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I

(Acts whose publication is obligatory)

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 36/94

of 10 January 1994

fixing the import levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 1766/92 of 30 June 1992 on the common organization of the market in cereals⁽¹⁾, as amended by Regulation (EEC) No 2193/93⁽²⁾, and in particular Articles 10 (5) and 11 (3) thereof,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 3813/92 of 28 December 1992 on the unit of account and the conversion rates to be applied for the purposes of the common agricultural policy⁽³⁾, as amended by Regulation (EC) No 3528/93⁽⁴⁾,

Whereas the import levies on cereals, wheat and rye flour, and wheat groats and meal were fixed by Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2703/93⁽⁵⁾ and subsequent amending Regulations;

Whereas, in order to make it possible for the levy arrangements to function normally, the representative market rate established during the reference period from 7

January 1994, as regards floating currencies, should be used to calculate the levies;

Whereas it follows from applying the detailed rules contained in Regulation (EEC) No 2703/93 to today's offer prices and quotations known to the Commission that the levies at present in force should be altered to the amounts set out in the Annex hereto,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The import levies to be charged on products listed in Article 1 (1) (a), (b) and (c) of Regulation (EEC) No 1766/92 shall be as set out in the Annex hereto.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 11 January 1994.

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.

Done at Brussels, 10 January 1994.

For the Commission

René STEICHEN

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 181, 1. 7. 1992, p. 21.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 196, 5. 8. 1993, p. 22.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 387, 31. 12. 1992, p. 1.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 320, 22. 12. 1993, p. 32.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ No L 245, 1. 10. 1993, p. 108.

ANNEX

to the Commission Regulation of 10 January 1994 fixing the import levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal

(ECU/tonne)

CN code	Third countries ^(*)
0709 90 60	78,24 ⁽²⁾ ⁽³⁾
0712 90 19	78,24 ⁽²⁾ ⁽³⁾
1001 10 00	0 ⁽¹⁾ ⁽⁵⁾
1001 90 91	89,75
1001 90 99	89,75 ⁽⁹⁾
1002 00 00	115,20 ⁽⁶⁾
1003 00 10	118,87
1003 00 90	118,87 ⁽⁹⁾
1004 00 00	92,22
1005 10 90	78,24 ⁽²⁾ ⁽³⁾
1005 90 00	78,24 ⁽²⁾ ⁽³⁾
1007 00 90	92,78 ⁽⁴⁾
1008 10 00	25,53 ⁽⁹⁾
1008 20 00	54,98 ⁽⁴⁾
1008 30 00	0 ⁽⁵⁾
1008 90 10	(7)
1008 90 90	0
1101 00 00	163,18 ⁽⁹⁾
1102 10 00	197,72
1103 11 10	20,99
1103 11 90	186,49
1107 10 11	170,64
1107 10 19	130,25
1107 10 91	222,47 ⁽¹⁰⁾
1107 10 99	168,98 ⁽⁹⁾
1107 20 00	195,13 ⁽¹⁰⁾

(1) Where durum wheat originating in Morocco is transported directly from that country to the Community, the levy is reduced by ECU 0,60/tonne.

(2) In accordance with Regulation (EEC) No 715/90 the levies are not applied to products imported directly into the French overseas departments, originating in the African, Caribbean and Pacific States.

(3) Where maize originating in the ACP is imported into the Community the levy is reduced by ECU 1,81/tonne.

(4) Where millet and sorghum originating in the ACP is imported into the Community the levy is applied in accordance with Regulation (EEC) No 715/90.

(5) Where durum wheat and canary seed produced in Turkey are transported directly from that country to the Community, the levy is reduced by ECU 0,60/tonne.

(6) The import levy charged on rye produced in Turkey and transported directly from that country to the Community is laid down in Council Regulation (EEC) No 1180/77 (OJ No L 142, 9. 6. 1977, p. 10), as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1902/92 (OJ No L 192, 11. 7. 1992, p. 3), and Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2622/71 (OJ No L 271, 10. 12. 1971, p. 22), as amended by Regulation (EEC) No 560/91 (OJ No L 62, 8. 3. 1991, p. 26).

(7) The levy applicable to rye shall be charged on imports of the product falling within CN code 1008 90 10 (triticale).

(8) No levy applies to OCT originating products according to Article 101 (1) of Decision 91/482/EEC.

(9) Products falling within this code, imported from Poland, Czechoslovakia or Hungary under the Interim Agreements concluded between those countries and the Community, and in respect of which EUR.1 certificates issued in accordance with Regulation (EEC) No 585/92 have been presented, are subject to the levies set out in the Annex to that Regulation.

(10) In accordance with Council Regulation (EEC) No 1180/77 this levy is reduced by ECU 5,44 per tonne for products originating in Turkey.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 37/94**of 10 January 1994****fixing the premiums to be added to the import levies on cereals, flour and malt**

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,
Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 1766/92 of 30 June 1992 on the common organization of the market in cereals ⁽¹⁾, as amended by Regulation (EEC) No 2193/93 ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 12 (4) thereof,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 3813/92 of 28 December 1992 on the unit of account and the conversion rates to be applied for the purposes of the common agricultural policy ⁽³⁾, as amended by Regulation (EC) No 3528/93 ⁽⁴⁾,

Whereas the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt were fixed by Commission Regulation (EEC) No 1681/93 ⁽⁵⁾ and subsequent amending Regulations;

Whereas, in order to make it possible for the levy arrangements to function normally, the representative market rate established during the reference period from 7

January 1994, as regards floating currencies, should be used to calculate the levies;

Whereas, on the basis of today's cif prices and cif forward delivery prices, the premiums at present in force, which are to be added to the levies, should be altered to the amounts set out in the Annex hereto,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The premiums to be added to the levies fixed in advance for the import in respect of the products listed in Article 1 (1) (a), (b) and (c) of Regulation (EEC) No 1766/92 shall be as set out in the Annex hereto.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 11 January 1994.

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.

Done at Brussels, 10 January 1994.

For the Commission

René STEICHEN

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 181, 1. 7. 1992, p. 21.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 196, 5. 8. 1993, p. 22.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 387, 31. 12. 1992, p. 1.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 320, 22. 12. 1993, p. 32.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ No L 159, 1. 7. 1993, p. 11.

ANNEX

to the Commission Regulation of 10 January 1994 fixing the premiums to be added to the import levies on cereals, flour and malt

A. Cereals and flour

(ECU/tonne)

CN code	Current 1	1st period 2	2nd period 3	3rd period 4
0709 90 60	0	0	0	0
0712 90 19	0	0	0	0
1001 10 00	0	0	0	0
1001 90 91	0	0	0	0
1001 90 99	0	0	0	0
1002 00 00	0	0	0	0
1003 00 10	0	0	0	0
1003 00 90	0	0	0	0
1004 00 00	0	0	0	0
1005 10 90	0	0	0	0
1005 90 00	0	0	0	0
1007 00 90	0	0	0	0
1008 10 00	0	0	0	0
1008 20 00	0	0	0	0
1008 30 00	0	0	0	0
1008 90 90	0	0	0	0
1101 00 00	0	0	0	0
1102 10 00	0	0	0	0
1103 11 10	0	0	0	0
1103 11 90	0	0	0	0

B. Malt

(ECU/tonne)

CN code	Current 1	1st period 2	2nd period 3	3rd period 4	4th period 5
1107 10 11	0	0	0	0	0
1107 10 19	0	0	0	0	0
1107 10 91	0	0	0	0	0
1107 10 99	0	0	0	0	0
1107 20 00	0	0	0	0	0

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 38/94

of 10 January 1994

amending Regulation (EEC) No 1934/93 fixing for the 1992/93 marketing year
the yields of olives and olive oil

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation No 136/66/EEC of 22 September 1966 on the establishment of a common organization of the market in oils and fats⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 3179/93⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 5 (5) thereof,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 2261/84 of 17 July 1984 laying down general rules on the granting of aid for the production of olive oil and of aid to olive oil producer organizations⁽³⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 3500/90⁽⁴⁾, and in particular Article 19 thereof,

Whereas Commission Regulation (EEC) No 1934/93⁽⁵⁾ fixes the yields of olives and olive oil for the homogeneous production zones; whereas there are errors in Annexes I and II thereto; whereas, as a result, the errors or omissions should be corrected, given that the beneficiaries have not yet received the production aid;

Whereas the measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the Management Committee for Oils and Fats,

Article 1

Regulation (EEC) No 1934/93 is hereby amended as follows:

1. in Annex I.C, the information on the provinces of Evias, zone 11, Lakonias, zone 5, Halkidikis, zones 6 and 8 and Kykladon, zone 3, is replaced by the information in the Annex to this Regulation;
2. in Annex II.C:
 - (a) in Nomos Rethymnou the commune of Platanou is added to zone 12;
 - (b) in the Nomos Fokidas, the commune of Vinianis is added to zone 6;
3. in Annex II.D:

in the Comunidad autónoma de Castilla-La Mancha in the province of Ciudad Real, in zone 4, the commune of Puebla de Don Rodrigo is deleted; it is added to zone 1 of the same province.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on the third day following its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Communities*.

It shall apply with effect from 24 July 1993.

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.

Done at Brussels, 10 January 1994.

For the Commission

René STEICHEN

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ No 172, 30. 9. 1966, p. 3025/66.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 285, 20. 11. 1993, p. 1.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 208, 3. 8. 1984, p. 3.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 338, 5. 12. 1990, p. 3.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ No L 178, 21. 7. 1993, p. 1.

*ANEXO — BILAG — ANHANG — ΠΑΡΑΡΤΗΜΑ — ANNEX — ANNEXE — ALLEGATO —
BIJLAGE — ANEXO*

Provincia Provins Provinz Επαρχία Province Province Provincia Provincie Província	Zona Zone Zone Ζώνη Zone Zone Zona Zone Zona	kg aceitunas/árbol kg oliven/træ kg Oliven/Baum kg ελαιοκάρπου/δένδρο Olives kg/tree kg olives/arbre kg olive/albero kg oljven/boom kg azeitonas/árvore	kg aceite/100 kg aceitunas kg olie/100 kg oliven kg Öl/100 kg Oliven kg ελαιολάδου/100 kg ελαιοκάρπου Oil kg/100 kg olives kg huile/100 kg olives kg olio/100 kg olive kg olie/100 kg oljven kg azeite/100 kg azeitonas
Ευβοίας	11	5	18
Λακωνίας	5	7	21
Χαλκιδικής	6	5	20
	8	4	20
Κυκλάδων	6	7	17'

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 39/94
of 10 January 1994
fixing the agricultural conversion rates

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 3813/92 of 28 December 1992 on the unit of account and the conversion rates to be applied for the purposes of the common agricultural policy ⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 3528/93 ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 3 (1) thereof,

Whereas the agricultural conversion rates were fixed by Commission Regulation (EC) No 3661/93 ⁽³⁾;

Whereas Article 4 of Regulation (EEC) No 3813/92 provides that the agricultural conversion rate for a floating currency is to be adjusted where the monetary gap between it and the representative market rate exceeds certain levels; whereas, notwithstanding that Article 4, Article 4a of that Regulation applies until 31 December 1994;

Whereas the representative market rates are determined on the basis of reference periods established in accordance with Commission Regulation (EEC) No 1068/93 of 30 April 1993 on detailed rules for determining and applying the agricultural conversion rates ⁽⁴⁾;

Whereas, as a consequence of the exchange rates recorded during the reference period 1 to 10 January 1994, it is necessary on the one hand to fix the limits referred to in paragraphs 1 and 3 of Article 4a of Regulation (EEC) No 3813/92 at + 3,115 and - 1,885, and on the other hand to fix a new agricultural conversion rate for the Spanish peseta;

Whereas Article 15 (3) of Regulation (EEC) No 1068/93 provides that an agricultural conversion rate fixed in advance shall be adjusted if the gap between that rate and the agricultural conversion rate in force at the time of the

operative event applicable for the currency concerned exceeds four points; whereas, in that event, the agricultural conversion rate fixed in advance is brought more closely into line with the rate in force, up to the level of a gap of four points with that rate; whereas the rate which replaces the agricultural conversion rate fixed in advance should be specified,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The agricultural conversion rates are fixed in Annex I hereto.

Article 2

In the case referred to in Article 15 (3) of Regulation (EEC) No 1068/93, the agricultural conversion rate fixed in advance shall be replaced by the ecu rate for the currency concerned, shown in Annex II:

- Table A, where the latter rate is higher than the rate fixed in advance,
- or
- Table B, where the latter rate is lower than the rate fixed in advance.

Article 3

Regulation (EC) No 3661/93 is hereby repealed.

Article 4

This Regulation shall enter into force on 11 January 1994.

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.

Done at Brussels, 10 January 1994.

For the Commission

René STEICHEN

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 387, 31. 12. 1992, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 320, 22. 12. 1993, p. 32.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 333, 31. 12. 1993, p. 61.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 108, 1. 5. 1993, p. 106.

ANNEX I

Agricultural conversion rates

ECU 1 =	49,3070	Belgian and Luxembourg francs
	9,34812	Danish kroner
	2,35418	German marks
	331,890	Greek drachmas
	192,319	Spanish pesetas
	7,98191	French francs
	0,976426	Irish punt
	2 264,19	Italian lire
	2,65256	Dutch guilders
	236,933	Portuguese escudos
	0,920969	Pound sterling

ANNEX II

Agricultural conversion rates fixed in advance and adjusted

Table A			Table B		
ECU 1 =	47,4106	Belgian and Luxembourg francs	ECU 1 =	51,3615	Belgian and Luxembourg francs
	8,98858	Danish kroner		9,73763	Danish kroner
	2,26363	German marks		2,45227	German marks
	319,125	Greek drachmas		345,719	Greek drachmas
	184,922	Spanish pesetas		200,332	Spanish pesetas
	7,67491	French francs		8,31449	French francs
	0,938871	Irish punt		1,01711	Irish punt
	2 177,11	Italian lire		2 358,53	Italian lire
	2,55054	Dutch guilders		2,76308	Dutch guilders
	227,820	Portuguese escudos		246,805	Portuguese escudos
	0,885547	Pound sterling		0,959343	Pound sterling

II

(Acts whose publication is not obligatory)

COUNCIL

COUNCIL RECOMMENDATION

of 22 December 1993

on the broad guidelines of the economic policies of the Member States and of the Community

(94/7/EC)

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community, and in particular Article 103 (2) thereof,

Having regard to the recommendation from the Commission,

Having regard to the conclusions of the European Council of 10 and 11 December 1993,

HEREBY RECOMMENDS:

Article 103 of the Treaty on European Union provides the framework for economic policy coordination from the start of Stage II of the process towards Economic and Monetary Union. The economic policy guidelines adopted under that Article will constitute the reference for the conduct of the economic policies in the Community and in the Member States.

Main objectives

There are signs that the recession is bottoming out in the European Union. Output indicators and business surveys in a number of countries are showing signs of improved confidence and prospects. Long-term interest rates have declined substantially and most European central banks have lowered their leading rates. However, unemployment continues to increase in most Member States. Against this background, the broad guidelines for economic policies in 1994 should aim, as a priority, for the return of a sustainable and non-inflationary economic growth.

The Community should set itself the objective of, in the short term, reversing the trend and then, before the end of the century, significantly reducing the number of unemployed, at present standing at the unacceptable level of 17 million. A decrease in unemployment is imperative to reduce the negative economic and social consequences arising from this wastage of human resources. Higher employment creation is also necessary to achieve a more active society where all those wishing to join in the production process are given a chance to do so and where the weight of the factors leading to social exclusion is substantially reduced.

This employment objective should be obtained by a non-inflationary, strong and employment-creating growth, lasting over many years and respecting the environment. Higher growth is essential not only in relation to employment creation but also to enable the Community to reap the benefits of the internal market, to improve its economic and social cohesion and to meet its growing commitments in relation to the rest of the world. Since growth cannot be artificially generated, it must be brought about essentially by the effect of market forces and by the dynamism of the internal market, open to the outside world. The conclusion of the GATT negotiations on a global, durable and balanced basis and the Community's openness to new markets has a vital role to play in this respect.

Achieving a higher growth rate also requires a strengthening of economic convergence among Member States. Convergence will set in place the conditions for stronger job-creation and will allow the Community to reap the full benefits of the internal market. It will also make possible a successful transition to EMU.

In this respect the task of economic policy-makers is to allow market forces to display their full potential by :

- (i) providing a stable and coherent macro-economic framework ;
- (ii) removing the macro- and micro-economic obstacles to growth.

In the present situation the challenge is a dual one. Firstly, to act decisively to improve the conditions for growth consistent with the commitment to the creation of high employment in the medium-term. Secondly, to create the economic and social conditions which will permit stronger, sustainable and more employment-creating growth in the medium to longer term.

The recovery process will require a restoration of confidence through a rebalancing of the current macro-economic policy mix combined with credible structural measures. The sooner current and expected pay and budgetary trends incorporate the price stability objective, the sooner interest rates can be further reduced substantially on a sound basis. For lower interest rates, achieved on this basis, represent an important element to boost short-term prospects in the Community. Given the severity of the present situation, however, and the size of the budgetary adjustment to be undertaken in many countries, the recovery process may well be modest and hesitant. Therefore, the full realization of the initiatives agreed at the European Council meetings in Edinburgh and Copenhagen is of paramount importance.

In the medium-term, policies and behaviour must remain consistent with stability. They must help to overcome rigidities and to put an end to the damaging reduction of national saving resulting from high budget deficits, thereby strengthening the investment conditions and the growth potential of the Community so that many years of stronger and more employment-creating growth become possible.

Economic policy guidelines

In order to create the conditions to realize the Community's economic objectives, in particular the increase of employment and the reduction in unemployment, the Council adopts the following broad economic policy guidelines :

Price and exchange-rate stability

The Community will aim to keep a stable macro-economic framework. A rate of inflation of no more than

2 to 3 % should be reached in most Member States by 1996 as a step towards price stability in the Community.

All policies and behaviour should be consistent with this objective. Those Member States who have already reached this level of inflation should ensure that policy measures are consistent with the maintenance of this performance. For the other Member States, determined action is needed to provide the basis for lower short-term and long-term interest rates, for example involving action related to budgetary consolidation, wage evolution and inflationary price developments in the services sector.

If these measures are implemented with sufficient speed, conditions would be established for both nominal and real interest rates to come down as inflation expectations are reduced. The setting up of the EMI will represent an additional factor of stability and cooperation, given the important role it will play in strengthening arrangements for the coordination of Member States' monetary policies and in monitoring the functioning of the European Monetary System.

The high degree of integration and the reaping of the benefits of the internal market demand that the Community continues to aim for exchange-rate stability built on common efforts to make progress on convergence and to create sound economic fundamentals in all Member States of the Community.

The Community reaffirms its commitment to the EMU process and timetable as agreed in the Treaty on European Union. To this end it will intensify its efforts at achieving economic convergence.

Sound public finances

The restoration of confidence requires that in 1994 Member States prevent any further deterioration in their budgetary situations and carry forward the process of deficit reduction. In those Member States facing more worrying fiscal positions, confidence will benefit from an immediate strong pursuit of the consolidation process. This holds true especially for Member States with very high and rising public debt ratios. The consolidation process should intensify in those Member States with high budget deficits and which are expected to face a relatively favourable economic situation in 1994. In other Member States tight control of budgets will be necessary in 1994 but the emphasis should mainly be on credible medium term consolidation strategies with measures to be already announced now which will take effect in future years as the recovery strengthens. At the Community level, the limits on EC spending and revenue agreed at the Edinburgh Council must be respected.

In 1995, Member States should continue action to make their public finance positions sustainable again. Under the expected growth path for the years ahead, this means action towards reducing budget deficits to the reference value indicated in the Treaty on European Union (3 % of GDP). Most Member States have the potential to reach this goal by 1996, with the others needing more time. This action will contribute to meeting the criterion relating to public debt provided for in the Treaty.

The measures used to stabilize public budgets will give priority to reductions in current expenditure and to improving the efficiency of the tax system, for example, by strengthening action against tax evasion. All Member States need to re-orient public expenditure to more productive uses and to increased investment in particular.

In the long term, Member States' budgetary policies will be directed towards contributing to higher national savings and investment. This will entail much lower budget deficits (perhaps close to balance by the year 2000).

Creating more employment

Member States and the Community will take resolute action to improve the functioning of their economies, aiming specifically at improving competitiveness and the Community's capacity to create jobs.

Because of the institutional, legislative and contractual peculiarities of each Member State, the Community's action must focus on defining objectives, while leaving Member States free to choose the means appropriate to their situation within a general framework defined in common. With this in mind, the Council considers that, in order to strengthen the capacity of the European economy to create jobs, Member States should draw on suggestions from the Commission White Paper.

Pay, investment and employment

Member States set themselves the objective of a significant increase in the share of investment in GDP. Meeting this objective is essential in order to increase the Community's potential for sustainable non-inflationary growth of the European economy in the medium and long term. Moreover, the recovery in private investment will, in the short term, help to stimulate demand.

Recovery in investment will be possible if society is prepared today to make the efforts which will bring more prosperity and more jobs tomorrow. That calls, amongst other things, for pay developments consistent with the

improvement in the profitability of investment and in the competitiveness of European undertakings on world markets. That process will also contribute to promoting job-creation in the immediate term.

In the short term, the need to create new jobs will not permit real pay growth in most countries and may result in real pay reductions in certain sectors of the economy. However, pay movements should provide for an appropriate differentiation according to the situation in Member States, industrial sectors and firms, as well as vocational qualifications and work experience.

To this end, Governments and the social partners will use all instruments which national procedures provide to ensure that pay trends in their countries adapt rapidly to the objective concerning inflation.

Pay moderation in the public sector is also important, on the one hand to take the pressure off public finance and to accelerate promotion of public investment and on the other to set an example for the private sector.

Schemes promoting new forms of labour organization on a sound economic basis may be introduced through negotiation in a decentralized way (at sector or enterprise level).

Reducing the indirect cost of labour

Where appropriate, Member States must intensify their efforts to bring about a significant reduction in the indirect cost of labour. Such reduction would enable a better balance to be achieved between the costs of the various production factors. Failing that, the labour factor, in particular low-skill labour, would suffer excessively.

Action to be undertaken in this field has a twofold objective :

- it should promote job-creation in services responding to new society needs, the development of which is currently discouraged by the high level of the indirect cost of labour,
- combined with pay moderation, it should also save jobs in the sector exposed to international competition by curbing the replacement of labour by capital and the relocation of activity.

In order to encourage the process in the right direction, Member States are invited to examine to what extent an adaptation of the financing mechanisms of their social protection system, along with saving measures, could further contribute to the promotion of employment. However changes in the systems should not increase

Member States' indebtedness. The question will be re-examined at Community level on the basis of reports which Member States are invited to present. Fiscal measures possibly relating, *inter alia*, to the environment could be one of the means of offsetting a drop in social contributions, within a general context of stabilizing all statutory contributions and reducing the tax burden.

Active policies towards employment

Meeting the objective will also depend on adjusting employment policies to the changing economic environment.

Member States are invited to :

- improve educational and job-training systems so that those who enter the labour market have the possibility of developing professionally and at the same time have skills that are useful to undertakings,
- help reintegrate the long-term unemployed in the labour market,
- improve the functioning of local placement services,
- remove excessive rigidities which prevent the labour market from functioning effectively,
- improve labour mobility,
- promote liberalization measures aimed at sheltered sectors, including, where appropriate, the services industry.

Completing the international market

The existence of a large export-oriented internal market is a major asset of the European economy, and it must be fully exploited. The full incorporation of Community

legislation into national law, simplification and reduction of the legislation, the creation of a fiscal, administrative and financial environment favourable to small and medium-sized enterprises, the application of the competition rules and the control of State aids are essential elements in the completion of the internal market.

Likewise, the capital market must be made more efficient in order to encourage a flow of savings into productive job-creating investments.

The trans-European networks are also an essential element for the effective operation of the internal market and the reinforcement of economic competitiveness. The Council will make full and rapid use of the new possibilities offered by the Treaty (Article 129b).

The economic policy guidelines laid out above will constitute the reference for all future multilateral surveillance exercises. The implementation of the guidelines will be monitored in accordance with the procedures laid down in the Treaty. The Council will also assess the implementation of those guidelines in their assessment of Member States' convergence programmes.

Done at Brussels, 22 December 1993.

For the Council

The President

J.-M. DEHOUSSE

COUNCIL DECISION**of 22 December 1993****authorizing the Federal Republic of Germany to apply a measure derogating from Articles 2 (1) and 17 of the Sixth Directive 77/388/EEC on the harmonization of the laws of the Member States relating to turnover taxes**

(94/8/EC)

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to the Sixth Council Directive 77/388/EEC of 17 May 1977 on the harmonization of the laws of the Member States relating to turnover taxes — Common system of value added tax : uniform basis of assessment ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 27 thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission,

Whereas, under Article 27 (1) of Directive 77/388/EEC, the Council, acting unanimously on a proposal from the Commission, may authorize any Member State to introduce special measures for derogation from that Directive, in order to simplify the procedure for charging the tax or to prevent certain types of tax evasion or avoidance ;

Whereas, by letter dated 27 October 1993 and received by the Commission on 10 November 1993, the Federal Republic of Germany requested authorization to introduce a measure for derogation from Article 17 of Directive 77/388/EEC ;

Whereas the other Member States were informed on 22 November 1993 of the request made by the Federal Republic of Germany ;

Whereas implementation of the transitional VAT arrangements leads to VAT being charged on certain work on movable tangible property and certain services relating to the transport of goods and ancillary transport activities at the place where these services are supplied, irrespective of the place where the taxable person to whom these services are supplied is able to exercise his rights of deduction ; whereas this results in growing use of the refund procedures provided for by Directives 79/1072/EEC ⁽²⁾ and 86/560/EEC ⁽³⁾ ;

Whereas the increasing use of the refund procedures provided for by Directives 79/1072/EEC and 86/560/EEC may impede the development of intra-Community trade in certain services ;

Whereas the measure for derogation in question aims to introduce a simplification consisting in the exemption of certain services supplied to taxable persons not established in the territory of the country but identified in the Community, for which these taxable persons would in any event be entitled to a refund ;

Whereas certain requirements should be imposed on taxable persons with a view to preventing tax evasion or avoidance ;

Whereas it is desirable for this derogation to be limited to the time necessary to enable the Council, acting on a proposal from the Commission, to adopt a definitive solution ;

Whereas the measure for derogation in question has no effect on the European Communities' own resources accruing from value added tax,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION :

Article 1

By way of derogation from Article 2 (1) of Directive 77/388/EEC, the Federal Republic of Germany is hereby authorized to exempt the supply of services referred to in Article 2 rendered to taxable persons identified in accordance with Article 22 (1) (c), (d) and (e) of Directive 77/388/EEC and in a Member State other than Germany who would have qualified in accordance with Directives 79/1072/EEC and 86/560/EEC for a refund of the tax which would have been due had these services been taxed.

Article 2

In the circumstances provided for in Article 1, the Federal Republic of Germany is authorized to exempt :

1. the supply of services referred to in the third and fourth indents of Article 9 (2) (c) of Directive 77/388/EEC but excluding the supply of services exempted in accordance with Articles 14, 15 and 16 of Directive 77/388/EEC ;
2. the transport services located in the territory of the country in accordance with Article 9 (2) (b) of Directive 77/388/EEC, directly linked to the intra-Community transport of goods as defined in Article 28b (C) (1) of Directive 77/388/EEC ;

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 145, 13. 6. 1977, p. 1. Directive as last amended by Directive 92/111/EEC (OJ No L 384, 30. 12. 1992, p. 47).

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 331, 27. 12. 1979, p. 11.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 326, 21. 11. 1986, p. 40.

3. ancillary transport activities within the meaning of the second indent of Article 9 (2) (c) of Directive 77/388/EEC effected within the territory of the country related to the transport services covered by paragraph 2.

Article 3

By way of derogation from Article 17 of Directive 77/388/EEC, the services referred to in Article 2 and supplied with exemption from tax in the circumstances laid down in Article 1 shall be eligible for deduction of input tax.

Article 4

To apply the exemption provided for in Article 1, the supplier of the services shall in particular:

1. in the case of the supplies of services referred to in Article 2 (1):
 - be in possession of a certificate establishing that the person to whom the services have been supplied is a taxable person and issued, as appropriate, in the form laid down by Directive 79/1072/EEC or 86/560/EEC,
 - mention, on his invoice, the grounds for exemption and the identification number by which the customer is identified in accordance with Article 22 (1) (c), (d) and (e) of Directive 77/388/EEC, and under which the service has been rendered to him;
2. in the case of supplies of services referred to in Article 2 (2):
 - satisfy the requirements referred to in the second indent of point 1 and be in possession of a declaration in which the person to whom the services have been supplied acknowledges that he fulfils the conditions referred to in Article 1,

- provide proof that the transport services are directly linked to an intra-Community transport within the meaning of Article 28b (C) (1) of Directive 77/388/EEC;

3. in the case of supplies of services referred to in Article 2 (3):

- satisfy the requirements referred to in the second indent of point 1 and be in possession of a declaration in which the person to whom the services have been supplied acknowledges that he fulfils the conditions referred to in Article 1,
- provide proof that the ancillary transport activities are directly linked to the transport services which are referred to in Article 2 (2).

Article 5

The Council, acting unanimously on a proposal that the Commission will make as soon as feasible, shall adopt, after consultation of the European Parliament, before 31 December 1994, a modification to Directive 77/388/EEC which covers the services mentioned in this Decision.

The derogations provided for in this Decision shall cease to have effect on the date which the Council determines when it adopts the modification to Directive 77/388/EEC but not later than 31 December 1994.

Article 6

This Decision is addressed to the Federal Republic of Germany.

Done at Brussels, 22 December 1993.

For the Council

The President

J.-M. DEHOUSSE

COMMISSION

COMMISSION DECISION

of 20 December 1993

amending Decision 93/447/EEC authorizing the Member States to provide for derogations from certain provisions of Council Directive 77/93/EEC, in respect of growing medium originating in third countries

(94/9/EC)

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Article 1

Decision 93/447/EEC is hereby amended as follows:

Having regard to Council Directive 77/93/EEC of 21 December 1976 on protective measures against the introduction into the Community of organisms harmful to plants or plant products and against their spread within the Community⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Commission Directive 93/110/EC⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 14 (3) thereof,

1. The title is replaced by the following:

'Commission Decision 93/447/EEC of 9 July 1993 authorizing the Member States to provide for derogations from certain provisions of Council Directive 77/93/EEC, in respect of soil and growing medium originating in third countries.'

Having regard to the requests made by the Member States,

2. Article 1 is amended as follows:

Whereas, under the provisions of Directive 77/93/EEC, soil and growing medium as such, as defined in Annex III, part A, item 14 thereof, may not in principle be introduced into the Community, because of the risk of introducing harmful soil-borne organisms, if they originate in Turkey, Belarus, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova, Russia, Ukraine or third countries outside the European continent other than Cyprus, Egypt, Israel, Libya, Malta, Morocco and Tunisia;

(a) In paragraph 1, 'growing medium' is replaced by 'soil and growing medium'.

(b) In paragraph 2, indents (a), (b) and (c) are replaced by the following:

'(a) the nature and objectives of the scientific work for which the soil or the growing medium is to be imported shall have been examined and approved;

(b) the quantity of soil or growing medium shall be limited to an amount which is adequate for the approved scientific work;

(c) the premises and facilities of the establishment at which the scientific work is to be undertaken shall have been inspected and approved to ensure that no harmful organism imported with the soil or the growing medium can escape and'.

Whereas by Decision 93/447/EEC⁽³⁾ the Commission authorized the Member States to provide for derogations in respect of the introduction of growing medium, for the purpose of scientific work and under specified conditions;

(c) In paragraph 3, indent (a) is replaced by the following:

'(a) the imported soil or growing medium, and any plants, plant products, soil, growing medium and other material which has been in contact with it shall be destroyed, sterilized or otherwise treated in a manner to be specified by the said official bodies and'.

Whereas the conditions justifying the authorization for growing medium should be extended to soil;

Whereas the measures provided for in this Decision are in accordance with the opinion of the Standing Committee on Plant Health,

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 26, 31. 1. 1977, p. 20.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 303, 10. 12. 1993, p. 19.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 209, 20. 8. 1993, p. 32.

Article 2

This Decision is addressed to the Member States.

Done at Brussels, 20 December 1993.

For the Commission

René STEICHEN

Member of the Commission

COMMISSION DECISION**of 21 December 1993****on a standard summary form for the notification of a decision to award the
Community eco-label****(94/10/EC)**

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 880/92 of 23 March 1992 on a Community eco-label award scheme⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 10 (3) thereof,

Whereas Article 10 (3) of Regulation (EEC) No 880/92 provides that the decision to award an eco-label shall be made by the competent body of a Member State after assessment of the product; whereas it is further provided that such decision shall be notified to the Commission enclosing the full results of the said assessment together with a summary thereof;

Whereas a standard summary form should contribute to the transparency of the product assessment and award procedures;

Whereas the measures set out in this Decision are in accordance with the opinion of the Committee set up under Article 7 of Regulation (EEC) No 880/92,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

The standard summary form referred to in Article 10 (3) of Regulation (EEC) No 880/92 is hereby established, in the form set out in the Annex to this Decision.

Article 2

This Decision is addressed to the Member States.

Done at Brussels, 21 December 1993.

For the Commission

Yannis PALEOKRASSAS

Member of the Commission⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 99, 11. 4. 1992, p. 1.

ANNEX

Standard summary form to be completed by competent body for notification pursuant to Article 10 (3) or for information purposes in accordance with Article 10 (7) of Council Regulation (EEC) No 880/92

DATE OF SUBMISSION

--	--	--

APPLICATION NUMBER ⁽¹⁾

--

DECISION

APPROVE

REJECT

⁽²⁾Objections from other competent bodies must reach the Commission by ⁽³⁾

--	--	--

1. DETAILS OF COMPETENT BODY

NAME AND FULL ADDRESS	TELEPHONE	FAX
.....		
.....		
.....		
Contact person :		

2. DETAILS OF APPLICANT

NAME AND FULL ADDRESS	TELEPHONE	FAX
.....		
.....		
.....		
☐ Manufacturer ☐ Importer ☐ Other (please specify)		
Contact person :		
Location of plant(s) :		

3. DETAILS OF APPLICATION

☐ First application	☐ Renewal — give Register number of original application ⁽⁴⁾	<table border="1"><tr><td></td></tr></table>	
☐ Other (please specify — use a separate sheet if necessary)			

4. PRODUCT DESCRIPTION

Product type :	
Trade name(s) :	
	
	

5. Which Commission/Council decision is applicable to this product?

/ /EEC

6. Does the product conform to Articles 1 and 4 of the Regulation?

Yes ☐ No ☐ → Application rejected

Have all criteria laid down in the decision mentioned under 5 above been met?

Yes ☐ No ☐ → Application rejected

Has this product previously been rejected for the award of an eco-label?

No ☐ Yes ☐

— When?

--	--	--

— By which competent body?

--

— Register No (*)

--

7. This section need not be completed if the application is to be rejected.

Product assessment in accordance with Article 4 of the Regulation and the product group criteria as laid down in the decision mentioned under 6 above.

RESULTS OF PRODUCT ASSESSMENT (*) :

Key criteria

Best practice criteria (where relevant)

Performance criteria (where relevant)

Other criteria (where relevant)

CERTIFICATION / TESTING ORGANIZATION :

Name of person responsible :

Name of organization :

Address of organization :

Notes :

(*) Number allocated by competent body that appears on the application form for the use of the eco-label.

(*) Delete whichever does not apply.

(*) Deadline is 30 days after date of submission of standard summary form to Commission.

(*) Number entered in Register of successful applications.

(*) Number entered in Register of unsuccessful applications.

Completed form should be submitted to the Commission of the European Communities

Directorate-General XIA.2

TRMF 4/111

200, rue de la Loi

B-1049 Brussels

Tel. : + 32 2 299 03 85 — Fax 32 2 299 03 13

For Commission Use Only

Date of receipt

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Noted in Register under No

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Copied

BE	DA	DE	EL	ES	FR	IR	IT	LU	NL	PT	UK
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Date

--	--	--

(*) Please use extra sheets if necessary.

CORRIGENDA

Corrigendum to Council Directive 90/385/EEC of 20 June 1990 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to active implantable medical devices

(Official Journal of the European Communities No L 189 of 20 July 1990)

On page 32, in Annex 5, under point 3.2 (b), second indent, second line :
'of the design and' should be deleted.
