Basic information

1994/2007(COS) COS - Procedure on a strategy paper (historic)	Procedure completed
Public health and development: AIDS policy of the Community and the Members States in the developing world **Subject** 4.20.01 Medicine, diseases 6.40.12 Relations with developing countries in general	

Key players

Council of the European Union	

Key events

Date	Event	Reference	Summary
07/01/1994	Non-legislative basic document published	COM(1993)0479	Summary
07/02/1994	Committee referral announced in Parliament		
30/05/1995	Vote in committee		
30/05/1995	Committee report tabled for plenary	A4-0146/1995	
13/11/1995	Debate in Parliament		Summary
15/11/1995	End of procedure in Parliament		
04/12/1995	Final act published in Official Journal		

Technical information

Procedure reference	1994/2007(COS)
Procedure type	COS - Procedure on a strategy paper (historic)
Procedure subtype	Commission strategy paper
Legal basis	Rules of Procedure EP 148
Stage reached in procedure	Procedure completed
Committee dossier	DEVE/3/05191

Documentation gateway

European Parliament

Document type	Committee	Reference	Date	Summary
Committee report tabled for plenary, single reading		A4-0146/1995 OJ C 183 17.07.1995, p. 0003	30/05/1995	

Text adopted by Parliament, single reading		T4-0543/1995 OJ C 323 04.12.1995, p. 0026-0045	15/11/1995	Summary

European Commission

Document type	Reference	Date	Summary
Non-legislative basic document	COM(1993)0479	07/01/1994	Summary

Public health and development: AIDS policy of the Community and the Members States in the developing world

1994/2007(COS) - 07/01/1994 - Non-legislative basic document

The aim of this communication from the Commission was to present the policies of the Community and its Member States on the problem of AIDS in the developing countries. According to the communication, it was expected that, by the year 2000, the virus would have infected 40 million persons, most of whom (80 to 90%) would be inhabitants of the developing countries. The communication proposed ways of helping the populations of those countries to rise to the AIDS challenge and halt the spread of the disease. The main proposed solution was to support prevention efforts as and when necessary, and to that end a number of priority objectives were set: - to enable governments to curb the spread of the disease while preventing discrimination against infected people and their exclusion from society, - to ensure that the health services had the necessary resources to enable them to combat AIDS, - to help reduce the impact of the disease on local economies, and - to increase knowledge of the ways in which AIDS was transmitted. A line in the 1994 Community budget would devote ECU 12.5 million to AIDS prevention in the developing countries.

Public health and development: AIDS policy of the Community and the Members States in the developing world

1994/2007(COS) - 15/11/1995 - Text adopted by Parliament, single reading

In adopting the report by Mr Gerhard SCHMID (PSE, D), the European Parliament put most emphasis on the link between AIDS and poverty. It highlighted, in particular, the threat of this pandemic to the health care systems in developing countries. In a context of limited financial resources, it asked that all resources be used as effectively as possible. It hoped that all of the Community's development policies would incorporate the aspect of AIDS and, in this respect, that the Commission would propose an action programme to combat AIDS in developing countries that would be implemented through cooperation and/or collaboration with governments and local NGOs. This programme should concentrate on the following elements: - the provision of HIV-free blood supplies, combined with a ban on the uncontrolled sale of blood; - improving the systems for informing medical staff about transfusion practices; - encouraging the use of disposable syringes; - stepping up information to opinion-formers (teachers, local leaders, journalists, etcetera) as well as promoting the distribution of radio receivers so that information to the population may be improved; - increasing the population's awareness of the use of condoms; - pursuing a policy to prevent the disease among women and children; - helping to set up advisory and care facilities; - encouraging all prophylactic measures. Parliament also asked that greater attention be paid to the socio-economic situation of AIDS sufferers. All measures should be concentrated on the poorest regions in the developing countries. It was particularly important to combat all forms of "sex tourism", which encouraged the spread of the disease, and Parliament hoped that measures would be taken to put a stop to this type of tourism. It also proposed the creation of database to store global statistics on AIDS and asked that work be initiated among local populations to ensure that moral attitudes to condoms did not prevent their use. Parliament stressed that the fight against AIDS undeniably required greater coordination of the Community's policies in this area with those of the Member States. Finally, it called on the United Nations to declare a "Decade against AIDS" by means of which efforts would be coordinated to combat this disease.