

COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES
GENERAL SECRETARIAT

PRESS RELEASE

5571/93 (Presse 48)

1652nd Council meeting

- INTERNAL MARKET -

Luxembourg, 5 April 1993

President: Mr Jan TROEJBORG

**Minister for Industry of the
Kingdom of Denmark**

1

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:

Mr Jan TROEJBORG

Mr Christopher Bo BRAMSEN

Minister for Industry
State Secretary for Industry

Germany:

Mr Johann EEKHOFF

State Secretary, Federal Ministry of
Economic Affairs

Greece:

Mr Georges THEOFANOUS

Secretary-General, Ministry of Trade

Spain:

Mr Carlos WESTENDORP

State Secretary for Relations with the
European Communities

France:

Mr Alain LAMASSOURE

Minister with special responsibility for
European Affairs

Ireland:

Mr Charles McCREEVY

Minister for Tourism and Trade

Italy:

Mr Gianfranco CIAURRO

Minister for Community Policies

Luxembourg:

Mr Georges WOHLFART

State Secretary for Foreign Affairs and
Foreign Trade

Netherlands:

Mr Piet DANKERT

State Secretary for Foreign Affairs

Portugal:

Mr Vitor MARTINS

State Secretary for European Integration

United Kingdom:

Mr Neil HAMILTON

Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State,
Department of Trade and Industry

o

o

o

Commission:

Mr Martin BANGEMANN

Mr Raniero VANNI d'ARCHIRAFI

Member

Member

THE INTERNAL MARKET AFTER 1992 - FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS

The Council held a general open debate on the follow-up to the completion of the Internal Market, i.e. the further steps that should be taken by the Community and the Member States to ensure full benefits from the single market for citizens (workers and consumers) and business.

The Ministers' interventions focused mainly on certain key aspects summarized below:

1. The Internal Market - Benefits

- The advantages to citizens and to trade and industry in the Community: employment productivity, competitiveness, investment, growth and consumer choice.
- The need to follow up the industrial and economic effects of the internal market in particular on SMEs - the role of the Commission and the Member States in assessing the impact of Community legislation.

2. Economic efficiency and improved rights

- The future steps to be taken to secure further development of the Internal Market in pursuance of the Edinburgh conclusions to create further economic efficiency and improved rights for companies and for consumers in the Community.

3. Transparency

- The development of systematic consultation and a more systematic use of green papers before proposing Community legislation.
- The need to ensure greater coherence and clarity in Community and Member State legislation on the Internal Market. The role of formal legislative consolidation

and of consolidation at Community level; means of ensuring that transparency is assured at national level.

4. Information and communication

- The importance of ensuring the widest possible circulation of information of a quantitative and qualitative calibre to guarantee that Community legislation is accessible to both businesses and citizens.

5. Implementation of internal market rules and administrative co-operation

- The legal rights of citizens and companies.
- Means of ensuring that businesses and consumers are adequately informed of the procedures and ways of obtaining remedies or redress in other Member States;
- Means of ensuring correct implementation in each Member State; increased administrative co-operation without creating new layers of bureaucracy;
- Means of dealing with emergencies; the efficiency of the mechanisms provided for under existing Directives and the role of the Internal Market Advisory Committee.

The discussion also gave several delegations an opportunity to stress the importance they attach to

- the role that the single market will have to play in combating unemployment;
- the achievement of rapid progress concerning the free movement of persons;
- compliance with the principle of subsidiarity, while continuing to combat the creation of further obstacles to trade.

Several Ministers reported on measures adopted at national level to ensure access to

information on Community law and to deal with any problems that might arise in implementing the Internal Market.

At the end of its discussions, the Council agreed to resume them as soon as the Commission had submitted a formal communication at its next meeting.

COMPLETION OF THE INTERNAL MARKET INCLUDING THE ABOLITION OF FRONTIER CONTROLS

The Council acknowledged an oral statement from the Commission on the completion of the Internal Market including the abolition of frontier controls and agreed to resume its examination of this matter at its next meeting.

STATUTE FOR A EUROPEAN COMPANY (SE)

The Council held a policy debate on the proposals for a Regulation and a Directive on the Statute for a European Company.

These proposals, the original versions of which were submitted by the Commission in 1970, are among the proposals contained in the White Paper on the internal market which have not yet been adopted by the Council.

Discussions centred on the basic question of whether there was a real interest in the creation of the SE in most of the Member States and whether the creation of this new form of company was necessary within the framework of the Internal Market.

At the end of the discussions the Presidency concluded that:

- a significant majority of delegations were in favour of setting up the SE in order to

- ensure freedom of establishment for businesses in the Internal Market, taking into account the obstacles that still existed in this area, particularly in the transfer of registered office and international mergers;
- the Presidency will continue to seek appropriate solutions, perhaps through bilateral talks with the delegations that have expressed major reservations, on the question of worker participation and other issues that are of special importance to one or other of the delegations;
 - in the light of these talks and further consideration the Presidency will endeavour to draw up an overall compromise solution that might be submitted to the Council meeting in June.

TERM OF PROTECTION OF COPYRIGHT AND CERTAIN RELATED RIGHTS

The Council discussed certain key questions relating to the proposal for a Directive harmonizing the term of protection of copyright and certain related rights.

In the context of the internal market, the aim of this proposal is to abolish the trade barriers and distortions of competition arising from the current variations between the laws of the Member States. It is based on the principles of the Berne and Rome Conventions for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works and related rights.

There was a majority in favour of fifty years as the term for related rights, but the term for copyright must be considered further at a later date.

The Council also had an extensive exchange of views on the issue of the term of protection

for audiovisual and cinematographic works and on whether moral rights should be included in the scope of the Directive.

It instructed the Permanent Representatives Committee to continue discussing these and other unresolved questions.

COPYRIGHT AND RELATED RIGHTS APPLICABLE TO SATELLITE BROADCASTING AND CABLE RETRANSMISSION

The Council agreed, with an abstention from France, to the substance of the common position on the Directive on the co-ordination of certain rules concerning copyright and related rights applicable to satellite broadcasting and cable retransmission.

The aim of the proposal is to supplement Community provisions on copyright, making a distinction between satellite broadcasting and cable retransmission, and to introduce only the harmonization necessary for cross-border activities.

The proposal provides that satellite broadcasting is subject to the authorization of the rightholder and that such authorization must be obtained in the country of origin. It also provides for a common level of protection for authors, artists, performers, producers of phonograms and broadcasting organizations throughout the Community.

As regards cable retransmission rights, the proposal provides that these must be negotiated solely through collecting societies representing the various categories of rightholders.

With regard to transitional provisions, the Directive in principle provides that the act of satellite broadcasting is to take place solely in the country of broadcasting. In the case of agreements currently concluded on the basis of the territorial division of rights, a transitional period of five years is set from the date of incorporation of the Directive into national law

to enable the parties to renegotiate agreements to bring them into line with the Directive. Some delegations want derogations for international co-production agreements, whereby several producers of cinematographic or audiovisual works of different nationalities share the exploitation rights of the work on a territorial basis.

As for transitional provisions relating to cable retransmission, the Member States concerned may retain the bodies with responsibility for settling disputes between interested parties that are in existence on 1 January 1995 for a period of eight years after that date.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Pending the Opinion of the European Parliament on the first reading, the Council held an exchange of views, because of the link between this item and the agenda item concerning CE conformity marking.

In the course of the discussion the Council considered whether or not to exclude helmets for users of two or three-wheeled motor vehicles from the scope of the Directive pending specific proposals from the Commission in this area for more stringent safety requirements.

The Council agreed to return to this subject at a later date.

COMMUNITY TRADE MARK

The Council held a further exchange of views on the proposal for a Regulation on the Community trade mark. The Presidency announced its intention to continue bilateral talks with the delegation concerned in order to reach a solution, more especially on the question of the rules governing the languages of the Trade Marks Office.

CE CONFORMITY MARK

The Council gave its political agreement on two proposals designed to harmonize the rules on CE conformity marking for industrial products covered by the "new approach" Directives. They will be formally adopted shortly, after finalization of the texts. The two proposals contain in particular:

- a proposal for a Directive amending eleven Directives already adopted on the basis of the "new approach", and introducing CE conformity marking into Directive 73/23/EEC concerning low voltage, as follows:
 - 87/404 (simple pressure vessels);
 - 88/378 (safety of toys);
 - 89/106 (construction products);
 - 89/336 (electromagnetic compatibility);
 - 89/392 (machinery);
 - 89/384 (non-automatic weighing instruments);
 - 90/385 (active implantable medical devices);
 - 90/396 (appliances burning gaseous fuels);
 - 91/263 (telecommunications terminal equipment);
 - 92/42 (new hot-water boilers fired with liquid or gaseous fuels);
 - 73/23 (electrical equipment designed for use within certain voltage limits);

- a proposal for a Decision supplementing Decision 90/683/EEC of 13 December 1990 concerning the certification modules for use in the technical Directives with provisions regarding the harmonized rules on CE conformity marking.

The rules adopted for conformity marking implement the principles established in the Council Resolution of 7 May 1985 on the new approach and those of the Resolution of 21 December 1989 on a global approach to conformity assessment for industrial products.

Under these rules CE conformity marking affixed on industrial products signifies their compliance with all the relevant provisions of the Directive.

FOODSTUFFS - ADDITIVES AND SWEETENERS

Pending the Opinion of the European Parliament on the additives proposal, the Council might hold a policy debate on the two proposals for Directives relating respectively to amending the food additives framework Directive and sweeteners for use in foodstuffs. It should be emphasized in advance that there is a majority in favour of the two Directives being adopted simultaneously.

The proposals in question were submitted following the European Parliament's rejection in May 1992 of the common position adopted by the Council on the sweeteners proposal. The enacting terms of the common position granted Member States, in a footnote, the opportunity to ban the use of additives in their national production of traditional foodstuffs. In the case in point, the foodstuffs in question were low-alcohol or non-alcoholic beers. Parliament felt, inter alia, that such an important issue could not be regulated in an individual Directive purely by means of a footnote.

The new proposal on additives adopts a legal method which enables derogations to be granted from the general rules on additives in order to protect national production of traditional foodstuffs, without prejudice to the principles of the single market, particularly as regards free movement of goods and freedom of establishment.

At the end of the debate the Council instructed the Permanent Representatives Committee to continue discussions, particularly on the possibility of incorporating the exceptions for traditional foodstuffs into the text of the general Directive on additives, in the light of the outcome of its discussions and the Opinion of the European Parliament.

MAXIMUM DESIGN SPEED, MAXIMUM TORQUE AND MAXIMUM NET ENGINE POWER OF TWO OR THREE-WHEEL MOTOR VEHICLES

After an exchange of views on the maximum power limit for two or three-wheel motor vehicles the Council agreed to instruct the Permanent Representatives Committee to re-examine this matter and to submit the item for adoption by the Council at its meeting in June.

TELEMATIC NETWORKS

The Council acknowledged the Commission's communication on trans-European data communications networks between administrations. This initiative constitutes the first application in the telecommunications sector of proposed Community action in the field of trans-European networks.

The communication contains two proposals for Decisions, namely:

- a framework Decision designed to identify the objectives, priorities and broad lines of action in the field of trans-European data communication networks between administrations, and
- a Decision for a multiannual Community programme as the Community's contribution in support of projects of common interest concerning data exchange between administrations as defined in the framework Decision.

It should be noted that this item could also be included in the preparations for the Telecommunications Council on 10 May 1993.

OTHER INTERNAL MARKET DECISIONS

Explosives for civil uses

Following the common position adopted by the Council on 17 December 1992 and the completion of the procedure for co-operation with the European Parliament, the Council is called upon to proceed with final adoption, with the abstention of the French delegation, of the Directive on the harmonization of provisions governing the placing on the market and supervision of explosives for civil uses.

The Directive has a twofold purpose:

- to harmonize the conditions governing the placing on the market of explosives by laying down the essential requirements with which such products must comply and the procedures for verification of conformity with essential requirements;
- to set up a system for the supervision of transfers of explosives within the Community as an alternative to physical frontier controls.

The Directive defines the concept of explosives by reference to the "UN Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods" as published by the UN (Orange Book). The Directive does not apply to explosives for military or police uses, or to pyrotechnical articles. Special arrangements are laid down for munitions.

In order to be placed on the market, explosives must, at the end of the transitional period, comply with essential safety requirements. Verification of such compliance will be carried out by external bodies. Where there is presumption of conformity, the producer can affix the CE marking to the product in question, thereby enabling it to be accepted throughout the Community.

In view of the abolition of physical checks at frontiers, the proposal establishes an alternative system for monitoring transfers of explosives within the Community. It also takes account of cases where particular security requirements are needed. In these cases, transfers must receive prior authorization. The authorization of the Member State of destination or transit is the subject of a document accompanying the explosive to its final destination.

Two or three-wheel motor vehicles

Following the adoption on 18 June 1992 of framework Directive 92/61/EEC establishing the administrative procedures for the type approval of two or three-wheel vehicles and for component type approval, the Council is called upon to adopt the legislative instruments summarized below:

- **Braking**

Following approval by the European Parliament on 10 February 1993 of the common position adopted by the Council on 17 December 1992 the Council definitively adopted the individual Directive concerning the braking of the vehicles in question.

- **Statutory markings**

The Council adopted the common position on the technical requirements applying to statutory markings for the vehicles concerned.

The purpose of the markings, which are to be entered indelibly on the "manufacturer's plate", is firstly to harmonize the widely differing legislative provisions in force in the Member States, and secondly to improve road safety and environmental protection.

The marking will make it possible, during roadside police checks, to verify that the vehicle forms part of the production run of the type of vehicle that has been type approved, and thus meets the design requirements adopted.

- **Unauthorized use**

The Council adopted the common position on the Directive on protective devices intended to prevent the unauthorized use (anti-theft devices) of the vehicles in question.

The requirements set out in this Directive apply to the design of these devices and their operation once they have been fitted to the vehicle. The requirements are needed, firstly, to harmonize the widely differing legal provisions in force in the Member States and, secondly, for reasons of road safety.

The requirements of the Directive are intended, inter alia, to avoid, when the vehicle is in motion or its engine is running, any accidental locking of the device or deterioration in the steering gear or transmission on which the device acts, which might thereby impair safety.

Free movement of doctors

Following approval by the European Parliament on 8 February 1993 of the common position adopted by the Council on 14 December 1992, the Council proceeded with final adoption of the Directive designed to facilitate the free movement of doctors and the mutual recognition of their diplomas, certificates and other evidence of formal qualifications.

The purpose of the Directive is to produce a legislative consolidation of existing legislative acts in this field in order to make an important aspect of Community legislation clearer and more accessible.

It should be stressed that this constitutes a legislative consolidation in that the new Directive replaces the various Directives which are the subject to the consolidation; it leaves their substance untouched but assembles them into a single text, with only the formal amendments required by the consolidation operation itself.

The Directive groups together in a single text the following Directives:

- 75/362/EEC concerning the mutual recognition of diplomas, certificates and other evidence of formal qualifications in medicine, including measures to facilitate the effective exercise of the right of establishment and freedom to provide services;
- 81/1057/EEC supplementing Directives 75/362/EEC, 77/452/EEC, 78/686/EEC and 78/1026/EEC concerning the mutual recognition of diplomas, certificates and other evidence of the formal qualification of doctors, nurses responsible for general care, dental practitioners and veterinary surgeons respectively, with regard to acquired rights;
- 75/363/EEC concerning the co-ordination of provisions laid down by law, regulation or administrative action in respect of activities of doctors;
- 86/457/EEC on specific training in general medical practice.

Public supply contracts - consolidation

The Council adopted a common position on the Directive co-ordinating procedures for the award of public supply contracts.

The purpose of the Directive is to carry out a legislative consolidation of the legislation in force, in that the new Regulation will replace the various Regulations which are the subject of the consolidation operation.

It aims more particularly to recast (legislative consolidation and amendment) Directive 72/62/EEC in order to bring it into line, in particular in respect of procedural rules but also of other rules, including provisions on technical specifications, with the Directives concerning public works and service contracts.

TRANSIT AND STORAGE STATISTICS

Following the adoption of the common position on 21 December 1992 and the completion of the co-operation procedures with the European Parliament, the Council proceeded with the final adoption of the Regulation on transit statistics and storage statistics relating to the trading of goods between Member States.

This Regulation, which follows on from Articles 4 and 31 of Regulation No 3330/91, is designed to determine the framework within which Member States are authorized to organize their statistical surveys of transit and storage movements, to ensure that the burden on those responsible for providing information does not vary excessively from one Member State to another. It should be noted that Regulation No 3330/91 established the system for collecting statistics relating to the trading of goods States as from 1 January 1993 and that Articles 4 and 31 thereof provide that the Council will adopt the necessary provisions for the establishment of transit and storage statistics.

CUSTOMS CO-OPERATION

By a qualified majority, the German delegation voting against, the Council adopted the Decision concerning the negotiation of customs co-operation agreements with the Community's main trading partners.

By this Decision the Council authorizes the Commission to negotiate customs co-operation agreements with the Community's main trading partners, principally with the aim of:

- facilitating access to the markets of the countries in question for Community exporters;
- guaranteeing equal treatment for Community operators in those countries;
- improving relations between the customs authorities of those countries and Community customs authorities to improve the effectiveness of the fight against customs fraud.

SECURITIES

The Council adopted the common position with a view to adopting a Directive setting up a Securities Committee.

In line with the Banking Committee and the Insurance Committee, the twofold task of the Securities Committee will be to advise and assist the Commission in carrying out the executive powers delegated to it by the Council in the securities field. It may be called upon to exercise these duties in the event of technical adaptations to the Directives on capital adequacy and investment services.

Bruxelles, le 6 avril 1993

433

NOTE BIO(93)86 AUX BUREAUX NATIONAUX
CC. AUX MEMBRES DU SERVICE DU PORTE-PAROLE

REUNION DU CONSEIL SUR LE MARCHÉ INTERIEUR DU LUNDI 5 AVRIL 1993

La réunion a commencé à 10 h avec un débat public (télévisé) sur le marché intérieur et son évolution future, sur la base d'un document de la Présidence indiquant certains thèmes visant à orienter la discussion, sans pour autant exclure aucun autre aspect général ou spécifique d'intérêt pour l'une ou l'autre délégation.

La plupart des délégations ont évoqué ces points comme étant essentiels pour l'achèvement et la pleine mise en place du marché intérieur, à savoir :

- les avantages économiques du marché intérieur,
- la transparence du cadre législatif communautaire,
- l'information des entreprises et des consommateurs,
- la mise en oeuvre uniforme des mesures communautaires,
- la coopération entre Etats membres et entre ceux-ci et la Commission.

L'importance des résultats positifs atteints jusqu'ici et les nouvelles opportunités économiques ouvertes ont été largement soulignées par toutes les délégations et, parmi les difficultés, une mention particulière a été réservée aux événements monétaires. La plupart des délégations, ainsi que la Commission, ont souligné que la 4ème liberté, c'est à dire la libre circulation des personnes, n'a pas été atteinte, et ont regretté que les progrès soient tout à fait insuffisants.

Sur cette question M. Vanni d'Archirafi, pour la Commission, a rappelé la position du Parlement Européen qui a menacé d'entamer un recours en carence et a exposé l'approche choisie par la Commission qui consiste :

- dans une première phase à mettre en oeuvre un éventail d'initiatives politiques visant des progrès concrets en matière de contrôles aux frontières;
- au cas où ces progrès seraient insuffisants, à prendre les initiatives législatives et judiciaires qui s'imposent.

M. Vanni d'Archirafi a ensuite mis en évidence le rôle que le Marché Intérieur, dans l'actuelle difficile phase de conjoncture économique, peut jouer pour stimuler la compétitivité, la croissance et l'emploi. Pour ce faire, une des conditions essentielles réside dans la participation de tous les citoyens à la mise en oeuvre du grand marché, ce qui implique une très large information et compréhension de ces éléments.

M. Vanni d'Archirafi a annoncé la présentation au prochain Conseil informel marché intérieur qui se tiendra au Danemark à la mi-mai d'un "plan d'action" sur la mise en oeuvre et la gestion du marché intérieur.

Les autres points à l'ordre du jour du Conseil étaient :

1. Débat politique sur les propositions modifiées de règlement et de directive relatives au statut de la Société Européenne. Ce débat n'a pas amené à un rapprochement, puisque les oppositions de principe de la part du Royaume-Uni, qui reste convaincu de l'inutilité de cette proposition, et de la RFA, qui ne peut renoncer à son système de gestion des travailleurs, subsistent toujours. Toutefois, compte tenu de la volonté des 10 autres Etats membres d'aboutir sur cette affaire, les travaux seront poursuivis.
2. Débat d'orientation sur la proposition relative à l'harmonisation de la durée du droit de protection du droit d'auteur et de certains droits voisins. Un rapprochement des positions a pu être atteint sur 3 questions, à savoir :
 - la durée de la protection : 70 ans pour les droits d'auteur et 50 ans pour les droits voisins;
 - la titularité pour les oeuvres cinématographiques et audiovisuelles: le réalisateur principal d'une oeuvre est considéré comme l'auteur ou l'un des auteurs. Les Etats membres peuvent prévoir que d'autres personnes physiques soient considérées comme co-auteurs;
 - les droits moraux sont exclus : la Commission reste toujours convaincue de l'importance, y compris économique des droits moraux, mais est disposée à se rallier à l'opinion de la majorité des délégations dans le cadre d'un compromis global.

Maintenant la discussion se poursuivra à la recherche d'une solution globale.

3. Une position commune a pu être atteinte sur la proposition de directive concernant le droit d'auteur et les droits voisins applicables à la radiodiffusion par satellite et à la retransmission par câble. Cette proposition a une longue histoire. Elle représente le dernier maillon manquant à "la télévision sans frontière" décidée en 1989.

As far as the satellite broadcasting is concerned, the proposal seeks to limit the current legal insecurities regarding the question in how far satellite broadcasting involves copyright. The proposal provides for a two-legged solution. Firstly, it establishes the principle of one act of broadcasting is subject to one copyright legislation. Secondly, in order to avoid copyright havens for satellite broadcasters a minimum protection for author's rights and the rights of performers, phonogram producers and broadcasters is proposed for the whole of the Community.

Cable operators who transmit a programme simultaneously and in its integrity cannot acquire the rights "à la carte" because they do not know beforehand the exact contents of the primary broadcast. The proposal provides for a collective and contractual acquisition of cable retransmission rights (umbrella model).

Sur les 2 points-clé restant en suspens, le Conseil s'est mis d'accord sur :

- a five year transitional period for existing international contracts
- an 8 year transitional period for existing systems of dispute settlement between broadcasting organizations + cable operators.

The Commission agreed to review the operation of the directive after a period of 5 years of its application in the field of cable retransmission.

4. Au cours du déjeuner, les ministres ont eu un échange de vues sur le problème qui reste en suspens quant au règlement de la marque communautaire, à savoir les langues de travail de l'Office des marques. Une solution de compromis consistant en l'utilisation de deux langues sur la base de l'indication du demandeur, aurait été trouvée, toutefois sans engagement définitif. Des contacts bilatéraux se poursuivront.

En ce qui concerne les points relevant de la compétence du Commissaire Bangemann :

1. Le Conseil a eu un débat politique concernant les additifs (modification de la directive cadre 89/107/CEE) et édulcorants (directive spécifique) dans les produits alimentaires. Soutenue par la majorité des membres du Conseil, la Commission a proposé que la directive-cadre prévoit des dérogations en faveur de spécialités ayant un caractère traditionnel. Elle a déconseillé d'adopter la directive spécifique aussi longtemps que la modification de la directive-cadre qui se trouve encore au Parlement, n'est pas terminée. Par conséquent, le Conseil a renvoyé le dossier au COREPER.
2. Le Conseil s'est mis d'accord, tout en attendant l'avis du Parlement, pour prolonger de deux ans la période de transition de la directive 89/686/CEE concernant les équipements de protection individuelle en attendant que les organismes de normalisation élaborent des normes adéquates. Le Conseil a profité de l'occasion pour prévoir, à l'unanimité, l'exclusion des casques de motocyclistes de la directive. La Commission a déclaré son opposition. Elle estime que l'exclusion est illégale puisque le Conseil ne peut pas statuer sans proposition de la Commission, et qu'elle est inutile puisque la Commission s'est engagée à faire une proposition dans les prochains six mois, donc bien avant l'expiration de la période de transition prolongée. Une déclaration de la Commission a été inscrite au procès-verbal puisque, à son avis, la solution envisagée par le Conseil n'est pas juridiquement praticable.

3. Le Conseil s'est mis d'accord sur la proposition de règlement concernant la marque CE de conformité pour les produits industriels. L'adoption formelle interviendra après la vérification du texte par les juristes linguistes.
4. Le Conseil a examiné la directive concernant la vitesse, le couple de la puissance maximale des véhicules à deux ou trois roues. La directive prévoit une limitation de la puissance à 74 kw (= 100 CV), ce qui interdirait les motos de 92 kw (125 CV) produites au Royaume-Uni. La délégation britannique souhaite une dérogation nationale illimitée, tandis que la Commission est disposée à chercher un compromis par le biais de la période de transition et de la dérogation prévue pour les petites séries. En attendant, le dossier a été reporté au Conseil de juin.
5. La Commission a présenté ses propositions relatives aux réseaux télématiques transeuropéens entre administrations. Le débat du Conseil s'est concentré sur les aspects financiers.

A noter également l'adoption en point A de :

- la directive sur l'harmonisation des dispositions concernant la mise sur le marché et les contrôles des explosifs à usage civil,
- la position commune sur la directive concernant la création d'un comité des valeurs mobilières;
- la codification de 2 directives :
 - reconnaissance mutuelle des diplômes des médecins,
 - passation des marchés publics de fournitures.

Amitiés,


Bruno Dethomas