



COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES  
GENERAL SECRETARIAT



PRESS RELEASE

7277/92 (Presse 119)

1591st Council meeting

- INTERNAL MARKET -

Luxembourg, 18 June 1992

President: Mr Vitor MARTINS

State Secretary  
for European Integration  
of the Portuguese Republic

The Governments of the Member States and the Commission of the European Communities were represented as follows:

Belgium:

Mr Robert URBAIN  
Minister for Foreign Trade and European Affairs

Denmark:

Mrs Anne Birgitte LUNDHOLT  
Minister for Industry  
Mr Bo BRAMSEN  
State Secretary for Industry

Germany:

Mr Johann EEKHOFF  
State Secretary,  
Federal Ministry of Economic Affairs

Greece:

Mr George THEOFANOUS  
Secretary-General, Ministry of Trade

Spain:

Mr Carlos WESTENDORP  
State Secretary for Relations with  
the European Communities

France:

Mr Jean CADET  
Deputy Permanent Representative

Ireland:

Mr Eamon RYAN  
Deputy Permanent Representative

Italy:

Mr Pierluigi ROMITA  
Minister for Community Policies

Luxembourg:

Mr Georges WOHLFART

State Secretary for Foreign Affairs  
and Foreign Trade

Netherlands:

Mr A. OOSTRA

Deputy Permanent Representative

Portugal:

Mr Vitor MARTINS

State Secretary for European  
Integration

United Kingdom:

Mr Richard NEEDHAM

Minister for Trade and Industry

Mr Neil HAMILTON

Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State  
for Trade and Industry

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Commission:

Mr Martin BANGEMANN

Vice-President

AMENDMENT OF DIRECTIVE 90/531/EEC ON THE PROCUREMENT PROCEDURES OF ENTITIES  
OPERATING IN THE EXCLUDED SECTORS

Pending the amended proposal to be submitted by the Commission in the light of the European Parliament's Opinion, the Council worked out guidelines for the common position on this proposal for a Directive extending the procedural arrangements in Directive 90/531/EEC which previously governed the purchase of supplies and works by the entities concerned. This proposal constitutes the last part of the legislative action on public contracts defined in the White Paper on the internal market.

The proposal is intended more specifically to supplement Directive 90/531/EEC to take account of the specific characteristics of service contracts. The adjustments envisaged to achieve this are based to a very large extent on the solutions adopted for the Directive on public service contracts.

In particular, the Directive becomes fully applicable to services which are regarded as taking priority (e.g. maintenance and repair services, computer services, advertising services, certain financial and financial intermediation services, certain R&D services, architectural and engineering services and certain transport and telecommunications services), since they are more likely to be the subject of transfrontier operations. Non-priority services (e.g. hotel services, legal services, education and vocational education services, social services, etc.) are subject to minimum retrospective transparency requirements.

It should be stressed that the opening-up of Community service contracts in the excluded sectors to persons providing services and to tenders from third countries is accompanied by a provision allowing the Commission to propose that the Council, acting by a qualified majority, should take safeguard measures in

the case of third countries which do not provide Community undertakings with genuine access to their markets.

#### EUROPEAN COMPANY

The Council expressed its satisfaction at the considerable progress which had been made in the last six months with the amended proposals for a Regulation and Directive on the Statute for a European Company (SE).

The Council noted that the great majority of delegations had adopted favourable positions on the basis of the compromise proposals submitted by the Portuguese Presidency for a number of key questions.

Following the discussion, the Council concluded that the pace of work could be kept up under the next Presidency with a view to adoption of a common position in the near future.

#### COPYRIGHT AND RELATED RIGHTS

The Council adopted its common position with a view to adoption of the Directive on rental right and lending right and on certain rights related to copyright in the field of intellectual property.

The Directive provides for an exclusive right enabling authors, performing artists, producers of phonograms and producers of films to authorize or prohibit the rental and lending of their works, performances, phonograms and films; Member States will be able to derogate from the exclusive lending right under certain conditions laid down in the Directive.

The Directive also involves approximation of the laws of the Member States concerning certain rights related to copyright by defining rights of fixation, reproduction, distribution, broadcasting and communication to the public for the aforementioned categories of person holding related rights.

#### FUTURE SYSTEM FOR THE FREE MOVEMENT OF MEDICINAL PRODUCTS

The Council laid down precise political guidelines for establishing the future system of authorization of medicinal products in the Community, including a European Agency which is to be responsible for assisting Member States and the Community in the evaluation of medicinal products.

These new measures should make possible swifter access for new medicinal products to the single market and greater harmonization of the conditions for use of medicinal products marketed in the Member States.

The Council requested the Permanent Representatives Committee to finalize the proposals with a view to adopting a common position at a forthcoming meeting.

#### ABOLITION OF FRONTIER CONTROLS

The Council took note of the communication which the Commission had just submitted on the abolition of border controls on goods, capital and services.

#### PRECIOUS METALS

The Council took note of the Commission's statement that it intended, before the autumn, to submit to the Council a proposal for a Directive on the market in precious metals.

### CONTAMINANTS IN FOOD

After a brief examination of this topic, the Council noted that there were still some points outstanding, and instructed the Permanent Representatives Committee to continue discussions with a view to adoption of a common position in the near future.

It should be pointed out that the proposal for a Regulation in question lays down a procedure for the adoption of harmonized Community rules for determining the possible toxicity of contaminants in food.

### EXPORT CONTROLS ON DUAL-USE GOODS AND TECHNOLOGIES

The Council noted that the Commission intended, following the most recent discussions of the ad hoc Working Party dealing with this topic, to submit legislative proposals in this area before the summer.

### TRANSEUROPEAN NETWORKS

The Council took note of the information provided by the Presidency concerning the Conference on Transeuropean Networks, which was held in Lisbon on 1 and 2 June 1992.

### COMMUNITY TRADE MARK

The Council took note of a report from the Presidency on progress with the proposal for a Regulation on the Community trade mark. The Presidency indicated that during the first half of 1992 certain technical problems had been finally

solved or were about to be solved as part of an overall compromise, but that a number of technical matters were still being discussed.

In conclusion, the Presidency, supported by the Commission, thought that this topic should be given a degree of priority with a view to completion of the internal market.

#### COMPLETION OF THE INTERNAL MARKET

Pending the formal report which the Commission will be submitting to the Council in July 1992, the Council heard an oral account of this topic by the Commission in the course of which the latter warmly congratulated the Portuguese Presidency on the significant progress made in the first half of 1992.

#### CULTURAL GOODS

The Council held a very detailed discussion on the proposals for a Regulation on the export of cultural goods and for a Directive on the return of cultural objects unlawfully removed from the territory of a Member State.

Following the discussion, the Council noted considerable agreement on these proposals, with the exception of Article 8 of the Directive, concerning the final deadlines for return, on which it was not possible for delegations to approach agreement.

The Permanent Representatives Committee will continue discussion of this topic.



18.VI.92

erd/CH/jh

## OTHER DECISIONS CONCERNING THE INTERNAL MARKET

### Public works contracts - legislative consolidation

The Council adopted the common position on the Directive concerning legislative consolidation of the rules in force on the co-ordination of procedures for the award of public works contracts. The new Directive is to replace earlier acts and simply combines them, while matching the formal amendments required by the consolidation procedure.

The basic Directives which are the subject of the consolidation are Directive 71/305/EEC and Directive 89/440/EEC together with the acts amending them.

### Co-ordination of procedures for the award of public service contracts

Following the common position adopted at its meeting on 25 February 1992 and completion of the procedure for co-operation with the European Parliament, the Council finally adopted the Directive relating to the co-ordination of procedures for the award of public service contracts.

The Directive improves all award procedures to ensure transparency and non-discrimination, and establishes a Community framework for the purchase of services by public authorities at national, regional and local level.

The Directive applies fully to services regarded as taking priority (e.g. maintenance and repair services, computer services, advertising services, certain financial and R&D services, architectural and engineering services, and

certain transport and telecommunications services), since these are more likely to be the subject of transfrontier operations. Non-priority services (e.g. hotel services, legal services, education and vocational education services, social services, etc.) are subject to minimum retrospective transparency requirements.

The Directive also provides for the Commission to re-examine the situation no later than three years after its implementation and regularly to convene a monitoring body for public procurement to supervise the balanced opening up of all service contracts in the Community together with any effects of the Directive regarding third countries.

#### Type-approval of motor vehicles and their trailers

Following adoption of the common position at its meeting on 30 April 1992 and completion of the procedure for co-operation with the European Parliament, the Council finally adopted the Directive amending Directive 70/156/EEC on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to the type-approval of motor vehicles and their trailers.

This Directive adapts the administrative rules defined in the 1970 framework Directive in order to ensure that a modern, practical and transparent procedure is established, based on the principle of total harmonization and putting an end to the system of optional harmonization. The twelve national procedures currently in force will therefore be abolished and replaced by a single approval procedure which is valid for the whole Community.

18.VI.92

erd/CH/jh

It should be noted that:

- the EEC type-approval procedure is limited to harmonization of national systems of type-approval, i.e. those which are applicable to vehicles manufactured and marketed in large numbers;
- the proposal does not harmonize national registration procedures;
- until 31 December 1995 the new Directive will apply solely to applications by parties seeking EEC type-approval; during this transitional three-year period, the manufacturer may continue to opt for national type-approval;
- national type-approvals granted before 1 January 1996 will be valid until 31 December 1997, when the EEC type-approval procedure will become compulsory.

External projections forward of the cab's rear panel of motor vehicles of category N

The Council adopted the common position on this proposal for a Directive, which uses technical provisions to ensure that the cabs of commercial vehicles do not have any sharp projections in order to reduce the severity of injuries sustained by a person coming into contact with the external surface of the vehicle during an accident.

Third Directive on direct insurance other than life assurance

Following adoption of the common position at its meeting on 25 February 1992 and completion of the procedure for co-operation with the European Parliament, the Council finally adopted this Directive, which is intended to complete the process of liberalization of the insurance market as part of completion of the single market in financial services.

The Directive establishes a single system of authorization making it possible for an undertaking with its head office in one Member State to open branches or provide services in all Member States without being subject to authorization procedures in those countries.

These arrangements are intended to make possible free movement of insurance products within the Community and to enable any policy-holder to call on the services of any Community insurer in order to obtain the cover most suited to his needs, while providing him with adequate protection.

Infant formulae and follow-on formulae intended for export to third countries

The Council adopted the Directive on infant formulae and follow-on formulae intended for export to third countries.

This Directive deals with composition criteria and labelling rules for the formulae in question and applies Community rules or international standards for the composition of such formulae to products intended for export. In order to prevent any inappropriate use of these products which might be harmful to the

health of infants, provision is also made for Community rules on the labelling of infant formulae to be extended to products intended for export.

Since it will be possible to export from the Community only products which comply with this Directive, it is envisaged that exports of products which do not comply will be prohibited as from 1 June 1994.

Marketing of breast-milk substitutes in third countries by Community-based manufacturers

The Council adopted the following Resolution:

COUNCIL RESOLUTION

of

on the marketing of breast-milk substitutes  
in third countries by Community-based manufacturers

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Whereas Council Directive .../.../EEC of ....., on infant formulae and follow-on formulae intended for export to third countries <sup>(1)</sup> renders applicable to such products a certain number of Community provisions relating to the composition and the labelling of infant formulae and follow-on formulae;

Whereas in May 1981 the 34th World Health Assembly adopted as a recommendation the International Code of Marketing of Breast-milk Substitutes;

Whereas a considerable volume of these products are sold to third countries by Community-based manufacturers;

Whereas it is considered very important that marketing practices in third countries should not discourage mothers from breastfeeding;

Whereas the application of the International Code provides without doubt an excellent way to achieve this in these countries;

Whereas the Community cannot legislate for these countries; whereas it is nevertheless necessary to encourage compliance with the International Code of Marketing of Breast-milk Substitutes when these products are placed on sale in export markets, insofar as this does not conflict with the provisions in force in the countries concerned;

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(1) OJ No L ..., p. ...

Whereas the Community can offer an effective support to the competent authorities of these countries in their efforts to apply the International Code in their territory,

HAS ADOPTED THE FOLLOWING RESOLUTION:

1. The Community will contribute to the application of appropriate marketing practices for breast-milk substitutes in third countries.
2. For the implementation of point 1, the Commission will instruct its delegations in third countries to serve as contact points for the competent authorities. Any complaints or criticisms with respect to the marketing practices of a manufacturer based in the Community could be notified to them.
3. The Commission will be ready to examine such cases and to assist in the search for a satisfactory solution for all parties concerned.
4. This Resolution will be communicated by the Commission to the countries concerned through the official channels.
5. The Commission will forward to the European Parliament and to the Council every two years a report on the results of the application of this Resolution.

18.VI.92  
erd/CH/jh

Programme for the development of European statistics on services

The Council adopted the Decision establishing a two-year programme (1992-1993) for the development of European statistics on services.

This Decision establishes a European reference framework and information system for statistics on services with a view to facilitating the functioning of the single market and meeting the needs of administrations and undertakings; it is also intended to harmonize efforts being made with regard to statistics on services in the Member States.

The amount of financial resources deemed necessary for implementation of the programme is ECU 8,5 million.

Formation of public limited-liability companies and the maintenance and alteration of their capital

The Council adopted its common position on amending Directive 77/91/EEC, which, in order to maintain subscribed capital and guarantee equal treatment of shareholders, restricts the extent to which a limited-liability company may acquire its own shares. This amendment is intended to prevent a limited liability company using another company in which it holds majority voting rights or over which it may exercise a dominant influence in order to make such acquisitions without complying with the prescribed restrictions.

The Member States are required to adopt the provisions necessary to comply with this Directive before 1 January 1994. The date of entry into force of the



provisions is fixed at 1 January 1995. Belgium may defer application of the provisions concerning suspension of voting rights until 1 January 1998, provided that such voting rights are attached to shares acquired before notification of the Directive and that they do not exceed, for all companies associated with the limited-liability company, 10% of the voting rights of that same limited-liability company.

Second general system for the mutual recognition of professional education or training to supplement Directive 89/48/EEC

Following adoption of the common position at its meeting on 25 February 1992 and completion of the procedure for co-operation with the European Parliament, the Council finally adopted the Directive on a second general system for the recognition of professional education or training.

This Directive supplements Directive 89/48/EEC, which established an initial general system for the recognition of higher education diplomas providing evidence of professional education or training lasting at least three years. It is the final part of a series of measures aimed at ensuring that every Community national can have qualifications which he obtained in another Member State recognized by the host Member State. Recognition is based on the principle of mutual trust, without any prior co-ordination of the types of training for the various professions concerned.

The scope of the Directive in principle covers two levels of education or training, namely higher or post-secondary diplomas obtained after a period of less than three years and secondary education diplomas, and also applies

to certain persons who have not obtained diplomas but have acquired professional experience. The Directive provides for cross-over links between the two systems in order to cover those professions which are part of the first system in one Member State but part of the second in another.

The Council also adopted a Resolution concerning nationals of Member States who hold a diploma or certificate awarded in a third country.

#### Supplementary protection certificate for medicinal products

Following the common position adopted on 25 February 1992 and completion of the procedure for co-operation with the European Parliament, the Council finally adopted the Regulation on the creation of a supplementary protection certificate for medicinal products.

The Regulation is intended to improve legal protection of those medicinal products covered by a patent whose period of protection is in practice reduced by the current system of authorizations for placing on the market. That system reduces the protection actually provided by the patent to a period which is inadequate for the purpose of amortization of investments in research, owing to the length of time which elapses between the deposit of an application for a patent for a new medicinal product and authorization to place such a product on the market.

Through the introduction of a supplementary certificate which will take effect the moment the patent expires, the pharmaceutical industry in the Member States will be placed in a similar position to that in certain third countries.

18.VI.92

erd/CH/jh

The certificate, which may not be issued for a period of more than five years, will make it possible to enjoy a maximum of fifteen years of exclusive protection from the time of first authorization to place the medicinal product in question on the market. The certificate may be issued for all products protected by a basic patent in force at the time of entry into force of this Regulation for which an initial authorization for placing on the market was obtained after 1 January 1985 (1 January 1988 in the case of Germany and Denmark and 1 January 1982 in the case of Belgium and Italy).

Role of European standardization in the European economy

Following the communication submitted by the Commission on 29 December 1991 concerning the reactions to the Green Paper on European standardization, the Council adopted the following Resolution:

**COUNCIL RESOLUTION**  
**of**

on the role of European standardization  
in the European economy

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

1. RECALLING its conclusions on standardization of 16 July 1984 and its Resolution of 7 May 1985 on a new approach to technical harmonization and standards <sup>(1)</sup>;
2. RECALLING the Community's policy of opening up public procurement, which gives importance to European standardization by requiring that the contracting authorities in the Directives 71/305/EEC <sup>(2)</sup>, 77/62/EEC <sup>(3)</sup>, and 90/531/EEC <sup>(4)</sup> refer to European standards;
3. RECALLING the objectives of the Single Act, including the strengthening of economic and social cohesion;

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(1) OJ No C 136, 4. 8.1985.

(2) OJ No L 185, 16. 8.1971, p. 5.

(3) OJ No L 13, 15. 1.1977, p. 1.

(4) OJ No L 297, 29.10.1990, p. 1.

18.VI.92

man/CH/jh

4. RECALLING the Commission communication on an industrial policy in an open and competitive environment the conclusions of which were approved by the Council on 26 November 1990;
5. RECALLING the need for European standards to ensure the interoperability of the transeuropean networks in the spirit of the conclusions of the Maastricht European Council;
6. TAKING INTO CONSIDERATION that the extensive and significant discussions among all the parties concerned on the future development of European standardization further to the publication of the Commission communication of 16 October 1990 <sup>(1)</sup> has highlighted the strategic importance of standardization for the European market;
7. TAKING INTO CONSIDERATION the Opinion of the European Parliament <sup>(2)</sup>, the opinion of the two sides of industry expressed during consultations on that communication and the Commission communication to the Council dated 20 December 1991 on standardization in the European economy <sup>(3)</sup>;
8. REITERATES the importance of a cohesive system of European standards, organized by and for the parties concerned, based on transparency, openness, consensus, independence of vested interests, efficiency and decision-taking on the basis of national representations;
9. CONSIDERS that European standardization, while organized on a voluntary basis, serves the public interest and therefore believes that it is necessary to establish and extend a partnership at European level between the Community and the European standards organizations;

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(1) OJ No C 20, 28.1.1991, p. 1.

(2) OJ No C 240, 16.9.1991, p. 208.

(3) OJ No C 96, 15.4.1992, p. 2.

10. CONFIRMS the importance of an international standardization system capable of producing standards that are actually used by all the partners in international trade and of meeting the requirements of Community policy;
11. ENDORSES the desire to avoid the fragmentation of work on European standardization and increased bureaucracy at the expense of efficiency;
12. WELCOMES the steps already taken by European standards organizations as part of the aforementioned discussions and in particular the decisions relating to efficiency, openness to economic and social partners organized at European level, the transparency of standardization activities and the visibility, accessibility and clear identification of European standards, co-operation with third countries, and the agreements with other international standards organizations, and hopes that these efforts will be pursued;
13. STRESSES the urgent need for high-quality European standards both for the application of Directives and the implementation of European policies and to respond to market needs;
14. STRESSES the need to increase the effective availability of European standards at national level for their systematic transposition into national standards, so that they may be widely circulated and Community acts efficiently applied;
15. STRESSES the importance of strengthening links between research and development activities and standardization;

16. WILL CONTINUE, wherever possible, the New Approach set out in its Resolution of 7 May 1985 for the implementation of the Community's technical harmonization policy;

17. CONSIDERS that the use of European standards should be further encouraged as an instrument of economic and industrial integration within the European market and as a technical basis for legislation, in particular in defining technical specifications for products and services or for testing methods to be used in other areas falling within the scope of Community legislation;

18. INVITES the European standards organizations to strengthen their co-ordination in order to optimize the organization of work in view of the limited resources available;

19. ENCOURAGES the European standards organizations jointly to continue and increase their consultations on a regular basis with all the parties concerned, including small and medium-sized undertakings;

20. INVITES the European standards organizations to continue their discussions on a possible single mark denoting conformity with European standards;

21. INVITES the Commission, where appropriate, to apply the principle of referring to European standards in future draft Community legislation;

22. INVITES all interested economic circles to organize at European level and co-ordinate more closely in order to play a constructive and more effective part in their own right in European standardization activities;

23. INVITES Member States to take all appropriate measures to encourage their national standards organizations to comply with the common rules of European standards organizations of which they are members and take effective part in European standardization discussions;

24. UNDERTAKES TO CONTINUE to grant financial aid, within the limits of overall budget constraints, to European standards organizations so that the standards required for Community legislation and policies can be developed.



MISCELLANEOUS DECISIONS

Technological problems of nuclear safety

The Council adopted in the official languages of the Community a Resolution on the technological problems of nuclear safety, based on the EURATOM Treaty.

This Resolution, which forms part of a continuous line of Council decisions (notably the Council Resolution of 22 July 1975), stresses the importance attached to the problem of nuclear safety, particularly with regard to the level of protection of the health of the population and of workers as well as the protection of the environment from the dangers resulting from ionizing radiation, particularly in view of the developments which have taken place throughout Europe.

Its prime purpose is to encourage the well-established and continuing process of consultation and co-ordination within the Community regarding nuclear safety criteria and requirements, in order to arrive at a system of safety criteria and requirements recognized throughout the Community, and to extend the results of those discussions beyond the Community. In this context, the primary importance of nuclear safety research and technological innovation is underlined.

The Resolution in addition aims at consolidating the results obtained and encouraging the progress of work in this area. It also sets itself, as the fundamental and priority objective of Community co-operation in the nuclear field, the task of bringing the nuclear installations of the countries of central and eastern Europe and the Republics of the former USSR up to safety levels equivalent to those applied in the Community and of facilitating the

18.VI.92  
man/CH/jh

implementation in those installations of the safety criteria and requirements already recognized throughout the Community.

The text of the Resolution is given below.

COUNCIL RESOLUTION

of

on the technological problems  
of nuclear safety

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Atomic Energy Community,

18.VI.92

man/CH/jh

Whereas, on 22 July 1975, the Council adopted a Resolution on the technological problems of nuclear safety <sup>(1)</sup>, hereafter referred to as the "1975 Resolution";

Whereas, on the basis of various communications from the Commission, the Council adopted conclusions on 26 September 1988, 21 June 1989 and 26 March 1990 reaffirming, inter alia, the central role it attached to the 1975 Resolution;

Whereas, on 24 January 1992 the Commission forwarded to the Council a report for the period from April 1987 to April 1991 on the implementation of the Resolution of 1975 stressing the need for the institutions responsible for ensuring and verifying nuclear safety within the Community to continue to participate actively in the well-established and continuing process of consultation and co-ordination, in the context of the 1975 Resolution, and to extend the benefits of such work beyond the Community;

Whereas the issue of nuclear safety is an important one, particularly with regard to the protection of the health of the population and of workers as well as the protection of the environment from the dangers resulting from ionizing radiation, particularly in the view of the developments which have taken place throughout Europe:

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(1) OJ No C 185, 14.8.1975, p. 1.

18.VI.92  
man/CH/jh

1. RECOGNIZES the progress towards an equivalent and satisfactory degree of protection of the population and of the environment in the Community at the highest practical safety levels, as called for in the 1975 Resolution, and in contributing to the international acceptance of similar high safety levels.
  
2. ENCOURAGES the Commission, national safety authorities, institutions specialized in nuclear safety evaluation, research and development institutions, nuclear utilities and manufacturers in the Community to continue to participate actively in the well-established and continuing process of consultation and co-operation, in the context of the 1975 Resolution.
  
3. REAFFIRMS the importance of technological progress in relation to the safety of nuclear installations and in this connection invites the Member States and the Commission to continue and intensify concerted effort through significant joint actions on key safety issues. Thus it underlines the primary importance of nuclear safety research and technological innovation and the need to continue and increase action undertaken within the Community, including the study of future generations of reactors. This action may, where possible, be extended to third countries, notably those of Central and Eastern Europe and the Republics of the former USSR.

18.VI.92

man/CH/jh

4. REQUESTS the Member States to continue - with an active contribution from the Commission - to ensure greater concerted effort between the national safety authorities in the Community on safety criteria and requirements and on the incorporation of the conclusions reached into the practice followed in the Member States, in order to arrive at a system of safety criteria and requirements recognized throughout the Community.
  
5. EMPHASIZES the particular importance it attaches to nuclear safety in Europe and therefore requests the Member States and the Commission to adopt as the fundamental and priority objective of Community co-operation in the nuclear field, in particular with the other European countries, especially those of Central and Eastern Europe and the Republics of the former USSR that of bringing their nuclear installations up to safety levels equivalent to those in practice in the Community and to facilitate the implementation of the safety criteria and requirements already recognized throughout the Community.
  
6. ENCOURAGES the Member States and the Commission to act in a co-ordinated manner in international fora on the basis of the achievements reached in the Community towards a system of internationally accepted nuclear safety criteria and requirements, in particular in the framework of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).

18.VI.92  
man/CH/jh

Environment

The Council adopted its common position on the text of a Council Directive on procedures for harmonizing the programmes for the reduction and eventual elimination of pollution caused by waste from the titanium dioxide industry (see press release 6770/92 Presse 95 of 26/27.V.92).

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