
**COMPLETING THE
INTERNAL MARKET**



CURRENT STATUS 31 DECEMBER 1989

**A COMMON MARKET
FOR SERVICES**

Banking

Insurance

Securities

Transport

New Technologies and Services

Capital Movements

Free Movement of Labour and the Professions

**COMMISSION OF THE
EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES**

In June 1985, the Commission of the European Communities issued a White Paper 'Completing the internal market' setting out a target for achieving by 1992 a single European market for goods, services, people and capital.

The White Paper included a detailed legislative timetable containing over 300 measures and proposals.

In June 1989, the Commission issued its 'Fourth report on the implementation of the White Paper on completing the internal market'. This updated and modified the original legislative timetable contained in the White Paper.

This brochure is one of a series of five intended to summarize the current problems, the 1992 objectives and the measures and proposals contained in the White Paper and Fourth report.

The complete series of brochures covers

A common market for services

The elimination of frontier controls

**Conditions for industrial cooperation
Open public procurement market**

A new Community standards policy

Veterinary and plant health controls

These brochures will be updated and reissued at regular intervals until 1992. Details about availability are given on the inside back cover.

This publication is also available in ES, DA, DE, GR, FR, IT, NL and PT

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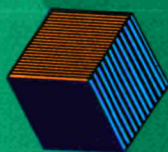
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A COMMON MARKET FOR SERVICES

How to use this brochure

The aim of this series of brochures is to

- (i) inform the interested European public about the steps which are being taken to bring about the single market;
- (ii) summarize the approach which is being taken in individual business sectors;
- (iii) provide a first reference to the content and current status of each proposal which the Commission has drafted to bring about the 1992 internal market.

This brochure contains

- (i) a brief description of how the Community makes laws and recommendations;
- (ii) a general introduction to the issues and problems in creating an internal market in services;
- (iii) specialized introductions to the approach being adopted in individual sectors of the services market;
- (iv) brief summaries of every measure which has been adopted or proposed to create the internal market for services. Proposals mentioned in the White Paper but not yet issued by the Commission will be summarized in the future updates of the brochure.

The reader should

- (i) ensure he is familiar with how the Community makes laws and recommendations. If not, he should turn to page iii;
- (ii) read the general introduction to services for an overview of the issues (page 1);
- (iii) select the section(s) which cover sector(s) of interest from the contents (page vii).

The summaries provide references to the appropriate copies of the *Official Journal of the European Communities* for those readers wishing to examine measures in more detail. Copies of the Official Journal can be obtained from the information offices listed inside the back cover.



HOW THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY MAKES LAWS

AN OUTLINE

It is necessary to be familiar with the procedures by which the Community passes laws in order to understand the detail contained in the summaries. Each summary relates to a specific measure intended to facilitate the creation of the single market. In broad terms

- (i) the Commission (which has both executive and administrative roles) initiates and drafts a proposal which it submits to the Council;
- (ii) the European Parliament (which is elected by the citizens of the Community) and the Economic and Social Committee (which consists of representatives from employer organizations, trade unions and other interest groups) consider and comment on the proposal;
- (iii) the Council (whose members represent the governments of the Member States, normally at ministerial level) adopts the proposal which then becomes law. In some cases, this power can be exercised by the Commission.

This brochure contains summaries of different types of measures; their consideration and adoption can follow different procedures. These are discussed below.

1. LAWS AND OTHER MEASURES

Regulations

A regulation is a law which is binding and directly applicable in all Member States without any implementing national legislation. Both the Council and the Commission can adopt regulations.

Directives

A directive is an EEC law binding on the Member States as to the result to be achieved, but the choice of method is their own. In practice, national implementing legislation in the form deemed appropriate in each Member State is necessary in most cases. This is an important point as businesses affected by a directive have to take account of the national implementing legislation as well as the directive.

Decisions

A decision is binding entirely on those to whom it is addressed. No national implementing legislation is required. The decisions summarized in this brochure are Council Decisions although in certain cases the Commission has the power to adopt Commission Decisions.

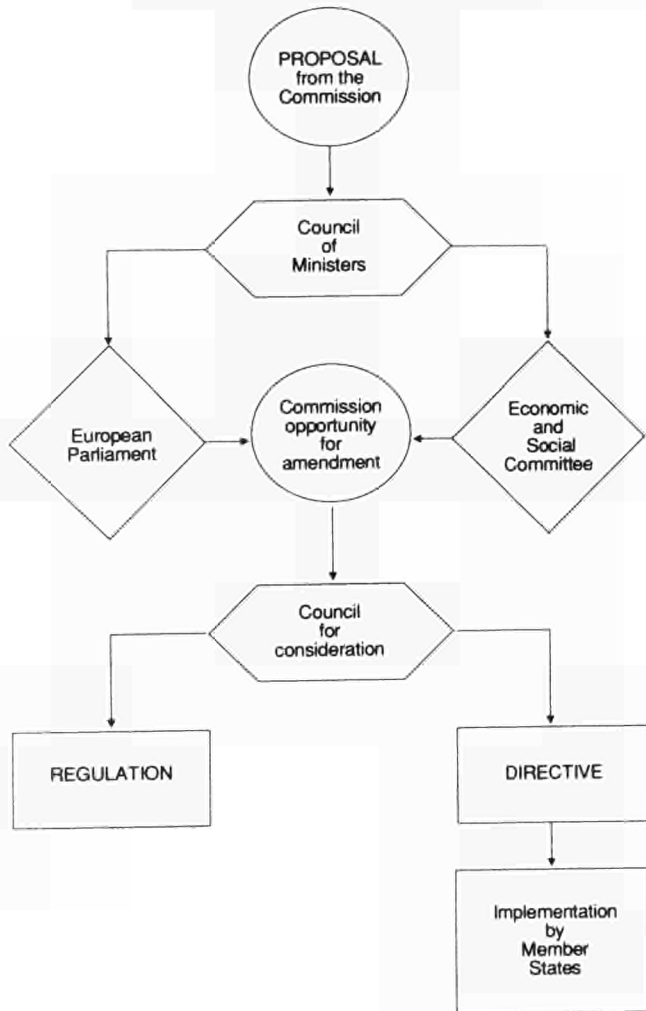
Recommendations

A recommendation has no binding effect (it is not a law). Recommendations can be adopted by both the Council and the Commission.

The majority of the measures included in this brochure are Council Directives.

EEC legislation from start to finish (Directives and regulations)

The consultation procedure



The cooperation procedure

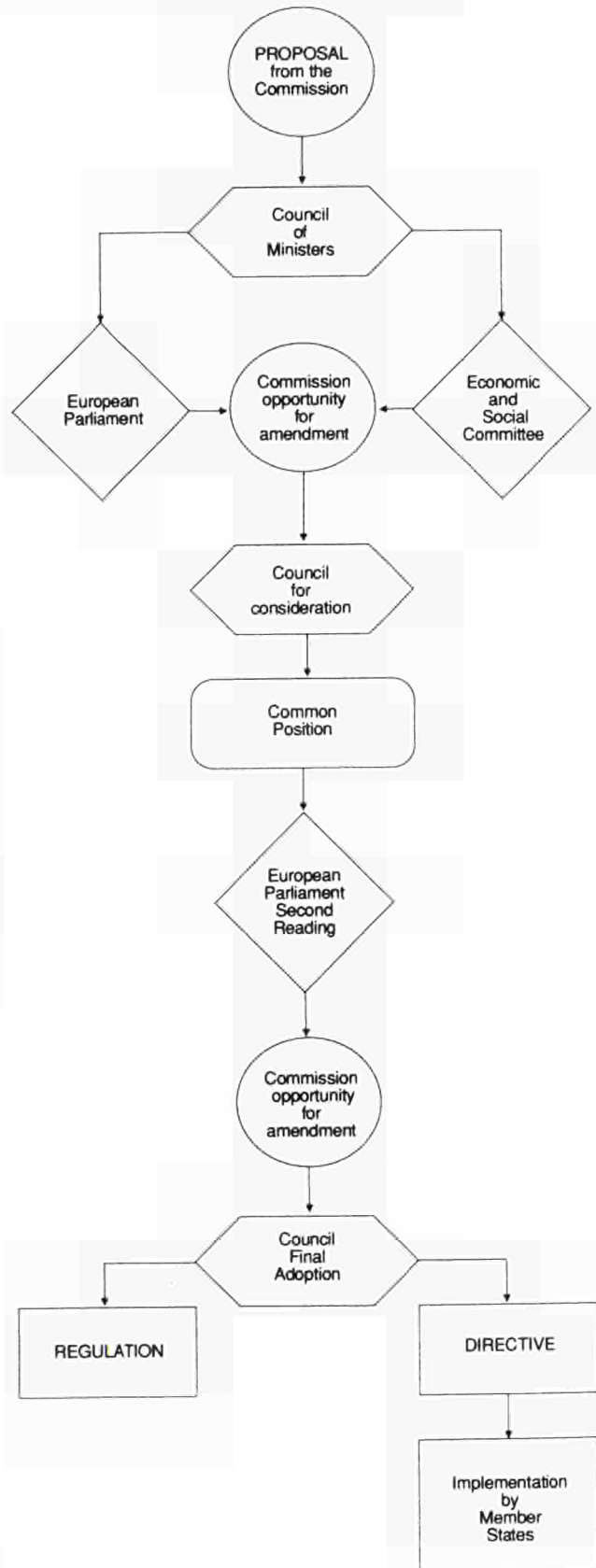


Figure 1

2. PROCEDURES FOR MAKING LAWS

The Community's decision-making procedures are best illustrated by tracing the progress of a directive. The following text should be read in conjunction with the flow chart in Figure 1.

Since the entry into force of the Single European Act on 1 July 1987 there are two distinct procedures for the adoption of a directive: the consultation procedure and the cooperation procedure. The EEC Treaty article upon which a proposal is based dictates which procedure is followed.

In both cases a directive begins with a proposal from the Commission to the Council.

Under the consultation procedure, the Council requests an opinion from the European Parliament and, in most cases, from the Economic and Social Committee. Once these have been given, the Commission then has the opportunity to amend the proposal if it so wishes. The proposal is then examined by the Council which may adopt it as proposed, adopt it in an amended form, or fail to reach agreement, in which case the proposal remains 'on the table'.

Under the cooperation procedure, the Council requests opinions from the Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee in the same way. Once these opinions have been received the Council has to adopt what is called a common position, although it seems that the proposal will again remain on the table failing any common position being reached. On a common position being reached, this is transmitted to the Parliament which has three months to accept, reject, or propose amendments to it, on its second reading.

At this stage the Commission may again amend the proposal if it wishes. The proposal is then returned to the Council which has three months to take a final decision. In the absence of a decision, the proposal lapses.

Whether the Council can adopt a proposal by a qualified majority or has to reach a unanimous decision depends in the first instance upon the article of the Treaty which is the basis for the measure. However, there are certain situations where unanimity must be reached by the Council:

- (i) to introduce amendments of its own initiative to a proposal;
- (ii) to adopt amendments proposed by the Parliament but not taken up by the Commission;
- (iii) to adopt a measure when the Parliament has rejected the Council common position under the cooperation procedure.

The question of whether a directive or a regulation is subject to the cooperation procedure, the consultation procedure or neither of these depends on its legal basis.

There are a limited number of decisions summarized in this brochure. The European Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee are consulted on some of these.

There are also a limited number of recommendations in this brochure. Some Council recommendations are submitted to the European Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee for their opinion before adoption.

3. PUBLICATION OF TEXTS

At certain stages in the Community decision-making procedure, texts are published in the *Official Journal of the European Communities*. There is an 'L' series which contains legislation and a 'C' series which contains other information, such as communications issued by the Commission.

This brochure contains summaries of both adopted legislation and proposals for legislation. In the case of adopted legislation, the summary gives the reference to the Official Journal 'L' series in which the text has been published. Readers interested in the legislative history of a measure will find in the text the Official Journal 'C' series references for the corresponding Commission proposal(s) and the opinions of the European Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee.

In the case of proposals for legislation, the summary gives the Official Journal 'C' series references for the Commission proposal(s) and the opinions of the European Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee, if published by 31 December 1989.

The Commission's 1985 White Paper 'Completing the internal market' contains a legislative programme. In the course of carrying out this programme, certain proposals have been withdrawn and others have been added. Where the Commission has not yet submitted proposals listed in the programme, these are mentioned in the sector introduction.

A COMMON MARKET FOR SERVICES

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INTRODUCTION

WHY A COMMON MARKET FOR SERVICES?

1957 Treaty of Rome

This was intended to create a single market across the European Community, with free movement of goods, persons, services and capital.

Free movement of persons covers the right of Member State nationals and, by extension, companies and firms, to take up and pursue business activities in other Member States. Free movement of services means the freedom for a person, company or firm to supply services in a Member State other than the one in which the person, company or firm is established. The 'service sector' is, therefore, concerned by both of these freedoms since those offering services can operate in other Member States either from their home base (services in the Treaty sense) or through branches or subsidiaries (establishment within the meaning of the Treaty). Although a customs union was established very quickly, many administrative barriers continued to exist which impeded the right to supply services and the effective exercise of the right of establishment. These barriers may be the result of national rules and regulations relating to the pursuit of certain occupations (the professions, banking, insurance, transport) or general measures (capital movements, standards, public procurement, frontier formalities).

1985 White Paper

The maintenance of internal barriers perpetuated the costs and disadvantages of separate national markets for services.

The Commission published a White Paper 'Completing the internal market' which listed 279 legislative proposals and a timetable for their adoption. The White Paper was endorsed by the Heads of State or Government.

One of the innovations introduced by the White Paper was the importance attached to liberalization of the supply of services, which directly affects 15% of the measures proposed. This approach consists in the mutual recognition of national rules and regulations based on harmonization of basic principles where this is necessary (financial services).

1987 Single European Act

This Act, which amended the EEC Treaty and had, therefore, to be ratified by the governments and parliaments of all the Member States, confirmed the objective of achieving a single European market by 1992 and the timetable set out in the 1985 White Paper. It adapted the Community's decision-making procedures and increased the scope for majority (as opposed to unanimous) voting in the Council of Ministers. The Single European Act has already paved the way for the adoption of the White Paper's measures.

1989 current situation

Progress varies from one services sector to another. In banking, a major advance was made with the adoption of the Directive on freedom to provide banking services and that on solvency ratios; a further two proposals are still under consideration. In the insurance sector, three proposals have been adopted and six are under consideration. In the securities sector,

five proposals have been adopted and two are under consideration. All three of the measures relating to capital movements have been adopted. The Commission publishes each year a report and statistics on progress made. In the transport field, five measures have been fully adopted while a further five measures are under consideration. The Commission has submitted a further two proposals. Turning to new technologies, seven measures have been adopted and two are still under consideration. As regards the free movement of labour and members of the professions, seven measures have been adopted and four are under consideration.

1992 single market

Deadline set by the 1987 Single European Act for complete elimination of all obstacles to the freedom to supply services.

Services

The measures and proposals outlined in this brochure for financial, telecommunications and transport services and for free movement of labour are intended to increase competition, efficiency and the choice available to individuals and business users in a single European market.

According to the Cecchini Report, which was the result of a research project on the cost of non-Europe, the three main categories of financial services will benefit from integration to the tune of some ECU 22 billion. To take another example, the telecommunications sector could benefit by around ECU 2 billion provided that the minimum liberalization requirements as set out in the Commission's Green Paper are met.

The field of services is an essential area in the economic and industrial development of the Community; the objective associated with completion of the internal market is not only to ensure development in this sector (in itself a source of employment) but primarily to ensure that industry has access to services which are cheaper, more efficient, and better suited to their needs.

The Community has thus taken on a programme of work designed to adapt the rules governing financial services, transport, information technology, capital movements and the free movement of workers and members of the professions. These are the areas in which the provision of cross-border services is entirely in the genuine interests of all Member States and of all businesses whose competitiveness also depends on the cost of services.

Financial services and capital movements

Financial services form an important element in the economy of all Community countries as a source of employment and of net exports. They are important both in terms of volume (7% of Community GDP) and because of their role in oiling the wheels of the market economy. Financial services have not benefited to the same extent as manufactured goods from the headway made in dismantling barriers to trade between the Member States, but it is clear that the benefits of the integrated market will have to apply in the financial services sector as much as any other sector.

In such an increasingly global financial market, it is essential that Europe becomes an efficient and open financial centre if it is not to lose its share of business and the employment that goes with it. From the consumers' point of view it is important that they should have access to a wide range of financial products, and it is important too for the well-being of the manufacturing sector that the financial sector should be as competitive as possible.

The general approach to financial services is very closely linked to the programme of liberalizing capital movements, as a result of which residents of any Member State will have access to the financial systems of other Member States and all the financial products which are available there. Equally there will no longer be any restrictions on capital transfers or any discrimination in the form of, say, tax measures. The programme in the financial services sector aims to break down national regulatory barriers which obstruct freedom of establishment and free trade in services which could be left untouched even after exchange controls are fully removed. Common rules for the supervision of financial operators are being drawn up to ensure that capital does not flow to centres where monitoring arrangements are more superficial. Finally, broadly equivalent standards for investor protection are being drawn up. The aim is to bring about by 1992:

- (i) a single banking market in which a bank can establish branches anywhere in the Community and offer its services throughout the Community;
- (ii) an insurance market where insurance can be bought on the most competitive terms and provide Community-wide cover; and
- (iii) a securities and capital market with enough capacity to meet European industry's financial needs and capable of attracting investors from all over the world.

The general method of achieving full freedom of establishment and free trade in financial services can be summarized as follows:

- (i) the harmonization of essential standards for prudential supervision of financial institutions and for the protection of investors, depositors and consumers;
- (ii) mutual recognition of the competence of the supervisory bodies and standards in each Member State;
- (iii) following on from the first two points, home country control and supervision of financial institutions which wish to operate in another Member State.

The progress made varies from one sector to another.

In the securities sector, the most important step forward has been adoption of the decisions concerning Ucits, which should benefit from the existence of a genuine internal market as from 1 October 1989. In banking, the technical harmonization measures planned have already been adopted (annual accounts, own funds, solvency ratio). Adoption of the second coordinating Directive means that any bank established in a Member State will be able to offer its services throughout the Community. Lastly, there is the insurance sector, where the freedom to provide services already exists as regards major industrial risks and where work is in hand on the other groups of risk.

Transport

The transport market is characterized at the international level by quotas and other restrictions. The costs to importers and exporters of insufficient competition in this market are impeding the growth and integration of the European economy. To remedy this unsatisfactory state of affairs and to ensure that European suppliers and users of transport services are able to take advantage of a genuine common market, the Community has adopted a two-phase approach for the main transport sectors; road, sea and air. In the first phase, the objective is to liberalize transport services between Member States. In the second phase, to be completed by 1992, the objective is to liberalize transport within Member States by opening up the national markets to non-resident carriers (cabotage).

Adoption of these measures has already led to the elimination of border controls by customs of the current bilateral quotas in transport. The measures still to be adopted concern the possibility for a carrier to operate in any Member State, either occasionally or on a permanent basis.

New technologies and services

In this field, the challenge confronting the Community is that of creating a single market for those services which are linked to rapidly changing innovative technology. The fragmentation of the Community into separate national markets and the ensuing proliferation of differing technical requirements reduce the scope for economies of scale, multiply the costs of obtaining type-approvals, and render less attractive the large-scale research which alone is capable of sustaining Europe's competitiveness in international markets.

The Commission, therefore, has focused on two areas: standards and services.

As regards the equipment necessary for services based on new technologies, the Commission intends to introduce European standards for television, information technology, telecommunications and cellular radio.

Adoption of the Directive on television broadcasting represents an important step in the establishment by 1992 of a single market in services based on new technologies.

This is backed up by a series of measures relating to the markets in information, electronic payment and telecommunications services.

Labour and the professions

The Community has already achieved a great deal in this field, particularly in the case of employees. However, there remain a number of problems to be solved if the internal market in goods and services is to be matched by efficiency in the allocation of labour and competition in professional services.

On the one hand, there are general obstacles such as the taxation problems faced by frontier workers and the administrative problems faced by non-employed citizens of a Member State who wish to take up residence in another Member State. The White Paper includes appropriate measures to resolve these problems.

On the other hand, there are obstacles that are specific to certain regulated professions and that have to do with the mutual recognition of professional qualifications. The Community has approached this problem in two ways: harmonization of professional training as with the medical professions, whose members have the right to establish themselves and practise their profession throughout the Community because of harmonized qualifications, and mutual recognition by Member States of each other's higher-education diplomas for specific professions such as architects. A major advance was made at the end of 1988, when the Council adopted a Directive introducing a general system for the mutual recognition of diplomas awarded on completion of higher education, professional education and training lasting at least three years. This first step will be followed by the adoption of the proposal relating to other diplomas awarded on completion of a course of post-secondary studies lasting at least three years and to certificates awarded on completion of a course of secondary studies.



1. BANKING

Current problems and 1992 objectives

All Member States regulate access to this crucial sector and supervise its operations, but controls differ from one Member State to another.

The first banking Directive adopted in 1977 represented an initial step towards liberalization of the right of establishment in the banking sector.

A bank based in one Member State wishing to establish branches in the others currently needs authorization from 11 different supervisory authorities, each with its own conditions for granting authorization and for subsequent supervision. Branches cannot be set up if the parent institution is not established in a Member State.

To overcome these obstacles the Commission has adopted a three-pronged approach:

- (i) essential harmonization in all Member States of the laws and practices governing capital requirements, standards of managerial experience and repute, solvency and liquidity ratios, prevention of over-lending to individual borrowers, forms and contents of published accounts;
- (ii) mutual recognition by the national supervisory authorities of the controls applied in other Member States;
- (iii) home country control, through coordination between national supervisory activities, will mean that a bank operating in other Member States will be controlled by the authorities in the country in which it has its registered office. At the heart of these proposals is the single banking licence; this will enable banks licensed in one country to establish branches and provide services throughout the Community. The granting of licences for banks with their registered office outside the Community will be based on the principle of reciprocity. A bank from a third country will have similar rights within the Community to those enjoyed by Community-based banks operating in that third country.

The 10 measures and proposals which have already been tabled and are summarized in this section aim to bring about this approach into practice:

Summary 1.1 defines certain specialized credit institutions which are exempt from the approach;

Summary 1.2 concerns the second banking Directive, which defines the framework for the approach;

Summaries 1.3 — 1.10 define the essential elements of the approach.

These proposals refer to the two types of institution:

- (i) the business of a credit institution is to receive deposits from the public and to grant credit on its own account (e.g. a bank);
- (ii) if an institution is not a credit institution, but its principle activity is to grant credit or make investments it ranks as a financial institution.





1. BANKING

1.1. Credit institutions excluded from coordinating legislation

<i>(1) Objective</i>	To update the list of credit institutions exempt from EEC coordinating legislation concerned with their operation. The original list was contained in the first banking Directive.	
<i>(2) Community measure</i>	Council Directive 86/524/EEC of 27 October 1986 amending Directive 77/780/EEC in respect of the list of permanent exclusions of certain credit institutions.	
<i>(3) Contents</i>	The central banks of the Member States, the post office, giro institutions and other specified credit institutions are excluded from the scope of Directive 77/780/EEC, the first Directive on the taking up and pursuit of banking activities. The institutions in question are excluded because they are supervised in a different manner from banks generally.	
<i>(4) Deadline for implementing Member State legislation</i>	31.12.1986	
<i>(5) Application date (if different from 4)</i>	Member States to communicate texts of main laws to the Commission within one year of adoption of this Directive.	
<i>(6) Date for further coordinating proposal (if specified)</i>		
<i>(7) References</i>	Council Adoption	Official Journal L 309, 4.11.1986





1. BANKING

1.2. Coordination of banking activities: Second Directive

(1) Objective

To ensure freedom of establishment for, and freedom to provide, banking services with a view to establishment of a single market by extending the harmonization of banking rules and regulations introduced by Directive 77/780/EEC (Official Journal L 322, 17.12.1977). In addition, to achieve mutual recognition of authorizations for credit institutions and of prudential rules in order to pave the way for the granting of a single banking licence recognized throughout the Community and for the introduction of prudential supervision by the supervisory authorities in the credit institution's home country.

(2) Community measure

Second Council Directive 89/646/CEE, of 15 December 1989, on the coordination of laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to the taking-up and pursuit of the business of credit institutions and amending Directive 77/780/EEC.

(3) Contents

1. Introduction of a minimum capital requirement of ECU 5 million for credit institutions granted authorization for the first time. This figure is reduced to ECU 1 million for particular categories of credit institutions (cooperatives, building societies, etc.). These conditions do not apply to credit institutions already doing business when the Directive enters into force.
2. Introduction of the requirement that applicants for banking authorization inform the authorities of the identity of anyone able to exercise a significant influence over the establishment to be set up. This includes direct and indirect shareholders who hold more than 10% of the capital or of the voting rights and those who, in any event, exercise significant influence. Appraisal of their suitability by the authorities.
3. Introduction of a single banking licence. This will allow a branch to be opened in another Member State without authorization from the host Member State and without the need for separate endowment capital. As a transitional measure covering the period 1991 to the end of 1992, the required branch endowment capital will not exceed 50% of the capital required of new domestic credit institutions.
4. Prior consultation between the respective supervisory authorities when a credit institution authorized in one Member State wishes to set up a subsidiary in another, when banking authorization is sought for a subsidiary of the parent company of a credit institution authorized in another Member State, and when authorization is sought for an undertaking controlled by persons who already control a credit institution authorized in another Member State.
5. Relations with third countries:
 - (i) Member States are to inform the Commission of any authorization they grant to a direct or indirect subsidiary of third-country undertakings and of the acquisition of any holding by such undertakings in a Community bank;

-
-
- (ii) Member States are to inform the Commission of any difficulties encountered by their banks in establishing themselves or carrying on banking activities in a third country. Subsequently, the Commission is to draw up a report examining the treatment accorded to Community credit institutions in third countries and to transmit it to the Council;
 - (iii) where the Commission finds that a third country is not granting Community banks effective market access comparable to that granted by the Community to credit institutions from that third country, it may ask the Council for a negotiating mandate (to be approved by the Council by a qualified majority). This may also result in the limitation or suspension — for not more than six months — of applications for authorization from the third country concerned. Any extension of this initial six-month period will have to be decided by the Council by a qualified majority.

Where the Commission finds that a third country does not grant Community banks national treatment or effective market access, it may open negotiations directly.

6. Harmonization of the conditions relating to the pursuit of banking activities: maintenance of initial capital; control powers in respect of the acquisition of holdings in credit institutions; existence of sound administrative and accounting procedures and adequate internal control mechanisms.

7. Prohibition on credit institutions investing more than 15% of their own funds in an undertaking which is neither a credit institution, a financial institution nor an undertaking carrying out an activity which is an extension of, or ancillary to, banking. Prohibition on such investments cumulatively exceeding 60% of a credit institution's own funds. Member States may allow these limits to be exceeded if the investments in question are deducted from the calculation of own funds in calculating the solvency ratio. Existing credit institutions with holdings exceeding the limits on the date of entry into force of the Directive will have 10 years from that date in which to reduce those holdings.

8. Requirement that credit institutions have a fixed establishment in the host country. Introduction of the principle of home country control. When a credit institution is authorized by its home-country authorities to perform the core banking activities listed in the Directive, it may perform these activities in any Member State through branches or by providing services without a branch. Core banking activities falling within the scope of mutual recognition include: deposit taking and other forms of borrowing; lending; financial leasing; money transmission services; issuing and administering means of payment; guarantees and commitments; trading for own account or for the account of customer; participating in securities issues; money broking; portfolio management and advice; safekeeping of securities; credit reference services; safe-custody services. Similar rights, subject to certain conditions, for other financial institutions:



- (i) which are at least 90% owned by one or more credit institutions authorized in the same Member State and which, together with the owners are subject to consolidated supervision,
- (ii) the commitments of which are jointly and severally guaranteed by the owner(s).

9. Allocation of supervisory functions between home-country and host-country authorities. The home country has responsibility for overall solvency while the host country supervises liquidity of branches on its territory. Exchanges of information and coordination in cases of non-compliance with authorization conditions.

10. List of the areas in which technical adaptations may be made in exercise of the implementing powers conferred on the Commission under the regulatory committee procedure.

(4) Deadline for implementing Member States legislation

1.1.1993

1.1.1990 for Article 6 (2)

Relative to the cancellation of capital endowment

(5) Application date (if different from 4)

(6) Date for further coordinating proposal (if specified)

(7) References

Council Adoption

Official Journal L 386, 30.12.1989



1. BANKING

1.3. Annual accounts of banks

<i>(1) Objective</i>	To harmonize the format and contents of the published accounts of banks and other financial institutions. As more credit institutions operate across national borders within the Community, it is becoming increasingly important that their accounts are comparable.
<i>(2) Community measure</i>	Council Directive 86/635/EEC of 8 December 1986 on the annual accounts and consolidated accounts of banks and other financial institutions.
<i>(3) Contents</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Directive applies to most credit institutions (e.g. banks) and other financial institutions with a few exceptions including Greece — ETEBA (National Investment Bank for Industrial Development); Ireland — Industrial and Provident Societies. 2. Standard balance sheet layout. Assets and liabilities are presented in decreasing order of liquidity. 3. Special provisions for certain balance sheet items such as cash in hand, treasury bills, debt securities, amounts owed to credit institution etc. 4. Two standard profit-and-loss account layouts. Member States can impose either or leave the choice to the banks. There is a vertical layout and a horizontal layout. 5. Special provisions on certain items in the profit and loss account such as interest receivable income from shares, net profit or loss on financial operations, etc. 6. Valuation rules for assets, fixed financial assets, debt securities, transferable securities, loans and advances, variable-yield securities, and foreign exchange assets and liabilities. 7. Detailed list of the required contents of the notes to the accounts. 8. Separate provisions relating to the drawing up of consolidated accounts. 9. Publication of annual accounts as laid down by national law. Copies of the published accounts must be available at a price which does not exceed its administrative cost. 10. Special allowances for public savings banks. Where statutory auditing is reserved to an existing supervisory body a separate audit requirement need not be imposed.
<i>(4) Deadline for implementing Member State legislation</i>	31.12.1990
<i>(5) Application date (if different from 4)</i>	1.1.1993

(6) Date for further coordinating proposal (if specified)

1.1.1998 (if considered necessary).

(7) References

Council Adoption

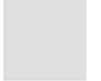
Official Journal L 372, 31.12.1986



1. BANKING

1.4. Publication obligations of branches of foreign banks

<i>(1) Objective</i>	To remove the need for branches of foreign banks and other financial institutions to publish separate annual accounts, so that they are treated the same way as branches of domestic financial institutions.	
<i>(2) Community measure</i>	Council Directive 89/117/EEC of 13 February 1989 on the obligations of branches established in a Member State of credit institutions and financial institutions having their head offices outside that Member State regarding the publication of annual accounting documents.	
<i>(3) Contents</i>	<p>1. The Directive applies to all EC branches of banks and other financial institutions which have their head offices outside the Member State where the branch is established.</p> <p>2. The Directive abolishes present requirements of Member States to publish separate branch accounts. Documents which are to be published by branches of credit institutions and financial institutions having their head office in other Member States include the institutions' annual accounts, consolidated accounts, annual report, etc. These must be published and audited as required by the law of the Member State in which the head office is located. Member States may exceptionally also require branches to publish further information such as details of the profit and loss or of the activities of the branch; however, there will be a review of the Directive with a view of deleting such requests to publish such additional information.</p> <p>3. Documents to be published by branches of credit institutions and financial institutions having their head offices in non-member countries are the same as for (2) and are to be drawn up and audited as required by the non-member country. However, if these are not in conformity with EC accounting requirements, Member States may require full branch accounts.</p> <p>4. Member States may require that the required published documents be published in their official language and that the translation of such documents be certified.</p>	
<i>(4) Deadline for implementing Member State legislation</i>	1.1.1991	
<i>(5) Application date (if different from 4)</i>		
<i>(6) Date for further coordinating proposal (if specified)</i>		
<i>(7) References</i>	Council Adoption	Official Journal L 44, 16.2.1989





1. BANKING

1.5. Reorganization and winding up of credit institutions

- (1) Objective*
- To lay down measures concerning the reorganization and winding-up of credit institutions (e.g. banks) operating in several Member States. This is entrusted to the competent authorities of the Member State in which the credit institution has its head office. In the case of credit institutions having their head office outside the EEC the authorities of the host Member State would be responsible, unless there is a bilateral agreement with the home country.
- To lay down transitional measures concerning deposit guarantee schemes in order to extend their coverage. Deposit-guarantee schemes provide protection for a depositor if the credit institution becomes bankrupt.
- (2) Proposal*
- Proposal for a Council Directive on the coordination of laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to the reorganization and the winding up of credit institutions and deposit-guarantee schemes.
- (3) Contents*
1. Definition of reorganization measures as those measures which are intended to safeguard or restore the financial situation of a credit institution, e.g. total or partial suspension of activities, the power to appoint an official to investigate the state and conduct of an authorized institution.
 2. Rules for the application of reorganization measures to credit institutions having their head office within the Community, e.g. respective roles of home and host country regulatory authorities.
 3. Corresponding rules for the application of reorganization measures to credit institutions having their head office outside the Community.
 4. Rules for the winding up of credit institutions having their head office within the Community, e.g. role of the regulatory authorities, effect on banking authorization, cross-frontier powers of liquidators.
 5. Corresponding rules for winding up credit institutions having their head office outside the Community.
 6. Existing Member State deposit-guarantee schemes should cover deposits in branches of institutions having their head office in other Member States. Pending the introduction of schemes in all Member States, Member States with schemes should extend the cover to deposits in branches of their institutions in other Member States with no scheme, and do so under the same conditions as apply to domestic deposits.
 7. Annex of reorganization measures in each Member State.

(4) Opinion of the European Parliament

The European Parliament approved the Commission's proposal subject to a number of recommendations for amendment. One recommendation concerned the publication in the Official Journal of extracts from the decision ordering the reorganization measure, when an appeal against this decision is possible. The Commission had proposed that publication was only necessary when the rights of creditors were affected. Parliament recommended that shareholders and employees be added to this list. The Commission accepted the inclusion of shareholders in its amended proposal, but not employees. The Commission also accepted another recommendation that a second annex be added defining the winding-up procedures referred to in the Directive.

(5) Current status

An amended proposal taking account of the comments of the European Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee is before the Council. The cooperation procedure will apply giving the European Parliament the opportunity of a second reading once it has received the view of the Council at the end of its first examination.

(6) References

Commission Proposal COM(85) 788 final	Official Journal C 356, 31.12.1985
Amended Proposal COM(88) 4 final	Official Journal C 36, 8.2.1988
European Parliament Opinion Economic and Social Committee Opinion	Official Journal C 99, 13.4.1987 Official Journal C 236, 20.10.1986



1. BANKING

1.6. Own funds

(1) Objective

To lay down common standards for the own funds of authorized credit institutions for the purpose of supervision by the regulatory authorities. Own funds are the funds which are the property of the bank, as opposed to client funds which are on deposit with the bank but the property of the clients. The size of own funds is used by regulatory bodies in calculating acceptable levels of lending. Standardization of these calculations throughout the Community is essential for mutual recognition of home country control.

(2) Community measure

Council Directive 89/299/EEC of 17 April 1989 on the own funds of credit institutions.

(3) Contents

1. The proposal provides a definition of own funds which divides the items which may be included into two categories:
 - (i) core capital (original own funds) consists of the highest quality items (capital and disclosed reserves);
 - (ii) supplementary capital (additional own funds) consists of items of lesser quality, e.g. revaluation reserves, securities of indeterminate duration, hidden reserves, commitments of members of cooperative banks and subordinated loans.
2. The supplementary capital included may not exceed 100% of the core capital. In addition, commitments of members of cooperative banks and subordinated loans may not exceed 50% of the original own funds.
3. One item (funds for general banking risks) is provisionally excluded from both categories; it is therefore included in own funds without limit but is not used in determining the limit for the second category items.
4. The proposal also lists the items which must be deducted from own funds and specifies how own funds are to be calculated on a consolidated basis.
5. Discretion is given to the Member States to apply more restrictive concepts of own funds.
6. Procedure for updating the Directive within three years of its adoption.

(4) Deadline for implementing Member State legislation

1.1.1993

(5) Application date (if different from 4)

(6) Date for further coordinating proposal (if specified)

(7) References

Council Adoption

Official Journal L 124, 5.5.1989





1. BANKING

1.7. Deposit guarantee schemes

<i>(1) Objective</i>	To lay down harmonized minimum requirements for deposit-guarantee schemes and encourage the introduction of such schemes by all Member States. These schemes provide protection for the depositor if the credit institution becomes bankrupt. To stimulate Member States without deposit-guarantee schemes to set them up. The scope of deposit-guarantee schemes is extended by the proposal on the winding-up of credit institutions (summary 1.4) to give cross-border cover.	
<i>(2) Community measure</i>	Commission Recommendation 87/63/EEC of 22 December 1986 concerning the introduction of deposit-guarantee schemes in the Community.	
<i>(3) Contents</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Minimum requirements for existing deposit guarantee schemes, e.g. criteria for compensation. 2. Member States with plans for introducing schemes should check that the minimum requirements are met and adopt schemes by 31 December 1988. 3. Member States which do not have deposit guarantee schemes covering all their credit institutions and which have no plans for such schemes should draw up plans for such a scheme or schemes meeting the minimum requirements and ensure that it is or they are in force by 1 January 1990. 	
<i>(4) Deadline for implementing Member State legislation</i>	No deadline as this measure is only a recommendation. Member States must inform the Commission by the end of 1988 of the laws, regulations and administrative provisions they have adopted with respect to the Recommendation.	
<i>(5) Application date (if different from 4)</i>	Not applicable.	
<i>(6) Date for further coordinating proposal (if specified)</i>	Not applicable.	
<i>(7) References</i>	Commission Adoption	Official Journal L 33, 4.2.1987



1. BANKING

1.8. Large exposures

<i>(1) Objective</i>	To promote the harmonization of the supervision of large exposures, ie where a large proportion of the loans of a credit institution (e.g. a bank) are to a single client or group of related clients.
<i>(2) Community measure</i>	Commission Recommendation 87/62/EEC of 22 December 1986 on monitoring and controlling large exposures of credit institutions.
<i>(3) Contents</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A large exposure to a client or group of connected clients is defined as 15% or more of a credit institution's own funds. 2. Credit institutions may not incur an exposure to a single client or group of clients of over 40% of own funds. 3. Aggregate large exposures may not exceed 80% of own funds. 4. Large exposures must be reported to the regulatory authorities at least once a year. 5. Special provisions for EEC branches of third country banks when they are subject to bilateral agreements. 6. Exchanges of information between Member States. 7. Provision concerning supply of information for controlling large exposures. Member States must ensure that there are no legal barriers to the supply of relevant information between participating credit institutions.
<i>(4) Deadline for implementing Member State legislation</i>	No deadline as this is only a recommendation. Member States must inform the Commission by the end of 1988 of the laws, regulations and administrative provisions they have adopted with respect to the Recommendation.
<i>(5) Application date (if different from 4)</i>	Not applicable.
<i>(6) Date for further coordinating proposal (if specified)</i>	Not applicable.
<i>(7) References</i>	Commission Adoption Official Journal L 33, 4.2.1987





1. BANKING

1.9. Mortgage credit

(1) Objective

To remove obstacles to the provision of mortgage credit across frontiers and to improve the cooperation between supervisory bodies in the Member States.

(2) Proposal

Proposal for a Council Directive on the freedom of establishment and the free supply of services in the field of mortgage credit.

(3) Contents

1. Definition of mortgage credit institutions. Their activities consist of: receiving funds from the public collected in the form of deposits or the proceeds from mortgage bonds or reimbursable shares; granting loans to the public secured on real property.

2. Obligation on each Member State to authorize domestic mortgage institutions to make loans in other Member States in respect of land and buildings situated anywhere in the Community.

3. Obligation on each Member State to authorize mortgage institutions based elsewhere in the Community to operate in its territory in accordance with financial techniques authorized in the home country.

4. Obligations on Member States to supervise mortgage institutions from other Member States operating on their territory in close cooperation with the supervisory authorities of the home Member State. The home Member State must first confirm that the institution is financially sound. Supervision is then performed by the host Member State.

(4) Opinion of the European Parliament

The European Parliament approved the Commission's proposal subject to a number of recommendations for amendment. The Commission adopted many but not all of these recommendations in its amended proposal.

(5) Current status

The amended proposal is now before the Council of Ministers; part of this proposal has been taken over by the proposal for a second banking coordination directive (summary 1.2).

Discussions are proceeding on the problem of the mutual recognition of financial techniques. The cooperation procedure will apply giving the European Parliament the opportunity of a second reading once the Council has notified it of its common position.

(6) References

Commission Proposal COM(84) 730 final	Official Journal C 42, 14.2.1985
Amended Proposal COM(87) 255 final	Official Journal C 161, 19.6.1987
European Parliament Opinion	Official Journal C 76, 23.3.1987
Economic and Social Committee Opinion	Official Journal C 344, 31.12.1985





1. BANKING

1.10. Solvency ratios

(1) Objective

To contribute to the harmonization of prudential supervision and to strengthen solvency standards among Community credit institutions thus protecting both depositors and investors, as well as maintaining banking stability.

(2) Community measure

Council Directive 89/647/EEC, of 18 December 1989, on a solvency ratio for credit institutions.

(3) Contents

1. The ratio proposed by the Commission applies to credit institutions defined in the first banking Directive. The own funds of each credit institution are expressed as a proportion of the risk-adjusted value of its assets and off-balance sheet business. It relates principally to the credit risks involved in the event of counterparty default and it distinguishes between the degrees of risk associated with particular assets and off-balance sheet items, and with particular categories of borrower. Differences are drawn both between the nature and origins of borrowers, e.g. central banks, governments, credit institutions and non-bank sectors; domestic, i.e. EC borrowers and foreign (non-EC) borrowers.
2. Weightings vary from 0%, for such low-risk items as claims on EC Member State central governments and banks, to 100% for such high-risk items as those representing claims on the non-bank sector. The minimum weightings may be increased subject to individual Member State requirements.
3. Special treatment of off-balance-sheet items, e.g. the credit equivalent value of low- to high-risk items taken into account and multiplied by the weights attributable to the relevant counterparties.
4. Proposed system of mutual recognition of weightings of asset items representing claims on Member States' regional governments and local authorities and of off-balance-sheet items incurred on behalf of these bodies.
5. The proposed minimum ratio of 8% is subject to review following the results of the survey carried out by the Contact Group of European Community banking supervisors. The proposal would not prevent Member States independently establishing a higher ratio. After 1 January 1993, if a credit institution's ratio should fall below 8% (or the higher national requirement) the appropriate supervisory authorities shall ensure that the situation is restored.
6. Common definitions and techniques for verification and control are established.
7. Certain technical modifications may be made by a simplified procedure involving a committee composed of representatives from the Member States. These modifications include the extension to foreign countries of the same weightings as those extended to domestic institutions where the risks are considered to be equivalent.

(4) *Deadline for implementing Member State legislation*

1.1.1991

(5) *Application date (if different from 4)*

(6) *Date for further coordinating proposal (if specified)*

(7) *References*

Council Adoption

Official Journal L 386, 30.12.1989



2. INSURANCE

Current problems and 1992 objectives

The European Community already has a body of legislation coordinating national laws on the establishment and operation of insurance companies. These coordinated laws cover such aspects as the initial setting up of an insurance business and the opening of branches and agencies as well as subsequent supervision of, for example, technical reserves, assets, solvency margins and minimum guarantee funds.

On the other hand, a number of obstacles still remain to the freedom of an insurance company established in one Member State to cover risks situated in other Member States.

In common with other areas of financial services, the general method for achieving full freedom of establishment and trade will be:

- (i) harmonization of essential standards for supervision;
- (ii) mutual recognition by the national supervisory authorities of the controls operated by each other;
- (iii) home country control, through coordination of national supervisory activities, will mean that any insurance company operating in several Member States will be controlled by the authorities in its home base, except for consumer protection purposes in specified cases.

The measure for non-life insurance distinguishes between the insurance of mass risks and that of large risks: mass risks are those covered by insurance taken out by individuals, whereas large risks are associated with large commercial enterprises. The Council has already adopted a Directive on freedom to provide insurance services in respect of large industrial risks where the policy-holder meets certain size criteria.

The proposal on the freedom to provide services in life assurance takes a slightly different approach, distinguishing between contracts where the potential policy-holder takes up a policy in another Member State through his own initiative, and all other individual life assurance contracts. It is considered that where, under his own initiative, a policy-holder takes up an assurance contract in another Member State, there is less need for consumer protection and home country control will apply.

This approach will remove the remaining obstacles to the provision of insurance services across frontiers whilst maintaining appropriate levels of supervision and protection of policy-holders.

There will be two measures which define the framework for the general approach, one for life assurance (summary 2.5) and one for non-life insurance (summary 2.4). There will then be a number of measures which define the essential elements of the approach, some of which apply to all insurance companies (e.g. format of accounts), whilst some are restricted to specific areas of insurance. In addition, the Commission has tabled two proposals in the area of motor vehicle liability insurance (summaries 2.8 and 2.9). The final adoption of the latter proposal, on compulsory third-party liability insurance, will enable an individual in a Member State to purchase motor insurance in any other Member State, a process which is at present restricted due to differing levels of compulsory third-party vehicle liability across the Community.

In its programme for 1990 the Commission has undertaken to present a proposal for a directive creating a single licence and liberalizing mass risks in life assurance and non-life insurance.





2. INSURANCE

2.1. Insurance companies: The annual accounts of insurance companies

<i>(1) Objective</i>	To adapt for insurance company accounts the fourth Directive of 25 July 1978 on the annual accounts of companies and the seventh Directive of 13 June 1983 on consolidated accounts. This will make the accounts of insurance companies in different Member States comparable, thus contributing to a single insurance market.	
<i>(2) Proposal</i>	Proposal for a Council Directive on the annual accounts and consolidated accounts of insurance undertakings.	
<i>(3) Contents</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Directive applies to all insurance companies or firms except small mutual associations. 2. Mandatory layout of the balance sheet. 3. Mandatory layout of the profit-and-loss account. 4. Valuation rules. Pending further coordination, Member States may either impose a specific set of rules or leave companies a choice between alternative rules stated in the Directive. 5. Required contents of the notes on the accounts, e.g. gross premiums broken down into categories of activity (accident and health, motor, fire, etc.) and into geographical markets. 6. Consolidated accounts to be drawn up similarly to annual accounts. 7. Publication of accounts and annual reports. It must be possible to obtain a copy of these documents upon request. Its price shall not exceed its administrative cost. 	
<i>(4) Opinion of the European Parliament</i>	Parliament approved the Commission's proposal subject to several technical amendments, a fair number were acceptable to the Commission: other amendments, such as amendment relating to the evaluation of placements by insurance companies, were not accepted by the Commission.	
<i>(5) Current status</i>	An amended proposal will now be required.	
<i>(6) References</i>	Commission Proposal COM(86) 764 final	Official Journal C 131, 18.5.1987
	European Parliament Opinion Economic and Social Committee Opinion	Official Journal C 96, 17.4.1989 Official Journal C 319, 30.11.1987





2. INSURANCE

2.2. The winding up of insurance companies

- | | |
|---|---|
| (1) <i>Objective</i> | To harmonize Member State provisions concerning the compulsory winding up of insurance companies. |
| (2) <i>Proposal</i> | Proposal for a Council Directive on the coordination of laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to the compulsory winding up of direct insurance undertakings. |
| (3) <i>Contents</i> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Concerns insurance companies which fall within the scope of the first non-life coordination Directive, as amended by the second Directive (88/357/EEC), or of the first life coordination Directive (79/267/EEC). 2. Obligations on direct insurance companies to keep registers of assets representing technical reserves corresponding to direct insurance transactions and to reinsurance acceptances. 3. Two types of compulsory winding up are envisaged, depending on the company's situation with regard to assets: normal compulsory winding up and special compulsory winding up. A company will be wound up according to the principles of unity of procedure and universality of effects. 4. Normal compulsory winding-up procedure: This must be carried out by the company except where this task is not performed satisfactorily, in which case the supervisory authority in the home Member State may appoint an administrator or propose such an appointment. The grounds for such a decision must be clearly and precisely stated. In order to protect insurance creditors, notice of withdrawal of authorization will be published in the <i>Official Journal of the European Communities</i> and in two nationally distributed newspapers in the Member States in which there are creditors. Similarly, Member States must take the necessary steps to ensure that the winding up is carried out as rapidly as possible. the normal compulsory winding up procedure is applicable to all Member States. 5. Special compulsory winding up in the event of insolvency: this will be carried out by appointed liquidators under supervision of the competent authorities of the Member State in which the company's head office is situated. As with normal compulsory winding up, Member States must take the steps necessary to ensure that the special compulsory winding up is effective and is publicized. The liquidators may not transfer a portfolio without the prior authorization of the supervisory authority or the courts. 6. Rules governing the treatment of insurance creditors when winding up takes place and the settlement of claims. This Directive is applicable to branches of direct insurance companies from third countries doing business in the Community. |
| (4) <i>Opinion of the European Parliament</i> | The proposal for a Directive was approved by Parliament subject to three amendments acceptable to the Commission seeking to improve consumer information that were acceptable to the Commission. |

(5) Current status

The amended proposal is before the Council, which is to endeavour to adopt a common position on the matter.

(6) References

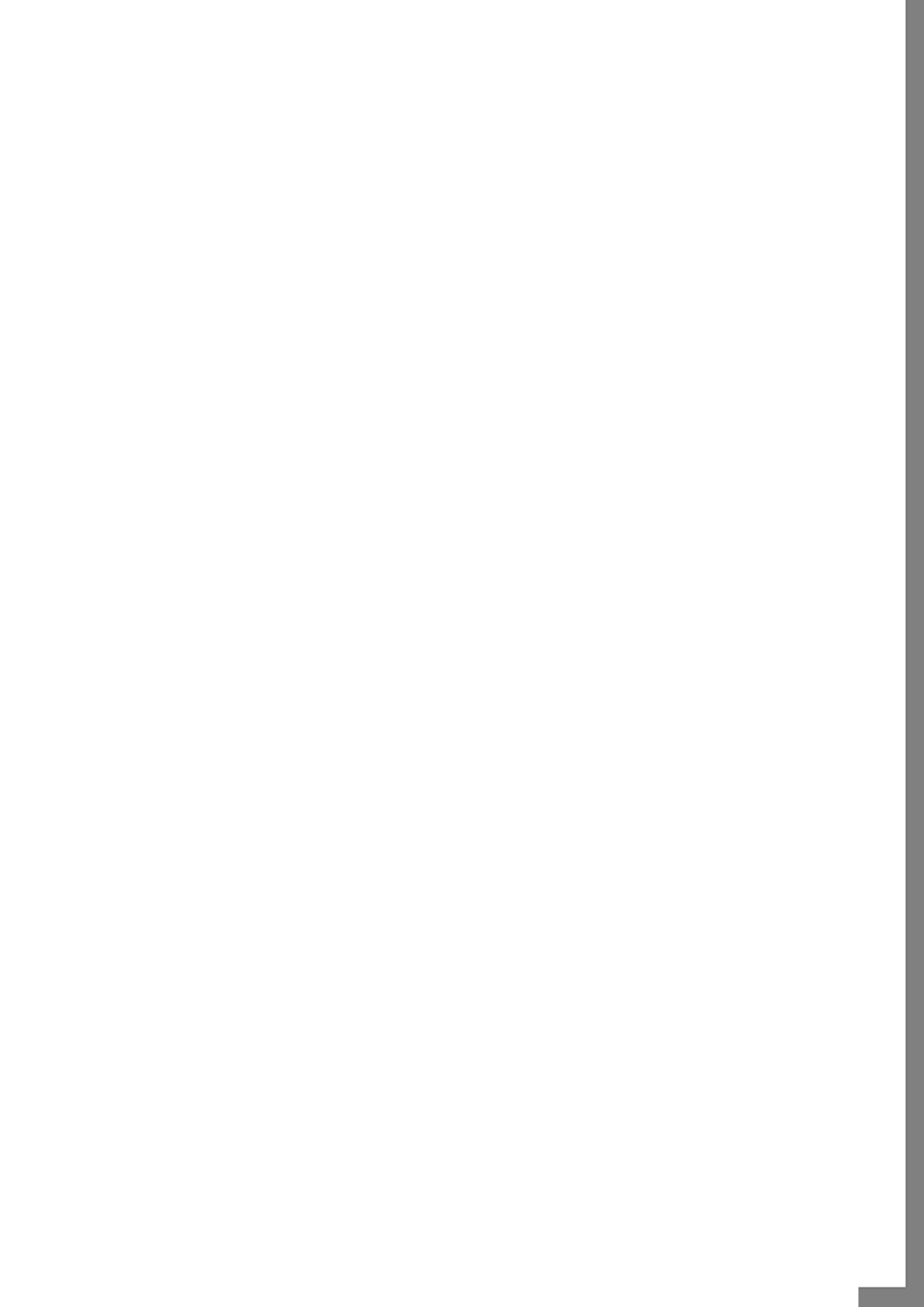
Commission Proposal COM(86) 768 final	Official Journal C 71, 19.3.1987
Amended Proposal COM(89) 394 final	Official Journal C 253, 6.10.1989
European Parliament Opinion Economic and Social Committee Opinion	Official Journal C 96, 17.4.1989
	Official Journal C 319, 30.11.1987



2. INSURANCE

2.3. Insurance contracts

<i>(1) Objective</i>	To promote the cross-frontier provision of non-life insurance by coordinating laws concerning information on policies, cover, premiums and the obligations of policy-holders and insurers.	
<i>(2) Proposal</i>	Proposal for a Council Directive on the coordination of laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to insurance contracts.	
<i>(3) Contents</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Required contents of the insurance contract document, e.g. name and address of the contracting parties, subject matter of the insurance, the amount insured. The contracts shall be drafted in the language of the Member State whose law is applicable. 2. Existence of cover will depend on the payment of the premium, the duration of the contract, and the position of insured persons who are not policy-holders. 3. The insurer may request notification of any changes in circumstances in the contract. These must be provided by the insurer as they occur during the cover period. 4. Time limits and obligations relating to amendments to the insurance contract, e.g. the policy-holder is allowed 15 days to decide whether he will accept a proposed amendment. 5. In the event of an increase in risk the contract shall be amended; in the event of decrease of risk there shall be a reduction in premium. 6. Obligations of the policy-holder and insurer in the event of a claim, e.g. the policy-holder shall take all reasonable steps to minimize the loss. 7. Circumstances and conditions in which the contract may be renounced or terminated, e.g. when one of the parties has failed to fulfil an obligation. 	
<i>(4) Opinion of the European Parliament</i>	The Parliament approved the Commission's proposal subject to a number of recommendations for amendment. The Commission adopted certain of these proposals but not others.	
<i>(5) Current status</i>	The amended proposal is now before the Council. The cooperation procedure will apply giving the Parliament the opportunity of a second reading once it has received the view of the Council at the end of its first examination.	
<i>(6) References</i>	Commission Proposal COM(79) 355 final Amended Proposal COM(80) 854 final European Parliament Opinion Economic and Social Committee Opinion	Official Journal C 190, 28.7.1979 Official Journal C 355, 31.12.1980 Official Journal C 265, 13.10.1980 Official Journal C 146, 16.6.1980





2. INSURANCE

2.4. 'Non-life' insurance: freedom to provide services

- (1) *Objective* To lay down rules for the exercise of cross-frontier non-life insurance which balance the needs of freedom and consumer protection in various circumstances, and thereby to break down barriers between national markets.
- (2) *Community measure* Second Council Directive 88/357/EEC of 22 June 1988 on the coordination of laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to direct insurance other than life assurance and laying down provision to facilitate the effective exercise of freedom to provide services and amending Directive 73/239/EEC.
- (3) *Contents*
1. Definitions including establishment and Member State where risk is situated. For the purposes of the Directive, services business is the covering by an insurer established in one Member State of a risk situated in another (Member State of provision of services), regardless of where the policy-holder is resident or established. Some articles are of general application; others apply only to the provision of cross-frontier services. Some classes of business (e.g. third-party motor liability, construction insurance) are excluded from the freedom-of-services provisions and will have to be dealt with in later Directives.
 3. A distinction is made between large-risk and mass-risk business. Large risks are:
 - (i) transport risks (including goods in transit), regardless of size;
 - (ii) credit and suretyship risks, if linked to a trade;
 - (iii) fire and other property damage, general liability, pecuniary loss, where the policy-holder, or group to which he belongs, meets two out of three conditions (relating to balance sheet size, turnover and number of employees — the figures are found in accounts prepared in accordance with other Directives).

Mass risks are all other cases where there is considered to be greater need for consumer protection.
 4. Large risks are subject to lighter controls than mass risks in both establishments and services situations (in particular, no prior approval of policy conditions and premium rates, leaving the parties free to negotiate their own terms).
 5. Large risks benefit from home country control in services business (all financial control is in the State of establishment). The insurer must, however, obtain a certificate of solvency from the State where his head office is located and send it to the host State with a notification of the intended activity.
 6. Mass risks may be subject to heavy control in the State of provision of services, including:
 - (i) authorization requirement (detailed information to be supplied which the recipient State has six months to consider);
 - (ii) technical reserves (needed to ensure that funds are available to meet claims) established in accordance with that State's rules;

(iii) that State's rules apply to policy conditions (thus determining the nature of the products that may be sold).

7. Articles of general application include rules on choice of contract law (governing insurer policy-holder relations). These rules are intended to protect the policy-holder: the amount of choice depends on the circumstances of the policy-holder and never on those of the insurer.

8. Special rules apply to compulsory insurances.

9. A number of rules strengthen and amplify those in the first non-life insurance coordination Directive of 1973: these concern in particular:

(i) the powers of the supervisory authorities;

(ii) the determination of currencies in which assets have to be held;

(iii) the transfer of portfolios.

10. The State where the risk is situated has the right to impose taxes on the premiums paid for the insurance of risks situated in its territory regardless of where the insurer is established.

11. The Directive enters into force on 29 June 1990 but the large risk provisions do not come fully into force until 1 January 1993, and Spain, Portugal, Greece and Ireland have longer transitional periods.

(4) Deadline for implementing Member State legislation

29.6.1990

(5) Application date (if different from 4)

(6) Date for further coordinating proposal (if specified)

(7) References

Council Adoption

Official Journal L 172, 4.7.1988



2. INSURANCE

2.5. Life assurance: freedom to provide services

- (1) *Objective* To lay down rules for the exercise of cross-frontier life assurance, balancing the needs of freedom to provide services and consumer protection and thereby developing the internal market in life assurance. To ensure reciprocity between the treatment of, on the one hand, undertakings governed by laws of third countries who wish to operate in the Community from a subsidiary, and on the other hand the treatment enjoyed by Community undertakings in third countries.
- (2) *Proposal* Proposal for a second Council Directive on the coordination of laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to direct life assurance, laying down provisions to facilitate the effective exercise of freedom to provide services and amending Directive 79/267/EEC.
- (3) *Contents*
1. Definitions including undertaking, establishment, commitment, Member State of commitment.
The definition of undertaking ensures that non-EC assurers who are only established in the Community through an agency or branch do not benefit from the provisions on freedom to provide services. Member State of commitment means the Member State where the policy-holder has his habitual residence or where, if the policy-holder is a legal person, his establishment is situated.
 2. Some articles are of general application; others apply only to the provision of cross-frontier services. Group assurance schemes and certain individual pension schemes are not covered by this Directive and will be the subject of a proposal for group life assurance. Therefore this Directive only applies to individual contracts unconnected with a business activity.
 3. A distinction is made between commitments entered into on the initiative of the policy-holder and other commitments. The policy-holder will have taken the initiative where:
 - (i) the initial contact between the policy-holder and the assurer is made by the policy-holder; or
 - (ii) the contract is concluded in the Member State where the assurer is established without any contact being made between the policy-holder and the assurer in the Member State where the policy-holder has his habitual residence.
Other commitments are taken to be all individual contracts not resulting from such initiatives. With these it is considered that there is a greater need for consumer protection.
 4. Commitments entered into on the initiative of the policy-holder benefit from home country control (all control is in the State of establishment of the assurer). There are specific rules for these commitments in areas such as advertising, the use of brokers, etc., intended to provide a measure of protection for the policy-holder. However, before entering into a commitment under his own initiative in another Member State, the policy-holder must sign a statement that he is aware that the commitment is subject to the rules of supervision of the Member State of the assurer who is to cover the commitment.

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5. Other commitments are covered by the supervisory law of the Member State of commitment in respect of, e.g. authorization and technical reserves, although this is optional.
6. A policy-holder who concludes an individual life assurance contract under his own initiative shall have a period of at least 30 days within which to cancel the contract.
7. Where a contract is concluded on the initiative of the policy-holder, an assurer established in another Member State may accept the contract by way of freedom to provide services, even though the assurer may have an establishment in the Member State of commitment. For other contracts covered by this Directive, this provision may apply, although where the assurer is authorized to write life business by way of establishment in both Member States, the assurer may be required by the Member State of commitment to transact that class of business only from his establishment there.
8. Articles of general application include rules on the choice of contract law (governing assurer policy-holder relations). In general, the law shall be the law of the Member State of commitment, although there are provisions to ensure the freedom to choose a different contract law.
9. A number of rules strengthen and amplify those in the first life assurance Directive; these concern in particular:
- (i) the powers of the supervisory authorities;
 - (ii) the transfer of portfolios;
 - (iii) a system of penalties where the assurer fails to comply with the laws of the Member State of commitment.
10. Introduction of a procedure for reciprocity with non-EC countries in respect of life assurance. The authorization of a subsidiary of a non-EC company or the acquisition by a non-EC company of a participation in an EC assurer may be conditional on reciprocal treatment of EC assurers in the non-EC country in question.
11. Composite undertakings which are forbidden from transacting life business by way of establishment in another Member State under the first life Directive also may not do so by way of freedom to provide services.
12. The rule that assurers established in Italy must cede part of their underwriting to the Italian National Assurance Institute must be abolished within two years.
13. Every contract written under freedom to provide services is subject only to the indirect taxes on premiums applicable in the Member State of commitment. The tax arrangements of the country of the policy-holder are therefore applied for the benefit of that country.
14. Provisions for cooperation between the supervisory authorities of the Member States, and between these authorities and the Commission.

*(4) Opinion of the
European
Parliament*

Not yet given.



<i>(5) Current status</i>	The proposal is before the Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee for their opinions.
<i>(6) References</i>	Commission Proposal COM(88) 729 final European Parliament Opinion Economic and Social Committee Opinion

Official Journal C 38, 15.2.1989





2. INSURANCE

2.6. Legal expenses insurance

<i>(1) Objective</i>	To coordinate national requirements for insurance against legal costs. Currently, Germany only permits specialist legal insurers to provide cover for legal costs. This Directive will require Germany to abolish this requirement.	
<i>(2) Community measure</i>	Council Directive 87/344/EEC of 22 June 1987 on the coordination of laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to legal expenses insurance.	
<i>(3) Contents</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Legal expenses insurance covers the costs of legal proceedings and other services relating to settlement of the claim. This Directive does not apply to risks in connection with sea-going vehicles. 2. Obligations on insurance undertakings to provide for a separate contract or a separate section of a single policy for legal expenses insurance. 3. Obligations on insurance undertakings either, <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) to have separate management for legal expenses insurance; (b) to entrust the management of claims in respect of legal expenses insurance to an undertaking having separate legal identity; or (c) to afford the insured person the right to entrust the defence of his interest, from the moment that he has the right to claim from his insurer under the policy, to a lawyer of his choice. In all cases the insured must have the right to choose his lawyer if the claim goes to a court or tribunal. 4. In the case of disagreements between the insurer and the insured there must be a right to impartial arbitration. 	
<i>(4) Deadline for implementing Member State legislation</i>	1.1.1990	
<i>(5) Application date (if different from 4)</i>	1.7.1990	
<i>(6) Date for further coordinating proposal (if specified)</i>		
<i>(7) References</i>	Council Adoption	Official Journal L 185, 4.7.1987





2. INSURANCE

2.7. Credit and suretyship insurance

<i>(1) Objective</i>	To eliminate the German requirement that these two classes of insurance may only be carried out by specialist firms and to provide additional financial guarantees for credit insurance.	
<i>(2) Community measure</i>	Council Directive 87/343/EEC of 22 June 1987 amending as regards credit insurance and suretyship insurance, first Directive 73/239/EEC on the coordination of laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to the taking up and pursuit of the business of direct insurance other than life insurance.	
<i>(3) Contents</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Elimination of German specialist requirements. 2. Obligation on Member States to require additional financial guarantees for credit insurance by underwriters. This will be achieved by setting up an equalization reserve. The reserve will allow any above average claims or technical deficit for one year to be offset against another year. 3. Obligations on insurance firms to increase their reserves within a set period of time as a result of these amendments. 4. Annex containing the four permitted methods of calculating the equalization reserve. 	
<i>(4) Deadline for implementing Member State legislation</i>	1.1.1990	
<i>(5) Application date (if different from 4)</i>	1.7.1990	
<i>(6) Date for further coordinating proposal (if specified)</i>		
<i>(7) References</i>	Council Adoption	Official Journal L 185, 4.7.1987





2. INSURANCE

2.8. Motor vehicle liability insurance: freedom to supply services

<i>(1) Objective</i>	The primary aim of the Directive is to bring compulsory third-party motor vehicle insurance within the framework established by the second non-life insurance Directive 88/357/EEC (see summary 2.4), thus enabling the exercise of freedom to provide services in this insurance class.
<i>(2) Proposal</i>	Proposal for a Council Directive amending, particularly as regards motor vehicle liability insurance, first Council Directive 73/239/EEC and second Council Directive 88/357/EEC on the coordination of laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to direct insurance other than life assurance and laying down provisions to facilitate the effective exercise of freedom to provide services and amending Directive 73/239/EEC.
<i>(3) Contents</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Directive applies to the provision of third-party motor vehicle insurance by an insurer established in one Member State in respect of vehicles registered in other Member States. 2. Two classes of risk, namely class 10 (motor vehicle liability) and class 3 (damage to or loss of land motor vehicles or other land vehicles), are now to be included in the second Directive system which distinguishes between large risks and mass risks with corresponding degrees of supervision by home and host countries. 3. Classes 10 and 12 (Italian motorboat risks) are now to be included in the freedom-of-services provisions of the second Directive, and thus may now be covered by way of provision of services by insurers in other Member States. 4. A new group of classes entitled motor insurance is to be introduced for the keeping of gross premium statistics. 5. The Member State of the provision of services shall require the services undertaking to become a member of, and participate in the financing of its national motor insurers' bureau and its national guarantee fund. The membership contributions should only be based on the premium income from this insurance class in the State in question or the number of vehicles insured, i.e. an annual membership fee or minimum contribution may not be required. 6. The Member State of provision of services may require the undertaking to nominate a claims settlement representative resident or established in that State who shall be responsible for the handling of third-party claims. The representative, who may be an employee of the undertaking, must limit his activities to the handling and settlement of such claims. The nomination of the representative shall not in itself constitute the opening of a branch or agency and he shall not be an establishment within the meaning of the Second Directive.
<i>(4) Opinion of the European Parliament</i>	Not yet given.

(5) *Current status*

The proposal is before the Parliament for its opinion.

(6) *References*

Commission Proposal

COM(88) 791 final

Official Journal C 65, 15.3.1989

European Parliament Opinion

Economic and Social

Committee Opinion

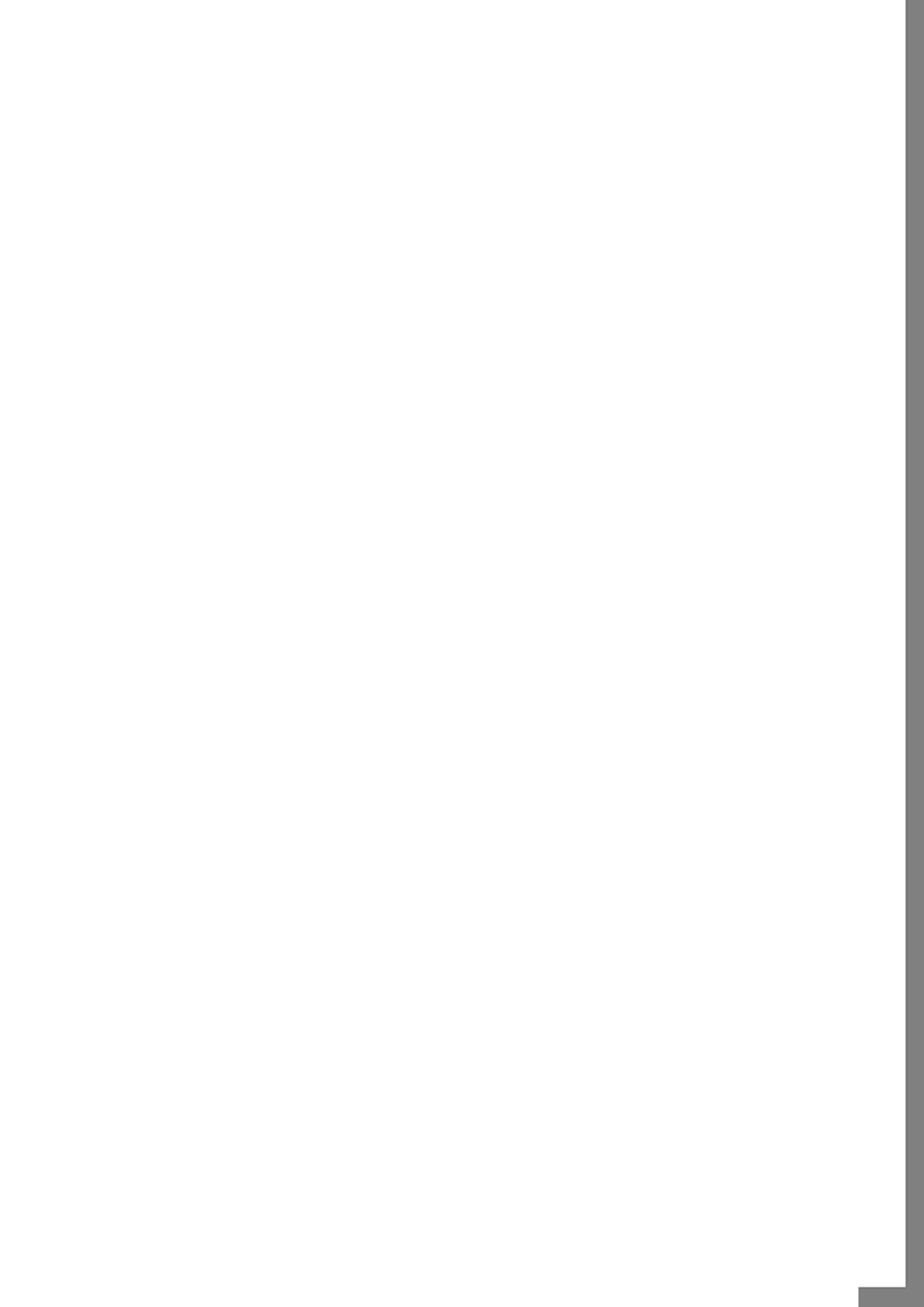
Official Journal C 194, 31.7.1989



2. INSURANCE

2.9. Motor vehicle liability insurance: third Directive

(1) <i>Objective</i>	The Directive seeks to resolve certain problems not dealt with in the existing third-party motor insurance directives, Directives 72/166/EEC and 84/5/EEC, and in particular to fill the gaps that still exist in the compulsory insurance coverage of passengers across the Community.								
(2) <i>Proposal</i>	Proposal for a third Council Directive on the approximation of laws of the Member States relating to insurance against civil liability in respect of the use of motor vehicles.								
(3) <i>Contents</i>	<p>1. All passengers of vehicles, other than a driver or passenger who has knowingly and willingly entered a stolen vehicle, should be covered by the compulsory third-party liability insurance.</p> <p>2. Member States must take the necessary steps to ensure that all compulsory insurance policies covering civil liability in respect of the use of vehicles cover the entire territory of the Community. The directive seeks to make certain that a motorist using his vehicle outside his home country, will never have less than his home country's insurance cover.</p> <p>3. The second motor insurance Directive 84/5/EEC requires each Member State to set up or authorize a body (guarantee fund) to compensate the victims of accidents caused by uninsured or unidentified vehicles. The new Directive adds to this a clause prohibiting Member States from allowing the guarantee fund to make the payment of compensation conditional on the victim establishing that the person responsible is unable or unwilling to pay.</p> <p>4. Where there is a dispute between the guarantee fund and an insurer as to which should compensate the victim of an accident, Member States must ensure that one of these parties is designated as responsible for compensating the victim without delay in the first instance.</p>								
(4) <i>Opinion of the European Parliament</i>	First reading: Parliament endorsed the proposal subject to amendments some of which have been accepted by the Commission.								
(5) <i>Current status</i>	The Council adopted a common position on 15 December 1989. This is currently before Parliament for a second reading under the cooperation procedure.								
(6) <i>References</i>	<table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="padding-right: 20px;">Commission Proposal COM(88) 644 final</td> <td>Official Journal C 16, 20.1.1989</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding-right: 20px;">Amended proposal COM(89) 625 final</td> <td>Not yet published in the Official Journal</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding-right: 20px;">European Parliament Opinion First reading</td> <td>Not yet published</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding-right: 20px;">Economic and Social Committee Opinion</td> <td>Official Journal C 159, 26.6.1989</td> </tr> </table>	Commission Proposal COM(88) 644 final	Official Journal C 16, 20.1.1989	Amended proposal COM(89) 625 final	Not yet published in the Official Journal	European Parliament Opinion First reading	Not yet published	Economic and Social Committee Opinion	Official Journal C 159, 26.6.1989
Commission Proposal COM(88) 644 final	Official Journal C 16, 20.1.1989								
Amended proposal COM(89) 625 final	Not yet published in the Official Journal								
European Parliament Opinion First reading	Not yet published								
Economic and Social Committee Opinion	Official Journal C 159, 26.6.1989								





3. TRANSACTIONS IN SECURITIES

Current problems and 1992 objectives

If the Community is to become a single market, as opposed to a grouping of 12 national markets, a European securities market system has to be created to meet the needs of both investors and companies in search of capital. Financial intermediaries authorized in one Member State shall be able to operate throughout the Community on the basis of a single licence issued in their home Member State.

The general approach to achieving the single market securities is common to that adopted in all areas of financial services. It is a three-pronged approach comprising:

- (i) harmonization of essential standards;
- (ii) mutual recognition by the national supervisory authorities of the controls applied in the country in which the head office is situated;
- (iii) home-country control, through coordination of national authorities will mean that any organization operating in several Member States will be controlled by the authorities in the country in which it has its head office.

The Community has already made considerable progress in this direction: Coordination of the conditions for admission of securities to official stock-exchange listing, the contents, scrutiny and method of publication of the listing particulars; publication of information by listed companies. This has taken place in parallel with the achievements in liberalizing capital movements.

The following components of the securities markets have already been put in place:

- (i) collective investment undertakings for transferable securities, known as Ucits. These include open-ended mutual funds and unit trusts. While the harmonization work paving the way for the freedom to deal in such securities has been completed, the need now is to ensure the mutual recognition of licences issued by the supervisory authorities;
- (ii) information on the acquisition or disposal of major holdings in the capital of listed companies;
- (iii) prospectuses issued when securities are offered for subscription or sale;
- (iv) mutual recognition of the listing particulars published for the admission of securities to official stock-exchange listing;
- (v) insider trading.

Work has still to be completed on investment services.



3. TRANSACTIONS IN SECURITIES

3.1. Stock-exchange listing particulars

<i>(1) Objective</i>	To specify which authorities should check and approve stock-exchange particulars in cases where application for listing is made in more than one Member State. To provide for reciprocal agreements with non-EC countries.						
<i>(2) Community measure</i>	Council Directive 87/345/EEC of 22 June 1987 amending Directive 80/390/EEC coordinating the requirements for the drawing up, scrutiny and distribution of the listing particulars to be published for the admission of securities to official stock-exchange listing.						
<i>(3) Contents</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Where applications for stock-exchange listings are made in two or more Member States, listing particulars shall be drawn up in the Member State where the issuer's registered office is situated. If it is not in any of the Member States, the issuer must choose one of these States. 2. Mutual recognition of one Member State's approval of listing particulars by the others. 3. Cooperation between the competent authorities of the relevant Member States for the exchange of information necessary to carry out their duties. 4. Negotiations with non-member countries for reciprocal recognition of listing particulars. 						
<i>(4) Deadline for implementing Member State legislation</i>	<table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="padding-right: 20px;">Portugal</td> <td>1.1.1992</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Spain</td> <td>1.1.1991</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Others</td> <td>1.1.1990</td> </tr> </table>	Portugal	1.1.1992	Spain	1.1.1991	Others	1.1.1990
Portugal	1.1.1992						
Spain	1.1.1991						
Others	1.1.1990						
<i>(5) Application date (if different from 4)</i>							
<i>(6) Date for further coordinating proposal (if specified)</i>	The Commission has presented a new proposal amending Directive 80/390/EEC in respect of mutual recognition of stock exchange listing particulars (COM(89) 133 final, published in Official Journal C 101, 22.4.1989)						
<i>(7) References</i>	Council Adoption Official Journal L 185, 4.7.1987						





3. TRANSACTIONS IN SECURITIES

3.2. Prospectus for public offerings of securities

<i>(1) Objective</i>	To ensure adequate provision of information concerning securities and their issuers. To provide for mutual recognition of prospectuses approved in a single Member State.	
<i>(2) Community measure</i>	Council Directive 89/298/EEC of 17 April 1989 coordinating the requirements for the drawing up, scrutiny and distribution of the prospectus to be published when securities are offered to the public.	
<i>(3) Contents</i>	<p>1. The Directive applies to securities which are offered to the public within one or more Member States. List of exceptions, e.g. open-ended collective investment undertakings (such as unit trusts), Eurosecurities.</p> <p>2. Requirement for prospectus to be published by the person making the offer. Contents of the prospectus to include all information needed to make an informed financial assessment of the securities. Less detailed disclosure where there is no application for official listings.</p> <p>3. Arrangements for scrutiny of the prospectus by the appointed authorities in Member States (if application for official listing) and publication of the prospectus.</p> <p>4. Cooperation between the Member States and provisions for the mutual recognition of prospectuses. This is particularly important when offers of the same securities are made within short intervals within several Member States.</p>	
<i>(4) Deadline for implementing Member State legislation</i>	17.4.1991	
<i>(5) Application date (if different from 4)</i>		
<i>(6) Date for further coordinating proposal (if specified)</i>		
<i>(7) References</i>	Council Adoption	Official Journal L 124, 5.5.1989





3. TRANSACTIONS IN SECURITIES

3.3. Information on major holdings

<i>(1) Objective</i>	To coordinate policy on investor protection, with regard to publication of information about major holdings.	
<i>(2) Community measure</i>	Council Directive 88/627/EEC of 12 December 1988 on information to be published when a major holding in a listed company is acquired or disposed of.	
<i>(3) Contents</i>	<p>1. The Directive applies to persons who acquire or dispose of major holdings in a company whose shares are officially listed on a stock exchange and which is incorporated in a Member State.</p> <p>2. When a single holding goes above or falls below 10, 20, 33.33, 50, or 66.66 % of the subscribed capital, the shareholder shall notify the company of the percentage he holds within seven calendar days. The company must then publish this information.</p> <p>3. Rules for calculating the percentage holdings, eg indirect holdings to be counted.</p> <p>4. Power of Member State authorities to exempt companies from notification requirements where they consider that the disclosure of such information would be seriously harmful to the companies involved.</p>	
<i>(4) Deadline for implementing Member State legislation</i>	1.1.1991	
<i>(5) Application date (if different from 4)</i>		
<i>(6) Date for further coordinating proposal (if specified)</i>		
<i>(7) References</i>	Council Adoption	Official Journal L 348, 17.12.1988





3. TRANSACTIONS IN SECURITIES

3.4. The regulation of insider trading

(1) <i>Objective</i>	To prohibit insider dealings, whereby investors who are in possession of inside information take advantage of that information at the expense of others who are not, and thus ensure that all investors are placed on an equal footing.
(2) <i>Community measure</i>	Council Directive 89/592/EEC of 13 November 1989 coordinating regulations on insider trading.
(3) <i>Contents</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Member States are required to prohibit primary insiders from buying or selling transferable securities while knowingly making use of inside information. 2. Inside information is defined as information which has not been made public, of a precise nature and relating to one or more issuers of transferable securities or to one or more transferable securities which, if it were made public, would be likely to have a significant effect on prices. 3. Primary insiders are persons who possess inside information: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (i) either by virtue of their membership of the administrative, management or supervisory bodies of the issuer; or (ii) by virtue of their holdings in the capital of the issuer; or (iii) because they have access to such information by virtue of the exercise of their employment, profession or duties. 4. Prohibition in disclosure by primary insiders of inside information to third parties, who would then become secondary insiders. The same prohibition on the use of inside information received applies to secondary insiders. 5. Issuers of securities should immediately inform the public of circumstances or decisions which are likely to have a material effect on the price. Such information can only be kept confidential if the authorities permit. 6. Cooperation between national authorities. 7. Penalties will be fixed by the Member States but must constitute a sufficient deterrent to insider trading. 8. The Directive shall not apply to transferable securities issued by a State or by its regional or local authorities. Member States may also decide that the prohibition on insider trading will not apply to transactions outside a stock exchange and not involving a professional intermediary. 9. Member States may adopt provisions more stringent or extensive than those laid down by the Directive.
(4) <i>Deadline for implementing Member State legislation</i>	1.6.1992
(5) <i>Application date (if different from 4)</i>	

*(6) Date for further
coordinating
proposal (if
specified)*

(7) References

Council Adoption

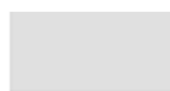
Official Journal L 334, 18.11.1989



3. TRANSACTIONS IN SECURITIES

3.5. Collective investment undertakings (Ucits)

<i>(1) Objective</i>	To coordinate national laws governing Ucits (e.g. unit trusts) to give unit holders throughout the Community uniform and more effective protection. To permit these companies to market units throughout the EEC on the basis of a single licence.
<i>(2) Community measure</i>	Council Directive 85/611/EEC of 20 December 1985 on the coordination of laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to undertakings for collective investment in transferable securities (Ucits).
<i>(3) Contents</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ucits are undertakings whose sole object is the collective investment in transferable securities of capital raised from the public and the units which are, at the request of the holders, re-purchased or redeemed out of the undertakings' assets. 2. Ucits require authorization from the Member State in which it is situated. This authorization is valid for all Member States. 3. The structure of Ucits. In particular obligations concerning their management, investment, and depositor companies. 4. Obligations concerning the investment policies of Ucits, e.g. at least 90% of the investments of a unit trust must consist of transferable securities listed on a stock exchange or on another regulated market, or recently issued transferable securities. 5. Requirement to publish a prospectus, periodical reports, and information on sale price of the units. 6. Special provisions applicable to Ucits which market their units in Member States other than those in which they are situated, e.g. an Ucits which markets its units in another Member State must comply with the laws in force in that State. 7. Designation of authorities responsible for authorization and supervision within each Member State.
<i>(4) Deadline for implementing Member State legislation</i>	<p>1.10.1989</p> <p>Member States may grant additional period of 12 months to comply with those rules for Ucits existing on that date; facility for Greece and Portugal to postpone application up to 1 April 1992.</p>
<i>(5) Application date (if different from 4)</i>	
<i>(6) Date for further coordinating proposal (if specified)</i>	1.4.1991 if it is necessary to extend postponement of the Directive in Greece and Portugal.
<i>(7) References</i>	<p>Council Adoption</p> <p>Official Journal L 375, 31.12.1985</p>





3. TRANSACTIONS IN SECURITIES

3.6. Special measures for certain investments by Ucits

<i>(1) Objective</i>	To enable unit trusts and comparable bodies (Ucits) to treat certain bonds neither issued nor guaranteed by the State as offering similar security to State-guaranteed bonds. Also specifically to extend the limit of investment in transferable securities issued by a single body.
<i>(2) Community measure</i>	Council Directive 88/220/EEC of 22 March 1988 amending as regards the investment policies of certain Ucits, Directive 85/611/EEC on the coordination of laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to undertakings for collective investments in transferable securities (Ucits).
<i>(3) Contents</i>	<p>1. Amendment to Directive 85/611/EEC (summary 3.5) with regard to one specific class of transferable security so that an Ucits may now invest up to 25% of its assets rather than the 5% it could previously invest in issues of bonds by a single body. These securities are bonds issued by a credit institution which has its registered office in a Member State and is subject to special statutory supervision designed to protect bond-holders.</p> <p>2. When an Ucits invests more than 5% of its assets in bonds as described in (1), which have been issued by a single credit institution, the total value of such investments may not exceed 80% of the value of the assets of the Ucits.</p> <p>3. Investments made in terms of this extended limit will not be taken into account in applying the general rule of Directive 85/611/EEC that, when a Member State authorizes more than 5% to be invested in securities of a single issuer, such investment must not cumulatively exceed 40% of the total assets of a Ucits.</p> <p>4. The different limits for investment in State or equivalent guaranteed bonds may not be combined. Thus investments in such transferable securities issued by a single body may not exceed 35% of the assets of an Ucits.</p> <p>5. The Member States shall send the Commission a list of categories of bonds as described in (1) and lists of categories of authorized issuers. The status of the guarantees offered shall be specified.</p>
<i>(4) Deadline for implementing Member State legislation</i>	1.10.1989 Derogations for Greece and Portugal until 1 April 1992 and power for the Commission to propose an extension of the derogation.
<i>(5) Application date (if different from 4)</i>	
<i>(6) Date for further coordinating proposal (if specified)</i>	1.4.1991 if it is necessary to extend postponement of implementation in Greece and Portugal.
<i>(7) References</i>	Council Adoption Official Journal L 100, 19.4.1988





3. TRANSACTIONS IN SECURITIES

3.7. Investment services

- (1) *Objective* To promote a single market in investment services by laying down an authorization procedure for any person wishing to provide one or more of the services in the Directive (investment advice, broking, dealing or portfolio management) and common rules for prudential supervision. On the basis of this authorization the investment firm will be allowed to set up branches and provide cross-frontier services without further authorization (home country authorization). To liberalize access to stock-exchange membership in host Member States for investment firms authorized by their home Member States.
- (2) *Proposal* Proposal for a Council Directive on investment services in the securities field.
- (3) *Contents*
1. Definitions, including credit institution, investment firm, branch, qualified participation. Qualified participation shall mean a holding, either directly or indirectly, of 10% or more of the capital or voting rights of an investment firm or a holding which enables the exercise of a significant influence over the firm.
 2. Investment firms that are legal persons must have their head office in the same Member State as their registered office. This provision is designed to prevent the use of 'letter-box' companies in a given Member State.
 3. Criteria for granting and withdrawing authorization of investment firms in the home Member State. The competent authorities in each Member State must ensure that:
 - (i) the investment firm has sufficient initial financial resources for the proposed activities;
 - (ii) the persons directing the business have sufficient professional integrity and experience;
 - (iii) holders of qualified participations are suitable persons.
 No specific figure is laid down as regards the amount of initial financial resources needed for authorization. This question will be considered further as part of a separate proposal for a Directive on capital adequacy. In addition, applications for authorization must include a programme of intended operations.
 4. Authorization will apply to one or more of the investment services defined in the annex: brokerage, dealing as principal, market-making, portfolio management, underwriting services, professional investment advice and safekeeping of specified instruments.
 5. Investment firms that are credit institutions and which have been authorized for particular investment activities as a result of their banking authorizations will not require a further authorization under this Directive for these activities.
 6. Investment firms whose existing authorization meets the Directive's standards do not have to be authorized again when the Directive comes into force.

7. Introduction of a procedure for reciprocity with non-EC countries. The authorization of a subsidiary of a non-EC firm or the acquisition by a non-EC firm of a participation in an EC investment firm may be conditional on reciprocal treatment of EC investment firms in the non-EC countries in question. As in the case of the proposed second banking Directive, the reciprocity regime does not apply to existing investment businesses already established in the Community. Branches of non-EC investment firms in a Member State may not receive more favourable treatment than branches of investment firms from other Member States.

8. Proposed changes in qualified participations in an investment firm must be notified to the supervisory authorities, who can then assess the suitability of the new shareholders/members.

9. The Directive identifies certain rules of a prudential nature and for protection of investors, which are placed under exclusive home country control. All Member States must establish a general compensation scheme to protect investors against default or bankruptcy of an investment firm. However, until further harmonization of these schemes, host country control will apply to branches of investment firms. The home country scheme will only apply to host country business done under the freedom to provide services.

10. Rules for initial authorization must continue to be respected once the services in question have started to be provided. The home country supervisory authorities are responsible for monitoring compliance with these rules regardless of whether a firm opens a branch or provides services in other Member States.

11. Member States must permit investment firms from other Member States to carry out, in their territory, the activities authorized by the home country, either by establishing a branch or by provision of services without a branch.

12. Host Member States may not make the establishment of a branch or the provision of services by an investment firm authorized by its home Member State subject to further authorization or to a requirement to provide separate endowment capital. Host Member States shall ensure that investment firms authorized to provide broking, dealing or market-making services in their home Member State can enjoy the full range of privileges normally reserved to members of stock exchanges of host Member States. To do this, host Member States shall ensure that all authorized investment firms have the opportunity to become members of host Member States' stock exchanges or organized securities markets, provided they set up a branch or subsidiary which meets the local structural/organizational requirements. Alternatively, an existing member firm may be acquired.

13. Rules for notification to be made and formalities to be completed when either a branch is opened or services are provided in a host Member State.



14. Procedures to be followed by the authorities of either the home or the host Member State where an investment firm having an established branch or providing services fails to comply with the legal provisions in force in the host Member State.

15. Annex defining investment activities and financial instruments coming within the scope of the Directive.

(4) Opinion of the European Parliament

First reading: Parliament endorsed the proposal, subject to a number of amendments some of which have been accepted by the Commission.

(5) Current status

An amended proposal incorporating Parliament's amendments that have been taken up by the Commission is expected.

(6) References

Commission Proposal COM(88) 778 final	Official Journal C 43, 22.2.1989
European Parliament Opinion First reading	Not yet published
Economic and Social Committee Opinion	Official Journal C 298, 27.11.1989





4. TRANSPORT SERVICES

Current problems and 1992 objectives

The right to provide transport services freely throughout the European Community is an essential element of the transport policy laid down in the EEC Treaty.

Yet, 30 years after the signature of the Treaty, transport within the Community is bedevilled by quotas, restrictions and limits on access to the market. These restrict competition in the Community, increasing costs for trade across internal borders and impeding the integration of the European economy.

A series of measures for adoption by 1992 will open up the various transport markets. They are summarized on the following pages:

- | | |
|--------------------|--|
| Summaries 4.1-4.4 | in the road transport sector, non-resident carriers will be given the freedom to supply goods and passenger transport services within Member States while quotas for the international carriage of goods will be phased out; |
| Summary 4.5 | in the inland waterways sector, international transport of goods and passengers will be liberalized and conditions will be established for non-resident carriers to operate services within Member States; |
| Summary 4.6 | in the maritime transport sector, Member State shipping companies will be free from restrictions on the supply of services between ports within Member States and between Member States and third countries; |
| Summaries 4.7-4.13 | in the air transport sector, increased competition in services and fares will be introduced while the rights of governments to restrict capacity and access to markets will be limited. These are interim measures. Two new proposals, one concerning fares on scheduled air services and the other market access, have recently been presented by the Commission. |
| Summary 4.14 | the Commission has also presented a new proposal on the mutual acceptance of licences and qualifications of persons working in civil aviation. |

In general, the Commission has followed a two-phased approach in each of these sectors. The first phase involves liberalizing transport services between Member States. In the second phase, the aim is to liberalize transport within Member States by opening up the national markets to non-resident carriers.

Measures aimed at harmonizing competitive conditions are being discussed in tandem with these measures to liberalize the market: this applies to the road haulage sector in particular, which has developed in strictly national environment:

- (i) freight capacity: decisions on axle weight/refrigerated lorries, etc;
- (ii) qualifications: diplomas for boatmen, transport of dangerous goods;
- (iii) infrastructures.





4. TRANSPORT SERVICES

4.1. Carriage of goods by road: carriage between Member States

<i>(1) Objective</i>	To create the right conditions for instituting fair competition and ensuring minimum disturbance to the market.
<i>(2) Community measure</i>	Council Regulation (EEC) No 1841/88 of 21 June 1988 amending Regulation (EEC) No 3164/76 on the Community quota for the carriage of goods by road by Member States.
<i>(3) Contents</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Community quotas will increase by 40% for 1988 and 1989 as the result of Council decision. 2. Further quota increases from 1990 to 1992 will be made at a later date. 3. The Council will come to a decision concerning the proposal for a contingency plan by 31 March 1990. 4. All quantitative restrictions (quotas) will be abolished by 1 January 1993. Access to the market will be governed exclusively by qualitative criteria. Details of qualitative criteria will be determined by 30 June 1991 at the latest. 5. Bilateral quotas still applicable during the transitional period should be adapted according to the requirements of trade and traffic including transit.
<i>(4) Deadline for implementing Member State legislation</i>	1.7.1988
<i>(5) Application date (if different from 4)</i>	
<i>(6) Date for further coordinating proposal (if specified)</i>	The Commission has presented a new proposal for a Regulation amending Regulation (EEC) No 3164/76 as regards access to the international road haulage market. Its purpose is to fix the Community quota for 1990, 1991 and 1992.
<i>(7) References</i>	Council Adoption Official Journal L 163, 30.6.1988





4. TRANSPORT SERVICES

4.2. Carriage of goods by road: non-resident carriers in the national market (inland cabotage)

<i>(1) Objective</i>	To realize the freedom to provide services by setting out the conditions under which non-resident carriers will be allowed to carry out national road haulage services. This regulation is a significant first step towards Community road cabotage, an essential element in building a Europe without frontiers.																								
<i>(2) Community measures</i>	Council Regulation (EEC) No 4059/89 of 21 December 1989, laying down the conditions under which non-resident carriers may operate national road haulage services within a Member State.																								
<i>(3) Contents</i>	<p>1. Under the transitional arrangements, international hauliers established in one Member State may temporarily carry out commercial national road haulage operations in another Member State without first having to set up a registered office in that Member State.</p> <p>2. This Regulation introduces from 1 July 1990 a quota of 15 000 specific cabotage authorizations; these authorizations are valid for two months and are allocated as follows:</p> <table border="0"> <tr><td>Belgium</td><td>1 302</td></tr> <tr><td>Denmark</td><td>1 263</td></tr> <tr><td>Germany</td><td>2 073</td></tr> <tr><td>Greece</td><td>573</td></tr> <tr><td>Spain</td><td>1 350</td></tr> <tr><td>France</td><td>1 767</td></tr> <tr><td>Ireland</td><td>585</td></tr> <tr><td>Italy</td><td>1 767</td></tr> <tr><td>Luxembourg</td><td>606</td></tr> <tr><td>Netherlands</td><td>1 842</td></tr> <tr><td>Portugal</td><td>765</td></tr> <tr><td>United Kingdom</td><td>1 107</td></tr> </table> <p>3. The annual percentage of increase will be set according to the mean increase in road-haulage traffic in the Member States, but will not be less than 10%</p> <p>4. The Regulation also permits the introduction of safety clauses for certain regions, and in order to prevent permits being used exclusively for cabotage in only one or a few Member States; with this in mind, it was decided that no more than 30% of permits could be used in any one Member State.</p>	Belgium	1 302	Denmark	1 263	Germany	2 073	Greece	573	Spain	1 350	France	1 767	Ireland	585	Italy	1 767	Luxembourg	606	Netherlands	1 842	Portugal	765	United Kingdom	1 107
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Luxembourg	606																								
Netherlands	1 842																								
Portugal	765																								
United Kingdom	1 107																								
<i>(4) Deadline for implementing Member State legislation</i>	1.7.1990																								
<i>(5) Application date (if different from 4)</i>	The transitional arrangements apply from 1 July 1990 until 31 December 1992.																								
<i>(6) Date for further coordinating proposal (if specified)</i>	Before 1 July 1992 the Council will adopt, on a proposal from the Commission, permanent rules on cabotage to come into force on 1 January 1993.																								
<i>(7) References</i>	Council Adoption Official Journal L 390, 30.12.1989																								





4. TRANSPORT SERVICES

4.3. Carriage of passengers by road: international carriage

<i>(1) Objective</i>	To introduce the freedom to provide road passenger transport services on journeys within the Community. To review the rules governing this sector. To enforce road safety.										
<i>(2) Proposal</i>	Proposal for a Council Regulation on common rules for the international carriage of passengers by coach and bus.										
<i>(3) Contents</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Regulation applies to the international carriage of passengers by road, for any portion of the journey within the Community, using vehicles registered in a Member State. 2. Definitions of regular services, shuttle services, and occasional services. 3. Permission for Community carriers to operate passenger transport services between any Member States without discrimination on the grounds of nationality (provided it is a Community nationality). 4. Control documents required from transport companies for occasional services. Abolition of the need to carry a list of passengers. 5. Shuttle services: scope, procedure for the application and issue of authorizations. 6. Regular services: scope, procedure for the application and issue of authorizations. 7. Control procedures and penalties, e.g. travel documents must be supplied to passengers, transport operators must allow inspections, authorization may be withdrawn for breaches of the Regulation. 8. Transitional and final provisions regarding the implementation of measures required by this Regulation. 										
<i>(4) Opinion of the European Parliament</i>	The Parliament approved the Commission's proposal subject to certain recommendations for amendments some of which have since been incorporated into the amended proposal. These include, in particular, shuttle services with accommodation which are no longer to be subject to authorization but must nevertheless carry a control document.										
<i>(5) Current status</i>	The proposal is now before the Council for adoption.										
<i>(6) References</i>	<table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="padding-right: 20px;">Commission Proposal COM(87) 79 final</td> <td>Official Journal C 120, 6.5.1987</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding-right: 20px;">Amended Proposal COM(88) 595 final</td> <td>Official Journal C 301, 26.11.1988</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding-right: 20px;">Re-examined Proposal COM(88) 770 final</td> <td>Official Journal C 31, 7.2.1989</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding-right: 20px;">European Parliament Opinion Economic and Social Committee Opinion</td> <td>Official Journal C 94, 11.4.1988</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Official Journal C 356, 31.12.1987</td> </tr> </table>	Commission Proposal COM(87) 79 final	Official Journal C 120, 6.5.1987	Amended Proposal COM(88) 595 final	Official Journal C 301, 26.11.1988	Re-examined Proposal COM(88) 770 final	Official Journal C 31, 7.2.1989	European Parliament Opinion Economic and Social Committee Opinion	Official Journal C 94, 11.4.1988		Official Journal C 356, 31.12.1987
Commission Proposal COM(87) 79 final	Official Journal C 120, 6.5.1987										
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Re-examined Proposal COM(88) 770 final	Official Journal C 31, 7.2.1989										
European Parliament Opinion Economic and Social Committee Opinion	Official Journal C 94, 11.4.1988										
	Official Journal C 356, 31.12.1987										





4. TRANSPORT SERVICES

4.4. Carriage of passengers by road: non-resident carriers in the national market

<i>(1) Objective</i>	To enable non-resident carriers to have the freedom to provide national passenger transport services within a Member State without discrimination on grounds of nationality or place of establishment.	
<i>(2) Proposal</i>	Proposal for a Council Regulation laying down the conditions under which non-resident carriers may operate national road passenger transport services within a Member State.	
<i>(3) Contents</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Definition of regular services, shuttle services, and occasional services. 2. International carriers established in one Member State may temporarily operate national road passenger transport services in another Member State without first having to set up a registered office in that Member State, as from 1 January 1989. 3. The benefit in (2) is reserved to carriers who fulfil certain strict nationality conditions which demonstrate that the carrier has a genuine link with the Community. 4. Non-resident carriers are governed by the laws and regulations of the Member State in which the transport services are operated. 	
<i>(4) Opinion of the European Parliament</i>	The Parliament approved the Commission's proposal subject to certain amendments, some of which have since been incorporated into the amended proposal.	
<i>(5) Current status</i>	The proposal is currently before the Council for adoption.	
<i>(6) References</i>	Commission Proposal COM(87) 31 final	Official Journal C 77, 24.3.1987
	Amended Proposal COM(88) 596 final	Official Journal C 301, 26.11.1988
	European Parliament Opinion Economic and Social Committee Opinion	Official Journal C 94, 11.4.1988
		Official Journal C 356, 31.12.1987





4. TRANSPORT SERVICES

4.5. Inland waterway transport of goods and passengers: non-resident carriers

<i>(1) Objective</i>	To lay down the conditions under which non-resident carriers may have freedom to operate inland waterways transport services within a Member State.	
<i>(2) Proposal</i>	Proposal for a Council Regulation laying down the conditions under which non-resident carriers may transport goods or passengers by inland waterway within a Member State.	
<i>(3) Contents</i>	<p>1. International carriers established in one Member State may temporarily carry out inland waterway transport in another Member State without first having to set up a registered office in that Member State, commencing 1 January 1988.</p> <p>2. The benefit in (1) is reserved to carriers who fulfil certain strict nationality restrictions which demonstrate that the carrier has a genuine link with the Community.</p> <p>3. Non-resident carriers are governed by the laws and regulations of the Member States in which those transport services are operated.</p>	
<i>(4) Opinion of the European Parliament</i>	The Parliament approved the proposal in principle, but stressed the difficulties in operating the proposed provisions.	
<i>(5) Current status</i>	The proposal is currently before the Council for examination and adoption.	
<i>(6) References</i>	Commission Proposal COM(85) 610 final	Official Journal C 331, 20.12.1985
	European Parliament Opinion Economic and Social Committee Opinion	Official Journal C 255, 13.10.1986 Official Journal C 328, 22.12.1986





4. TRANSPORT SERVICES

4.6. Maritime transport: freedom to supply services and competition

(1) Objective To ensure the freedom of Member State nationals to provide maritime transport services in trades to and from the Community and to safeguard fair competition.

(2) Community measures Council Regulation (EEC) No 4055/86 of 22 December 1986 applying the principle of freedom to provide services to maritime transport between Member States and between Member States and third countries.
Council Regulation (EEC) No 4056/86 of 22 December 1986 laying down detailed rules for the application of Articles 85 and 86 of the Treaty to maritime transport.
Council Regulation (EEC) No 4057/86 of 22 December 1986 on unfair pricing practices in maritime transport.
Council Regulation (EEC) No 4058/86 of 22 December 1986 concerning coordinated action to safeguard free access in ocean trades.

(3) Contents This measure has been partially adopted as four separate regulations. The original proposal on freedom to provide services also contained a section on the freedom to provide services in sea transport within Member States (for example, the right of a French ship to carry passengers or goods between two British ports). This part is still being considered.

Regulation 4055

1. The Regulation gives Member State nationals (and third country shipping companies controlled by Member State nationals) the right to carry passengers or goods by sea between any port of a Member State and any port or off-shore installation of another Member State or of a third country.
2. Any current national restrictions which reserve the carriage of goods to vessels flying the national flag will be phased out by 1 January 1993, with intermediate stages at 31 December 1989 and 31 December 1991.
3. Adjustment or phasing out of existing cargo sharing arrangements in bilateral agreements with third countries.
4. Cargo sharing arrangements in future bilateral agreements with third countries will be limited to those Member States whose shipping companies would not otherwise have an opportunity to ply for trade to and from a particular third country.
5. Course of action where Member State shippers have no effective opportunity to ply for trade to and from a particular third country.
6. Possible extension of the benefits of the Regulation to third country nationals established in the Community.

Regulation 4056

1. The Regulation lays down the rules for applying EEC competition law to international maritime transport. The transport must be between one or more Community ports, and excludes tramp vessel services.

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2. Technical agreements whose sole object is to achieve technical improvements or cooperation are exempted by the Regulation from prohibition under the competition laws.
 3. Exemptions from prohibition for liner conference agreements subject to specified conditions. These are agreements which coordinate shipping timetables, determine the frequency of sailing, allocate sailings between members of the agreement, fix rates and conditions of carriage, regulate carrying capacity, or allocate cargo between members.
 4. Monitoring of exempted agreements to ensure compliance.
 5. Conflicts of international law as a result of application of the Regulation. The Commission may need to negotiate with third countries.
 6. Rules of procedure for complaints and objections.
 7. Liaison with the appropriate authorities of the Member States.
 8. Investigating powers of the Commission.
 9. Financial sanctions for breaches of the competition rules, for providing incorrect, misleading or incomplete information to the Commission, and for failing to end anti-competitive behaviour. The Court of Justice may review the Commission's decision to impose sanctions.

Regulation 4057

1. The Regulation enables the EEC to apply duties in order to protect Community shipowners from unfair pricing practices by third country shipowners.
2. Examination of alleged injuries due to unfair pricing practices, e.g. reduction in the shipowner's market share, profits and employment.
3. The procedure for complaints, consultations, and subsequent investigations.
4. Provisions for the imposition of redressive duties on foreign shipowners. These follow an investigation which demonstrates that injury is caused by unfair pricing practice and that the interests of the Community make intervention necessary.
5. Price undertakings by third country shipowners; refunds on collected duty for cases where the shipowner can show that the collected duty exceeds the difference between the freight rate charged and the normal freight rate.

Regulation 4058

1. The Regulation applies when action by a third country or by its agents restricts free access by shipping companies of Member States to the transport of liner cargoes, bulk or other cargoes, or tramp services, except where such action is taken in conformity with the UN Liner Code.
2. Definitions of home trader and cross trader.
3. Coordinated action by the Community following a request by a Member State to the Commission. Such action might include diplomatic representation to the third countries concerned, countermeasures directed at shipping companies concerned.
4. Similar coordinated action can be carried out at the request of another OECD country with which a reciprocal arrangement has been concluded.



<i>(4) Deadline for implementing Member State legislation</i>	None required.	
<i>(5) Application date (if different from 4)</i>	Regulation 4055	1.1.1987
	Regulation 4056	1.7.1987
	Regulation 4057	1.7.1987
	Regulation 4058	1.7.1987
<i>(6) Date for further coordinating proposal (if specified)</i>	The Council shall review Regulation 4055 by 1 January 1995	
<i>(7) References</i>	Council Adoption	Official Journal L 378, 31.12.1986





4. TRANSPORT SERVICES

4.7. Air transport: sharing of passenger capacity and market access

(1) <i>Objective</i>	To promote greater competition and efficiency in the air transport sector by improving access to routes and regulating arrangements for capacity sharing.
(2) <i>Community measure</i>	Council Decision 87/602/EEC of 14 December 1987 on the sharing of passenger capacity between air carriers on scheduled air services between Member States and on access for air carriers to scheduled air-service routes between Member States.
(3) <i>Contents</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Decision regulates: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (i) the sharing of passenger capacity between air carriers in different Member States; (ii) access of Community carriers to routes between Member States on which they do not already operate. 2. Definitions of capacity, air carriers, flights, multiple designation, and airports. 3. Details of permitted proportions for sharing passenger capacity between any two carriers. In particular, authorized third and fourth-freedom carriers are allowed to adjust their respective shares provided that the split remains within the range 55:45. The third freedom is the right to put down passengers, freight or mail at a stopover point on the outward journey from the Member State of registration. The fourth freedom is the right to pick up on a homeward journey. 4. Member States shall follow multiple designation acceptance requirements on a country-pair basis by another Member State, but shall not be obliged to accept more than one air carrier on any one route. In other words, Member State A must accept flights by more than one Member State B airline, but can insist on their serving different destinations. City-pair multiple designations must be accepted progressively over the three years following this decision. 5. Routes between hub and regional airports in different Member States will be treated as in (4) with certain exceptions, e.g. airports which, at the time of the Decision, handle fewer than 100 000 passengers per annum such as Seville and Odense. 6. Combination of points for carriers operating scheduled air services to or from two or more points in another Member State(s). 7. Limited fifth-freedom rights within the EEC for Community air carriers provided they meet certain conditions, e.g. it is operated as an extension from, or as a preliminary service to, its State of registration. The fifth freedom is the right to carry passengers, freight and mail between any two States other than the State of registration.
(4) <i>Deadline for implementing Member State legislation</i>	31.12.1987

(5) *Application date* 1.1.1988
(if different from 4)

(6) *Date for further coordinating proposal (if specified)* 1.11.1989 at the latest (Commission proposal) (see summary 4.8)
30.6.1990 at the latest (Council Decision)

(7) *References* Council Adoption Official Journal L 374, 31.12.1987



4. TRANSPORT SERVICES

4.8. Air transport: sharing of passenger capacity and market access

- (1) *Objective* This proposal belongs to the second phase of the liberalization of air transport. It reinforces certain provisions of Council Decision 87/602/EEC of 14 December 1987 (see summary 4.7.) on the sharing of passenger capacity between air carriers on scheduled air services between Member States and on access for air carriers to scheduled air service routes between Member States.
- (2) *Proposal* Proposal for a Council Regulation on access for air carriers to scheduled intra-Community air-service routes and on the sharing of passenger capacity between air carriers on scheduled air services between Member States.
- (3) *Contents*
1. The Regulation concerns:
 - (i) access to the market for Community air-carriers;
 - (ii) the sharing of passenger capacity between the air carrier(s) established in one Member State and the air carrier(s) established in another Member State on scheduled air services between these States.
 2. Definitions of air carriers, third-freedom traffic rights, fourth-freedom traffic rights, etc.
 3. The Member States shall grant, on a non-discriminatory basis, an operating licence as an air carrier to undertakings established on their territory when they comply with a set of requirements including technical and economic standards.
 4. Member States of destination shall authorize Community air carriers which have obtained this licence to operate third- and fourth-freedom air services. The third freedom is the right for an air carrier to put down passengers, freight or mail at a stopover point on the outward journey from the Member State of registration. The fourth freedom covers the same eventualities as the third, save that it applies to the homeward journey.
 5. Member States of destination shall accept multiple designation on a country-pair basis, i.e. they shall accept the designation by a State of registration of two or more of the air carriers established in its territory and that of another Member State.
 6. Member States of destination shall also accept multiple designation on a city-pair basis, i.e. the designation by a State of registration of two or more of the air carriers in its territory to operate a scheduled air service between an airport in its territory and an airport in the territory of another Member State.
 7. The possibility for air carriers operating scheduled air services to or from two or more Member States to combine points.
 8. Limited fifth-freedom rights within the EEC for Community air carriers which meet certain conditions, e.g. the service is operated as an extension from, or as a preliminary service to its State of registration. The fifth freedom is the right to carry passengers, freight and mail between any two States other than the State of registration.

9. Community air carriers shall be permitted to exercise cabotage traffic rights between combined points within the same Member State, on condition, for example, that it is operated between two airports, at least one of which is a regional airport.

10. From 1 October 1990, any recognized air carrier operating third- and fourth-freedom traffic rights shall be authorized to increase its capacity, provided that the resulting capacity shares are not outside the range 67.5:32.5%. From 1 April 1992 these capacity shares will be extended to 75:25%. However, this Regulation shall not prevent Member States from concluding with each other, or maintaining in force, arrangements which are more flexible than those described above.

11. From 1 October 1990 the Regulation will repeal and replace Directive 83/416/EEC as last amended by Directive 87/602/EEC.

12. Annexes listing Community air carriers recognized as national carriers and category 1 airports.

(4) Opinion of the European parliament

Not yet given.

(5) Current status

The proposal is currently before the Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee for their opinion.

(6) References

Commission Proposal

COM(89) 373/III final

Official Journal C 258, 11.10.1989

European Parliament Opinion

Economic and Social

Committee Opinion

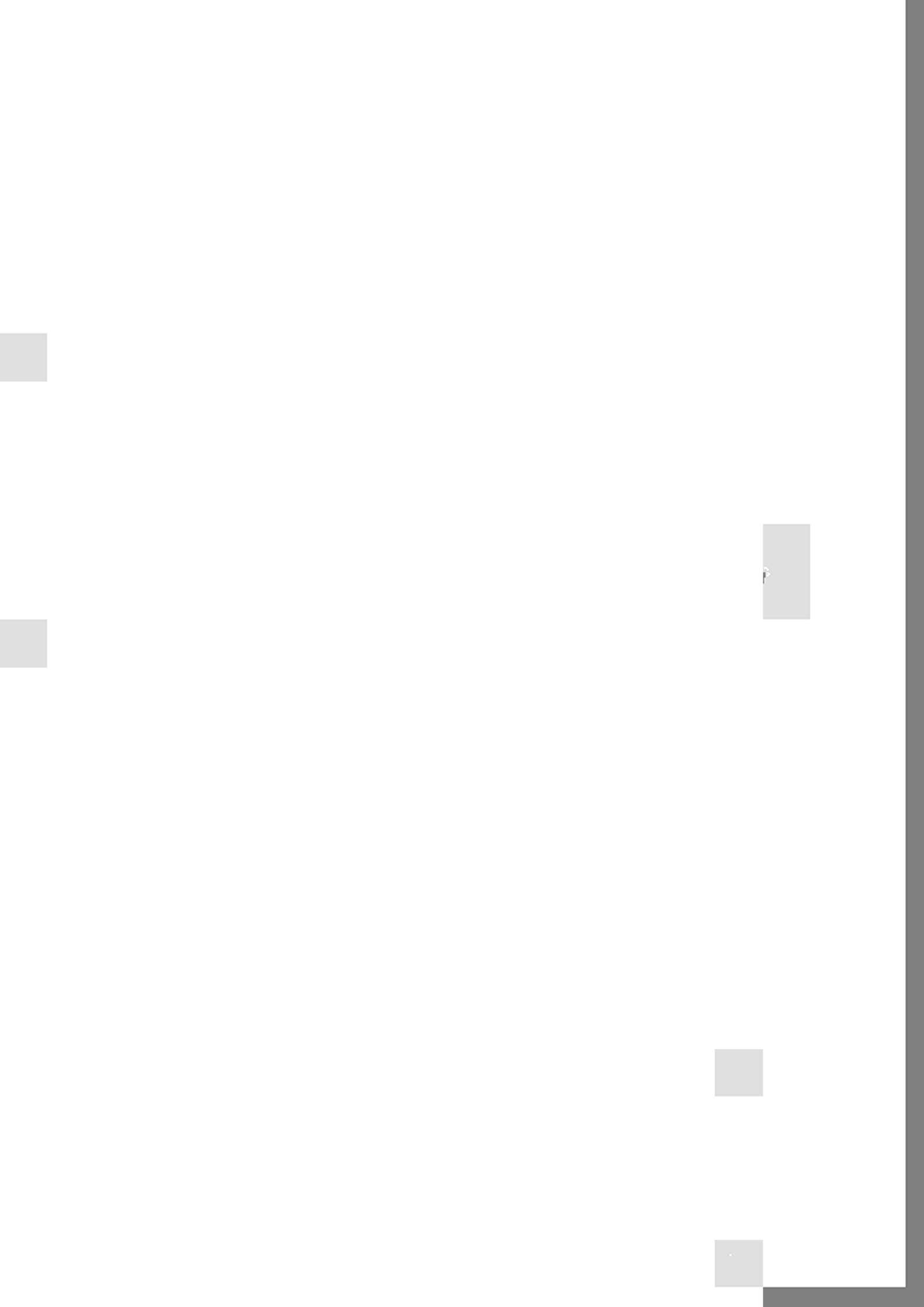


4. TRANSPORT SERVICES

4.9. Air transport: fares

<i>(1) Objective</i>	To establish more flexible arrangements for approving scheduled passenger air fares between the Member States and settling disputes rapidly. This will enable the Community to move towards a single market in air transport.	
<i>(2) Community measure</i>	Council Directive 87/601/EEC of 14 December 1987 on fares for scheduled air services between Member States.	
<i>(3) Contents</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Directive applies to the establishment of scheduled air fares charged on any route between airports in the Community. 2. Definitions of scheduled air fares, zone of price flexibility, reference fare, air carrier, States concerned, scheduled air service, and flight. 3. Air fares will be approved by Member States provided they are reasonably related to the long-term allocated costs of the applicant. 4. Procedure for approval of air fares. Air carriers will submit their fares for approval in the form prescribed by the aeronautical authorities of the Member State. 5. Procedure for settling disputes for those occasions when one Member State wishes to approve air fares and the other does not. 	
<i>(4) Deadline for implementing Member State legislation</i>	31.12.1987	
<i>(5) Application date (if different from 4)</i>	1.1.1988	
<i>(6) Date for further coordinating proposal (if specified)</i>	1.11.1989 at the latest (Commission proposal) (see summary 4.10.) 30.6.1990 at the latest (Council Decision)	
<i>(7) References</i>	Council Adoption	Official Journal L 374, 31.12.1987







4. TRANSPORT SERVICES

4.11. Air transport: application of the competition law

<i>(1) Objective</i>	To introduce greater competition into the air transport industry. This will be introduced gradually in order to avoid disruption. This balance will most benefit the consumer.	
<i>(2) Community measure</i>	Council Regulation (EEC) No 3976/87 of 14 December 1987 on the application of Article 85(3) of the Treaty to certain categories of agreements and concerted practices in the air transport sector.	
<i>(3) Contents</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Regulation applies to international air transport between Community airports. 2. The Commission is empowered to adopt regulations which grant exemptions from prohibition under the competition law. This applies to agreements and practices concerning capacity sharing, revenue pooling, consultation over tariffs, slot allocation, computer reservation systems, ground and passenger handling, in-flight catering. 3. Any regulation adopted under (2) will expire on 31 January 1991. 4. The Commission may withdraw the benefit of exemptions under (2) in individual cases. 	
<i>(4) Deadline for implementing Member State legislation</i>	None required.	
<i>(5) Application date (if different from 4)</i>	1.1.1988	
<i>(6) Date for further coordinating proposal (if specified)</i>		
<i>(7) References</i>	Council Adoption	Official Journal L 374, 31.12.1987





4. TRANSPORT SERVICES

4.12. Air transport: procedure for application of the competition law

<i>(1) Objective</i>	To provide appropriate procedures, powers and penalties to ensure compliance in the air transport sector with the competition rules laid out in the EEC Treaty.
<i>(2) Community measure</i>	Council Regulation (EEC) No 3975/87 of 14 December 1987 laying down the procedure for the application of the rules on competition to undertakings in the air transport sector.
<i>(3) Contents</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Regulation applies to international travel between Community airports. 2. The Regulation exempts from prohibition under the competition law practices solely intended to produce technical improvements or cooperation. 3. Commission procedures for processing suspected infringements of the competition law. 4. Applications for exemption from prohibition under the competition law. 5. Duration, renewal and revocation of exemptions. 6. Procedures for liaison with the authorities of Member States. 7. Procedures for requests for information by the Commission. 8. Respective investigatory and decision-making powers of the Commission and the Member States. 9. Sanctions, e.g. when a company responds to a Commission request with misleading information. 10. Information acquired for the purpose of investigation will be treated in confidence. 11. Publication of Commission decisions concerning complaints and requests for exemption from prohibition.
<i>(4) Deadline for implementing Member State legislation</i>	None required.
<i>(5) Application date (if different from 4)</i>	1.1.1988
<i>(6) Date for further coordinating proposal (if specified)</i>	Not specified.
<i>(7) References</i>	Council Adoption Official Journal L 374, 31.12.1987





4. TRANSPORT SERVICES

4.13. Inter-regional air services: review

<i>(1) Objective</i>	To extend the network of air services within the Community by giving air carriers greater scope to develop services between regions in different Member States. This will encourage further development of scheduled international services between a regional airport (category 2) and either a second regional airport or a major airport (category 1).						
<i>(2) Proposal</i>	Proposal for a Council Directive amending for the second time Council Directive 83/416/EEC concerning the authorization of scheduled inter-regional air services for the transport of passengers, mail and cargo between Member States.						
<i>(3) Contents</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Amendment of the original 1983 Directive to include long-haul services and to introduce easier access to the market. 2. Procedural changes in applications for authorization and approval of air services, e.g. applications for inter-regional air services shall be forwarded from the home State to the State(s) affected which then have three months in which to take a decision; conditions for authorizations and refusals. 3. Right of Member States to apply national rules on the environment, social conditions and on the location, operation or safety of airports provided that there is no discrimination against inter-regional air services. 4. New compliance and reporting requirements for Member States, e.g. the Member States are required to report any accident involving aircraft operating services authorized under this Directive. 						
<i>(4) Opinion of the European Parliament</i>	The Parliament has approved the proposition.						
<i>(5) Current status</i>	The proposal is currently before the Council for examination and adoption.						
<i>(6) References</i>	<table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="padding-right: 20px;">Commission Proposal COM(86) 424 final</td> <td>Official Journal C 240, 24.9.1986</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding-right: 20px;">Amended Proposal COM(88) 126 final</td> <td>Official Journal C 78, 25.3.1989</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding-right: 20px;">European Parliament Opinion Economic and Social Committee Opinion</td> <td>Official Journal C 13, 18.1.1988 Official Journal C 105, 21.4.1987</td> </tr> </table>	Commission Proposal COM(86) 424 final	Official Journal C 240, 24.9.1986	Amended Proposal COM(88) 126 final	Official Journal C 78, 25.3.1989	European Parliament Opinion Economic and Social Committee Opinion	Official Journal C 13, 18.1.1988 Official Journal C 105, 21.4.1987
Commission Proposal COM(86) 424 final	Official Journal C 240, 24.9.1986						
Amended Proposal COM(88) 126 final	Official Journal C 78, 25.3.1989						
European Parliament Opinion Economic and Social Committee Opinion	Official Journal C 13, 18.1.1988 Official Journal C 105, 21.4.1987						





4. TRANSPORT SERVICES

4.14. Civil aviation licences

<i>(1) Objective</i>	To establish a Community procedure for the mutual acceptance of licences and qualifications of persons working in civil aviation in order to ensure that air transport services operate efficiently and safely and to guarantee free movement of these workers throughout the Community.		
<i>(2) Proposal</i>	Proposal for a Council Directive on the mutual acceptance of licences or persons working in civil aviation.		
<i>(3) Contents</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Directive applies to procedures for issuing licences in the field of civil aviation and to the requirements imposed on flying crew, aircraft maintenance staff, air traffic controllers and staff responsible for flight operations and airport management. 2. Definitions of terms: 'licence', etc. 3. The conditions under which Member States have to accept licences issued by other Member States. In the case of private pilot licences to fly aircraft registered in any Member State without the need to obtain licence validation from the State of registry. 4. Description of the procedure to be followed by a Member State when a licence cannot be accepted because it is not equivalent. 5. Apart from the licences, Member States are to accept equivalent experience and qualifications obtained in other Member States in order to facilitate mobility and to improve the employment prospects of persons working in civil aviation. 6. The proposal provides that nationals of all Member States are to be admitted to public and private training establishments in each Member State on the same basis as its own nationals. 7. It is left up to the Member States whether they accept licences issued by Member States on the basis of licences issued by third countries. 8. Adoption of harmonized requirements for licences and training programmes. 		
<i>(4) Opinion of the European Parliament</i>	Not yet given.		
<i>(5) Current status</i>	The proposal is currently with the European Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee for their opinions.		
<i>(6) References</i>	<table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">Commission Proposal COM(89) 472 final</td> <td style="width: 50%;">Not yet published in the Official Journal</td> </tr> </table>	Commission Proposal COM(89) 472 final	Not yet published in the Official Journal
Commission Proposal COM(89) 472 final	Not yet published in the Official Journal		





5. NEW TECHNOLOGIES AND SERVICES

Current problems and 1992 objectives

Rapidly changing innovative information technologies have given rise to a range of new information services. These play an increasingly significant role in the economy, and have potential for considerable cross-border development. The market will benefit users of these services by increasing choice and competition. It will benefit the suppliers by providing economies of scale in research, development and type approval and by increasing European competitiveness in world markets. To achieve this, the Community has to dismantle the obstacles which constrain the cross-border supply of these new information services. It also has to solve problems caused by the differing technical standards for the equipment used. The information services markets will be opened up by initiatives taken in a number of areas. The Commission has been active in liberalizing the provision of services, standardization and in the networks. In view of the importance of telecommunications for implementing the 1992 objective, in 1987 the Commission published a Green Paper on the development of the common market in services and telecommunications equipment and put forward a timetable for opening up the market.

1. Liberalizing telecommunications services

To meet the objective for competition in telecommunications services, on the basis of Article 90 of the Treaty, the Commission adopted a Directive on competition in the telecommunications services sector. It would not, however, be before 1 April 1990 that this Directive will take effect, enabling the Council to make rapid progress on the amended proposal for the ONP (open network provision) Directive and ensuring that the work moves forward, as it should.

With regard to the broadcasting services, the Community has taken action on:

- (i) the establishment of rules to ensure the freedom of television broadcasting. The aim of the Directive is to remove the obstacles presented by Member States' legislation as regards advertising, protecting the young and the right of reply (summary 5.1);
- (ii) the opening up of the market for information services. As a result of this, the Council has placed a working programme intended to create conditions for the development of information services intended for professionals in the fields of research, trade and industry (summary 5.2).

2. Standardization

On 27 April 1989 the Council adopted a resolution concerning standardization aimed at organizing cooperation between national bodies, operators of public networks, industrial firms, research institutes and other users within the European Telecommunication Standard Institute (ETSI).

The Community has taken action on:

- (i) harmonization of information technology and telecommunications standards. The purpose of this is to promote closer cooperation in establishing EEC technical standards in the IT and telecoms sectors (summary 5.5);
- (ii) harmonization of television standards. This Directive is intended to define common technical characteristics for the direct satellite broadcasting of TV programmes and their rediffusion by cable. The measure introduces common standards for the manufacture of television sets, thus making it possible to receive programmes throughout the Community (summary 5.3);
- (iii) type approval and mutual recognition of pattern approval for telecommunications terminals. The purpose here is to improve the Community's ability to manufacture telecommunications equipment by mutual recognition of the relevant type approvals by the Member States.

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- Another aim is to implement the single market in telecommunications terminal equipment by applying harmonized procedures for the certification, testing, marking, quality assurance and inspection of the products so as to guarantee that they satisfy the basic requirements set out in Directive 86/361/EEC (summaries 5.6-5.7);
- (iv) the development of land-based pan-European cellular communications by 1991 by ensuring the free movement of mobile telephones throughout the territory of the EEC and the compatibility of networks and EEC manufacturing standards for these devices (summary 5.9).

3. Networks

On 27 April 1989 the Council adopted a resolution aimed at stepping up efforts to introduce the Integrated services digital network (ISDN) in Europe which would allow access to a wide variety of services such as voice, text, data and image transmission.

The Community has taken action on:

- (i) establishing harmonized conditions for open network provision, a fundamental objective for the achievement of a common market in value-added services (summary 5.8);
- (ii) introducing guidelines for the operation of electronic payments systems. This Commission recommendation is aimed at standardization in the development of electronic payment card systems, which will make it possible to interconnect the different systems and thereby give all electronic card users equivalent access to all the distribution networks. These measures will also help to promote the free movement of goods and capital (summary 5.4)

It was in order to develop an integrated approach to these three areas that the Commission launched its information services programme.



5. NEW TECHNOLOGIES AND SERVICES

5.1. Broadcasting services: televisual

<i>(1) Objective</i>	To ensure that all residents in the EC have access to all EC broadcasts which have become possible with satellite and cable technology. To remove the obstacles to this which result from Member State rules on advertising, protection of children and right of reply. To promote the distribution and production of European televisual programmes.
<i>(2) Community measure</i>	Council Directive 89/552/EEC of 3 October 1989 on the coordination of certain provisions laid down by law, regulation or administrative action in Member States concerning the pursuit of televisual activities.
<i>(3) Contents</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Member States shall not restrict the reception on their territories of broadcasts from other Member States (except if the broadcast does not respect the provisions of the Directive concerning the protection of children.) 2. Harmonization in the area of advertising concerns the duration (15% of daily broadcasting time, 20% per hour), the form of interruption, ethical considerations (particularly for children) and advertisements for alcohol. Advertising tobacco and certain medicines is forbidden. As regards radio broadcasts which show a level of competence and which broadcast only in their national territory, the Member States may apply other rules concerning duration and advertising. 3. Sponsorship of television programmes is possible provided that certain rules are respected. 4. Television programmes must not harm children. 5. A right of reply must be granted where the legitimate rights of the individual have been damaged. 6. As far as the promotion of a European audiovisual creation is concerned, the Directive stipulates that the Member States should ensure, wherever possible, that radio broadcasts reserve a majority of their broadcasting time to European works (except for news, sport, game shows, advertising and teletext). European work is defined precisely. The Commission is responsible for ensuring that this provision is respected. Ten per cent of broadcasting time must be reserved, wherever possible, to independent productions. The time-span between a film being shown at the cinema and its broadcast on television shall be two years, and one year for films co-produced with radio. Under certain conditions linguistic quotas may be authorized but only for radio broadcasters who come under the competence of the State which regulates them.
<i>(4) Deadline for implementing Member State legislation</i>	3.10.1991

*(5) Application date
(if different from 4)*

*(6) Date for further
coordinating
proposal (if
specified)*

(7) References

Council Adoption

Official Journal L 298, 17.10.1989



5. NEW TECHNOLOGIES AND SERVICES

5.2. Information services market

<i>(1) Objective</i>	To create better market conditions for the accelerated development of information services aimed at professionals in research, trade and industry. The main goals are to stimulate and reinforce the competitive capabilities of European information suppliers, taking into account the specific needs of small and medium-sized enterprises, to promote the use of advanced information services in the Community and to set up an internal information services market by 1992.	
<i>(2) Community measure</i>	Council Decision 88/524/EEC of 26 July 1988 concerning the establishment of a plan of action for setting up an information services market. This plan of action has been named Impact (Information market and policy actions).	
<i>(3) Contents</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Launch of large-scale pilot and demonstration projects which will exert a catalytic effect on the development of the information services industry. 2. Measures to improve market conditions for electronic information services such as: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (i) setting up a European information market observatory; (ii) the elimination of technical, administrative and legal barriers to setting up an internal market in information services; (iii) standardization and simplification for the improvement of conditions for transmitting and accessing information services; (iv) initiative to improve the synergy between the public and private sectors; (v) the reinforcement of user-support initiatives; (vi) the preparation of a specific action in favour of libraries. 3. Provision of ECU 15 million for 1989 and ECU 21 million for 1990. 4. Obligation on the part of the Commission to submit in the second half of 1989 an evaluation report on the results obtained through the implementation of the measures as a result of which it may present guidelines for future action beyond 1990. 	
<i>(4) Deadline for implementing Member State legislation</i>	None required.	
<i>(5) Application date (if different from 4)</i>		
<i>(6) Date for further coordinating proposal (if specified)</i>		
<i>(7) References</i>	Council Adoption	Official Journal L 288, 21.10.1988





5. NEW TECHNOLOGIES AND SERVICES

5.3. Standardization of television

<i>(1) Objective</i>	To produce common technical specifications for direct satellite broadcasting of television programmes and their redistribution by cable. This will establish common standards for the production of television sets and allow programmes to be received throughout the Community.
<i>(2) Community measure</i>	Council Directive 86/529/EEC of 3 November 1986 on the adoption of common technical specifications for the MAC/packet family of standards for direct satellite television broadcasting.
<i>(3) Contents</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Obligation on Member States to take the necessary measures to ensure coordination and the use only of the MAC/packet family of standards for direct operational satellite television broadcasting. 2. Definition of direct broadcasting by satellite as that using channels assigned to Member States in the 11.7-12.5 GHz band and intended for display on 625 lines domestic television receivers.
<i>(4) Deadline for implementing Member State legislation</i>	31.12.1991
<i>(5) Application date (if different from 4)</i>	
<i>(6) Date for further coordinating proposal (if specified)</i>	The Commission may put forward proposals for a replacement directive before 31 December 1991.
<i>(7) References</i>	Council Adoption Official Journal L 311, 6.11.1986





5. NEW TECHNOLOGIES AND SERVICES

5.4. Electronic payments

<i>(1) Objective</i>	To aim for standardization in the development of payment card systems. This will allow for interoperability between the different networks and thus ensure equal access for all card holders to all distribution networks. This should contribute to the rapid modernization of banking services, distribution and telecommunication services throughout the Community. It will also aid the free movement of goods and capital.	
<i>(2) Community measure</i>	Commission Recommendation 87/598/EEC of 8 December 1987 on a European code of conduct relating to electronic payments.	
<i>(3) Contents</i>	<p>1. Recommendation that all interested parties concerned should comply with the provisions of the European code of conduct relating to electronic payments. This has been drafted by the European Commission and will promote:</p> <p>(i) security and convenience for consumers;</p> <p>(ii) greater security and efficiency for traders.</p> <p>2. Definition of electronic payment, issuer, trader, consumer and interoperability for the purposes of the code.</p> <p>3. General principles relating to the contract between issuers and traders or consumers, e.g. it shall set out in detail the general and specific conditions of the agreement; the contract shall be drawn up in the official language(s) of the Member State in which it is concluded.</p> <p>4. Obligation for interoperability to be full and complete before 31 December 1992. This will enable traders and consumers to join the networks or contract with the issuers of their choice, and ensure that every electronic payment terminal is able to process all cards.</p> <p>5. Right of privacy of information given by consumer. Right of fair access to the system by service establishments, irrespective of their size.</p> <p>6. Obligations concerning relations between issuers and traders; issuers and consumers; traders and consumers. These include a prohibition on any exclusive trading clause which requires the trader to operate only one system, and an obligation on card holders to take all reasonable precaution to ensure the safety of the payment card.</p>	
<i>(4) Deadline for implementing Member State legislation</i>	None required.	
<i>(5) Application date (if different from 4)</i>		
<i>(6) Date for further coordinating proposal (if specified)</i>		
<i>(7) References</i>	Commission Adoption	Official Journal L 365, 24.12.1987





5. NEW TECHNOLOGIES AND SERVICES

5.5. Standardization of information technology and telecommunications

<i>(1) Objective</i>	To promote closer cooperation in establishing EEC technical standards in the information technology and telecommunications sectors.	
<i>(2) Community measure</i>	Council Decision 87/095/EEC of 22 December 1986 on standardization in the field of information technology and telecommunications.	
<i>(3) Contents</i>	<p>1. Prioritization of the areas which need standardizing. Furthermore, rapid publication of standards must be ensured so that undue delays do not result in early obsolescence of texts.</p> <p>2. Establishment of European standards, European pre-standards and telecommunications functional specifications. These will be based on international standards where they exist.</p> <p>3. Coordination of Member States' activities in:</p> <p>(i) the verification of conformity of products and services to standards and functional specifications;</p> <p>(ii) the certification of conformity.</p> <p>4. Member States shall ensure reference to European standards, European pre-standards, international standards and functional specifications as appropriate for public procurement orders.</p> <p>5. Special circumstances which may justify the use of standards and specifications different to those specified in this Decision, e.g. those requiring compatibility with existing systems, genuinely innovative projects, certain contracts worth less than ECU 100 000 (provided that this does not prevent the use of the correct standards in contracts worth more than ECU 100 000).</p>	
<i>(4) Deadline for implementing Member State legislation</i>	7.2.1988	
<i>(5) Application date (if different from 4)</i>		
<i>(6) Date for further coordinating proposal (if specified)</i>		
<i>(7) References</i>	Council Adoption	Official Journal L 36, 7.2.1987





5. NEW TECHNOLOGIES AND SERVICES

5.6. Type approval for telecommunications terminal equipment

<i>(1) Objective</i>	To promote Community capability to produce telecommunications equipment through the mutual recognition by Member States of type approvals.	
<i>(2) Community measure</i>	Council Directive 86/361/EEC of 24 July 1986 on the initial stage of the mutual recognition of type approval for telecommunications terminal equipment.	
<i>(3) Contents</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Obligation on Member States to implement the mutual recognition of the results of tests for conformity with common specifications in mass-produced telecommunications terminal equipment. 2. Definitions of terms relating to terminal equipment, telecommunications, standards, technical specification, conformity, etc. 3. Obligation on the Commission to draw up annually a list of international standards and specifications to be harmonized, terminal equipment for which common conformity specifications should be drafted as a matter of priority, and establish a timetable for this work. 4. The composition and tasks of the working party of senior officials on telecommunications. This will assist the Commission with the implementation of the Directive. 5. Requirement on the Member States to accept certificates of conformity for a particular type of terminal equipment and not to carry out further tests. The Member States must inform the Commission of the authorities competent to issue type approvals for terminal equipment in their territory. 6. Power of Member States to suspend recognition of a certificate of conformity. This is permitted if the Member State discovers that the equipment does not meet the common conformity specification, or if it discovers that the common conformity specification fails to meet the essential requirements that it is supposed to cover. 	
<i>(4) Deadline for implementing Member State legislation</i>	24.7.1987	
<i>(5) Application date (if different from 4)</i>		
<i>(6) Date for further coordinating proposal (if specified)</i>	24.7.1989 (see summary 5.7)	
<i>(7) References</i>	Council Adoption	Official Journal L 217, 5.8.1986





5. NEW TECHNOLOGIES AND SERVICES

5.7. Telecommunications terminal equipment: mutual recognition of type approval

- | | |
|---|---|
| <i>(1) Objective</i> | To implement the single market in telecommunications terminal equipment by means of harmonized procedures for the certification, testing, marking, quality assurance and inspection of products in order to ensure compliance with the essential requirements already laid down in Directive 86/361/EEC. The aim is also to guarantee the right to connect lawfully marketed terminal equipment to the public telecommunications networks. |
| <i>(2) Proposal</i> | Proposal for a Council Directive on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to telecommunications terminal equipment, including mutual recognition of conformity. |
| <i>(3) Contents</i> | <p>1. The Directive applies to terminal equipment, i.e. equipment intended to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) be connected to a public telecommunications network terminal by means of an electrical system;
and/or (ii) interoperate with a public telecommunications network;
and/or (iii) interoperate via such a network. <p>2. Member States shall not hinder the marketing and free movement or the use on their territory of terminal equipment meeting the essential requirements laid down in the Directive. Furthermore, they undertake to take all necessary steps to prevent the marketing and use of equipment that does not meet the conditions laid down.</p> <p>3. Terminal equipment may be subjected to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) EC type examination: a notified body declares that the equipment meets the essential requirements; or to (ii) an EC declaration of conformity, with full quality assurance established by the manufacturer. <p>4. The EC mark of conformity shall be affixed to terminal equipment, followed by the last two digits of the year during which it was affixed.</p> <p>5. A standing committee for terminal equipment called the Approvals Committee for Telecommunications Equipment (ACTE) shall be set up.</p> <p>6. Once adopted, the Directive shall annul and replace Directive 86/361/EEC with effect from 1 January 1990.</p> <p>7. Annexes containing the EC type examination; the EC declaration of conformity to type; the EC declaration of conformity to type (production quality assurance); EC declaration of conformity (full quality assurance); the minimum criteria for the designation of notified bodies; a copy of the EC mark of conformity.</p> |
| <i>(4) Opinion of the European Parliament</i> | Not yet published. |

(5) Current status

The proposal has been submitted to Parliament for its opinion.

(6) References

Commission Proposal

COM(89) 289 final

Official Journal C 211, 17.8.1989

Opinion of the European
Parliament

Opinion of the Economic and
Social Committee

Not yet published.



5. NEW TECHNOLOGIES AND SERVICES

5.8. Provision of an open telecommunications network

- | | |
|---|---|
| <i>(1) Objective</i> | To establish harmonized conditions for the provision of an open telecommunications network, the basic objective for the completion of a single market in value-added services. |
| <i>(2) Proposal</i> | Proposal for a Council Directive on the establishment of the internal market for telecommunications services through the implementation of open network provision (ONP). |
| <i>(3) Content</i> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Directive provides for the harmonization of conditions for open access to, and open and efficient use of, the public telecommunications network infrastructure and, if applicable, public telecommunications services within and between the Member States. 2. Definitions of the terms 'telecommunications organizations', 'exclusive or special rights', 'public telecommunications network', etc. 3. Open network provision conditions must respect the following principles: objectivity; transparency; non-discrimination. 4. Open network provision conditions may not restrict access to public telecommunications networks or public telecommunications services save on the grounds of essential requirements, namely: security of network operations; maintenance of network integrity; and, where justified, interoperability of services; data protection. 5. Open network provision conditions (several stages). 6. Provision for a gradual process of mutual recognition of declaration and/or licensing procedures ('authorizations') within the Community. 7. In 1992 the Council will carry out a general review of all the conditions for access to telecommunications services not harmonized by that time, the effects of these conditions on the working of the internal market for telecommunications services and the advisability of opening up this market still further. 8. Annexes containing a list of telecommunications organizations referred to under point 2; the fields for which open network provision conditions may be drawn up; the reference framework for the drafting of open network provision conditions. |
| <i>(4) Opinion of the European Parliament</i> | First reading: Parliament approved the proposal subject to several amendments, most of which were accepted by the Commission and incorporated into its amended proposal (scope of the Directive, rules of procedure). |
| <i>(5) Current situation</i> | The Council adopted a common position on 21 December 1989. This is now before the Parliament for a second reading within the framework of the cooperation procedure. |

(6) References

Commission Proposal
COM(88) 825 final

Amended Proposal
COM(89) 325 final

European Parliament opinion

Economic and Social
Committee Opinion

Official Journal C 39, 16.2.1989

Official Journal C 236, 14.9.1989
First reading Official Journal C
158, 26.6.1989

Official Journal C 159, 26.6.1989



5. NEW TECHNOLOGIES AND SERVICES

5.9. Pan-European mobile telephones

<i>(1) Objective</i>	To promote the development of pan-European landbased cellular communications by 1991 by ensuring the free movement of mobile telephones throughout the EEC, the compatibility of networks and EEC standards for manufacture.	
<i>(2) Community measure</i>	Council Directive 87/372/EEC of 25 June 1987 on the frequency bands to be reserved for the coordinated introduction of public pan-European cellular digital land-based mobile communications in the Community. Council Recommendation 87/371/EEC of 25 June 1987 on the coordinated introduction of public pan-European cellular digital land-based mobile communications in the Community.	
<i>(3) Contents</i>	<p>Directive 87/372/EEC</p> <p>1. Obligation on Member States to ensure that 905-914 and 950-959 MHz, or equivalent parts of the band, are reserved exclusively for a public pan-European cellular digital mobile communications service by 1 January 1991. The whole of 890-915 and 935-960 MHz bands are to be made available as soon as possible.</p> <p>2. Definition of a public pan-European cellular digital land-based mobile communications service as a public, cellular radio service provided in each of the Member States to a common specification.</p> <p>Recommendation 87/371/EEC</p> <p>The Recommendation proposes that the telecommunications administrators implement detailed recommendations concerning the coordinated introduction of public pan-European cellular digital land-based mobile communications in the Community. Special consideration is to be given to the choice of transmission system and network interfaces. A time schedule is outlined in the annex to the Recommendation; the service should commence in 1991 at the latest.</p>	
<i>(4) Deadline for implementing Member State legislation</i>	Directive: 26.12.1988 Recommendation: Member States to inform the Commission at the end of each year, beginning at the end of 1989, of actions taken.	
<i>(5) Application date (if different from 4)</i>		
<i>(6) Date for further coordinating proposal (if specified)</i>	1.1.1991	
<i>(7) References</i>	Council Adoption	Official Journal L 196, 17.7.1987





6. CAPITAL MOVEMENTS

Current problems and 1992 objectives

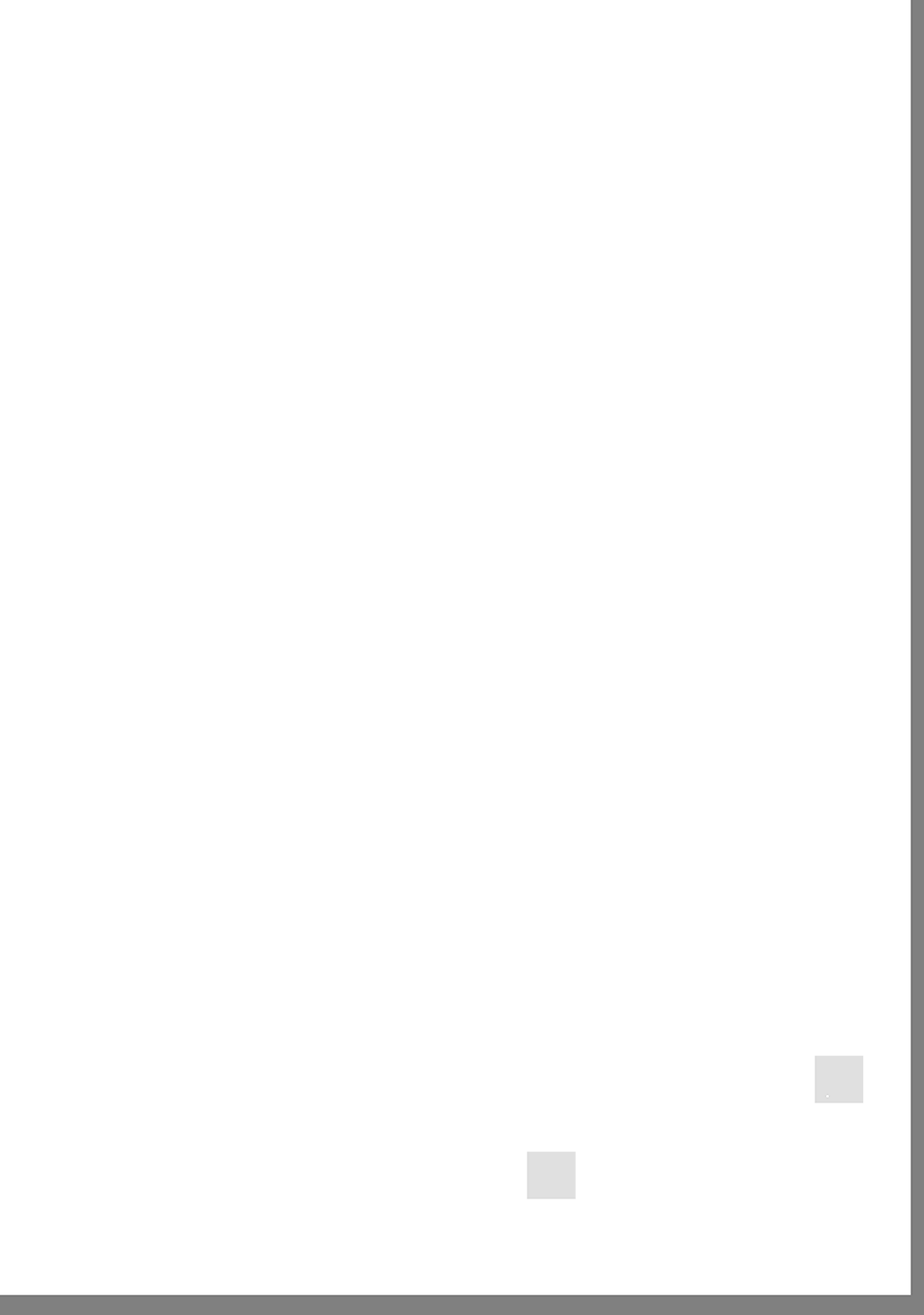
A single market in which goods, services and persons circulate freely can only function efficiently if the related capital movements are unrestricted. In order to complete the internal market, restrictions on capital transfers must be abolished, and residents of any Member State must have free access to the financial systems and products of other Member States.

In spite of progress on liberalization of capital movements through EEC legislation in the 1960s and subsequent unilateral liberalization by some Member States, numerous restrictions (such as exchange controls) remained in force.

The 1985 White Paper aims to bring about complete liberalization of capital movements. Accordingly, the three Directives contained in the White Paper have now been adopted. The first measure (summary 6.1) removes the remaining restrictions between Member States, while the second (summary 6.2) liberalizes cross-frontier movements relating to:

- (i) admission of securities to the capital markets;
- (ii) transactions in securities not dealt in on a stock exchange;
- (iii) long-term commercial loans;
- (iv) Ucits (e.g. unit trusts).

The third (summary 6.3) has similar provisions purely related to Ucits.





6. CAPITAL MOVEMENTS

6.1. Complete liberalization of capital movements

<i>(1) Objective</i>	To remove remaining restrictions on capital movements between the Member States as part of the completion of the internal market; this is a major step towards setting up an efficient and stable Community financial system.
<i>(2) Community measure</i>	Council Directive 88/361/EEC of 24 June 1988 for the implementation of Article 67 of the Treaty.
<i>(3) Contents</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Obligation on the Member States to abolish restrictions on the movement of capital between persons resident in Member States. 2. Obligation on Member States to ensure that capital transfers be made at the same exchange rate as those applying to current transactions. 3. Obligation on Member States to notify the Commission and certain other relevant bodies of certain measures to regulate bank liquidity. These must be limited to what is necessary for domestic monetary regulation. 4. Procedures under which Member States may take protective measures restricting certain capital movements. These are only permitted when foreign exchange markets are subjected to short-term capital movements of exceptional magnitude, which then lead to serious disturbances in a Member State's monetary and exchange rate policies. These protective measures can only be applied for up to six months. These provisions shall be reconsidered following a report from the Commission to the Council before 31 December 1992. 5. Member States shall endeavour to apply the same degree of liberalization to operations concerning the movement of capital to and from third countries as occurs between themselves. This commitment shall not prejudice the application to third countries of domestic or Community rules concerning operations involving establishments, provision of financial services and admission of securities to capital markets. In the case of disturbances affecting the monetary or financial situation arising from short-term capital movements to or from third countries, measures shall be taken after consultation between Member States. 6. Postponed implementation of the Directive in the case of Greece, Ireland, Portugal and Spain. 7. Authorization for Belgium and Luxembourg to continue to operate their dual exchange rate until 31 December 1992 subject to specified conditions. 8. Annex to the Directive containing a new classification of capital movements.
<i>(4) Deadline for implementing Member State legislation</i>	1.7.1990

*(5) Application date
(if different from 4)*

*(6) Date for further
coordinating
proposal (if
specified)*

The Commission has presented to the Council a proposal aimed at eliminating or reducing risks of distortion, tax evasion and avoidance linked to the diversity of national systems for taxation of savings and for controlling application of these systems (COM(89) 60 final, published in Official Journal C 141 of 7.6.1989).

(7) References

Council Adoption

Official Journal L 178, 8.7.1988



6. CAPITAL MOVEMENTS

6.2. Liberalization of certain capital transactions

<i>(1) Objective</i>	To complete the effective liberalization throughout the Community of the capital operations directly necessary for the proper functioning of the common market and for the linkage of domestic capital markets.	
<i>(2) Community measure</i>	Council Directive 86/566/EEC of 17 November 1986 amending the first Directive of 11 May 1960 on the implementation of Article 67 of the Treaty.	
<i>(3) Contents</i>	<p>1. New obligations on Member States to grant authorization and exchange control facilities for transactions related to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) long-term commercial credits; (ii) acquisition of securities not dealt in on a stock exchange (shares, bonds and Ucits); (iii) admission (introduction, issue and placing) of securities to the capital markets. <p>2. Postponed implementation of the Directive in the cases of Spain and Portugal, and derogations in the cases of Greece, Ireland and Italy.</p>	
<i>(4) Deadline for implementing Member State legislation</i>	Portugal	31.12.1992
	Spain	31.12.1990
	Others	28.2.1987
<i>(5) Application date (if different from 4)</i>		
<i>(6) Date for further coordinating proposal (if specified)</i>		
<i>(7) References</i>	Council Adoption	Official Journal L 332, 26.11.1986





6. CAPITAL MOVEMENTS

6.3. Liberalization of Ucits

<i>(1) Objective</i>	To liberalize capital movements for transactions in Ucits, (e.g. unit trusts). This is possible now that a Directive exists which provides investors in Ucits with more effective protection and uniform safeguards (summarized in 3.5).	
<i>(2) Community measure</i>	Council Directive 85/583/EEC of 20 December 1985 amending the Directive of 11 May 1960 on the implementation of Article 67 of the Treaty.	
<i>(3) Contents</i>	Amendment of the Directive of 11 May 1960 on liberalization of capital movements to include the units of collective investment undertakings.	
<i>(4) Deadline for implementing Member State legislation</i>	Portugal	31.12.1990
	Others	1.10.1989
<i>(5) Application date (if different from 4)</i>		
<i>(6) Date for further coordinating proposal (if specified)</i>		
<i>(7) References</i>	Council Adoption	Official Journal L 372, 31.12.1985





7. FREE MOVEMENT OF LABOUR AND THE PROFESSIONS

Current problems and 1992 objectives

One of the fundamental principles of the EEC Treaty is that a citizen of one Member State should be free to live and work in another Member State as an employee or as a self-employed person.

Much has already been achieved by the Community, particularly in the case of employees and a number of specific professions. Nevertheless, there remain obstacles which must be removed by 1992 if the single market in goods and services is to be matched by a single market for labour and the professions.

On the one hand, the White Paper programme tackles some of the remaining general obstacles to free movement of labour. These include:

Summary 7.1: Free movement of workers and their families;

Summary 7.2: Income tax for workers who live and work in different Member States.

On the other hand, the programme addresses obstacles which are specific to certain regulated professions. This normally involves recognition of foreign qualifications. These measures are concerned with:

Summaries 7.6-7.7: Recognition and comparability of higher education and vocational qualifications;

Summaries 7.8-7.13: Issues concerned with the pharmaceutical and medical sector and commercial agents.

Since 1985 progress in this area has been limited to the organization and recognition of diplomas, either on the basis of specific directives or through a general system of recognition of university diplomas, to which lower level qualifications were subsequently added.

It would not be in line with the objective of completing the internal market or with the legitimate expectations of European citizens to establish an area without frontiers in which freedom of movement was assured but nationals of Member States were not also given the right to live where they wanted. This is the objective of the three proposals for Commission directives on the right of residence for students and retired and non-active workers (summaries 7.3-7.5).





7. FREE MOVEMENT OF LABOUR AND THE PROFESSIONS

7.1. Freedom of movement of workers and their families

- (1) *Objective* To extend the benefits of Community law on free movement of workers to cover all descendants and ascendants of the worker and his spouse and all dependent collateral relatives. To strengthen the rules of equal treatment of nationals of the host State and other Community nationals. To strengthen the right of residence of unemployed workers and their families.
- (2) *Proposal* Proposal for a Council Regulation amending Regulation (EEC) 1612/68 of 15 October 1968 on freedom of movement for workers within the Community and a Council Directive 68/360/EEC of 15 October 1986 on the abolition of restrictions on movement and residence within the Community for workers of Member States and their families.
- (3) *Contents* Proposal for a Council Regulation amending Regulation 1612/68.
1. Obligation on Member States to offer nationals from other Member States the same employment opportunities and conditions as those offered to their own nationals, including aids promoting mobility and recruitment for nationals travelling in and to both Member and non-member States in order to take up employment. This also includes access to training schemes of a vocational or readaptation nature.
 2. Obligation on Member States which make certain social or tax advantages, e.g. housing subject to facts or events occurring on their national territory, to grant these advantages to nationals of other Member States where the facts or events in question have occurred in the territory of the other Member States.
 3. Conditions for equality of treatment concerning membership of trade unions, eligibility for trade union office. Nationals of other Member States may only be excluded from holding an office governed by public law when this involves the exercise of official authority.
 4. The existing right to equal treatment in respect of housing shall be extended to include housing loans and grants.
 5. Members of the family of a worker employed in a Member State which is not his own, who do not have the nationality of a Member State, shall have the right to live with him or her and take up employment in that Member State subject to laws, regulations, etc. governing the employment of nationals of that Member State. Members of the family, even if they do not have the nationality of a Member State, shall also enjoy the same social advantages, including education, as those enjoyed by nationals of that State with aid from the authorities if necessary to simplify administrative procedures, etc. The death of the worker on whom the family is dependent shall not affect their rights. For these purposes, family means the spouse and their descendants, relatives in the ascending line of the worker and the spouse, and any other member of the family dependent on or living under the roof of the worker or the spouse in the country whence they came.

6. These provisions in respect of workers' families shall also apply to the families of workers who are sent by their employers to work in another Member State or a non-EC country.

7. Obligation on Member States to ensure that the principle of equal treatment in the fields covered by the Regulation is maintained and carried out by all persons.

Proposal for a Council Directive amending Directive 68/360

1. Obligation on Member States to issue proof of right of residence in the form of document entitled European Communities residence card. This must be valid for at least five years from date of issue and automatically renewable for periods of 10 years. The validity of the card shall not be affected by breaks in residence not exceeding six consecutive months, e.g. for medical reasons, maternity, study, etc., nor by absence on military service.

2. Provisions for the issue of the European Communities residence card when the worker has held several successive temporary jobs for a total duration of at least 12 months during an uninterrupted residence of 18 months. The temporary card issued to a worker who has been employed for more than three months and less than one year and who has acquired entitlement to unemployment benefit shall be automatically renewed until the entitlement to unemployment benefit has expired. If the worker has been employed for less than three months and has acquired entitlement to unemployment benefit, he shall be issued a residence card valid for three months renewable until the entitlement to benefit has expired.

3. Also, unemployment due to incapacity for work because of maternity does not constitute reason for withdrawal of the residence card. When the residence card expires during a period of incapacity for work it shall be automatically renewed.

4. Provision that the issue of residence documents and other supporting documents shall be free or cost no more than the identity cards issued to nationals.

5. Presentation of residence card may not be demanded at frontiers.

(4) Opinion of the European Parliament

Not yet given.

(5) Current status

The proposal is before the Parliament for its opinion.

(6) References

Commission Proposal

COM(88) 815 final

Official Journal C 100, 21.4.1989

European Parliament Opinion

Economic and Social

Committee Opinion

Official Journal C 159, 26.6.1989



7. FREE MOVEMENT OF LABOUR AND THE PROFESSIONS

7.2. Free movement of workers: income tax

- | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|---------------------|--|-------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| (1) <i>Objective</i> | To harmonize income taxes and certain tax reliefs for non-resident workers. | | | | | | | | |
| (2) <i>Proposal</i> | Proposal for a Council Directive concerning the harmonization of income taxation provisions with respect to freedom of movement of workers within the Community. | | | | | | | | |
| (3) <i>Contents</i> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Directive applies to the taxation of frontier and non-resident workers. 2. Resident is to be interpreted in line with existing national tax provisions and relevant double taxation agreements. 3. Definition of a frontier worker as an individual who derives income from employment in a Member State in which he is not resident and who is resident in another Member State to which he returns daily. 4. Frontier workers are taxed by their Member State of residence. However, the Member State of employment can levy a withholding tax. The worker can offset any such tax against tax paid to his Member State of residence. 5. If a worker is resident in one Member State, but is liable to taxation by another Member State on pensions or other specialized income, this tax cannot be levied at a greater rate than that which would be due in the Member State of residence. 6. If a Member State grants tax relief for particular payments (e.g. pensions) within its own borders, it has to extend similar relief for such payments within other Member States. | | | | | | | | |
| (4) <i>Opinion of the European Parliament</i> | The European Parliament approved the proposal. | | | | | | | | |
| (5) <i>Current status</i> | The Proposal is before the Council for adoption. | | | | | | | | |
| (6) <i>References</i> | <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="padding-right: 20px;">Commission Proposal</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>COM(79) 737 final</td> <td>Official Journal C 21, 26.1.1980</td> </tr> <tr> <td>European Parliament Opinion</td> <td>Official Journal C 149, 14.6.1982</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Economic and Social Committee Opinion</td> <td>Official Journal C 113, 17.12.1980</td> </tr> </table> | Commission Proposal | | COM(79) 737 final | Official Journal C 21, 26.1.1980 | European Parliament Opinion | Official Journal C 149, 14.6.1982 | Economic and Social Committee Opinion | Official Journal C 113, 17.12.1980 |
| Commission Proposal | | | | | | | | | |
| COM(79) 737 final | Official Journal C 21, 26.1.1980 | | | | | | | | |
| European Parliament Opinion | Official Journal C 149, 14.6.1982 | | | | | | | | |
| Economic and Social Committee Opinion | Official Journal C 113, 17.12.1980 | | | | | | | | |

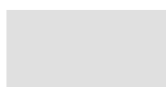




7. FREE MOVEMENT OF LABOUR AND THE PROFESSIONS

7.3. Right of residence: students

<i>(1) Objective</i>	To eliminate obstacles to the free movement of persons and guarantee equal access to vocational training in the Community.				
<i>(2) Proposal</i>	Proposal for a Council Directive on the right of residence for students.				
<i>(3) Contents</i>	<p>Based on Article 7(2) of the Treaty (majority vote) the proposal provides for the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Member States would grant the right of residence to any student who is a national of a Member State and who does not already enjoy that right on the basis of another provision of Community law, provided that he has enrolled for a vocational training course at an educational establishment and possesses sickness insurance cover. 2. Students are entitled to sickness insurance cover in the host country under the same conditions as nationals. 3. If a student requires social assistance in the host Member State, it shall be granted in accordance with the regulations of that State. At the request of the host Member State, the Member State of origin shall reimburse the amount of the assistance provided. 4. Residence permit: the validity may be restricted to the duration of the training course in question and it must be renewed annually. Where the student is receiving social assistance, the permit may be renewed only with the prior agreement of the Member State of origin. 5. The student's spouse and dependent children also enjoy the right of residence. 6. The provision covering freedom of movement for workers relating to the right to leave the country, right of entry, conditions under which documents are valid and free of charge, access to labour market for members of family and guarantees concerning legal remedies with the exception of public order, shall apply. 				
<i>(4) Opinion of the European Parliament</i>	First reading: Parliament has approved the proposal in return for certain amendments. These aim to extend the rights of beneficiaries, notably those concerning the definition of family members with the right to accompany the main beneficiary, as well as the administrative system of the right of stay. Although a large number of these amendments do not present a problem to the Commission, it has not accepted them because it holds the assumption that the extension of rights should first be obtained for migrant workers.				
<i>(5) Current status</i>	The proposal is now before the Council awaiting a common position.				
<i>(6) References</i>	<table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 60%;">Commission Proposal COM(89) 275/l final</td> <td style="width: 40%;">Official Journal C 191, 28.7.1989</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Opinion of the European Parliament: First reading</td> <td>Not yet published.</td> </tr> </table>	Commission Proposal COM(89) 275/l final	Official Journal C 191, 28.7.1989	Opinion of the European Parliament: First reading	Not yet published.
Commission Proposal COM(89) 275/l final	Official Journal C 191, 28.7.1989				
Opinion of the European Parliament: First reading	Not yet published.				





7. FREE MOVEMENT OF LABOUR AND THE PROFESSIONS

7.4. Right of residence: pensioners

(1) <i>Objective</i>	To remove obstacles to the free movement of persons, to extend the right of residence enjoyed by all employed or self-employed persons to the non-active part of their working life.				
(2) <i>Proposal</i>	Proposal for a Council Directive on the right of residence for employees and self-employed persons who have ceased their occupational activity.				
(3) <i>Contents</i>	<p>Based on Articles 49 and 54 of the Treaty (majority vote). The proposal provides for the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Member States shall grant the right of residence to nationals of Member States who have pursued an activity in the Community as an employee or self-employed person, provided that they are recipients of an invalidity pension, old-age or survivor's benefits, or of a pension in respect of an industrial accident or occupational disease, and are covered by a sickness insurance scheme. 2. Residence permit: its validity may be limited to five years and is renewable. For the purpose of issuing the residence permit, the Member State may require only that the applicant presents an identity document and provides proof that he or she meets the conditions laid down. 3. Right of residence shall also be granted to members of the person's family, whatever their nationality. 4. The provisions covering the freedom of movement for workers relating to the right to leave the country, right of entry, conditions under which documents are valid and free of charge, access to the labour market for members of family and guarantees concerning legal remedies with the exception of public order, shall apply. 				
(4) <i>Opinion of the European Parliament</i>	First reading: Parliament has approved the proposal in return for certain amendments. These aim to extend the rights of beneficiaries, notably those concerning the definition of family members with the right to accompany the main beneficiary, as well as the administrative system of the right of stay. Although a large number of these amendments do not present a problem to the Commission, it has not accepted them because it holds the assumption that the extension of rights should first be obtained for migrant workers.				
(5) <i>Current status</i>	The proposal is now before the Council awaiting a common position.				
(6) <i>References</i>	<table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 60%;">Commission Proposal COM(89) 275/II final</td> <td>Official Journal C 191, 28.7.1989</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Opinion of the European Parliament: First reading</td> <td>Not yet published.</td> </tr> </table>	Commission Proposal COM(89) 275/II final	Official Journal C 191, 28.7.1989	Opinion of the European Parliament: First reading	Not yet published.
Commission Proposal COM(89) 275/II final	Official Journal C 191, 28.7.1989				
Opinion of the European Parliament: First reading	Not yet published.				





7. FREE MOVEMENT OF LABOUR AND THE PROFESSIONS

7.5. Right of residence

<i>(1) Objective</i>	To remove obstacles to the free movement of persons, and allow any European citizen to reside in a country other than his own.				
<i>(2) Proposal</i>	Proposal for a Council Directive on the right of residence.				
<i>(3) Content</i>	<p>Based on Article 100 of the Treaty (unanimous vote) the proposal lays down the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Member States shall grant the right of residence to nationals of Member States who do not enjoy this right under other provisions of Community law, provided that they are covered by sickness insurance and have sufficient resources to avoid becoming a burden on the social security system of the host Member State. 2. Residence permit: its validity may be limited to five years and is renewable. For the purpose of issuing the residence permit, the Member State may require only that the applicant presents an identity document and provides proof that he or she meets the conditions. 3. The right of residence shall also be granted to members of the family, whatever their nationality. 4. The provisions covering freedom of movement for workers relating to the right to leave the country, right of entry, conditions under which documents are valid and free of charge, access to the labour market for members of family and guarantees concerning legal remedies with the exception of public order, shall apply. 				
<i>(4) Opinion of the European Parliament</i>	First reading: Parliament has approved the proposal in return for certain amendments. These aim to extend the rights of beneficiaries, notably those concerning the definition of family members with the right to accompany the main beneficiary, as well as the administrative system of the right of stay. Although a large number of these amendments do not present a problem to the Commission, it has not accepted them because it holds the assumption that the extension of rights should first be obtained for migrant workers.				
<i>(5) Current status</i>	The proposal is now before the Council awaiting a common position.				
<i>(6) References</i>	<table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 60%;">Commission Proposal COM(89) 275/III final</td> <td style="width: 40%;">Official Journal C 191, 28.7.1989</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Opinion of the European Parliament: First reading</td> <td>Not yet published.</td> </tr> </table>	Commission Proposal COM(89) 275/III final	Official Journal C 191, 28.7.1989	Opinion of the European Parliament: First reading	Not yet published.
Commission Proposal COM(89) 275/III final	Official Journal C 191, 28.7.1989				
Opinion of the European Parliament: First reading	Not yet published.				





7. FREE MOVEMENT OF LABOUR AND THE PROFESSIONS

7.6. Recognition of higher education diplomas

<i>(1) Objective</i>	The proposal is based on the mutual recognition of national diplomas instead of harmonizing the national courses of study themselves. It promotes the recognition of higher education diplomas by Member States and the right of those so qualified to practise their professional skills.
<i>(2) Community measure</i>	Council Directive 89/48/EEC of 21 December 1988 on a general system for the recognition of higher education diplomas, awarded on completion of professional training of at least three years' duration.
<i>(3) Contents</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Definitions of diploma, host Member State, regulated professional activity, professional experience, aptitude test and period of supervised practice. 2. The Member States shall recognize professional qualifications of the types covered by the Directive wherever in the Community they are acquired and shall permit holders of these qualifications to practise in their territory. 3. The Directive applies to all regulated professions for which university training is required and which have not been the subject of specific directives, e.g. dentists, pharmacists. The scope of the Directive includes professions regulated by professional organizations whose rules have a similar impact to formal regulations but which are in essence private associations, e.g. chartered bodies in Ireland and the United Kingdom. Recognition is also extended to the parallel training routes which, although not of a university nature, result in the acquisition of the same professional qualification and practising rights. Diplomas acquired in a third country also fall within the system if the education and training were mainly received in the Community or the holder of the diploma has three years' professional experience in the Member State recognizing the diploma. 4. Recognition shall be based on mutual confidence, thus doing away with the need for prior coordination of education and training systems for different professions. Recognition shall be accorded to any fully qualified professional having completed the professional training which may be necessary in addition to a university degree. 5. Provision for compensatory mechanisms in the form of either an adaptation period or aptitude test in the case of professions in which there are national differences in education, training and professional structure. The migrant may choose between an adaptation period or an aptitude test except in the case of those professions requiring precise knowledge of national law where this knowledge constitutes an essential aspect of the profession to be exercised. In such cases the host Member State may stipulate the requirement. For other professions, Member States may only introduce derogations from the applicant's right to choose if the Commission has not taken a decision to the contrary within three months.

6. Provision for proof of good character and conditions governing the use of professional titles.

7. Provision for a group of coordinators to be set up by the Commission in order to facilitate the implementation and application of the Directive.

(4) Deadline for implementing Member State legislation

3.1.1991

(5) Application date (if different from 4)

(6) Date for further coordinating proposal (if specified)

(7) References

Council Adoption

Official Journal L 19, 24.1.1989



7. FREE MOVEMENT OF LABOUR AND THE PROFESSIONS

7.7. Recognition of professional training

- (1) *Objective* This proposal is the last in a set of measures giving every Community national the right to have qualifications acquired in one Member State recognized or taken into account by another Member State.
- (2) *Proposal* Proposal for a Council Directive on a second general system for the recognition of professional education and training which complements Directive 89/48/EEC.
- (3) *Content*
1. This Directive applies to any national of a Member State wishing to pursue in a self-employed capacity or as a wage-earner a profession regulated in a host Member State. It does not apply to professions or activities covered by other directives.
 2. Training covered by this proposal includes:
 - (i) secondary training for which a certificate has been issued;
 - (ii) at least three years' post-secondary training for which a diploma has been issued.
 3. A host Member State may not refuse to authorize the national of a Member State to pursue a profession on the grounds that his qualifications are inadequate if:
 - (i) the applicant holds a diploma or certificate;
 - (ii) the applicant has pursued the profession in question full time for two years during the previous 10 years in another Member State which does not regulate that profession within the meaning of this Directive, and possesses evidence of one or more formal qualifications.
 4. However, under the general complementary system the host member country may, where the applicant's training differs substantially from that required in the country concerned, require compensation in one of the following forms:
 - (i) an adaptation period not exceeding two years where the pursuit of a regulated profession is subject to holding a certificate;
 - (ii) an adaptation period not exceeding three years, or an aptitude test, where the pursuit of a regulated profession is subject to holding a diploma.
 5. The host Member State may also require the applicant to complete a period of supervised practice in that State (with the assistance of a qualified professional).
 6. Requirements relating to documents to be submitted in order accede to a regulated profession, notably as regards good character or repute, etc. Host member countries shall accept as sufficient evidence documents provided by the competent authorities in the country of origin. Where such documents do not exist they shall be replaced by a declaration on oath or by a solemn declaration depending on the usual practice in the Member State concerned.

7. Any applicant who meets the requirements set out above shall be entitled to use the professional title corresponding to the regulated profession to which he or she has access.

8. The Member States shall designate not later than 1 July 1992 the competent authorities empowered to receive applications and take decisions, and communicate this information to the other Member States and promote the uniform application of this Directive.

9. Every two years following the date on which this Directive takes effect the Member States shall communicate a report to the Commission on the application of the system introduced.

10. Annexes listing directives relating to professional activities to which this Directive does not apply.

This mainly concerns professions covered by specific directives (e.g. hairdressers).

(4) Opinion of the European Parliament

Not yet given.

(5) Current situation

The proposal is currently before the European Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee for their opinions.

(6) References

Commission Proposal
COM(89) 372 final

Official Journal C 263, 16.10.1989

Opinion of the European
Parliament

Opinion of the Economic and
Social Committee



7. FREE MOVEMENT OF LABOUR AND THE PROFESSIONS

7.8. Comparability of qualifications

- | | |
|--|--|
| (1) <i>Objective</i> | To establish comparability of vocational training qualifications throughout the Member States. This will allow workers to practise their skills throughout the whole Community. |
| (2) <i>Community measure</i> | Council Decision 85/368/EEC of 16 July 1985 on the comparability of vocational training qualifications. |
| (3) <i>Contents</i> | <p>1. The Decision aims to enable skilled workers to make better use of their qualifications, in particular to obtain suitable employment in another Member State.</p> <p>2. Commission action on comparability of vocational training qualifications is tabled. This covers job descriptions of skilled workers which are agreed by the Member States and the use to which this will be put, for example, masons in the construction industry and wine-waiters in the hotel industry.</p> <p>3. Each Member State shall designate a coordination body which shall be responsible for such functions as: selection of relevant occupations, drawing up of mutually agreed job descriptions, matching of the vocational training qualifications, etc.</p> <p>4. Member States are required to report on the implementation of this Decision two years after its adoption and then every four years.</p> |
| (4) <i>Deadline for implementing Member State legislation</i> | |
| (5) <i>Application date (if different from 4)</i> | |
| (6) <i>Date for further coordinating proposal (if specified)</i> | The Commission has published two communications on the equivalence of qualifications: one for the hotel and catering sector (Official Journal C 166, 3.7.1989), and the other for the motor vehicle repair sector (Official Journal C 168, 3.7.1989). |
| (7) <i>References</i> | Council Adoption Official Journal L 199, 31.7.1985 |





7. FREE MOVEMENT OF LABOUR AND THE PROFESSIONS

7.9. Training in technology

<i>(1) Objective</i>	To strengthen cooperation between industry and training institutions in order to improve the initial training and updating of skills for those whose employment is affected by technological innovations.
<i>(2) Community measure</i>	Council Decision 86/365 of 24 July 1986 adopting the programme on cooperation between universities and enterprises regarding training in the field of technology (Comett).
<i>(3) Contents</i>	<p>1. The Comett programme. This programme is designed to strengthen and stimulate intra-Community cooperation between universities and enterprises regarding training in the field of technology.</p> <p>2. Definition of the terms 'university' and 'enterprise' for the purposes of the programme.</p> <p>3. Objectives of the programme:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) to give a European dimension to the cooperation between universities and enterprises; (ii) to foster the joint development of training programmes; (iii) to improve the supply of training; (iv) to develop the level of training in response to technological and social changes. <p>4. EEC financing of ECU 45 million available for the programme.</p> <p>5. Implementation of the programme by the Commission shall follow the detailed provisions in this Decision. The Commission shall be assisted by a committee of two representatives of each Member State, who in turn may be assisted by experts or advisers.</p>
<i>(4) Deadline for implementing Member State legislation</i>	1.1.1986
<i>(5) Application date (if different from 4)</i>	Under Council Decision 89/27/EEC (Official Journal L 13, 17.1.1989) the Comett II programme will start on 1 January 1990.
<i>(6) Date for further coordinating proposal (if specified)</i>	
<i>(7) References</i>	Council Adoption Official Journal L 222, 8.8.1986





7. FREE MOVEMENT OF LABOUR AND THE PROFESSIONS

7.10. Qualifications in pharmacy

<i>(1) Objective</i>	To define the minimum range of activities which formally qualified pharmacists can pursue in all Member States. To set up an advisory committee on pharmaceutical training.
<i>(2) Community measure</i>	Council Directive 85/432/EEC of 16 September 1985 concerning the coordination of provisions laid down by law, regulation or administrative action in respect of certain activities in the field of pharmacy. Council Decision 85/434/EEC of 16 September 1985 setting up an advisory committee on pharmaceutical training.
<i>(3) Contents</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Directive applies to holders of professional qualifications in pharmacy who wish to pursue activities which require such qualifications, e.g. the preparation of medicines, the provision of information and advice on medicines. 2. Criteria on which Member States shall base the award of qualifications, e.g. they must have followed training which ensures adequate knowledge of medicines, pharmaceutical technology, the metabolism, etc. 3. Further coordinating proposals on specializations in pharmacy may be issued within three years from 1 October 1987. 4. A pharmaceutical committee will be available should any Member State encounter major difficulties in applying this Directive.
<i>(4) Deadline for implementing Member State legislation</i>	1.10.1987
<i>(5) Application date (if different from 4)</i>	
<i>(6) Date for further coordinating proposal (if specified)</i>	Not more than three years after 1 October 1987.
<i>(7) References</i>	Council Adoption Official Journal L 253, 24.9.1985





7. FREE MOVEMENT OF LABOUR AND THE PROFESSIONS

7.11. Mutual recognition of diplomas in pharmacy

<i>(1) Objective</i>	To facilitate the right to set up practice as a pharmacist in any Member State.
<i>(2) Community measure</i>	Council Directive 85/433/EEC of 16 September 1985 concerning the mutual recognition of diplomas, certificates and other evidence of formal qualifications in pharmacy, including measures to facilitate the effective exercise of the right of establishment relating to certain activities in the field of pharmacy.
<i>(3) Contents</i>	<p>1. The Directive applies to holders of professional qualifications in pharmacy who wish to pursue activities which require such qualifications, e.g. the preparation, provision of information and advice on medicines.</p> <p>2. Obligation on Member States to recognize qualifications listed in the Directive and awarded by other Member States. They must give these the same effect in their territory as the qualification itself awards. Examples of qualifications include: Belgium: Le diplôme légal de pharmacien; Ireland: The Certificate of Registered Pharmaceutical Chemist. Furthermore, when the pursuit of the activity also requires additional professional experience, the State shall accept a certificate issued by the competent authorities of the person's Member State attesting that he has the relevant experience.</p> <p>3. Derogation allowing Greece not to give effect to the obligations in the Directive. Other Member States need not provide equal recognition to relevant qualifications awarded by Greece.</p> <p>4. Obligation on Member States to permit nationals of other Member States who fulfil relevant conditions to use their academic titles.</p> <p>5. Procedure for authorizing pharmacists to set up in practice. A Member State may require a proof of good character and a certificate of physical and mental health before granting authorization.</p>
<i>(4) Deadline for implementing Member State legislation</i>	1.10.1987
<i>(5) Application date (if different from 4)</i>	
<i>(6) Date for further coordinating proposal (if specified)</i>	
<i>(7) References</i>	Council Adoption Official Journal L 253, 24.9.85





7. FREE MOVEMENT OF LABOUR AND THE PROFESSIONS

7.12. Specific training in general medical practice

<i>(1) Objective</i>	To provide for the specific training of general medical practitioners; this will allow mutual recognition of medical qualifications throughout the Member States.	
<i>(2) Community measure</i>	Council Directive 86/457/EEC of 15 September 1986 on specific training in general medical practice.	
<i>(3) Contents</i>	<p>1. Definition of what specific training in general medical practice entails. It should include at least six years' study within the framework laid out by a previous directive, it shall be practically based, etc.</p> <p>2. Types of specific part-time training permitted in the Member States, e.g. part-time courses must not have a weekly duration of less than 60% of the full-time courses.</p> <p>3. Rights of Member States to issue a diploma, certificate or other evidence of formal qualifications.</p> <p>4. Member States must make general medical practice conditional on a formal medical qualification.</p> <p>5. Member States must recognize evidence of formal qualifications issued by other Member States and ensure that the possessor of such qualifications has the right to use the accompanying title.</p>	
<i>(4) Deadline for implementing Member State legislation</i>		
<i>(5) Application date (if different from 4)</i>	1.1.1995 at the latest.	
<i>(6) Date for further coordinating proposal (if specified)</i>	1.1.1996 (Commission proposal) 1.1.1997 (Council Decision)	
<i>(7) References</i>	Council Adoption	Official Journal L 267, 19.9.1986





7. FREE MOVEMENT OF LABOUR AND THE PROFESSIONS

7.13. Commercial agents

<i>(1) Objective</i>	To coordinate national legislation concerning relationships between self-employed commercial agents and their principals.	
<i>(2) Community measure</i>	Council Directive 86/653/EEC of 18 December 1986 on the coordination of the laws of the Member States relating to self-employed commercial agents.	
<i>(3) Contents</i>	<p>1. The Directive applies to the laws, regulations and administrative provisions governing the relations between commercial agents and their principals. An independent commercial agent is empowered by the principal to negotiate or conclude the sale or purchase of goods in the name of, and on behalf of, the principal.</p> <p>2. Rights and obligations of a commercial agent, e.g. he must communicate to his principal all the necessary information available to him, he must make proper efforts to negotiate and, where appropriate, conclude the transaction.</p> <p>3. Remuneration to which a commercial agent is entitled, e.g. a commission on commercial transactions concluded as a result of his action.</p> <p>4. Context and termination of agency contracts. Each party is entitled to receive a signed written document from the other setting out the terms of the agency contract. Where the contract is for an indefinite period it may be terminated by notice.</p>	
<i>(4) Deadline for implementing Member State legislation</i>	Ireland and UK Italy (Article 17) Others	1.1.1994 1.1.1993 1.1.1990
<i>(5) Application date (if different from 4)</i>	1.1.1994	
<i>(6) Date for further coordinating proposal (if specified)</i>		
<i>(7) References</i>	Council Adoption	Official Journal L 382, 31.12.1986



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