

Broek was somewhat ambiguous, first using the term 'motorway' to describe the Pau-Saragossa link (thereby meeting the wishes of Mr Bru Purón) and then going on to mention a two- or three-lane 'road'.

1. Does the Commission consider it logical for the Community, Spain and France to invest over one billion francs in the construction of a tunnel which, on the French side, is to link up with a two-lane road, while maintaining that a major international road link is being built?
2. Will it guarantee that there will never be a two-lane dual carriageway or a motorway in the Aspe Valley?

**Answer given by Mr Matutes
on behalf of the Commission**
(11 January 1994)

The Commission has already made several statements on this issue.

The responsibility for this project lies chiefly with the Member States concerned. In fact, since the Pau Administrative Tribunal quashed the declaration of public interest because the evaluation of the tunnel's overall impact on the environment was inadequate, the Commission has suspended all funding to the project.

In addition, it should be emphasized that the sole objective of alterations to the RN 134 in the Aspe Valley is to make the road safer and provide a better service for users. In no way do they constitute the construction of a motorway.

WRITTEN QUESTION E-3781/93
by Ursula Schleicher (PPE)
to the Commission
(12 January 1994)
(94/C 332/55)

Subject: Marketing of rhinoceros products

Some countries, in particular Taiwan and China, repeatedly infringe the Cites provisions prohibiting all trade in rhinoceros products. Although Cites has announced sanctions against those countries, it appears that some Member States of the Community are not very strict in their compliance with the Cites provisions. The goods appear to reach the markets via Hong Kong.

1. Is the Commission aware of this state of affairs?
2. Is there any possibility of the Commission persuading the Member States to comply strictly with the Cites provisions?

**Answer given by Mr Paleokrassas
on behalf of the Commission**
(29 March 1994)

The Commission would refer the Honourable Member to its answer to Written Question No 2927/93 by Mrs Oddy ⁽¹⁾.

⁽¹⁾ OJ No C 310, 7. 11. 1994, p. 45.

WRITTEN QUESTION E-3795/93
by Carlos Robles Piquer (PPE)
to the Commission
(12 January 1994)
(94/C 332/56)

Subject: Monetary deposits to be provided by EC citizens changing their place of residence

Changes of residence from one country to another within the Community are becoming increasingly frequent and as a result EC citizens are becoming acquainted with new environments and different national customs.

However, the rights derived from the constitutional texts of the Community are running up against the obstacles placed by certain administrative authorities in the Member States in the way of citizens who change their residence from one country to another. Such obstacles include the requirement to make a large monetary deposit, or surety, for a minimum period of two years to ensure that an individual who has just changed his residence does not sell any part of his furniture or fittings.

In the light of current Community legislation, can the Commission say whether national legislation requiring a person transferring his residence from one country to another within the Community to provide a surety or deposit to ensure that he does not sell his furniture or fittings is in accordance with Community legislation on mobility and freedom of establishment?

**Answer given by Mrs Scrivener
on behalf of the Commission**
(6 April 1994)

The Commission would inform the Honourable Member that under current Community legislation it is not permissible to require a deposit or surety to be provided in respect of furniture imported in the case of a change of residence from one Member State to another.

The Commission is ready to look into any case in which Community citizens may have been called upon by the customs or tax authorities to provide a deposit or surety in the circumstances described above.

WRITTEN QUESTION E-3823/93

by Des Geraghty (NI)

to the Commission

(17 January 1994)

(94/C 332/57)

Subject: Development cooperation — monitoring and evaluation

How much of the monitoring and evaluation of development cooperation in the course of the sixth and seventh EDFs (in financial terms) has been carried out by private companies based in EC countries?

**Answer given by Mr Marín
on behalf of the Commission**

(28 February 1994)

To obtain independent evaluation, the Commission contracts the services of firms (by means of restricted invitations to tender) on a list kept by the Evaluation Unit of the Directorate-General for Development. Joint ACP-EC evaluation exercises are carried out by an ACP-EC pair of consultancy firms. The monitoring of programmes and projects by independent Community consultants is as an integral part of these operations.

WRITTEN QUESTION E-3825/93

by Des Geraghty (NI)

to the Commission

(17 January 1994)

(94/C 332/58)

Subject: World Conference on Women

In view of the forthcoming World Conference on Women in Peking in 1996, what measures has the Commission taken to ensure that its development cooperation policies and programmes take full cognizance of women and women's issues in development?

**Answer given by Mr Marín
on behalf of the Commission**

(8 February 1994)

Since 1982 the Commission has endorsed the policy of encouraging the integration of women in its development projects and programmes. This is a continuing policy, therefore, and not merely a reaction to the preparations for the Fourth World Conference on Women to be held in Beijing in 1995.

Thanks to the efforts of the Parliament, the creation of a budget line in 1991 greatly facilitated the translation of this policy into practice.

The Commission aims to ensure the full integration of women, both as agents and beneficiaries, in development actions throughout all phases of the project cycle. A strategy has been elaborated to increase the capability of development staff to deal with women's issues in their daily work.

The specific measures undertaken over the last five years were described in a paper transmitted to the Parliament on 26 March 1993 ⁽¹⁾.

⁽¹⁾ SEC(93) 464.

WRITTEN QUESTION E-3838/93

by Christine Oddy (PSE)

to the Commission

(8 December 1993)

(94/C 332/59)

Subject: Objective 3 Social Fund

In a plan for Objective 3 in Great Britain 1994—1999, Executive Summary, one of the groups identified as a priority group includes disadvantaged people whose first language is not English.

Will the Commission confirm that funding will be available for language training for those people whose first language is not English including people from the Indian sub-continent.

**Answer given by Mr Flynn
on behalf of the Commission**

(4 February 1994)

The United Kingdom submitted its plan for the use of the European Social Fund under Objective 3 on 4 November 1993. This plan has been transmitted to the Parliament.

One of the priorities in the plan is to help unemployed people facing particular disadvantages to compete