizing the automatic renewal or maintenance in force of provisions governing matters covered by the common commercial policy contained in the friendship, trade and navigation treaties and in trade agreements concluded between Member States and third countries.

Reference: Council Decision 69/494/EEC on the progressive standardization of agreements concerning commercial relations between Member States and third countries and on the negotiation of Community agreements: OJ L 326, 29.12.1969

Adopted by the Commission on 14 May. Purpose: to authorize, in accordance with Decision 69/494/EEC, an extension until 30 June 1994 of certain trade agreements and treaties concluded by the Member States covering areas within the ambit of the common commercial policy. The proposal, which covers all agreements due to expire before that date, is intended to replace the previous system of

authorizing extensions in quarterly instalments.

COM(93) 210

Individual sectors

Steel

1.3.69. Agreement between the Community, on the one hand, and the Czech Republic and Slovakia, on the other, concerning steel imports from those countries.

Recommendation for a Decision: Bull. EC 4-1993, point 1.3.72

Negotiating directives adopted by the Council on 4 May.

Agreement initialled on 5 May.

The Commission adopts draft Decisions of the EC-Czech Republic and Slovak Joint Committee on 6 May.

Council approves draft Decisions on 10 May.

Decisions 1/93(C) and 1/93(S) adopted by the EC-Czech Republic and Slovak Joint Committee on 28 May. The Decisions introduce a tariff quota procedure applicable to steel imports from the Czech Republic and Slovakia for the period 1993-95, as part of external measures under the Community steel restructuring programme.

OJ L 157, 29.6.1993

1.3.70. Draft Commission Decision opening and providing for the administration of tariff quotas in respect of certain ECSC steel products originating in the Czech Republic and Slovakia.

Reference: Decisions 1/93(C) and 1/93(S) of the EC-Czech Republic and Slovak Joint Committee: point 1.3.69 of this Bulletin

Adopted by the Commission. Purpose: to implement Decisions 1/93(C) and 1/93(S).

Endorsed by the ECSC Consultative Committee on 17 May. The Committee expressed the fear that the expected rise in import volumes in 1994

and 1995 would not be matched by growth in Community demand.

1.3.71. Proposal for a Council Decision opening and providing for the administration of tariff quotas in respect of certain ECSC steel products originating in the Czech Republic and Slovakia.

Reference: Decisions 1/93(C) and 1/93(S) of the EC-Czech Republic and Slovak Joint Committee: point 1.3.69 of this Bulletin

Adopted by the Commission on 28 May. Purpose: to implement Decisions 1/93(C) and 1/93(S).

COM(93) 249

1.3.72. Draft Decision amending Commission Decision 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.

Commission draft: Bull. EC 1/2-1993, point 1.3.63

ECSC Consultative Committee opinion: Bull. EC 4-1993, point 1.6.35

Assent given by the Council on 27 May.

OJ C 158, 10.6.1993

Textiles

1.3.73. Proposal for a Council Regulation on common rules for imports of certain textile products from third countries.

References:

Council Regulation (EEC) No 4136/86 on common rules for imports of certain textile products originating in third countries: OJ L 387, 31.12.1986

Council Regulation (EEC) No 2135/89 on common rules for imports of certain textile products originating in the People's Republic of China: OJ L 122, 22.7.1989

Regulation to be repealed: Council Regulation (EEC) No 958/93 establishing a Community procedure for administering quantitative import restrictions and the monitoring of textile and clothing products originating in certain third countries: OJ L 103, 28.4.1993; Bull. EC 4-1993, point 1.3.73

Adopted by the Commission on 11 May. Purpose: to replace Regulations (EEC) Nos 4136/86 and 2135/89, which expired on 31 December 1992, with a new Regulation taking into account the new bilateral agreements concluded by the Community, the completion of the internal market and the consequent elimination of regional quotas. The new Regulation will incorporate the provisions of Regulation (EEC) No 958/93 on quantitative import restrictions and surveillance measures.

COM(93) 197

1.3.74. Proposal for a Council Regulation on the opening of supplementary quotas for imports into the Community of certain textile products originating in certain third countries participating in the 1993 Berlin trade fairs.

Reference: Council Regulation (EEC) No 958/93 establishing a Community procedure for administering quantitative import restrictions and the monitoring of textile and clothing products originating in certain third countries: OJ L 103, 28.4.1993; Bull. EC 4-1993, point 1.3.73

Adopted by the Commission on 10 May. Purpose: to authorize the issue of import licences for textile products in excess of the quotas fixed by Regulation (EEC) No 958/93, where they are covered by contracts signed at the Berlin trade fairs.

COM(93) 199

1.3.75. Recommendation for a Council Decision on opening negotiations with a view to concluding an agreement on trade in textile products with Slovenia further to the Cooperation Agreement between Slovenia and the Community.

Reference: EEC-Slovenia Cooperation Agreement: Bull. EC 4-1993, point 1.3.22

Adopted by the Commission on 26 May.

International organizations and conferences

General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade

1.3.76. Parliament resolution on GATT membership for Taiwan.

Adopted by Parliament on 28 May. Recognizing Taiwan's importance in the Western Pacific and the steady growth in trade between that country and the Community, Parliament considered that the Commission and the Member States should support Taiwan's application for GATT membership and called on them to pave the way for stronger relations with Taiwan on the basis of a pragmatic approach, without damaging relations with China, in order to encourage administrative, technical and commercial cooperation. It also felt that Taiwan's application for membership should be examined alongside China's.

OJ C 176, 28.6.1993

1.3.77. Parliament resolutions on the inclusion of China and Taiwan in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

Adopted by Parliament on 28 May. Noting that the People's Republic of China had formally notified the GATT of its intention to resume its status as a contracting party, Parliament stressed the importance of the economic reforms undertaken by China for its resumption of membership, which would be easier the more market-oriented these reforms were. It took the view that during the transitional period the contracting parties should be entitled to take specific safeguard measures against Chinese exports if these caused or threatened to cause serious injury to their economies. Reiterating its support for Taiwan's application and aware of that application's political implications, Parliament felt that the instruments available to GATT would enable it to accept Taiwan as a contracting party without prejudging the political problems between the People's Republic and Taiwan. It firmly believed that the GATT membership of both China and Taiwan was very much in the Community's interests and would further stabilize trading relations in East Asia and between that region and Europe.

OJ C 176, 28.6.1993

Council of Europe

1.3.78. Committee of Ministers.

The 92nd session took place in Strasbourg on 14 May. Mr van den Broek represented the

Commission at this session, which opened with the ceremonial accession to the Council of Europe of Estonia, Lithuania and Slovenia, bringing the number of member countries to 29.

The ceremony was followed by an informal meeting, at which ministers revised the guidelines for Russia's accession and decided to boost cooperation with that country. They also discussed the conflict in the former Yugoslavia and reiterated their unanimous support for the quest for a political framework that could facilitate a settlement.

They also continued the preparations for the next summit of the Heads of State and Government of the Council of Europe's member countries, which was scheduled to take place in Vienna on 8 and 9 October, setting an agenda centred on the political and institutional aspects of the Council of Europe's role in today's Europe and on measures to strengthen democracy, the rule of law and human rights.

Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development

1.3.79. Council resolution on the relationship between environmental protection and international trade.

Reference: United Nations Conference on the Environment and Development: Bull. EC 6-1992, point 1.3.127

Adopted by the Council on 10 May. In preparation for the next OECD ministerial meeting, the Council noted the increasing interaction between international trade and environmental issues. It considered that trade policies and environmental policies should be aimed at promoting sustainable development. It therefore considered that global and cross-border environmental problems were best tackled by multilateral strategies and international co-operation.

It therefore called on the Commission *inter alia*:

☐ to continue to play an active and constructive role in the GATT and OECD working parties discussing the issue;

☐ to explore the possibilities of guaranteeing that the issues in question would be tackled as soon as the Uruguay Round was concluded;

☐ to draw up a green paper focusing in particular on the inclusion in international environment and trade agreements of provisions on sustainable development.

European Bank for Reconstruction and Development

Financing

Hungary

Eurocorp Bank

1.3.80. ECU 5 million was invested in a new investment bank in Hungary. Eurocorp will develop its activities around financial advice to local and foreign investors, and will set up a risk capital fund for Hungarian SMEs.

Czech Republic

Prague Hyatt

1.3.81. A loan of USD 19.4 million was granted to finance a five-star hotel operated under a franchise from the American Hyatt chain. The recipient firm, European Plaza Development, is owned by Prague's sixth district, which has a 44% holding, and a group of Czech and foreign private investors, including Hyatt which has a 6% stake. The hotel will be located in a leafy part of the city, on a hill near the Hradcany Castle, the seat of the government. The project also involves the construction of modern offices within the hotel complex.

Human rights in the world

World Human Rights Conference

1.3.82. Parliament resolution on the United Nations World Human Rights Conference in Vienna in June 1993.

Adopted by Parliament on 27 May. Believing that the World Conference offered a unique opportunity to make UN human rights bodies more effective at a time when human rights issues had become a matter of intense concern to citizens throughout the world, Parliament called on the Community and its Member States to adopt a coordinated and focused approach with a view to adapting and improving UN human rights activities and mechanisms to enhance their effectiveness, in particular to deal with emergency situations. It believed that a Special Commissioner should be appointed for human rights, with a flexible mandate covering all areas of human rights and the authority and independence to act effectively in human rights crises, to develop new methods of action-oriented human rights protection and to coordinate and integrate human rights activities into other areas of the UN's work. It also felt that the conference should address other major issues, such as the concepts of the duty/right of interference/humanitarian assistance, the rights of minorities and indigenous peoples, and the right to a healthy environment. It called for gender violence to be recognized as a violation of human rights and called on all governments which had not yet done so to ratify by 1995 the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women.

OJ C 176, 28.6.1993

Guatemala

1.3.83. Parliament resolution on the *coup* in Guatemala.

Adopted by Parliament on 27 May. Deeply disturbed at the decision of the President of Guatemala to suspend the constitution and dissolve the congress, the supreme court and the constitutional court, Parliament called for the immediate restoration of constitutional order and cast-iron guarantees that the physical integrity and freedom of the representatives of the people would be safeguarded and human rights respected. It called on the Commission and the Member States to suspend cooperation with the Guatemalan Government forthwith.

OJ C 176, 28.6.1993

Iraq

1.3.84. Parliament resolution on the threat to the Iraqi Kurds.

Adopted by Parliament on 27 May. Parliament condemned the continued attacks by the Baghdad regime on Iraqi Kurds, the invasion of the Penjwin region in Iraqi Kurdistan and the Iranian air attack of 25 May on NLA bases. It called on the Member States to raise this flagrant breach of international law in the Security Council and to make plain to Saddam Hussein that renewed attacks on the Iraqi Kurds would lead to stronger measures against his regime.

OJ C 176, 28.6.1993

Lebanon

1.3.85. Parliament resolution on the Israeli captives and Israelis missing in action in Lebanon.

Adopted by Parliament on 27 May. Parliament called on Syria to use its influence in the area and in Iran to bring about the release of Captain Arad, an Israeli flier in captivity since October 1986, who had never been allowed a visit by any humanitarian organization or members of his family, and to find out what had happened to three Israeli soldiers reported missing in action after a tank battle at Sultan Yakub in Lebanon. It invited all parties to respect the relevant provisions of the Geneva conventions.

OJ C 176, 28.6.1993

Malaysia

1.3.86. Parliament resolution on the human rights situation in Sarawak and the moratorium on imports of tropical hardwoods and wood products from Sarawak, Malaysia.

Adopted by Parliament on 27 May. Stressing that the way of life of the indigenous peoples of Sarawak continued to be destroyed by logging, Parliament called on the Council and the Commission to give urgent consideration to enforcing the moratorium on imports of tropical timber from that Malaysian State and draw the government's attention to the need to

respect its obligations regarding the natural rights of the indigenous peoples to the peaceful possession of their lands.

OJ C 176, 28.6.1993

Morocco

1.3.87. Parliament resolution on the fate of the 'disappeared' Saharans in Morocco and the Western Sahara.

Adopted by Parliament on 27 May. Parliament called on the Moroccan Government to ensure the immediate and unconditional release of all Saharans imprisoned in Morocco and the Western Sahara and to authorize access by international observers, humanitarian organizations and human rights organizations. It also called on the Community authorities and the Member States' governments to do everything possible to ensure the safety of the Saharan people.

OJ C 176, 28.6.1993

Diplomatic relations

1.3.88. The following ambassadors, whose appointments took effect on 10 May, presented their letters of credence to the President of the Council and the President of the Commission:

□ HE Mr Ramadane Barma, Representative of the Republic of Chad to the EEC and Head of Mission to the ECSC and Euratom;

□ HE Mr Slaheddine Ben M'Barek, Representative of the Republic of Tunisia to the EEC and Head of Mission to the ECSC and Euratom;

□ HE Mr Louis S. Radegonde, Head of Mission of the Republic of Seychelles to the European Communities.

4. Intergovernmental cooperation

European political cooperation

1.4.1. The joint statements adopted and published in May are reproduced below in chronological order.

Yemen

1.4.2. The following joint statement on the elections in Yemen was published in Copenhagen and Brussels on 3 May:

'The Community and its Member States congratulate the people and the Government of Yemen on their first multi-party elections on 27 April 1993.

Fair and free elections, resulting in fully representative institutions, are a precondition for bringing a process of democratization to fruition.

In this light the recent elections in Yemen constitute the completion of a bold and important step towards Yemen's democratic goal.'

Sri Lanka

1.4.3. The following joint statement on the assassination of President Premadasa was published in Copenhagen and Brussels on 6 May:

'The Community and its Member States are deeply dismayed at the news of the assassination of Mr Ranasinghe Premadasa, President of Sri Lanka for the past four years. They deplore the tragic loss of life and strongly condemn this cowardly act of terrorism against the President of Sri Lanka and the persons who were with him.

The Community and its Member States wish to express their solidarity with the democracy in Sri Lanka and their encouragement to all those who in the government, in parliament and in politics endeavour to promote peace and democracy. They

express the hope that the efforts of President Premadasa towards economic progress, national reconciliation and the improvement of the human rights situation in the country will be continued and strengthened in the future.

The Community and its Member States express their support for the designated acting President, Mr D. B. Wijetunga, and urge all parties in Sri Lanka to show calm and restraint.'

Chad

1.4.4. The following joint statement was published in Copenhagen and Brussels on 17 May:

'The European Community and its Member States are deeply concerned at the recent events which have occurred in the south of Chad where members of the army have committed serious violations of human rights. They especially deplore the fact that civilians have fallen victim to these human rights violations.

They strongly urge the Chad authorities to take all necessary steps to restore order and security in the country. They also urge the Chad authorities to implement further measures to prevent human rights violations, based on the findings of the investigation commission into these events.

The European Community and its Member States believe that it is necessary to establish a climate of peace and security in order to achieve the objective of greater democracy in Chad announced by the National Conference, the holding of which is welcomed by the EC, and they call upon the government and all political forces to facilitate the dialogue and collaboration which are indispensable in this connection.'

Togo

1.4.5. The following joint statement was published in Copenhagen and Brussels on 17 May:

'The Community and its Member States regret that the political forces in Togo have not so far been able to reach an agreement making possible the

resumption of a free and open electoral process in a climate of renewed peace.

The Community and its Member States think that the holding of elections in the present situation would not allow the people of Togo to exercise their freedom of choice.

The Community and its Member States would not therefore be able to help in organizing the vote or to send observers during the elections.'

Former Yugoslavia

1.4.6. The following joint statement on the Vance-Owen plan was published in Copenhagen and Brussels on 18 May:

'The Community and its Member States have taken note of the fact that the Bosnian Serbs have not yet accepted the Vance-Owen plan. Their leader, Radovan Karadzic, who personally signed the plan in Athens, has now rejected it.

The Community and its Member States will continue to lend their full support to the Vance-Owen plan. They demand its immediate acceptance by the Bosnian Serbs. To this end, they will, in cooperation with the United States, Russia, and other interested parties, continue, under the aegis of the United Nations, to bring heavy pressure to bear on Serbia/Montenegro and the Bosnian Serbs, with no option being excluded.

At the same time, the Community and its Member States are deeply outraged at the military attacks against Muslim civilians by Bosnian Serb and Bosnian Croat forces. These atrocities must be brought to an end immediately. With a view to seeking an end to Bosnian Croat attacks against Muslims, the Chairman of the EC Council of Ministers will on 18 May participate in a meeting in Mostar with among others the Presidents of Croatia and Bosnia-Herzegovina, as well as Lord Owen and Thorvald Stoltenberg.'

Guatemala

1.4.7. The following joint statement was published in Copenhagen and Brussels on 27 May:

'The European Community and its Member States express their utmost concern about the decision of President Serrano on 25 May 1993 to break off

constitutional order and, in particular, to dissolve parliament and the Supreme Court. These measures undermine the democratic institutions and violate civil liberties.

The Community and its Member States strongly urge President Serrano to re-establish without delay the democratic institutions which are fundamental to a successful conclusion of the peace process and the full observance of human rights.'

Other intergovernmental cooperation

1.4.8. Special meeting of the Trevi Group.

Previous meeting: Bull. EC 12-1992, point 1.5.13

Meeting held at Kolding on 6 May. Mr E. Olsen, Denmark's Minister for Justice, was in the chair, and the Commission was represented by Mr Flynn. The ministers responsible for internal security matters confirmed that they were agreed on the draft ministerial agreement establishing the European Drugs Unit (EDU) and that they would sign it at their next regular six-monthly meeting, due to be held on 2 June. Pending a decision on the seat of the new body and appointment of its senior members, the ministers agreed on a procedure whereby the EDU could be set up and its activities launched with the minimum delay.

1.4.9. Meeting of ministers responsible for home affairs and justice.

Meeting held at Kolding on 6 and 7 May. The meeting was chaired jointly by Mrs B. Weiss and Mr E. Olsen, Denmark's Minister of the Interior and Minister for Justice respectively, and the Commission was represented by Mr Flynn. The ministers adopted a set of recommendations on stepping up the Member States' fight against international organized crime.

The ministers also strongly condemned the violence sparked by racism and xenophobia, recognizing the need to step up cooperation among the Twelve in order to deal with this development, and agreed to undertake a joint study of its various forms and to take stock of the national resources available for preventing and curbing such outbreaks. They also agreed

on the need to step up their coordination in connection with the refugee problem, but rejected the proposal to set up a specific new body to deal with the issue. In addition, the ministers adopted guidelines for strengthening the arrangements for dialogue on home affairs and justice with countries applying for accession.

5. Financing Community activities

Budgets

two twelfths of VAT and GNP-based own resources, as required.

COM(93) 213

General budget

Budgetary procedures

Own resources

1.5.1. Proposal for a Council Regulation amending Regulation (EEC) No 1552/89 implementing Decision 88/376/EEC, Euratom on the system of the Communities' own resources.

Reference: Council Regulation (EEC) No 1765/92 establishing a support system for producers of certain arable crops: OJ L 215, 30.7.1992; Bull. EC 6-1992, point 1.3.141

Regulation to be amended: Council Regulation (EEC) No 1552/89: OJ L 155, 7.6.1989; Bull. EC 5-1989, point 2.5.1

Adopted by the Commission on 17 May. Under Regulation (EEC) No 1765/92, Member States must make the compensatory payments for cereals and protein crops and pay the compensation for the set-aside obligation between 16 October and 31 December 1993. The Commission must therefore reimburse the Member States in January and February 1994. The amounts required will be well in excess of the Commission's cash resources at that time of the year. The Commission therefore proposes that the Council empower it to call on Member States to bring forward the entry of one or

Financial operations

Loans raised

1.5.2. In May the Commission made on behalf of the ECSC:

☐ a number of private placings in marks and lire for the equivalent of ECU 18.9 million;

☐ a DM 135 million five-year public issue at 6 1/8%, with an issue price of 101.07%.

Loans granted

1.5.3. Acting under Articles 54 and 56 of the ECSC Treaty, the Commission granted loans totalling ECU 246.8 million.

Industrial loans

1.5.4. Industrial loans (Article 54) totalling ECU 18.5 million were made to Italy.

Conversion loans

1.5.5. Conversion loans (Article 56) totalling ECU 228.3 million were made to France and Italy.

Workers' housing

1.5.6. No loans were granted in May.

6. Community institutions

Parliament

Part-session, Strasbourg, 24 to 28 May

1.6.1. The May part-session was marked by debates on a wide variety of topics, including the free movement of persons and various aspects of external relations, with particular reference to the situation in Bosnia-Herzegovina and political and economic relations with the countries of Central and Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union.

The Commission statement in the run-up to the Copenhagen European Council attracted considerable attention and part of the ensuing debate was televised. The President of the Commission, Mr Delors, addressed the House on the state of the Community, contrasting the new political and institutional momentum created by the Danish referendum with the economic and social difficulties confronting the Community. On the political and institutional front, he stressed the imperative need to implement the second phase of European economic union scheduled to begin on 1 January next. All the more necessary now that faith in the principle of medium-term convergence between the Member States is faltering, this phase is designed to step up economic and monetary coordination between the Member States, support the ecu and monitor ecu markets and improve cooperation in the area of macroeconomic policy. Mr Delors also emphasized the need for greater democracy and transparency, more especially through adoption of the interinstitutional agreements on subsidiarity and the financial perspective. He drew the House's attention to the Commission communication on improving information for economic operators and the general public and on allowing the public access to certain of the institutions' documents. He also reported on the progress made on the issue of enlargement.

Turning his attention to the economic and social problems besetting the Community, Mr Delors analysed the reasons for the current crisis: the lack of confidence among economic operators; the break with the strategy for medium-term convergence; the effects of two coexistent monetary policies (one based on currency depreciation, the reduction of interest rates and increases in public spending and the other on currency stability and the reduction of budgetary deficits) cancelling each other out because of the massive scale of internal Community trade in what is now an unprotected internal market; and, lastly, the adverse effect on the economy of German unification. The Commission President underlined the concern caused by the decline in European competitiveness, which he attributed to monetary factors but also to policy-related factors — industry, research and competitiveness — and by the rising level of unemployment, which he referred to as an 'enormous waste'. In this context, the Commission believed that expectations from the European Council were three-fold:

- ☐ establishment of an economic and social plan reintroducing a long-term approach based on structures, on a new development model and on an attitude where environment policy is regarded as an asset;
- ☐ intensification of the European growth initiative by means of measures over and above the efforts already made by some Member States at national level with a view to boosting public or private investment, developing research and improving education and training systems as a way of encouraging employment;
- ☐ initiation of overall deliberations on a 'wider Europe' reconciling the desire for enlargement with the need to maintain a political Community with effective decision-making machinery and focusing also on the implications of a common foreign and security policy.

Mr Helveg Petersen, President of the Council, and Mr Christophersen, Member of the Commission, spoke in the ensuing debate. Mr Helveg Petersen stressed that a process of rapid enlargement could breathe new life into the European economy while Mr Christophersen underlined the need for the Community to deliberate on how best to transform economic growth and investment into jobs. Other speakers referred to the need to launch genuine growth initiatives which would generate employment and appealed for a new initiative to provide the driving force for integration despite the many challenges facing the Community. The Danish referendum was also commented on. The debate ended with the adoption of a resolution on the Copenhagen European Council (→ point 1.1.2).

The adoption by the House of a resolution on Bosnia-Herzegovina calling for the commitment of greater numbers of UN troops in order to put an end to the hostilities and protect the civilian population (→ point 1.3.18) was preceded by a lively debate, particularly between supporters and opponents of the Washington agreement. Still in the field of external relations, the debates on political and economic relations with Central and Eastern Europe served to highlight various issues including reconstruction, the strengthening of the PHARE programme, the opening-up of Community markets and transition to a stage of genuine cooperation, and the need for swift ratification of the association agreements. Speaking for the Commission, Sir Leon Brittan expressed the hope that the Copenhagen European Council would issue clear guidelines in this area. The debate ended with the adoption of a resolution on the follow-up to the conclusions of the Edinburgh European Council concerning relations with Central and Eastern Europe (→ point 1.3.5). The House also adopted two other resolutions, one on the situation in the republics of the former Soviet Union (→ point 1.3.17) and the other on developments in East-West relations in Europe and their impact on European security. The second resolution underlines the need to work resolutely towards a pan-European process of democratic political, economic and institutional convergence and asserts that any common security policy must be conceived in a

purely political perspective and be accompanied by a process of simultaneous and balanced disarmament and arms conversion. Parliament also delivered an opinion on the proposal for modification of the PHARE programme (→ point 1.3.6) but, owing to disagreement on committee procedures, referred the report on the TACIS programme back to committee. Relations with the Maghreb (→ point 1.3.19) and the issues raised by the inclusion of China and Taiwan in GATT (→ point 1.3.77) and by GATT membership for Taiwan (→ point 1.3.76) were also discussed in resolutions. Lastly, at Parliament's request, the Commission made a statement on the section of the Blair House agreement dealing with corn gluten feed. Speaking for the Commission, Sir Leon Brittan explained that the Commission and the United States authorities had agreed to clarify the terms of trade in corn gluten feed, in particular the definition of this product, which had been imported without duty into the Community since the Kennedy Round (1967). The agreement should prevent fraud and would have no impact on import levels.

Parliament held a lengthy debate on the free movement of persons across the Community's internal borders, at the end of which it adopted a resolution (→ point 1.2.17). After expressing concern at the difficulties encountered in the implementation of this freedom, it stressed the symbolic value of abolishing checks on persons with a view to the achievement of European union. Speaking for the Commission, Mr Vanni d'Archirafi said it shared Parliament's concerns in this area but, with the Danish referendum over, the situation could now be expected to improve.

Mr Schmidhuber, representing the Commission, presented the preliminary draft budget for 1994, drawing attention to the fact that it did not entail any increase in real terms. Emphasizing the fact that it had not been consulted on the financial perspective agreed in Edinburgh, Parliament made clear its intention to follow the budgetary procedure as laid down in Article 203 of the EEC Treaty.

Turning to institutional matters, Parliament adopted a position for the first time on one of

the proposals included on what has come to be known as the 'Edinburgh list' — these are proposals which the Commission is intending to withdraw in the light of the subsidiarity principle — by adopting a resolution urging the Commission to withdraw its proposal relating to the security measures applicable to classified information produced or transmitted in connection with EEC or Euratom activities and to submit a new proposal taking account of its observations. Speaking for the Commission, Mr Vanni d'Archirafi confirmed that the Commission was prepared to withdraw its proposal but reserved the right to decide on the content and scope of any new proposal. He called on Parliament to adopt positions on the other proposals on the 'Edinburgh list' without delay.

In the human rights field, Parliament adopted resolutions on the UN World Human Rights Conference, the *coup* in Guatemala, the Israelis missing in action in Lebanon, the Saharans who have 'disappeared' in Morocco and the Western Sahara, the situation in Sarawak and the threat to the Iraqi Kurds (→ points 1.3.82 to 1.3.87).

Under the consultation procedure, on the agricultural front, Parliament adopted positions on three proposals for Directives on animal health conditions relating to poultry and hatching eggs, fresh poultrymeat (→ point 1.2.11) and the control of potato ring rot (→ point 1.2.14) and three proposals for Regulations concerning the general rules for the financing of interventions by the EAGGF Guarantee Section (→ point 1.2.127), the reference quantity for milk producers (→ point 1.2.124) and measures adjusting certain sectors of the Portuguese food industry (→ point 1.2.114). It also adopted a position on the proposal for a Decision fixing the maximum amount eligible for expenditure on the employment of agricultural advisers (→ point 1.2.113). In the transport field, Parliament delivered an opinion on a proposal for a Regulation on computerized reservation systems (→ point 1.2.75), in the statistics field, on the proposal for a Decision on a priority action framework programme (→ point 1.2.28) and, in the energy field, on the limitation of carbon dioxide emissions and on the Altener pro-

gramme (→ points 1.2.69 and 1.2.70). It also adopted positions on a proposal for a Regulation temporarily suspending autonomous duties on certain industrial products intended for the Azores and Madeira, a proposal for a Decision concerning the conclusion of an agreement for the protection of the North-East Atlantic against pollution (→ point 1.2.102) and a proposal for a recommendation concerning information technology security (→ point 1.2.144).

Under the cooperation procedure, Parliament delivered its opinion, at first reading, on three proposals for Directives relating to satellite earth station equipment (→ point 1.2.79), an information procedure in the field of technical standards and regulations (→ point 1.2.2) and the protection of consumers in respect of contracts negotiated at a distance (→ point 1.2.81) and on two proposals for Directives on food additives (→ points 1.2.7 and 1.2.8). It also adopted opinions on a proposal for a Decision concerning the Mattheus-Tax programme (→ point 1.2.66) and on a proposal for a Regulation on the European Agency for the Evaluation of Medicinal Products (→ point 1.2.5). The proposal for a Directive on timeshare utilization of property was referred back to committee. Parliament adopted opinions, at second reading, on four proposals for Directives, two on two- or three-wheeled motor vehicles (→ point 1.2.4), another on air pollution by motor vehicles (→ point 1.2.106) and the last on coordinating procedures for the award of public supply contracts (→ point 1.2.25).

Parliament adopted numerous resolutions, in the agricultural sphere, on the protection of animals during transport (→ point 1.2.10), inspections for residues in meat (→ point 1.2.9) and the dumping of beef in the Sahel region (→ point 1.2.125), and in the social field on the Social Protocol agreed at Maastricht (→ point 1.2.91) and the creation of jobs for women (→ point 1.2.95). Whaling (→ point 1.2.142), the future transport policy (→ point 1.2.72), and areas with low population densities (→ point 1.2.90) were also the subject of resolutions.

Report of proceedings:

OJ Annex 3-430

Full text of opinions and resolutions:

OJ C 176, 28.6.1993

Council

1658th meeting

1.6.2. Industry (Brussels, 4 May).

Previous meeting: Bull. EC 1/2-1993, point 1.7.13

President: Mr Troejborg, Danish Minister for Industry.

Commission: Mr Bangemann, Mr Schmidhuber, Mr Van Miert and Mr Vanni d'Archirafi.

Main items

- ☐ Industrial competitiveness and environmental protection: conclusions adopted (→ point 1.2.54).
- ☐ Restructuring of the steel industry — external aspects: negotiating directives adopted (→ point 1.3.69).

Other business

- ☐ Restructuring of the Community steel industry: conclusions of the Presidency.
- ☐ ECSC financial activities: policy debate.
- ☐ State aid for shipbuilding: statement agreed.
- ☐ Maritime industries: oral statement noted.
- ☐ Community measures to intensify and ensure the continuity of enterprise policy, with particular reference to small businesses: favourable reaction.
- ☐ European Textile and Clothing Observatory: Commission report.
- ☐ Administrative simplification for enterprises: Commission report.

1659th meeting

1.6.3. General affairs and political cooperation (Brussels, 10 May).

Previous meeting: Bull. EC 4-1993, point 1.6.13

President: Mr Helveg Petersen, Danish Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Commission: Mr Delors, Sir Leon Brittan, Mr Marin, Mr van den Broek, Mr Schmidhuber and Mr Pinheiro.

Main items

- ☐ Agreement with the United States on government procurement: approved (→ point 1.2.23).
- ☐ Preparations for OECD ministerial meeting: resolution adopted (→ point 1.3.79).

Other business

- ☐ Former Yugoslavia: discussed.
- ☐ Interinstitutional Agreement on budgetary discipline: progress report noted.
- ☐ Public access to the institutions' documents: Commission communication presented.
- ☐ Relations with Russia: exchange of views.
- ☐ Relations with the countries of Central and Eastern Europe: discussed.
- ☐ Relations with the Gulf Cooperation Council: position prepared.
- ☐ Uruguay Round: briefing on delegation memorandum.

1660th meeting

1.6.4. Telecommunications (Brussels, 10 May).

Previous meeting: Bull. EC 12-1992, point 1.7.9

President: Mr Melchior, Danish Minister for Communications.

Commission: Mr Bangemann and Mr Van Miert.

Main items

- ☐ Application of open network provision to voice telephony: common position agreed (→ point 1.2.77).

- ☐ European telecommunications equipment industry: conclusions adopted (→ point 1.2.78).

Other business

- ☐ High-definition television: discussed.
- ☐ Telecommunications services: exchange of views.
- ☐ Single market for postal services: progress report noted.

1661st meeting

1.6.5. Culture (Brussels, 17 May).

Previous meeting: Bull. EC 11-1992, point 1.7.5

President: Mrs Hilden, Danish Minister for Culture.

Commission: Mr Pinheiro.

Main items

- ☐ Promotion of the translation of contemporary European dramatic works: resolution adopted (→ point 1.2.152).
- ☐ Camino de Santiago (Route of St James): declaration adopted by the representatives of the Member States (→ point 1.2.153).

Other business

- ☐ Promotion of books and reading: discussed.
- ☐ Community programme for exchanges of artists: exchange of views.
- ☐ Media programme: discussed.
- ☐ Cultural activities: progress report.
- ☐ Other Community policies of cultural interest: exchange of views.

1662nd meeting

1.6.6. Agriculture (Brussels, 24 to 27 May).

Previous meeting: Bull. EC 4-1993, point 1.6.8

President: Mr Westh, Danish Minister for Agriculture and Fisheries.

Commission: Mr Steichen.

Main items

- ☐ 1993/94 agricultural prices and related measures: proposals agreed (→ point 1.2.115).
- ☐ Common organization of the markets in sugar: proposals agreed (→ point 1.2.117).
- ☐ Milk product prices: proposals agreed (→ point 1.2.122).
- ☐ Set-aside: proposals agreed (→ point 1.2.112).
- ☐ Imports of conifer wood: two Decisions adopted (→ point 1.2.13).

Other business

- ☐ EAGGF — interest rates: proposal for a Regulation approved.
- ☐ Uruguay Round — agricultural aspects: exchange of views.
- ☐ Potatoes: proposal examined.
- ☐ Standard qualities for cereals: exchange of views.

1663rd meeting

1.6.7. Development (Brussels, 25 May).

Previous meeting: Bull. EC 11-1992, point 1.7.9

President: Mrs Degn, Danish Minister for Development Cooperation.

Commission: Mr Marín.

Main items

- ☐ Development cooperation in the run-up to 2000: conclusions of the Presidency (→ point 1.3.39).
- ☐ Special initiative for Africa: conclusions adopted (→ point 1.3.37).
- ☐ Future development cooperation with South Africa: declaration adopted (→ point 1.3.29).

- ☐ Human rights, democracy and development: declaration adopted (→ point 1.3.41).
- ☐ Emergency humanitarian aid: conclusions adopted (→ point 1.3.51).
- ☐ Women in development: conclusions adopted (→ point 1.3.40).

Other business

- ☐ Follow-up to UNCED: discussed.
- ☐ Population policy: discussed.
- ☐ Situation in certain African countries: exchange of views.
- ☐ Untying of Member States' aid: discussed.

1664th meeting

1.6.8. Health (Brussels, 27 May).

Previous meeting: Bull. EC 11-1992, point 1.7.6

President: Mr Lund, Danish Minister for Health.

Commission: Mr Flynn.

Main items

- ☐ Future action in the field of public health: resolution adopted (→ point 1.2.145).
- ☐ 'Europe against cancer' programme: Decision adopted (→ point 1.2.146).
- ☐ Smoking ban in public places: conclusions adopted (→ point 1.2.147).

Other business

- ☐ 'Europe against AIDS' programme: discussed.
- ☐ High cost of medicines: exchange of views.
- ☐ Protection of individuals with regard to the processing and free movement of personal data: discussed.
- ☐ European Drugs Prevention Week: assessed.
- ☐ Community self-sufficiency in blood: Commission communication presented.

- ☐ Freedom of establishment for doctors from Central and Eastern Europe: discussed.

Commission

Proposals adopted

1.6.9. The Commission adopted a proposal for a Directive on the minimum level of training for maritime occupations (→ point 1.2.73).

Communications, green papers and reports

1.6.10. The Commission adopted the 1992 Report on Competition Policy (→ point 1.2.31). It adopted a communication entitled 'Cohesion and R&TD policy — Synergies between research and development policy and economic and social cohesion policy' (→ point 1.2.55). It adopted a working paper setting out guidelines for Community action in the field of education and training (→ point 1.2.62). It also adopted a communication on a Community-wide framework for employment (→ point 1.2.92). In the field of agricultural policy, it adopted a reflection paper on possible developments in the policy of arable land set-aside (→ point 1.2.111). In the field of relations with countries in Asia and Latin America, the Commission adopted a communication on relations between the European Community and the Republic of Korea (→ point 1.3.30). In the context of general development cooperation, it adopted two communications, one concerning the special rehabilitation support programme in the developing countries (→ point 1.3.36) and one on procedures for coordination between the Community and the Member States in development matters (→ point 1.3.38).

Community lawcourts

Court of Justice

1.6.11. 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

Fisheries

Article 175 of the EEC Treaty

□ 1.4.1993: Case C-25/91 *Pesqueras Echebas-tar v Commission*

The application is dismissed.
(Application for a declaration that, in breach of the Treaty, the Commission failed to adopt in respect of the applicant any measure other than a recommendation or opinion.)

OJ C 124, 6.5.1993

Commercial policy — Dumping

Article 177 of the EEC Treaty

□ 1.4.1993: Case C-136/91 *Findling Wälzlager v HZA Karlsruhe*

The table set out in Article 1(3) of Council Regulation No 374/87 of 5 February 1987 definitively collecting the provisional anti-dumping duty and imposing a definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of housed bearing units originating in Japan must be interpreted as meaning that it is sufficient, for the purpose of applying the individual rates of anti-dumping duty assigned to the trade marks numbered from one to seven and indicated in column 3, that the housed bearing units can be proved to have been manufactured by or for the corresponding

undertaking named in the column headed 'Exporters'.

OJ C 124, 6.5.1993

External relations

Articles 173, 178 and 215 of the EEC Treaty

□ 29.4.1993: Case C-182/91 *Forafrique Burkina v Commission*

The application is dismissed.
(Application for annulment pursuant to the second paragraph of Article 173 of the EEC Treaty and for damages pursuant to Article 178 and the second paragraph of Article 215 of the Treaty in relation to amounts due to the applicant from the Office national des puits et forages (National Board for Wells and Drilling) (Burkina Faso) following subcontracting work which it had carried out on behalf of the Board as part of programmes of the European Development Fund.)

OJ C 146, 26.5.1993

Other decisions

Customs

Article 173 of the EEC Treaty

□ 8.3.1993: Case C-123/92 *Lezzi Pietro v Commission*

OJ C 126, 7.5.1993

Article 177 of the EEC Treaty

□ 1.4.1993: Case C-250/91 *Hewlett Packard France v Directeur général des douanes*

OJ C 123, 5.5.1993

□ 1.4.1993: Case C-256/91 *Emsland-Stärke v Oberfinanzdirektion München*

OJ C 124, 6.5.1993

□ 29.4.1993: Case C-59/92 *HZA Hamburg-St. Annen v Ebbe Sönnichsen*

OJ C 147, 27.5.1993

- 4.5.1993: Case C-292/91 *Gebr. Weis v HZA Würzburg*

OJ C 149, 29.5.1993

Agriculture

Article 177 of the EEC Treaty

- 31.3.1993: Case C-27/92 *Möllmann-Fleisch v HZA Hamburg-Jonas*

OJ C 131, 11.5.1993

- 1.4.1993: Joined Cases C-31/91 to C-44/91 *Alois Lageder and Others v Amministrazione delle finanze dello Stato*

OJ C 124, 6.5.1993

- 1.4.1993: Joined Cases C-260/91 and C-261/91 *Diversinté and Iberlacta v Administración Principal de Aduanas e Impuestos Especiales de la Junquera*

OJ C 124, 16.5.1993

Free movement of persons, companies and services

Article 177 of the EEC Treaty

- 30.3.1993: Case C-168/91 *Konstantinidis v 1. Stadt Altensteig Standesamt and 2. Landratsamt Calw — Ordnungsamt*

OJ C 131, 11.5.1993

- 4.5.1993: Case C-17/92 *Federación de Distribuidores Cinematográficos v Estado Español, Unión de Productores de Cine y Televisión*

OJ C 147, 27.5.1993

Free movement of workers and social policy

Article 177 of the EEC Treaty

- 22.4.1993: Case C-65/92 *Office national des pensions v Levatino*

OJ C 139, 18.5.1993

Competition

Article 173 of the EEC Treaty

- 31.3.1993: Joined Cases C-89/85, C-104/85, C-114/85, C-116/85, C-117/85, C-125/85, C-126/85, C-127/85, C-128/85, C-129/85 *A. Ahlström and Others v Commission*

OJ C 126, 7.5.1993

- 28.4.1993: Case C-364/90 *Italy v Commission*

OJ C 142, 20.5.1993

Article 177 of the EEC Treaty

- 19.3.1993: Case C-157/92 *Pretore di Genova v Banchemo*

OJ C 142, 20.5.1993

State aid

Article 173 of the EEC Treaty

- 5.3.1993: Case C-102/92 *Ferriere Acciaierie Sarde v Commission*

OJ C 142, 20.5.1993

Taxation

Article 177 of the EEC Treaty

- 20.4.1993: Joined Cases C-71/91 and C-178/91 *Ponente Carni and Cispadana Costruzioni v Amministrazione delle Finanze dello Stato*

OJ C 139, 18.5.1993

Institutional matters

Article 173 of the EEC Treaty

- 23.3.1993: Case C-314/91 *Weber v Parliament*

OJ C 123, 5.5.1993

Convention on Jurisdiction and the Enforcement of Judgments in Civil and Commercial Matters

Protocol of 3 June 1971 and Convention of 27 September 1968

□ 21.4.1993: Case C-172/91 *Sonntag v Waidmann*

OJ C 139, 18.5.1993

Infringements

Article 169 of the EEC Treaty

□ 18.3.1993: Case C-176/91 *Commission v Italy*

OJ C 123, 5.5.1993

□ 30.7.1993: Case C-361/92 *Commission v Italy*

OJ C 142, 20.5.1993

□ 31.3.1993: Case C-322/92 *Commission v Luxembourg*

OJ C 146, 26.5.1993

□ 27.4.1993: Case C-375/90 *Commission v Greece*

OJ C 147, 27.5.1993

□ 28.4.1993: Case C-306/91 *Commission v Italy*

OJ C 142, 20.5.1993

□ 5.5.1993: Case C-246/91 *Commission v France*

OJ C 149, 29.5.1993

Articles 169 and 171 of the EEC Treaty

□ 5.5.1993: Case C-174/91 *Commission v Belgium*

OJ C 147, 27.5.1993

Court of First Instance

Main decisions

Competition

Article 173 of the EEC Treaty

□ 22.4.1993: Case T-9/92 *Automobiles Peugeot and Peugeot v Commission*

The application is dismissed.

(Application for annulment of the Commission Decision of 4 December 1991 relating to proceedings pursuant to Article 85 of the EEC Treaty (IV/33.157, Eco System/Peugeot).)

OJ C 140, 19.5.1993

Other decisions

Competition

Article 173 of the EEC Treaty

□ 29.3.1993: Case T-2/92 *Rendo and Others v Commission*

OJ C 123, 5.5.1993

□ 1.4.1993: Case T-65/89 *BPB Industries and British Gypsum v Commission*

OJ C 124, 6.5.1993

□ 1.4.1993: Case T-24/92 *Langnese-Iglo v Commission*

OJ C 124, 6.5.1993

□ 1.4.1993: Case T-28/92 *Schöller Lebensmittel v Commission*

OJ C 124, 6.5.1993

Articles 185 and 186 of the EEC Treaty

□ 2.4.1993: Case T-12/93R *Comité central d'entreprise de la SA Vittel and Comité d'établissement de Pierval v Commission*

OJ C 135, 14.5.1993

Court of Auditors

1.6.12. Special Report No 4/93 on the implementation of the quota system intended to control milk production.

Adopted on 26 May. This report is available in all the official Community languages. Requests should be made to the Court of Auditors (Relations with Other Institutions and Public Relations).

European Investment Bank

General

1.6.13. Commission communication concerning the intervention of the European Investment Bank in Central and East European countries; proposal for a Council Decision granting a Community guarantee to the European Investment Bank against losses under loans for projects in Central and East European countries (Poland, Hungary, the Czech Republic, Slovakia, Romania, Bulgaria, Latvia, Estonia, Lithuania and Albania).

References:

Council Decision 90/62/EEC granting a Community guarantee to the European Investment Bank against losses under loans for projects in Hungary and Poland: OJ L 42, 16.2.1990; Bull. EC 1/2-1990, point 1.2.9, as amended by Council Decision 91/252/EEC extending to Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria and Romania Decision 90/62/EEC: OJ L 123, 18.5.1991; Bull. EC 5-1991, point 1.3.7

Council Decision 93/166/EEC granting a Community guarantee to the European Investment Bank against losses under loans for investment projects carried out in Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania: OJ L 69, 20.3.1993; Bull. EC 3-1993, point 1.6.27

Proposal for a Council Decision granting a Community guarantee to the European Investment Bank against losses under loans for projects in Albania: Bull. EC 4-1993, point 1.6.18

Adopted on 17 May. After taking stock of the current three-year loan programme for Poland and Hungary and the two-year loan programme for the Czech Republic and Slovakia, Bulgaria and Romania, the Commission proposes that new Community budget guarantees should be granted for a three-year period. This proposal to renew the guarantees is based on the fact that the process of economic and social development in these countries is far from complete and that the potential demand for credit will continue to be very high in the short term.

The Commission also feels that all EIB operations in the region, including those already adopted for the Baltic States and those planned for Albania, should be integrated in a single framework. It therefore proposes that the Council invite the EIB to continue with its loan operations to projects in Poland, Hungary, the Czech Republic and Slovakia, Romania, Bulgaria, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Albania. It asks the Council to decide that, subject to the approval of the EIB Board of Governors, EIB loans for a maximum of ECU 3 billion for an indicative three-year period should be made available to these countries. These loans will be covered by the Community's budget guarantee. This maximum will include the ceilings already decided in favour of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, as well as the ceiling proposed for Albania.

OJ C 160, 12.6.1993; COM(93) 212

Financing

1.6.14. In May the European Investment Bank, the European Community's financial institution, granted loans totalling ECU 1 247.7 million, of which 147.5 million went outside the Community.

Community

Links with Community policies

1.6.15. In the period in question loans were made for the following measures:

- ECU 758.7 million for the economic development of disadvantaged regions;
- ECU 518.7 million for the improvement of transport and telecommunications infrastructures of benefit to the Community;
- ECU 34.4 million for the protection of the environment and the improvement of the quality of life;
- ECU 300.2 million for the pursuit of Community objectives in the field of energy.

The Bank also continued its operations to support small businesses (since the beginning of the year around ECU 541.5 million has been granted in global loans).

In many cases individual loans come under several Community policies; some are therefore counted more than once in the above amounts.

Geographical distribution

Germany

1.6.16. ECU 215.6 million was granted in the form of global loans to finance small and medium-scale projects. ECU 31 million was provided for the extension and modernization of a purification plant at Cologne and ECU 26 million for the construction of a new terminal at Frankfurt Airport.

Spain

1.6.17. ECU 361 million went towards road improvements and ECU 10.8 million towards improvements in the country's electricity grid.

France

1.6.18. ECU 121.6 million was provided for the establishment of high-speed rail links from Paris and the north of France to Brussels and London.

Ireland

1.6.19. ECU 131.7 million was granted for a natural gas pipeline between Ireland and the United Kingdom.

Italy

1.6.20. ECU 157.6 million was granted in the energy sector for the construction of a gas pipeline between Algeria and Italy and a geothermal power plant in the north. ECU 31.3 million was granted in the form of global loans to finance small and medium-scale projects. ECU 10.4 million was provided for various transport infrastructure improvements in the centre and north and ECU 3.4 million for solid waste disposal and sewerage collection and treatment in Campania.

Community development cooperation policy

Mediterranean

Morocco

1.6.21. ECU 50 million was granted in the form of a global loan to finance small and medium-scale projects and rural development or agro-industrial projects.

Central and Eastern Europe

Romania

1.6.22. ECU 65 million was granted for the repair of the trunk road network and ECU 30 million, in the form of a global loan onlent by the Finance Ministry to a number of Romanian banks, for small and medium-scale projects.

Economic and Social Committee

306th plenary session

1.6.23. The Economic and Social Committee held its 306th plenary session on 26 and 27

May, chaired in turn by Mrs Tiemann and Mr Stecher Navarra.

1.6.24. The Committee debated and adopted:

- ☐ opinions on the following:
 - (i) the procedure in the field of technical standards and regulations (→ point 1.2.2);
 - (ii) trade in fresh poultrymeat, poultry and hatching eggs (→ point 1.2.11);
 - (iii) amendment of the Structural Funds Regulations (→ point 1.2.83);
 - (iv) the cooperation agreement for the protection of the coasts and waters of the North-East Atlantic against pollution (→ point 1.2.102);
- ☐ own-initiative opinions concerning:
 - (i) the operation of the Community's internal market after 1992 — Follow-up to the Sutherland report (→ point 1.2.1);
 - (ii) the fourth framework programme of Community activities in the field of research and technological development (1994-98) (→ point 1.2.56).

1.6.25. The Committee adopted opinions on the following without debate:

- ☐ the operation of Directive 83/189/EEC concerning the prevention of technical barriers to trade in 1990 and 1991 (→ point 1.2.3);
- ☐ protective measures against the introduction into the Community of organisms harmful to plants or plant products (→ point 1.2.12);
- ☐ additives in feedingstuffs (→ point 1.2.15);
- ☐ the use and marketing of enzymes, micro-organisms and their preparations in animal nutrition (→ point 1.2.16);
- ☐ the introduction of a Community information system on domestic and leisure accidents (→ point 1.2.80);
- ☐ specific measures for the smaller Aegean islands concerning certain agricultural products (→ point 1.2.89);
- ☐ the limitation of emissions of certain pollutants into the air from large combustion plants (→ point 1.2.100);

☐ measures to be taken against air pollution by emissions from motor vehicles (→ point 1.2.107);

☐ the Framework Convention on Climate Change (→ point 1.2.108);

☐ ratification of the amendment to the Montreal Protocol on substances that deplete the ozone layer (→ point 1.2.109);

☐ standard qualities for common wheat, rye, barley, maize, sorghum and durum wheat (→ point 1.2.116);

☐ harmonizing various technical measures in Mediterranean fisheries (→ point 1.2.134);

☐ the Agreement between the Community and the Republic of Slovenia in the field of transport (→ point 1.2.76).

1.6.26. The Committee also adopted a resolution on growth and employment in Europe (→ point 1.2.26).

ECSC Consultative Committee

305th meeting (ordinary)

1.6.27. Luxembourg, 17 May.

Chairman: Mr Cimenti.

Items discussed

☐ Restructuring of the steel industry in the Community: discussion.

☐ Privatization of Sächsische Edelstahlwerke GmbH: consultation.

☐ Restructuring of EKO-Stahl AG: consultation.

☐ Opening and providing for the administration of tariff quotas in respect of certain ECSC steel products originating in the Czech Republic and Slovakia: consultation (→ point 1.3.70).

PART TWO

DOCUMENTATION

1. The ecu

Values in national currencies of ECU 1

May 1993 ¹		
BFR/ LFR	Belgian franc and Luxembourg franc	40.1919
DKR	Danish krone	7.51093
DM	German mark	1.95497
DR	Greek drachma	265.225
ESC	Portuguese escudo	184.557
FF	French franc	6.59068
HFL	Dutch guilder	2.19301
IRL	Irish pound	0.802074
LIT	Italian lira	1 796.56
PTA	Spanish peseta	147.263
UKL	Pound sterling	0.785848
AUD	Australian dollar	1.74205
CAD	Canadian dollar	1.54574
FMK	Finnish markka	6.67660
ISK	Icelandic króna	76.9662
NKR	Norwegian krone	8.27150
NZD	New Zealand dollar	2.24116
OS	Austrian schilling	13.7536
SFR	Swiss franc	1.76316
SKR	Swedish krona	8.91907
USD	United States dollar	1.21723
YEN	Japanese yen	134.423

¹ Average for the month; OJ C 151, 2.6.1993.

NB: Explanatory notes on the ecu and 'green' rates can be found in Bull. EC 7/8-1982, points 3.1.1 to 3.1.3, and Bull. EC 9-1989, point 2.1.3.

Representative rates ('green' rates)

Conversion rates into national currencies for the ecu used in connection with the common agricultural policy

May 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		IRL	Irish pound	
	— All products	48.5563		— All products	0.957268
DKR	Danish krone		LIT	Italian lira	
	— All products	8.97989		— All products	2 230.20 on 1.5.1993 2 226.76 on 11.5.1993 2 195.05 on 18.5.1993 2 194.16 on 21.5.1993
DM	German mark				
	— All products	2.35418			
DR	Greek drachma		PTA	Spanish peseta	
	— All products	310.351		— All products	169.628 176.247 on 18.5.1993 176.451 on 21.5.1993 179.488 on 28.5.1993
ESC	Portuguese escudo				
	— All products	214.525 222.758 on 18.5.1993			
FF	French franc		UKL	Pound sterling	
	— All products	7.89563		— All products	0.964017 0.959111 on 28.5.1993
HFL	Dutch guilder				
	— All products	2.65256			

2. Industrial competitiveness and environmental protection

2.2.1. At its meeting on 4 May, the Council held a political debate on the relationship between industrial competitiveness and environmental protection at the end of which it adopted the following conclusions:

‘The Council of the European Communities,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to the Council resolution of 18 June 1992 on the role of European standardization in the European economy,

Having regard to the Council resolution of 3 December 1992 on administrative simplification for enterprises, especially small and medium-sized enterprises,

Having regard to the importance of SMEs not only in economic activity in general but also by virtue of the vital role they can play, in terms of dynamism, productivity, adaptability and innovation, in enhancing competitiveness while protecting the environment,

Having regard to the communication “Industrial policy in an open and competitive environment: guidelines for a Community approach”, presented by the Commission on 20 November 1990,

Having regard to the programme “Towards sustainability”, presented by the Commission on 29 April 1992,

Having regard to relevant international agreements, and in particular the Rio Declaration and Agenda 21, adopted by the United Nations Conference on the Environment and Development (UNCED), meeting in Rio de Janeiro from 3 to 14 June 1992,

Having regard to the communication “Industrial competitiveness and protection of the environment”, presented by the Commission on 4 November 1992,

Having regard to the Council resolution of 3 December 1992 concerning the relationship between industrial competitiveness and environmental protection,

Having regard to the Council resolution of 1 February 1993 on a Community programme of policy and action in relation to the environment and sustainable development,

Taking into account the advisability of integrating environmental requirements into Community policies and legislation which affect industrial competitiveness, and the need to consider how to introduce reporting on the environmental effects of these policies, and on the effects of such environmental dimension on industrial competitiveness,

Has adopted these conclusions:

In order to further develop the issues raised in the Council resolution of 3 December 1992 concerning the relationship between industrial competitiveness and environmental protection,

The Council:

1. Notes the need for a follow-up to the Commission communication and is looking forward to receiving a report on the progress made on issues raised in the abovementioned resolution and considers that further action is required.

2. Considers that an in-depth dialogue on industrial competitiveness and environmental protection with industry, including SMEs, is an essential element both for the Commission and Member States in shaping the Community’s environmental policy, and for industry in defining its strategies accordingly.

The dialogue with industry on environmental protection should, in particular, ensure that:

□ the Community’s initiatives in the field of the environment take into account both economic and environmental costs and benefits of such initiatives, or of not taking action, continuous technological development improving environmental performance in industrial processes and products, and the range of environmental instruments with a view to developing cost-efficient instruments and market-promoting perspectives;

□ optimum understanding and transparency are achieved as regards the aims and concrete contents of the relevant legislation.

The dialogue shall also include opinions from small and medium-sized enterprises in connection with the preparation of initiatives in this area.

3. Underlines that environmental aims and considerations should be taken into account, where appropriate, in standardization work;

recognizes that the technological development and environmental policies call for further elaboration of the concept of life-cycle management and technical standards which allow for applicability of newly developed products and processes and use of recycled and recyclable materials which can save resources and improve both environmental protection and industrial competitiveness, whilst safeguarding a high level of public health, safety, etc.

4. Considers that an active participation of enterprises, in particular small and medium-sized enterprises, is called for in order to combine environmental protection and competitiveness in relation to Community environmental and industrial initiatives and regulation. The practical possibilities for SMEs need to be fully taken into account in order to ensure the effective application of Community environmental rules.

Consequently, it is necessary to provide for the involvement of enterprises, including SMEs, in consultations prior to the preparation of proposals for Community legislation, impact studies, information and consultancy services, to improve performance by enterprises, in particular small and medium-sized enterprises, when combining environmental considerations and competitiveness.

5. Acknowledges that the interrelations between industrial development and environmental quality are highly complex; their improved understanding will support the development of (mutually beneficial) industrial and environmental policies;

recognizes that, in order to achieve the common goal of sustainable development, the obtaining of competitive advantages on a high level of environmental responsibility depends on the right timing for goals and instruments, sound environmental management practices by enterprises and identification of the international trend in the environmental field, the environmental policies of the main competitors to the Community, i.e. that similar measures are taken by the EC's major competitors, and the ability to integrate various policy areas, for example R&D, standardization and environmental policy.

In the design of Community environmental initiatives, due consideration should be given to the actual situation in industry, notably by sector, by size of

enterprises, by skills, and by economic resources, given the diversity of the industrial structure of the various Member States and regions in the Community.

6. Confirms the advantage of public procurement policies which take into account environmental priorities, whilst respecting the public procurement Directives and the constraints of the Treaty as well as internationally agreed principles.

7. Notes the importance of promoting, at the appropriate level, environmental awareness among consumers.

8. Considers it important to continue to work for compatibility between an open trade policy and the protection of the environment.

9. Takes note of the Commission's intention to adopt a framework for State aids for the environment.

10. Confirms the importance of monitoring developments on the abovementioned issues with special reference to consideration of the need for adjustments to Community-level initiatives.

11. Calls upon the Commission to:

I. Strengthen the dialogue with industry, in cooperation with Member States, especially on the overall issues of competitiveness and environmental protection as well as on horizontal environmental issues such as those identified in the fifth environmental action programme and, as soon as possible, to inform the Council of this dialogue. This dialogue should enable the industry to participate more efficiently in the effort to move towards sustainability.

The information should include a description of the coordination between this dialogue with industry and the dialogue with a broader range of organizations to be set up as a part of the fifth environmental programme.

II. Use the principle of maximum use of standards where there is a need for detailed technical specifications with respect to environmental aspects within the requirements of EC Directives and invite the European standards organizations when adopting or revising standards to give adequate weight to environmental considerations, in particular sound environmental management practices and the use of recycled and recyclable materials.

III. Consider in cooperation with the Member States what can be done on a Community basis for enterprises in view of the special problems in combining environmental protection and competi-

tiveness. Initiatives, which should be in accordance with the principle of subsidiarity and within the Community programmes for SMEs, should include studies on enterprises' difficulties in adapting to environmental legislation of the Community with a view to providing consultancy services and information programmes to make enterprises aware of, and prepared for, their environmental responsibility and to encourage exchange of experience on environmental issues, in particular the transfer of technology and technological cooperation.

IV. Carry out research at Community level, identifying, examining and elucidating relationships between industrial competitiveness and environmental protection, and examining the interconnection between the Community's goals to promote competitiveness and its environmental policy goals, drawing on experience from industrially developed areas other than Europe, for the purpose of presenting proposals.

Such proposals should reflect the actual situation of the structure of industry, in particular small and medium-sized enterprises.

V. Explore the need for an adequate information base for decision-making, in particular to evaluate the growth potential of environmental industries, both on the markets for end-of-pipe technology and for clean technologies.

VI. Develop the methodologies for the quantitative and qualitative evaluation of the industrial competitiveness consequences of environmental policies and the environmental consequences of industrial

activity and policies and in particular to present a proposal for future work.

VII. Support efforts with the appropriate resources and maximize the opportunities for enterprises to take part in promotion of the work on the eco-labelling scheme and other information intended for consumers;

strengthen in a cost-efficient manner and with the cooperation of Member States the efforts to promote environmental awareness among consumers;

present a regular progress report, in accordance with the Regulation, on the measures taken to ensure compliance with this scheme and the number of products covered by such a scheme;

present appropriate proposals for actions aiming at greater participation by SMEs in the eco-management and audit scheme.

VIII. Monitor the follow-up to any environmental recommendations relating to publicly funded schemes as set out in the fifth environmental programme.

IX. Take the appropriate steps in cooperation with Member States to promote the implementation of Agenda 21 agreed at the Rio Conference and to work for a full consideration in the GATT of environment-related issues.

The Council,

Consequently invites the Commission to initiate action on these issues and to review progress at the end of 1995.'

3. Infringement proceedings

Reasoned opinions

Failure to communicate any measures incorporating Directives into national law

2.3.1. In May the Commission delivered reasoned opinions in the following cases:

Industry

Directive 91/173/EEC (OJ L 85, 5.4.1991)
Restrictions on the marketing and use of certain dangerous substances and preparations
France, Italy, Portugal

Directive 91/339/EEC (OJ L 186, 12.7.1991)
Restrictions on the marketing and use of certain dangerous substances and preparations
Belgium, France, Italy, Portugal

Directive 91/442/EEC (OJ L 238, 27.8.1991)
Child-resistant fastenings on packaging for dangerous preparations
Portugal

Directive 89/106/EEC (OJ L 40, 11.2.1989)
Construction products
Greece

Directives 89/392/EEC (OJ L 183, 29.6.1989) and 91/368/EEC (OJ L 198, 22.7.1991)
Machinery
Germany, Italy

Agriculture

Directive 88/380/EEC (OJ L 187, 16.7.1988)
Marketing of seeds and plants
France, United Kingdom

Directive 89/424/EEC (OJ L 196, 12.7.1989)
Marketing of seeds
Luxembourg

Directive 90/44/EEC (OJ L 27, 31.1.1990)
Compound feedingstuffs
Greece, Luxembourg

Directive 90/167/EEC (OJ L 92, 7.4.1990)
Medicated feedingstuffs
Belgium, Germany, Spain, Ireland, Luxembourg

Directive 91/27/EEC (OJ L 16, 22.1.1991)
Protective measures against the introduction into the Member States of organisms harmful to plants or plant products
Belgium

Directives 91/126/EEC (OJ L 60, 7.3.1991) and 91/132/EEC (OJ L 66, 13.6.1991)
Undesirable substances and products in animal nutrition
Luxembourg

Directives 91/249/EEC (OJ L 124, 18.5.1991) and 91/336/EEC (OJ L 185, 11.7.1991)
Additives in feedingstuffs
Luxembourg

Directive 91/334/EEC (OJ L 184, 10.7.1991)
Labelling of compound feedingstuffs for pet animals
Greece, Luxembourg

Directive 91/357/EEC (OJ L 193, 17.7.1991)
Labelling of feedingstuffs for animals other than pets
Greece, Luxembourg

Directive 92/9/EEC (OJ L 70, 17.3.1992)
Marketing of seed of oil and fibre plants
Denmark, France, Luxembourg

Directive 92/10/EEC (OJ L 70, 17.3.1992)
Protective measures against the introduction into the Member States of organisms harmful to plants
Luxembourg

Directive 92/19/EEC (OJ L 104, 22.4.1992)
Marketing of fodder plant seed
Greece, France, Italy, Luxembourg

Directive 88/657/EEC (OJ L 382, 31.12.1988)
Production of and trade in minced meat
Ireland

Directive 89/437/EEC (OJ L 212, 22.7.1987)
Production and marketing of egg products
Germany

Directive 89/556/EEC (OJ L 302, 19.10.1989)
Imports of embryos of domestic animals
Italy

Directive 89/662/EEC (OJ L 395, 30.12.1989)
Veterinary checks in intra-Community trade
Greece, France, Ireland, Netherlands, Portugal

Directive 90/423/EEC (OJ L 224, 18.8.1990)
Foot-and-mouth disease, and intra-Community
trade in and imports of bovine animals and swine
Spain

Directive 90/425/EEC (OJ L 224, 18.8.1990)
Veterinary and zootechnical checks in intra-Community trade in live animals
Greece, France, Ireland, Netherlands, Portugal

Directive 90/426/EEC (OJ L 224, 18.8.1990)
Movement and imports of equidae
Italy

Directive 90/427/EEC (OJ L 224, 18.8.1990)
Intra-Community trade in equidae
Germany, Spain

Directive 90/428/EEC (OJ L 224, 18.8.1990)
Trade in equidae intended for competitions
Germany, Spain, Ireland

Directive 90/429/EEC (OJ L 224, 18.8.1990)
Intra-Community trade in and imports of semen of domestic animals of the porcine species
Ireland, Italy

Directive 90/667/EEC (OJ L 363, 27.12.1990)
Disposal and processing of animal waste
Germany, Spain, Ireland

Directive 90/675/EEC (OJ L 373, 31.12.1990)
Organization of veterinary checks on products from third countries
Greece, Spain, France, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Portugal

Directive 91/174/EEC (OJ L 85, 5.4.1991)
Zootechnical and pedigree requirements for the marketing of pure-bred animals
Germany, Greece

Directive 91/494/EEC (OJ L 268, 24.9.1991)
Animal health conditions governing trade in fresh poultrymeat
Greece

Directive 91/496/EEC (OJ L 268, 24.9.1991)
Organization of veterinary checks on animals from third countries
Greece, France, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Portugal

Directive 91/499/EEC (OJ L 268, 24.9.1991)
Bovine brucellosis and enzootic bovine leukosis
Italy

Directive 91/684/EEC (OJ L 376, 31.12.1991)
Production and marketing of egg products
Germany, Greece, Italy

Directive 91/685/EEC (OJ L 377, 31.12.1991)
Community measures for the control of classical swine fever
Germany, Greece, Spain, France, Italy, Portugal

Directive 91/687/EEC (OJ L 377, 31.12.1991)
Measures relating to swine fever
Greece, Spain, France, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Portugal

Directive 91/688/EEC (OJ L 377, 31.12.1991)
Animal health measures on import of certain animals and meat
Greece, France, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Portugal

Audiovisual media, information, communication and culture

Directive 89/552/EEC (OJ L 298, 17.10.1989)
Television without frontiers
Spain

Environment, nuclear safety and civil protection

Directive 78/176/EEC (OJ L 54, 25.2.1978)
Titanium dioxide waste
Portugal

Directive 90/219/EEC (OJ L 117, 8.5.1990)
Contained use of genetically modified micro-organisms
Greece

Directives 90/517/EEC (OJ L 187, 19.10.1990) and 91/325/EEC (OJ L 180, 8.7.1991)
Classification, packaging and labelling of dangerous substances
United Kingdom

Directive 89/618/EEC (OJ L 357, 7.12.1989)
Health protection measures and steps to be taken in the event of a radiological emergency
Italy, Portugal

Internal market and financial services

Directive 89/117/EEC (OJ L 44, 16.2.1989)
Publication of accounting documents
Greece

Directive 90/618/EEC (OJ L 330, 29.11.1990)
Civil liability insurance for drivers of motor vehicles
Spain

*Failure properly to incorporate
Directives into national law*

2.3.2. In May the Commission delivered
reasoned opinions in the following cases:

Agriculture

Regulations (EEC) Nos 804/68 (OJ L 148,
28.6.1968) and 1898/87 (OJ L 182, 3.7.1987), Direc-
tive 84/450/EEC (OJ L 250, 19.9.1984) and Decision
88/566/EEC (OJ L 310, 16.11.1988)
Non-conformity of the description 'soya milk'
United Kingdom

Environment, nuclear safety and civil protection

Directive 75/442/EEC (OJ L 194, 25.7.1975)
Waste — Management by local authorities
Ireland

Directive 79/409/EEC (OJ L 103, 25.4.1979) and
Article 171 of the EEC Treaty
Birds — Non-conformity of legislation
Belgium

Directive 86/609/EEC (OJ L 358, 18.12.1986)
Protection of animals
Ireland

Directive 87/217/EEC (OJ L 85, 28.3.1987)
Asbestos
Netherlands

Directive 84/466/EEC (OJ L 265, 5.10.1984)
Radiation protection of persons undergoing medical
examinations
Spain

*Infringements of the Treaties or
of Regulations; failure properly
to apply Directives in practice*

2.3.3. In May the Commission delivered
reasoned opinions in the following cases:

Industry

Directives 83/189/EEC (OJ L 109, 26.4.1983) and
88/182/EEC (OJ L 81, 26.3.1988)
Biodegradability test on plastic bags for carrying
goods
Italy

*Employment, industrial relations
and social affairs*

Regulation (EEC) No 1612/68 (OJ L 257,
19.10.1968) and Articles 7, 48 and 52 of the EEC
Treaty
Discrimination in the award of study grants to wor-
kers
Belgium

Regulation (EEC) No 1612/68 (OJ L 257,
19.10.1968) and Article 48 of the EEC Treaty
Discrimination on grounds of nationality
France

Environment, nuclear safety and civil protection

Directives 75/442/EEC (OJ L 194, 25.7.1975) and
78/319/EEC (OJ L 84, 31.3.1978)
Waste — Toxic waste, Kinsale road landfill
Ireland

Directive 76/464/EEC (OJ L 129, 18.5.1976)
Discharge of pollutants into water — Article 7
France, Italy, Portugal

Directive 76/464/EEC (OJ L 129, 18.5.1976) and
Article 7 of the EEC Treaty
Discharge of pollutants into water — Article 7
Luxembourg

Directive 79/409/EEC (OJ L 103, 18.12.1979)
Construction of a leisure park near the Zwin
Netherlands

Directive 80/778/EEC (OJ L 229, 30.8.1980)
Excessive pesticide concentrations in drinking water
France

Fisheries

Regulations (EEC) Nos 2807/83 (OJ L 276,
10.10.1983) and 2241/87 (OJ L 207, 29.7.1987)
Exemption from logbook requirements
Denmark

Cases referred to the Court of Justice

Failure to communicate any measures incorporating Directives into national law

2.3.4. In May the Commission referred the following cases to the Court of Justice:

Industry

Directive 88/320/EEC (OJ L 145, 11.6.1988)
Good laboratory practice
Spain

Transport

Directive 87/540/EEC (OJ L 322, 12.11.1987)
Access to the occupation of carrier of goods by inland waterway
Italy

Directive 88/599/EEC (OJ L 325, 29.11.1988)
Recording equipment in road transport
Italy

Environment, nuclear safety and civil protection

Directive 86/609/EEC (OJ L 358, 18.12.1986)
Protection of animals
Luxembourg

Directive 87/18/EEC (OJ L 15, 17.1.1987)
Chemical substances — Verification of tests
Spain

Directive 89/369/EEC (OJ L 163, 14.6.1989)
Incineration of municipal waste
Greece

Failure properly to incorporate Directives into national law

2.3.5. In May the Commission referred the following case to the Court of Justice:

Environment, nuclear safety and civil protection

Directive 78/659/EEC (OJ L 222, 14.8.1978) and Article 171 of the EEC Treaty
Quality of water for fish farms
Italy

Proceedings terminated

Failure to communicate any measures incorporating Directives into national law

2.3.6. In May the Commission decided not to continue the following infringement proceedings:

Competition

Article 48 of the Act of Accession of Spain and Portugal and Article 30 of the EEC Treaty
Adjustment of the oil monopoly
Spain
Reasoned opinion delivered on 21 December 1987

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 1.2.129

Commission Decisions 93/261/EEC to 93/314/EEC of 18 December 1991 on the establishment of Community support frameworks for Community structural assistance in the areas under Objective 2 (1992-93)
OJ L 126, 24.5.1993

Bull. EC 1/2-1993

Point 1.2.148

Resolution of the Council and the Representatives of the Governments of the Member States, meeting within the Council of 1 February 1993, on a Community programme of policy and action in relation to the environment and sustainable development
OJ C 138, 17.5.1993

Bull. EC 3-1993

Point 1.2.14

Council Directive 93/6/EEC of 15 March 1993 on the capital adequacy of investment firms and credit institutions
OJ L 141, 11.6.1993

Point 1.2.49

Commission Decision 93/353/EEC of 9 March 1993 concerning the application of the national regional aid scheme in an area in the north of the Province of Madrid
OJ L 145, 17.6.1993

Point 1.2.50

Commission Decision 93/349/EEC of 9 March 1993 concerning aid provided by the United Kingdom Government to British Aerospace for its purchase of Rover Group Holdings over and above those authorized in Commission Decision 89/58/EEC authorizing a maximum aid to this operation subject to certain conditions
OJ L 143, 15.6.1993

Point 1.3.55

Council Decision 93/329/EEC of 15 March 1993 concerning the conclusion of the Convention on Temporary Admission and accepting its annexes
OJ L 130, 27.5.1993

Bull. EC 4-1993

Point 1.2.124

Proposal for a Council Regulation (EEC) providing for an offer of compensation to certain producers of milk or milk products temporarily prevented from carrying on their trade
OJ C 157, 9.6.1993

Points 1.6.33 and 1.6.34

Opinions adopted by the Economic and Social Committee at its 305th session on 28 and 29 April 1993
OJ C 161, 14.6.1993

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Last published indexes: 1984, 1990, 1991 and 1992.



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