Basic information

1994/2168(INI) INI - Own-initiative procedure	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
	RELA External Economic Relations	KITTELMANN Peter (PPE)	04/11/1994

Key events

Date	Event	Reference	Summary
29/11/1994	Vote in committee		Summary
29/11/1994	Committee report tabled for plenary	A4-0095/1994	
30/11/1994	Committee referral announced in Parliament		
29/11/1995	Debate in Parliament		
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 55
Stage reached in procedure	Procedure completed
Committee dossier	RELA/4/06136

Documentation gateway

European Parliament

Document type	Committee	Reference	Date	Summary
Committee report tabled for plenary, single reading		A4-0095/1994 OJ C 018 23.01.1995, p. 0004	29/11/1994	
Text adopted by Parliament, single reading		T4-0583/1995 OJ C 339 18.12.1995, p. 0039-0045	30/11/1995	Summary

Partnership and cooperation agreement EC/Russia

1994/2168(INI) - 30/11/1995 - Text adopted by Parliament, single reading

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.