

# Procedure file

Basic information		
INI - Own-initiative procedure	<a href="#">1994/2168(INI)</a>	Procedure completed
Partnership and cooperation agreement EC/Russia		
Subject 6.40.04.02 Relations with Russian Federation		
Geographical area Russian Federation		

Key players			
European Parliament	Committee responsible	Rapporteur	Appointed
	<b>RELA</b> External Economic Relations		04/11/1994
		PPE <a href="#">KITTELMANN Peter</a>	

Key events			
29/11/1994	Vote in committee		Summary
29/11/1994	Committee report tabled for plenary	<a href="#">A4-0095/1994</a>	
30/11/1994	Committee referral announced in Parliament		
29/11/1995	Debate in Parliament		
30/11/1995	Decision by Parliament	T4-0583/1995	Summary
30/11/1995	End of procedure in Parliament		
18/12/1995	Final act published in Official Journal		

Technical information	
Procedure reference	1994/2168(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/4/06136

Documentation gateway			

Committee report tabled for plenary, single reading	<a href="#">A4-0095/1994</a> <a href="#">OJ C 018 23.01.1995, p. 0004</a>	29/11/1994	EP	
Text adopted by Parliament, single reading	T4-0583/1995 <a href="#">OJ C 339 18.12.1995, p. 0039-0045</a>	30/11/1995	EP	Summary

## Partnership and cooperation agreement EC/Russia

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The committee unanimously adopted two draft reports on the partnership agreement and interim agreement with Russia. The Commission adopted an amendment by the rapporteur referring to the introduction of an AIDS test by the Russian authorities for foreigners entering Russian territory. According to the amendment, the test obstructs the activities of businessmen, as provided for in the partnership agreement.?

## Partnership and cooperation agreement EC/Russia

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Adopting the report by Mr Peter KITTELMANN (PPE, D), the European Parliament found that negotiations on the partnership agreement with Russia had resulted in more derogations than was the case with similar agreements and that this risked hampering mutual cooperation between the states in the CIS. It highlighted the seriousness of macro-economic imbalances in Russia, which mainly took the form of extremely high inflation, high unemployment, an excessive borrowing requirement and a sharp downturn in industrial and agricultural production. However, despite current difficulties, it considered that Russia could prove to be an important economic and commercial partner in the long term, with rich potential in raw materials and important outlets for European Union producers. Parliament therefore approved the idea of an agreement which made provision to study, over a period of four years, the possibilities of creating a free trade zone between the European Union and Russia. It hoped that the possibility of concluding bilateral agreements would be studied, taking account of the specific nature of the market and employment in the two partner countries as regards the provision of cross-border services and conditions of establishment in the European Union, and hoped that Russia would improve access to its market in this sector. It considered an AIDS screening test for foreigners entering Russian territory to be a serious attack on the activity of European Union businessmen and reiterated that Russia would need to take account of these requirements when it joined the World Trade Organization. As far as the steel industry was concerned, Parliament welcomed the new steel agreement concluded between the European Union and Russia. This agreement, which would expire in 1996, made provision for imports of Russian steel products to be limited, thereby helping to stabilize the European market while allowing Russia plenty of scope to export. It also hoped that the partnership agreement and additional agreements on the trade in nuclear materials would stamp out the illegal trade in fissile materials and improve the safety level of nuclear plants in Russia.?