These figures are based on the General Government Data as reported to the Commission by Member States’ National Statistical Institutes according to the European Standard of Integrated Economic Accounts (ESA)79 accounting rules, and verified by the Statistical Office of the European Communities (Eurostat). They include estimates for the Utilities based on data provided by the entities themselves in 1994 and 1998.

This figures may be revised upwards on the basis of ESA 95 accounting rules, which started being applied practically from 1998.

The Commission has also estimated the value of public procurement advertised in the Official Journal of the European Communities Supplement S, as a percentage of GDP for the period 1994 to 1999. The table is sent direct to the Honourable Member and to the Parliament’s Secretariat.

The change to the European System of Accounts also affects the estimate of the amount of public procurement published in the Official Journal as a percentage of GDP, since the calculation of GDP has changed, although the estimate of published public procurement has not.

To maintain comparability, therefore, in the following table the figures for 1998 are given both according to the previous accounting rules and according to ESA 95.

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(2001/C 364 E/245)

WRITTEN QUESTION P-1924/01
by Stavros Xarchakos (PPE-DE) to the Commission
(22 June 2001)

Subject: Racist organisations in applicant countries

In her answer of 7 June 2001 to my Question No E-0601/01 (1), Commissioner Diamantopoulou refers to a number of measures which the Commission has taken or is to take in order to curb instances of racism and xenophobia in the Member States and in those countries preparing for membership of the EU.

One of the applicant countries is Turkey, whose human rights record has little in common with the standards applying in Europe. As I pointed out in my Question No 0601/01, however, Turkey ‘exports’ racist fanaticism outside Turkey, as evidenced by the brutal murders in 1996 of two unarmed Cypriot citizens on the ‘green line’ in Cyprus by members of the racist organisation the ‘Grey Wolves’, warrants for whose arrest have been officially issued by the authorities of the Republic of Cyprus. Despite that, the Commissioner’s answer is extremely ‘woolly’. She avoids answering my Question whether this fascist organisation’s activities have been raised with Turkish officials, while adding that ‘the Commission has not raised specific incidents or the existence of specific organisations in this context’.

Does the Commissioner’s reluctance to answer the Question mean that the ‘Grey Wolves’ acts of violence and racial hatred inside and outside Turkey have not come to the attention of the Commission? Is the Commission aware of this organisation? What are the Commission’s views on its racist activities and the murders it commits, and when does it intend to raise the issue of this organisation’s terrorist operations with Turkish officials?


Answer given by Mr Verheugen on behalf of the Commission
(23 July 2001)

The Commission denounces all forms of racism and xenophobia wherever they may occur. The Union equally condemns terrorism in all its forms.

As regards the events to which the Honourable Member refers, the Union issued on 16 August 1996 a declaration which stated that ‘The European Union strongly deplores the recent violence in Cyprus and the disproportionate use of force by the security forces in the north of Cyprus in response to unauthorised
entry into the buffer zone. It condemns the brutal killings of Tassos Isaac and Solomos Solomou and expresses its deep concern about the injuries sustained by many others, including United Nations peacekeeping personnel. The recent events have again highlighted the urgent need to intensify efforts to promote a comprehensive political settlement in Cyprus, under the aegis of the United Nations. The European Union reiterates its full support for the work of the Secretary-General and his special representative in this regard.

In the 1999 Regular Report on Cyprus's progress towards accession (1) under the heading 'the situation in the northern part of the island' it was also mentioned that 'no progress has been registered in the investigation of the death of two Greek Cypriot demonstrators in the United Nations buffer zone in 1996'.

The Commission follows closely the efforts undertaken by all candidates with regard to the Copenhagen political criteria, in particular in the field of the protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms. The Commission will make a detailed analysis of the situation in light of the pre-accession strategy as part of the Regular Report to be published in November 2001.


(2001/C 364 E/246)

WRITTEN QUESTION E-1926/01
by Joachim Wuermeling (PPE-DE) to the Commission
(29 June 2001)


Article 211 of the EC Treaty stipulates that the Commission has the task of ensuring that the Treaty is applied. The information in the Celex system about the transposition of Directive 93/16/EEC (2) (to facilitate the free movement of doctors and the mutual recognition of their diplomas, certificates and other evidence of formal qualifications) is incomplete and in some cases incorrect or out of date. Can the Commission say what steps the Member States have taken to transpose Directive 93/16/EEC and supply the current texts of the national laws concerned?


Answer given by Mr Bolkestein on behalf of the Commission
(3 September 2001)

First of all, the disclaimer in the CELEX database clearly indicates that the documentation provided on national implementing measures is not necessarily comprehensive and does not necessarily guarantee conformity with all requirements of Community law.

Secondly, the Directive to which the Honourable Member refers (Directive 93/16/EEC) (2) is a consolidation of four directives, which had themselves been adopted after the basic Doctors Directives 75/362/EEC and 75/363/EEC (3). No additional implementing measures were therefore required of Member States at the time of the adoption of this Directive which did not change the substantive obligations involved. Reference can therefore be made — under the above conditions — to the national implementing measures referred to in connection with the preceding directives.

Equally Directive 93/16/EEC itself has been amended several times (4).

While, in general, the Doctors Directive has largely been implemented in all 15 Member States, specific problems still persist. This is why the Commission is pursuing infringement procedures against Germany (1999/2065), Austria (1998/4293, 1998/4296) and France (1998/4265) for the non respect of different provisions of the above directives.