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## Information and Notices

<u>Notice No</u>	Contents	Page
	<b>I Information</b>	
	<b>Commission</b>	
93/C 340/01	Ecu .....	1
93/C 340/02	Commission communication pursuant to Article 9 (9) of Council Regulation (EEC) No 3420/83 of 14 November 1983 .....	2
93/C 340/03	Commission communication pursuant to Article 9 (9) of Council Regulation (EEC) No 3420/83 of 14 November 1983 .....	2
	<b>II Preparatory Acts</b>	
	<b>Commission</b>	
93/C 340/04	Amended proposal for a Council Regulation (EC) specifying definitions for the application of the prohibitions referred to in Articles 104 and 104B (1) of the Treaty .....	3
93/C 340/05	Amended proposal for a Council Regulation (EC) specifying definitions for the application of the prohibition of privileged access referred to in Article 104 a of the Treaty .....	6
93/C 340/06	Amended proposal for a Council Regulation (EC) on the application of the Protocol on the excessive deficit procedure annexed to the Treaty establishing the European Community .....	8
93/C 340/07	Amended proposal for a Council Decision on the statistical data to be used for the determination of the key for the financial resources of the European Monetary Institute .....	11

<u>Notice No</u>	Contents (continued)	Page
93/C 340/08	Amended proposal for a Council Decision on the consultation of the European Monetary Institute by the authorities of the Member States on draft legislative provisions .....	12

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III *Notices*

**Commission**

93/C 340/09	Phare — Planning and realization of a national radiocommunication network for the needs of the emergency medical services — Notice of Invitation to Tender issued by the Government of Bulgaria for a project financed by the Phare Programme .....	14
93/C 340/10	Notice of intention to carry out a review of an anti-dumping regulation .....	15

**Court of Justice — European Parliament**

93/C 340/11	Notice of open competition .....	16
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## I

(Information)

## COMMISSION

Ecu (\*)

16 December 1993

(93/C 340/01)

Currency amount for one unit:

Belgian and Luxembourg franc	40,3264	United States dollar	1,12636
Danish krone	7,56237	Canadian dollar	1,50087
German mark	1,93001	Japanese yen	123,854
Greek drachma	276,769	Swiss franc	1,65102
Spanish peseta	159,177	Norwegian krone	8,38517
French franc	6,59370	Swedish krona	9,50027
Irish pound	0,796519	Finnish markka	6,54301
Italian lira	1907,43	Austrian schilling	13,5715
Dutch guilder	2,16148	Icelandic krona	81,1541
Portuguese escudo	197,225	Australian dollar	1,66818
Pound sterling	0,758337	New Zealand dollar	2,00420
		South African rand	3,81047

The Commission has installed a telex with an automatic answering device which gives the conversion rates in a number of currencies. This service is available every day from 3.30 p.m. until 1 p.m. the following day. Users of the service should do as follows:

- call telex number Brussels 23789;
- give their own telex code;
- type the code 'cccc' which puts the automatic system into operation resulting in the transmission of the conversion rates of the ecu;
- the transmission should not be interrupted until the end of the message, which is marked by the code 'ffff'.

*Note:* The Commission also has an automatic telex answering service (No 21791) and an automatic fax answering service (No 296 10 97) providing daily data concerning calculation of the conversion rates applicable for the purposes of the common agricultural policy.

(\*) Council Regulation (EEC) No 3180/78 of 18 December 1978 (OJ No L 379, 30. 12. 1978, p. 1), as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1971/89 (OJ No L 189, 4. 7. 1989, p. 1).

Council Decision 80/1184/EEC of 18 December 1980 (Convention of Lomé) (OJ No L 349, 23. 12. 1980, p. 34).

Commission Decision No 3334/80/ECSC of 19 December 1980 (OJ No L 349, 23. 12. 1980, p. 27).

Financial Regulation of 16 December 1980 concerning the general budget of the European Communities (OJ No L 345, 20. 12. 1980, p. 23).

Council Regulation (EEC) No 3308/80 of 16 December 1980 (OJ No L 345, 20. 12. 1980, p. 1).

Decision of the Council of Governors of the European Investment Bank of 13 May 1981 (OJ No L 311, 30. 10. 1981, p. 1).

**Commission communication pursuant to Article 9 (9) of Council Regulation (EEC) No 3420/83  
of 14 November 1983**

(93/C 340/02)

By virtue of Article 9 (1) of Council Regulation (EEC) No 3420/83 of 14 November 1983 on import arrangements for products originating in State-trading countries, not liberalized at Community level<sup>(1)</sup>, the Commission adopted the following change to the import arrangements applied in Benelux with regard to the People's Republic of China on 3 December 1993:

Exceptional opening of import facilities for the following products:

CN code	Description	Value (ECU 1 000)
9603 21 00 9603 29 10 9603 29 30 9603 29 90 9603 30 10 9603 30 90 9603 40 10 9603 90 91	Tooth brushes, brushes, sweeping brushes and artists' brushes (other than brushes constituting parts of machines)	20

<sup>(1)</sup> OJ No L 346, 8. 12. 1983, p. 6.

**Commission communication pursuant to Article 9 (9) of Council Regulation (EEC) No 3420/83  
of 14 November 1983**

(93/C 340/03)

By virtue of Article 9 (1) of Council Regulation (EEC) No 3420/83 of 14 November 1983 on import arrangements for products originating in State-trading countries, not liberalized at Community level<sup>(1)</sup>, the Commission adopted the following change to the import arrangements applied in France with regard to Mongolia on 3 December 1993:

Exceptional opening of import facilities for the following textile products:

— category ex 5 (CN codes 6110 10 35, 6110 10 38, 6110 10 95  
and 6110 10 98) 5 000 pieces

<sup>(1)</sup> OJ No L 346, 8. 12. 1983, p. 6.

## II

*(Preparatory Acts)*

## COMMISSION

**Amended proposal for a Council Regulation (EC) specifying definitions for the application of the prohibitions referred to in Articles 104 and 104B (1) of the Treaty <sup>(1)</sup>**

(93/C 340/04)

COM(93) 617 final — SYN 466

*(Submitted by the Commission pursuant to Article 189A (2) of the EC Treaty on 2 December 1993)*

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community, and in particular Article 104B (2) thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission,

In cooperation with the European Parliament,

Whereas Articles 104 and 104B (1) of the Treaty are directly applicable; whereas the terms featuring in Articles 104 and 104B (1) may be specified, if necessary;

Whereas the terms 'overdraft facilities' and 'other types of credit facility' used in Article 104 of the Treaty should be defined, particularly with reference to the treatment of claims existing at 1 January 1994;

Whereas it is desirable that the national central banks participating in the third stage of Economic and Monetary Union should enter such Union having on their balance sheets claims negotiable under market conditions, in particular to give the required flexibility to the monetary policy of the European System of Central Banks and to permit a standard contribution from the various national central banks participating in monetary union to the monetary income to be distributed among them;

Whereas the central banks which, after 1 January 1994, still hold claims against the public sector which are non-negotiable or are subject to conditions which are not market conditions should be authorized subsequently to convert such claims into negotiable fixed-maturity securities under market conditions;

Whereas paragraph 11 of the Protocol on certain provisions relating to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland stipulates that the Government of the United Kingdom may maintain its 'ways and means' facility with the Bank of England if and so long as the United Kingdom does not move to the third stage; whereas it is appropriate to make provision for the conversion of the amount of this facility into marketable debt at a fixed maturity and on market terms if the United Kingdom moves to stage three of EMU;

Whereas the Protocol on Portugal lays down that 'Portugal is hereby authorized to maintain the facility afforded to the autonomous regions of the Azores and Madeira to benefit from an interest-free credit facility with the Banco de Portugal under the terms established by existing Portuguese law'; and that 'Portugal commits itself to pursue its best endeavours in order to put an end to the abovementioned facility as soon as possible';

Whereas Member States must take appropriate measures to ensure that the prohibitions referred to in Article 104 of the Treaty are applied effectively and fully; whereas, in particular, purchases made on the secondary market must not be used to circumvent the objective of that Article;

Whereas, within the limits laid down in this Regulation, the direct acquisition by the central bank of one Member State of marketable debt instruments issued by the public sector of another Member State does not help to shield the public sector from the discipline of market mechanisms where such purchases are conducted for the sole purpose of managing foreign exchange reserves;

Whereas, notwithstanding the role assigned to the Commission under Article 169 of the Treaty, it is for the European Monetary Institute and, thereafter, for the European Central Bank, pursuant to Article 109F (9) and Article 180 of the Treaty, to ensure that national central banks honour the obligations laid down by the Treaty;

(<sup>1</sup>) OJ No C 324, 1. 12. 1993, p. 5.

The initial draft proposal (COM(93) 371 final — SYN 466 — SYN 467 of 22. 7. 1993) was confirmed as a formal proposal with effect from 1. 11. 1993.

Whereas intra-day credits by the central banks may assist the smooth operation of payment systems; whereas, therefore, intra-day credits in the public sector are compatible with the objectives of Article 104 of the Treaty, provided that no extension to the following day is possible;

Whereas the function of fiscal agent exercised by the central banks should not be impeded; whereas, even if clearing by the central banks of cheques issued by third parties for the public sector's account may occasionally involve a credit, Article 104 of the Treaty should not be regarded as prohibiting such operations, provided that they do not result overall in a credit for the public sector;

Whereas the holding by the central banks of coins issued by the public sector and credited to the public sector constitutes an interest-free form of credit for the public sector; whereas, however, if only limited amounts are involved, this practice does not interfere with the principle of Article 104 of the Treaty; whereas, therefore, in view of the difficulties which would arise from total prohibition of this form of credit, it may be permitted within the limits laid down in this Regulation;

Whereas, following unification, the Federal Republic of Germany has particular difficulty in complying with the limit set on such assets; whereas it is appropriate in those circumstances to authorize a higher percentage for a limited period;

Whereas the financing by the central banks of obligations falling upon the public sector *vis-à-vis* the International Monetary Fund or resulting from the implementation of the medium-term financial assistance facility set up within the Community results in foreign claims which have all the characteristics of reserve assets; whereas it is, therefore, appropriate to authorize them;

Whereas public undertakings are covered by the prohibition in Article 104 and Article 104B (1); whereas they are defined in Commission Directive 80/723/EEC of 25 June 1980 on the transparency of financial relations between Member States and public undertakings <sup>(1)</sup>,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

#### Article 1

1. For the purposes of Article 104 of the Treaty:

(a) 'overdraft facilities' means any provision of funds to the public sector resulting or likely to result in a debit balance;

(b) 'other type of credit facility' means:

- (i) any claim against the public sector existing at 1 January 1994, except for fixed-maturity claims acquired before that date,
- (ii) any financing of the public sector's obligations *vis-à-vis* third parties,
- (iii) without prejudice to Article 104 (2) of the Treaty, any transaction with the public sector resulting or likely to result in a claim against that sector.

2. The following shall not be regarded as 'debt instruments' within the meaning of Article 104 of the Treaty: securities acquired from the public sector to ensure the conversion into negotiable fixed-maturity securities under market conditions of:

- fixed-maturity claims acquired before 1 January 1994 which are not negotiable or not under market conditions, provided that the maturity of the securities is not subsequent to that of the aforementioned claims,
- the amount of the 'ways and means' facility maintained by the United Kingdom Government with the Bank of England until the date, if any, on which the United Kingdom moves to Stage Three of EMU.

#### Article 2

1. During Stage Two of EMU, purchases by the national central bank of one Member State of marketable debt instruments issued by the public sector of another Member State shall not be considered direct purchases within the meaning of Article 104 of the Treaty, provided that such purchases are conducted for the sole purpose of managing foreign exchange reserves.

2. During Stage Three of EMU, the following purchases conducted for the sole purpose of managing foreign exchange reserves shall not be considered direct purchases within the meaning of Article 104 of the Treaty:

- purchases by the national central bank of a Member State not participating in Stage Three of EMU, from the public sector of another Member State, of marketable debt instruments of the latter,
- purchases by the European Central Bank or the national central bank of a Member State participating in Stage Three of EMU, from the public sector of a Member State not participating in Stage Three, of marketable debt instruments of the latter.

#### Article 3

For the purposes of this Regulation, 'public sector' means Community institutions or bodies, central governments, regional, local or other public authorities,

<sup>(1)</sup> OJ No L 195, 29. 7. 1980, p. 35. Directive as last amended by Commission Directive 93/84/EEC (OJ No L 254, 12. 10. 1993, p. 16).

other bodies governed by public law or public undertakings of Member States.

'National central banks' means the central banks of the Member States and the Luxembourg Monetary Institute.

#### Article 4

Intra-day credits by the European Central Bank or the national central banks to the public sector shall not be considered as a credit facility within the meaning of Article 104 of the Treaty, provided that they remain limited to the day and that no extension is possible.

#### Article 5

Where the European Central Bank or the national central banks receive from the public sector, for collection, cheques issued by third parties and credit the public sector's account before the drawee bank has been debited, this operation shall not be considered as a credit facility within the meaning of Article 104 of the Treaty if a fixed period of time corresponding to the normal period for the collection of cheques by the central bank of the Member State concerned has elapsed since receipt of the cheque, provided that any float which may arise is exceptional, is of a small amount and averages out in the short term.

#### Article 6

The holding by the European Central Bank or the national central banks of coins issued by the public sector and credited to the public sector shall not be regarded as a credit facility within the meaning of Article 104 of the Treaty where the amount of these assets remains at less than 10 % of the coins in circulation.

Until 31 December 1996, this figure shall be 15 % for Germany.

#### Article 7

The financing by the European Central Bank or the national central banks of obligations falling upon the public sector *vis-à-vis* the International Monetary Fund or resulting from the implementation of the medium-term financial assistance facility set up by Regulation (EEC) No 1969/88 <sup>(1)</sup> shall not be regarded as a credit facility within the meaning of Article 104 of the Treaty.

#### Article 8

1. For the purposes of Articles 104 and 104b (1) of the Treaty, 'public undertaking' shall be defined as any undertaking over which the public authorities may directly or indirectly exercise a dominant influence by virtue of their ownership of it, their financial participation therein or the rules which govern it.

A dominant influence on the part of the public authorities shall be presumed when these authorities, directly or indirectly in relation to an undertaking:

- (a) hold the major part of the undertaking's subscribed capital;
- (b) control the majority of the votes attaching to shares issued by the undertaking; or
- (c) can appoint more than half of the members of the undertaking's administrative, managerial or supervisory body.

2. For the purposes of Articles 104 and 104b (1) of the Treaty, the European Central Bank and the national central banks do not form part of the public sector.

#### Article 9

This Regulation shall enter into force on 1 January 1994.

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

<sup>(1)</sup> Council Regulation (EEC) No 1969/88 of 24 June 1988 establishing a single facility providing medium-term financial assistance for Member States' balances of payments (OJ No L 178, 8. 7. 1988, p. 1).

**Amended proposal for a Council Regulation (EC) specifying definitions for the application of the prohibition of privileged access referred to in Article 104 a of the Treaty <sup>(1)</sup>**

(93/C 340/05)

COM(93) 617 final — SYN 467

*(Submitted by the Commission pursuant to Article 189A (2) of the EC Treaty on 2 December 1993)*

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community, and in particular Article 104a (2) thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission,

In cooperation with the European Parliament,

Whereas the prohibition of privileged access to financial institutions, as laid down in Article 104a of the Treaty, forms an essential element of the submission of the public sector in its financing operations to the discipline of the market mechanism and so makes a contribution to the strengthening of budgetary discipline; whereas, moreover, it places the Member States on an equal footing as regards public sector access to financial institutions;

Whereas the Council must specify definitions for the application of such prohibition;

Whereas the Member States and the Community must act with due regard for the principle of an open market economy in which there is free competition;

Whereas, in particular, this Regulation cannot affect the methods for organizing markets complying with that principle;

Whereas this Regulation does not seek to interfere with any operation of public financial institutions complying with the same principle;

Whereas Article 104a of the Treaty prohibits measures establishing privileged access; whereas the types of acts concerned by this prohibition should be specified; whereas the commitments freely made by financial institutions in the framework of contractual relations unquestionably cannot be affected;

Whereas the same Article provided that prudential considerations may justify departure from the principle

of this prohibition; whereas laws, regulations or administrative actions may not, however, under the cover of prudential consideration, be used to establish disguised privileged access;

Whereas public undertakings are covered by the same prohibition; whereas they are defined in Commission Directive 80/723/EEC of 25 June 1980 on the transparency of financial relations between the Member States and public undertakings <sup>(2)</sup>;

Whereas, for reasons of monetary policy, financial institutions and, in particular, credit institutions may be obliged to hold claims against the European Central Bank and/or national central banks;

Whereas the European Central Bank and national central banks may not, as public authorities, take measures establishing privileged access; whereas the rules on mobilization or pledging of debt instruments enacted by the European Central Bank or by national central banks must not be used as a means of circumventing the prohibition of privileged access;

Whereas, in order to avoid any circumvention of the prohibition, the definitions in Community law of the various types of financial institution should be supplemented by a reference to those institutions engaging in financial activities which have not yet been harmonized at Community level, such as, for instance, branches of third-country establishments, holding and factoring companies, uncoordinated undertakings for collective investment in transferable securities (UCITS), institutions for retirement provision, etc.,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

*Article 1*

1. For the purposes of Article 104a of the Treaty, 'any measure establishing privileged access' shall be defined as any law, regulation or any other binding legal instrument adopted in the exercise of public authority which:

<sup>(1)</sup> OJ No C 324, 1. 12. 1993, p. 7.

The initial draft proposal (Doc(93) 371 final — SYN 466 — SYN 467 of 22. 7. 1993) was confirmed as formal proposal with effect from 1. 11. 1993.

<sup>(2)</sup> OJ No L 195, 29. 7. 1980, p. 35, as last amended by Commission Directive 93/84/EEC (OJ No L 254, 12. 10. 1993, p. 16).



— obliges financial institutions to acquire or to hold liabilities of Community institutions or bodies, central governments, regional, local or other public authorities, other bodies governed by public law or public undertakings of Member States (hereinafter referred to as 'public sector'), or

— confers tax advantages which may benefit only financial institutions or financial advantages which do not comply with the principles of a market economy, in order to encourage the acquiring or the holding by those institutions of such liabilities.

2. Privileged access shall not be regarded as being established by those measures which give rise to:

— obligations for funding social housing under special terms such as, *inter alia*, an obligation to centralize funds with public financial institutions, when the funding terms prevailing for the public sector are identical to those for funding of the same nature granted to private borrowers for the same purposes,

— the obligation to centralize funds with a public credit institution, in so far as such a constraint is an integral part, as at 1 January 1994, of the organization of a particular network of credit institutions or of specific savings arrangements designed for households and intended to provide the whole of the network or the specific arrangements with financial security. The use of such centralized funds must be determined by the management bodies of the public credit institution concerned and comply with the principle of a market economy where there is free competition,

— obligations to finance the repair of disaster damage, provided that the conditions for financing repairs are not more favourable when damage is sustained by the public sector than when it is sustained by the private sector.

#### Article 2

For the purposes of Article 104a of the Treaty 'prudential considerations' shall be those which underlie national laws, regulations or administrative actions based on, or consistent with, Community law and designed to promote the soundness of financial institutions so as to strengthen the stability of the financial system as a whole and the protection of the customers of those institutions.

#### Article 3

1. For the purposes of Article 104a of the Treaty, 'public undertaking' shall be defined as any undertaking over which the State or other regional or local auth-

orities may exercise directly or indirectly a dominant influence by virtue of their ownership of it, their financial participation therein or the rules which govern it.

A dominant influence on the part of the State or other regional or local authorities shall be presumed when these authorities, directly or indirectly in relation to an undertaking:

(a) hold the major part of the undertaking's subscribed capital;

(b) control the majority of the votes attaching to shares issued by the undertaking; or

(c) can appoint more than half of the members of the undertaking's administrative, managerial or supervisory body.

2. Without prejudice to their obligation as public authorities not to take measures establishing privileged access within the meaning of Article 104a of the Treaty, the European Central Bank and the national central banks shall not, for the purposes of this Article, be considered as forming part of the public sector.

3. 'National central banks' means the central banks of the Member States and the Luxembourg Monetary Institute.

#### Article 4

1. For the purposes of Article 104a of the Treaty, 'financial institutions' means:

— credit institutions as defined in the first indent of Article 1 of Directive 77/780/EEC <sup>(1)</sup>,

— insurance undertakings as defined in Article 1a of Directive 92/49/EEC <sup>(2)</sup>,

— assurance undertakings as defined in Article 1a of Directive 92/96/EEC <sup>(3)</sup>,

— UCITS as defined in Article 1 (2) of Directive 85/611/EEC <sup>(4)</sup>,

<sup>(1)</sup> Council Directive 77/780/EEC of 12 December 1977 on the coordination of the laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to the taking-up and pursuit of the business of credit institutions (OJ No L 322, 17. 12. 1977, p. 30). Directive last amended by Directive 89/646/EEC (OJ No L 386, 30. 12. 1989, p. 1).

<sup>(2)</sup> Council Directive 92/49/EEC of 18 June 1992 on the coordination of laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to direct insurance other than life insurance (third Directive on insurance other than life insurance) (OJ No L 228, 11. 8. 1992, p. 1).

<sup>(3)</sup> Council Directive 92/96/EEC of 10 November 1992 on the coordination of laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to direct life assurance (third Directive on life insurance) (OJ No L 360, 9. 12. 1992, p. 1).

<sup>(4)</sup> Council Directive 85/611/EEC of 20 December 1985 on the coordination of laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to undertakings for collective investment in transferable securities (UCITS) (OJ No L 375, 31. 12. 1985, p. 3). Directive amended by Directive 88/220/EEC (OJ No L 100, 19. 4. 1988, p. 31).

- investment firms as defined in Article 1 (2) of Directive 93/22/EEC<sup>(1)</sup>,
- other undertakings the activities of which are similar to those of the undertakings referred to in the previous indents or the principal activity of which is to acquire holdings of financial assets or to transform financial claims.

2. The following institutions do not form part of the financial institutions defined in paragraph 1:

- the European Central Bank and national central banks,

- Post Office financial services when they form part of the general government sector defined in accordance with the European System of Integrated Economic Accounts or when their main activity is to act as the financial agent of government, and
- the institutions which are part of the general government sector defined in accordance with the European System of Integrated Economic Accounts or the liabilities of which correspond completely to a public debt.

#### Article 5

This Regulation shall enter into force on 1 January 1994.

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

<sup>(1)</sup> Council Directive 93/22/EEC of 10 May 1993 on investment services in the securities field (OJ No L 141, 11. 6. 1993, p. 27).

### Amended proposal for a Council Regulation (EC) on the application of the Protocol on the excessive deficit procedure annexed to the Treaty establishing the European Community<sup>(1)</sup>

(93/C 340/06)

COM(93) 617 final

(Submitted by the Commission pursuant to Article 189A (2) of the EC Treaty, on 2 December 1993)

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community, and in particular the third subparagraph of Article 104c (14) thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission,

Having regard to the opinion of the European Parliament,

Whereas the definitions of 'government', 'deficit' and 'investment' are laid down in the Protocol on the excessive deficit procedure by reference to the European System of Integrated Economic Accounts (ESA)<sup>(2)</sup>; whereas precise definitions referring to the classification codes of ESA are required; whereas these definitions may be subject to revision in the context of the necessary harmonization of national statistics or for other reasons;

whereas any revision of ESA will be decided by the Council in accordance with the rules on competence and procedure laid down in the Treaty;

Whereas the definition of 'debt' laid down in the Protocol on the excessive deficit procedure needs to be amplified by a reference to the classification codes of ESA;

Whereas Council Directive 89/130/EEC, Euratom of 13 February 1989 on the harmonization of the compilation of gross national product at market prices<sup>(3)</sup> provides an adequate, detailed definition of gross domestic product at market prices;

Whereas, under the terms of the Protocol on the excessive deficit procedure, the Commission is required to provide the statistical data to be used in that procedure;

Whereas detailed rules are required to organize the prompt and regular reporting by the Member States to

<sup>(1)</sup> OJ No C 324, 1. 2. 1993, p. 8.

The initial draft proposal (Doc(93) 371 final — SYN 466 — SYN 467 of 22. 7. 1993) was confirmed as formal proposal with effect from 1. 11. 1993.

<sup>(2)</sup> Statistical Office of the European Communities, European System of Integrated Economic Accounts — ESA, second edition.

<sup>(3)</sup> OJ No L 49, 21. 2. 1989, p. 26.

the Commission of their planned and actual deficits and of the levels of their debt;

Whereas, pursuant to Article 104c (2) and (3) of the Treaty, the Commission is to monitor the development of the budgetary situation and of the stock of government debt in the Member States and to examine compliance with budgetary discipline on the basis of criteria relating to government deficit and government debt; whereas, if a Member State does not fulfil the requirements under one or both criteria, the Commission must take into account all relevant factors; whereas the Commission has to examine whether there is a risk of an excessive deficit in a Member State,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

## SECTION 1

### Definitions

#### Article 1

1. For the purposes of the Protocol on the excessive deficit procedure and of this Regulation, the terms given in the following paragraphs are defined according to the European System of Integrated Economic Accounts (ESA). The codes in brackets refer to ESA, second edition.

2. 'Government' means the sector of general government (S60), that is central government (S61), local government (S62) and social security funds (S63), to the exclusion of commercial operations, as defined in ESA.

The exclusion of commercial operations means that the sector of general government (S60) comprises only institutional units producing non-market services as their main activity.

3. 'Government deficit (surplus)' means the net borrowing (net lending) (N5) of the sector of general government (S60), as defined in ESA. The interest comprised in the government deficit is the sum of interest (R41), as defined in ESA.

4. 'Government investment' means the gross fixed capital formation (P41) of the sector of general government (S60), as defined in ESA.

5. 'Government debt' means the total gross debt at nominal value outstanding at the end of the year of the sector of general government (S60), with the exception of those liabilities the corresponding financial assets of which are held by the sector of general government (S60).

Government debt is constituted by the liabilities of general government in the following categories: Currency and Deposits (F20 and F30), Bills and

Short-term Bonds (F40), Long-term Bonds (F50), Other Short-term Loans (F79) and Other Medium and Long-term Loans (F89) as defined in ESA.

The nominal value of a liability outstanding at the end of the year is the face value.

The nominal value of an index-linked liability corresponds to its face value adjusted by the index-related capital uplift accrued to the end of the year.

Liabilities denominated in foreign currencies shall be converted into the national currency at the representative market exchange rate prevailing on the last working day of each year.

#### Article 2

Gross domestic product means gross domestic product at market prices (GDPmp), as defined in Article 2 of Directive 89/130/EEC, Euratom.

#### Article 3

1. Planned government deficit figures mean the figures established for the current year by the Member States consistent with the most recent decisions of their budgetary authorities.

2. Actual government deficit and government debt level figures mean estimated, provisional, half-finalized or final results for a past year.

## SECTION 2

### Rules and coverage of reporting

#### Article 4

1. As from the beginning of 1994, Member States shall report to the Commission their planned and actual government deficits and levels of government debt twice a year, the first time before 1 March of the current year (year n) and the second time before 1 September of year n.

2. Before 1 March of year n, Member States:

— shall report to the Commission their planned government deficit for year n, an up-to-date estimate of their actual government deficit for year n-1 and their actual government deficits for years n-2, n-3 and n-4,

— shall simultaneously provide the Commissions for years n, n-1 and n-2 with their corresponding public accounts budget deficits according to the definition which is given most prominence nationally and with the figures which explain the transition between this

public accounts budget deficit and their government deficit. The figures explaining this transition which are provided to the Commission shall include, in particular, the figures for net borrowing of the subsectors S61, S62 and S63,

- shall report to the Commission their estimate of the level of actual government debt at the end of year n-1 and their levels of actual government debt for years n-2, n-3 and n-4,
- shall simultaneously provide the Commission for years n-1 and n-2 with the figures which explain the contributions of their government deficit and the other relevant factors contributing to the variation in the level of their government debt.

3. Before 1 September of year n, Member States shall report to the Commission:

- their updated planned government deficit for year n and their actual government deficits for years n-1, n-2, n-3 and n-4 and shall comply with the requirements of the second indent of paragraph 2,
- their actual level of government debt for years n-1, n-2, n-3 and n-4, and shall comply with the requirements of the fourth indent of paragraph 2.

4. The figures for the planned government deficit reported to the Commission in accordance with paragraphs 2 and 3 shall be expressed in national currency and in budget years.

The figures for actual government deficit and actual government debt level reported to the Commission in accordance with paragraphs 2 and 3 shall be expressed in national currency and in calendar years, with the exception of the updated estimates for year n-1, which may be expressed in budget years.

Where the budget year differs from the calendar year, Member States shall also report to the Commission their figures for actual government deficit and actual government debt level in budget years for the two budget years preceding the current budget year.

#### *Article 5*

Member States shall, in accordance with the procedures laid down in Article 4 (1), (2) and (3), provide the Commission with the figures for their government investment expenditure and interest expenditure.

#### *Article 6*

Member States shall provide the Commission with a forecast of their gross domestic product for year n and the actual amount of their gross domestic product for years n-1, n-2, n-3 and n-4, under the same timing conditions as those indicated in Article 4 (1).

#### *Article 7*

In the event of a revision of ESA to be decided on by the Council in accordance with the rules on competence and procedure laid down in the Treaty, the Commission shall introduce the new references to ESA into Articles 1 and 4.

#### *Article 8*

This Regulation shall enter into force on 1 January 1994.

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

**Amended proposal for a Council Decision on the statistical data to be used for the determination of the key for the financial resources of the European Monetary Institute (\*)**

(93/C 340/07)

*COM(93) 617 final*

*(Submitted by the Commission pursuant to Article 189A (2) of the EC Treaty on 2 December 1993)*

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community, and in particular Article 16 (1) and (2) of the Protocol on the Statute of the European Monetary Institute annexed thereto,

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission,

Having regard to the opinion of the European Parliament,

Having regard to the opinion of the Committee of Governors,

Having regard to the opinion of the Monetary Committee,

Whereas the European Monetary Institute, hereinafter referred to as 'EMI', will be established on 1 January 1994;

Whereas the EMI will be endowed with its own resources;

Whereas the size of the resources of the EMI will be determined by the Council of the EMI;

Whereas the resources of the EMI will be provided out of contributions by national central banks in accordance with the key referred to in Article 16 (2) of the Protocol on the Statute of the EMI;

Whereas the key for the financial resources of the EMI will be determined before the start of the second stage;

Whereas the statistical data to be used for the determination of the key will be provided by the Commission in accordance with the rules adopted by the Council;

Whereas the rules adopted by the Council in this Decision do not constitute a precedent for other legal acts which the Council could adopt in other areas;

Whereas the nature of and sources for the data to be used and the method of calculation of the key must be defined;

Whereas Council Directive 89/130/EEC, Euratom of 13 February 1989 on the harmonization of the compilation of gross national product at market prices (2) introduces a procedure for the adoption by Member States of data on the gross domestic product at market prices; whereas the Member States shall take all the necessary measures to ensure that these data are forwarded to the Commission,

HAS DECIDED AS FOLLOWS:

*Article 1*

The statistical data to be used for the determination of the key for the contributions by the national central banks to the financial resources of the EMI shall be provided by the Commission in accordance with the rules laid down in the following Articles.

*Article 2*

Population and gross domestic product at market prices, hereinafter referred to as 'GDP mp', shall be defined according to the European Systems of Integrated Economic Accounts (ESA) in force. GDP mp shall mean GDP mp as defined in Article 2 of Directive 89/130/EEC, Euratom.

*Article 3*

The data on population shall be taken for the year 1992. The mean of the total population over the course of the year shall be used in accordance with the ESA recommendation.

*Article 4*

The data on GDP mp shall be taken for each of the years 1987 to 1991. The data on GDP mp for each Member State shall be expressed in the national currency at current prices.

*Article 5*

The data on population shall be collected by the Commission (Eurostat) from Member States.

(\*) OJ No C 324, 1. 12. 1993, p. 11.

The initial draft proposal (Doc(93) 371 final — SYN 466 — SYN 467 of 22. 7. 1993) was confirmed as formal proposal with effect from 1. 11. 1993.

(2) OJ No L 49, 21. 2. 1989, p. 26.

*Article 6*

The data on GDP mp for the years 1988 to 1991 shall result from the application of Directive 89/130/EEC, Euratom. The data for 1987 shall be collected by the Commission (Eurostat) from Member States, which shall make them consistent with the 1988 to 1991 data on GDP mp.

*Article 7*

1. The share of a Member State in the population of the Community shall be its share in the sum of the population of the Member States, expressed as a percentage.

2. The GDP mp data for each year and each Member State expressed in national currencies shall be converted into figures expressed in ecus. The exchange rate used for this purpose shall be the average of the exchange rates for all working days in a year. The daily exchange rate shall be the rate calculated by the Commission and published in the 'C' series of the *Official Journal of the European Communities*.

3. The share of a Member State in GDP mp of the Community shall be its share in the sum of GDP mp of the Member States over five years, expressed as a percentage.

*Article 8*

The weighting of a national central bank in the key shall be the arithmetic mean of the shares of the Member State concerned in the population and in the GDP mp of the Community.

*Article 9*

The various steps of calculation shall use sufficient digits to ensure their accuracy. The weighting of national central banks in the key shall be expressed to four decimal places.

*Article 10*

The data referred to in this Decision shall be communicated by the Commission to the Committee of Governors of the Central Banks of the Member States before 1 January 1994.

**Amended proposal for a Council Decision on the consultation of the European Monetary Institute by the authorities of the Member States on draft legislative provisions <sup>(1)</sup>**

(93/C 340/08)

*COM(93) 617 final*

*(Submitted by the Commission pursuant to Article 189 A (2) of the EC Treaty on 2 December 1993)*

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community, and in particular Article 109F (6) thereof, and Article 5 (3) of the Protocol on the Statute of the European Monetary Institute annexed to this Treaty,

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission,

Having regard to the opinion of the European Parliament,

Having regard to the opinion of the Committee of Governors,

Whereas the European Monetary Institute, hereafter referred to as 'EMI', is to be established on 1 January 1994;

Whereas the Treaty stipulates that the authorities of the Member States shall consult the EMI on any draft legislative provision within its field of competence; whereas it is for the Council to set the limits and the conditions of such consultation;

Whereas this obligation on the authorities of the Member States to consult the EMI shall not prejudice the responsibility of national authorities for the matters which are the subject of such provisions;

Whereas this Decision does not concern decisions taken by national authorities in the context of the implementation of monetary policy;

<sup>(1)</sup> OJ No C 324, 1. 12. 1993, p. 12.

The initial draft proposal (COM(93) 436 final of 22. 9. 1993) was confirmed as a formal proposal with effect from 1. 11. 1993.

Whereas consultation of the EMI must not unduly lengthen procedures for adopting legislative provisions in the Member States; whereas the time limits within which the EMI must deliver its opinion must, nevertheless, enable it to examine the texts referred to it with the required care; whereas, in duly justified cases of extreme urgency, for example on account of market sensitivity, Member States may set a time limit of less than one month; whereas, in these cases particularly, dialogue between the national authorities and the EMI should enable the interests of both to be taken into account,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

*Article 1*

1. The authorities of the Member States shall consult the EMI on any draft legislative provision within its field of competence pursuant to Article 109F of the Treaty and in particular on:

- currency legislation, the status of the ecu and means of payment,
- the status and powers of national central banks and the instruments of monetary policy,
- the collection, compilation and dissemination of monetary, financial, banking and balance of payments statistics,
- clearing and payment systems, in particular for cross-border transactions,
- rules applicable to financial institutions in so far as they influence the stability of financial institutions and markets.

2. The EMI shall, immediately on receipt of any draft legislative provision, notify the consulting authority if, in its opinion, such provision is within its field of competence.

*Article 2*

1. 'Draft legislative provisions' shall mean any such provisions which are legally binding and of general applicability in the territory of a Member State, which lay down rules for an indefinite number of cases and which are addressed to an indefinite number of natural or legal persons.

2. Draft legislative provisions within the meaning of paragraph 1 shall not include draft provisions the exclusive purpose of which is the transposition of Community directives into the law of Member States.

*Article 3*

Each Member State shall take the measures necessary to ensure effective compliance with this Decision. To that end, it shall ensure that the EMI is consulted at an appropriate stage enabling the authority initiating the draft legislative provision to have the EMI's opinion before taking its decision on the substance and that the opinion received from the EMI is brought to the knowledge of the adopting authority if the latter is an authority other than that which has prepared the legislative provisions concerned.

*Article 4*

The authorities of the Member States preparing a legislative provision may, if they consider it necessary, set the EMI a time limit for the submission of its opinion which may not be less than one month from the date on which the President of the EMI receives notification to this effect, save in case of extreme urgency. Upon expiry of the time limit, the absence of an opinion shall not prevent further action. Should the opinion of the EMI be received after the time limit, the Member States shall, nevertheless, ensure that it is brought to the knowledge of the authorities referred to in Article 3.

*Article 5*

This Decision is addressed to the Member States.

## III

(Notices)

## COMMISSION

## Phare — Planning and realization of a national radiocommunication network for the needs of the emergency medical services

## Notice of Invitation to Tender issued by the Government of Bulgaria for a project financed by the Phare Programme

(93/C 340/09)

**Project Title**

Planning and realization of a national radiocommunication network for the needs of the emergency medical services. PHARE/BG9201/MOH/EMS/SUPP 03

**1. Participation and origin**

Participation is open on equal terms to all natural and legal persons of the Member States of the European Community, and of Albania, Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, Slovakia and Slovenia.

Supplies offered must originate in the above states.

**2. Subject**

Supply of equipment, in 1 lot, for the Ministry of Health.

Planning and realization of a national radiocommunication network for the needs of the emergency medical services.

**3. Invitation to tender dossier**

The complete tender dossier may be obtained free of charge from:

- a) Ministry of Health, PHARE-PMU, for the attention of Ms M. Kantardjieva, 5, Sveta Nedelia Square, BG-Sofia 1000, facsimile (35 92) 87 25 21.
- b) Commission of the European Communities, DG I - Operational Service PHARE, 200, rue de la Loi (SC 29 - 1/48), B-1049 Brussels (for the attention of Mr H. Faudel), telex 21877 COMEU B, facsimile (02) 299 17 00.
- c) Offices in the Community:
  - D-53113 Bonn, Zitelmannstraße 22 [Tel. (49) 228 53 00 90; Telefax (49) 22 85 30 09 50],

NL-2594 AG Den Haag, E.V.D., afdeling PPA, Bezuidenhoutseweg 151 [tel. (31-70) 379 88 11; telefax (31-70) 379 78 78],

L-2920 Luxembourg, bâtiment Jean Monnet, rue Alcide de Gasperi [tel. (352) 43 01 1; télécopieur (352) 43 01 44 33],

F-75007 Paris Cedex 16, 288, boulevard Saint-Germain [tel. (33) 1 40 63 38 38; télécopieur (33) 1 45 56 94 17],

I-00187 Roma, via Poli 29 [tel. (39-6) 678 97 22; telefax (39-6) 679 16 58],

DK-1787 København V, Dansk Industri, Projekt- og Licitationskontoret, afd. EMI [tlf. (45) 33 77 33 77; telefax (45) 33 77 33 00],

UK-London SW1P 3AT, Jean Monnet House, 8 Storey's Gate [tel. (44) 71 973 19 92; facsimile (44) 71 973 19 00/19 10],

IRL-Dublin 2, 39 Molesworth Street [tel. (353) 1 71 22 44; facsimile (353) 1 71 26 57],

GR-10674 Athens, Vassilissis Sofias 2 [τηλ. (30) 1 724 39 82, τηλεφάξ (30) 1 724 46 20],

E-28001 Madrid, calle de Serrano, 41, 5a planta [tel. (34-1) 435 17 00, 435 15 28; telefax (34-1) 576 03 87, 577 29 23],

P-1200 Lisboa, Centro Europeu Jean Monnet, Largo Jean Monnet 1-10º [tel. (351) 1 54 11 44; telefax (351) 1 55 43 97].

**4. Tenders**

Should arrive, at the latest, on 28. 2. 1994 (11.00), local time, at: Ministry of Health, PHARE-PMU, for the attention of Ms M. Kantardjieva, 5, Sveta Nedelia Square, BG-Sofia 1000.

They will be opened in public session on 28. 2. 1994 (14.00), local time, at: Ministry of Health, PHARE-PMU, for the attention of Ms M. Kantardjieva, 5, Sveta Nedelia Square, BG-Sofia 1000.



**Notice of intention to carry out a review of an anti-dumping regulation**

(93/C 340/10)

Following the publication of a notice of impending expiry in the *Official Journal of the European Communities* <sup>(1)</sup>, the Commission has received a request for review of Council Regulation (EEC) No 3905/88 <sup>(2)</sup> imposing a definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of partially oriented polyester yarn (POY) and textured polyester yarn (PTY) originating in the Republic of Korea, Taiwan and Turkey. This request was lodged in accordance with Article 15 (3) of Council Regulation (EEC) No 2423/88 of 11 July 1988 on protection against dumped or subsidized imports from countries not members of the European Economic Community <sup>(3)</sup> by the International Rayon and Synthetic Fibres Committee (CIFRS), acting on behalf of producers said to represent 85 % of the Community production of polyester yarn.

In this request it is alleged and sufficient evidence was supplied that during the period 1988 to 1992 the volume of imports of polyester yarn (POY and PTY) from the countries concerned have altogether remained significant. It is in particular argued that Turkish export volumes of POY yarn increased by 276 % between 1988 and 1992 in spite of the anti-dumping duty in force and a reduction of export subsidies.

It is further alleged that prices on the Community market fell by 26 % for POY (non-textured) and 22 % for PTY (textured) yarn between May 1992 and May 1993 and that import prices went down during the past two years. The considerable increase of Turkish exports

<sup>(1)</sup> OJ No C 175, 26. 6. 1993, p. 9.

<sup>(2)</sup> OJ No L 347, 16. 12. 1988, p. 10.

<sup>(3)</sup> OJ No L 209, 2. 8. 1988, p. 1.

in particular led to an allegedly strong price decrease for POY yarn in the Community.

The request also alleges that capacity utilization of the Community industry has been decreasing towards the end of 1992 and will probably fall to 77 % in 1993, whereas it is normally considered that 85 to 90 % would be necessary to achieve an adequate profit.

It is further argued that all three exporting countries are planning to increase their production capacity in 1993/94, an increase which is particularly significant for Korea whose estimated capacity in 1994 will be 237 000 tonnes higher than in 1991, thus representing an increase of 43 %. In addition, the existing overcapacity in the countries concerned allegedly represents a threat to the profitability of Community firms, several of which suffer already serious losses.

It is further argued that a sharp fall in prices on the Far East market (35 % for textured yarn) has seriously unbalanced the world market and that, should the measures lapse, Taiwanese and Korean exports would be deflected into the Community at dumped prices.

The examination of the facts and allegations contained in this request regarding the foreseeable effects of the expiry of the measures in question leads the Commission to the conclusion that, subject to a further analysis, there is sufficient evidence in support of the allegations that the expiry of the measures would lead again to injury or threat thereof.

The Commission therefore, after consultation, gives notice of its intention to carry out a review of the Regulation mentioned hereinafter, in accordance with Article 15 of Regulation (EEC) No 2324/88.

Product	Country of origin or exportation	Measure	Reference
Polyester yarn (POY and PTY)	Republic of Korea Taiwan Turkey	Duty	Regulation (EEC) No 3905/88 OJ No L 347 of 16. 12. 1988

# COURT OF JUSTICE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

## Notice of open competition

(93/C 340/11)

The Court of Justice of the European Communities and the General Secretariat of the European Parliament are publishing in the *Official Journal of the European Communities* C 340 A of 17 December 1993 the following open competition:

*Danish edition*

— EUR/A/33 (Lawyers trained in Danish law — Administrators).

To obtain this Official Journal, please apply to the Personnel Division of the Court of Justice of the European Communities, L-2925 Luxembourg.

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