

# Procedure file

Basic information		
INI - Own-initiative procedure	1994/2162(INI)	Procedure completed
Economic and trade relations with the countries of the Mediterranean basin		
Subject 6.40.05 Relations with the Mediterranean and southern European countries		
Geographical area Mediterranean Sea area		

Key players			
European Parliament	Committee responsible	Rapporteur	Appointed
	<b>RELA</b> External Economic Relations		22/11/1994
		PSE <a href="#">IZQUIERDO ROJO María</a>	

Key events			
14/11/1994	Committee referral announced in Parliament		
31/10/1995	Vote in committee		Summary
31/10/1995	Committee report tabled for plenary	<a href="#">A4-0271/1995</a>	
16/11/1995	Debate in Parliament		
17/11/1995	Decision by Parliament	T4-0570/1995	Summary
17/11/1995	End of procedure in Parliament		
04/12/1995	Final act published in Official Journal		

Technical information	
Procedure reference	1994/2162(INI)
Procedure type	INI - Own-initiative procedure
Procedure subtype	Initiative
Legal basis	Rules of Procedure EP 54
Stage reached in procedure	Procedure completed
Committee dossier	RELA/4/06134

Documentation gateway				

Committee report tabled for plenary, single reading	<a href="#">A4-0271/1995</a> <a href="#">OJ C 323 04.12.1995, p. 0005</a>	31/10/1995	EP	
Text adopted by Parliament, single reading	T4-0570/1995 <a href="#">OJ C 323 04.12.1995, p. 0142-0159</a>	17/11/1995	EP	Summary

## Economic and trade relations with the countries of the Mediterranean basin

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The committee adopted the report by Mrs Maria IZQUIERDO ROJO (PSE, E) on economic and trade relations between the EU and the countries of the Mediterranean basin. In the report, the Committee on External Economic Relations called on the Commission and the Council to encourage regional cooperation with various sub-regional groups in the Mediterranean basin and suggested that this cooperation could be based on interregional agreements between the EU and the Maghreb, the Mashreq or the Near East which could be independent of or which could complement bilateral association agreements and multilateral Mediterranean agreements. The committee also stressed the need for a wide-ranging programme of support in the Mediterranean region on the part of the EIB, in collaboration with other multilateral financial institutions, giving priority to projects which fostered regional economic integration. It also called for the EU to coordinate Community and multilateral measures in order to reduce the foreign debt of the southern and eastern Mediterranean countries. According to the committee, an asymmetric free trade zone should gradually be introduced between the EU and associated Mediterranean countries, which should be granted long transition and guarantee periods and greater access to the Community market. The report calls on the Commission to give concrete expression to economic and financial cooperation by encouraging investments which aim to make the Mediterranean countries self-sufficient in foodstuffs and help them to develop SMEs. Finally, the committee stressed the importance of the hydraulic projects, which were vital to the Mediterranean countries.?

## Economic and trade relations with the countries of the Mediterranean basin

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Adopting the report by Mrs IZQUIERDO ROJO (PSE, E), the European Parliament approved the new institutional framework established by the association agreements between the European Union and the Mediterranean countries based on political dialogue, free trade and cooperation in the economic, financial, social and cultural fields, and called on the Commission and the Council to encourage local regional cooperation politically and financially by promoting dialogue and cooperation and, more importantly, by creating new institutions. It likewise voted in favour of new inter-regional agreements which could be independent of or which could complement bilateral association agreements or multilateral agreements. It voted in favour of strengthening all aspects of relations with the Mediterranean countries and called on the Commission to promote inter-regional economic partnership which would stimulate investments of mutual interest. It called for the model established at the initiative of the European Parliament (e.g. INTERREG AND PHARE) to be extended to Mediterranean countries, in order to achieve greater synergy between structural interventions by the European Union, and called on the Commission to strengthen its relations with the least favoured Mediterranean regions. Considering that the financial framework was not always commensurate with the commercial and strategic importance of this region to the Community, it called on the Commission to ensure that the programmes and projects implemented went beyond technical studies and took the form of concrete investment projects. It called for investment to aim to make these countries self-sufficient in foodstuffs and help them develop an economic fabric which favoured SMEs. Venture capital injected by the EIB or other systems could prove to be indispensable in this context. Programmes should not overlook the social aspects, especially employment, housing and training, especially for young people and women. As far as infrastructure was concerned, priority should be given to hydraulic projects and Parliament was particularly in favour of projects to export water from one place to another in the Mediterranean area. It also called for greater consultation on policies implemented by Member States in the Mediterranean area, especially as regards reducing the foreign debt of the Mediterranean countries, and considered it essential to establish a free trade zone between the EU and these countries (although long transitional periods would need to be granted to these countries in order to allow them to adapt). As far as the Barcelona conference was concerned, the European Parliament considered that this conference was merely the starting point for a new Euro-Mediterranean partnership and called for the institutionalization of a monitoring mechanism. Finally, it called on the Council to recognize Cyprus and Malta (two of the official partners of this conference) to be granted a different status, given that they had concluded financial protocols with the Community in preparation for their future accession to the Union.?