

Medlemmerne af Folketingets Europaudvalg
og deres stedfortrædere

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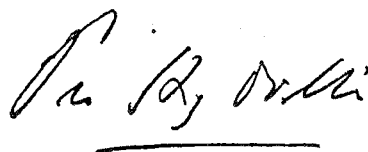
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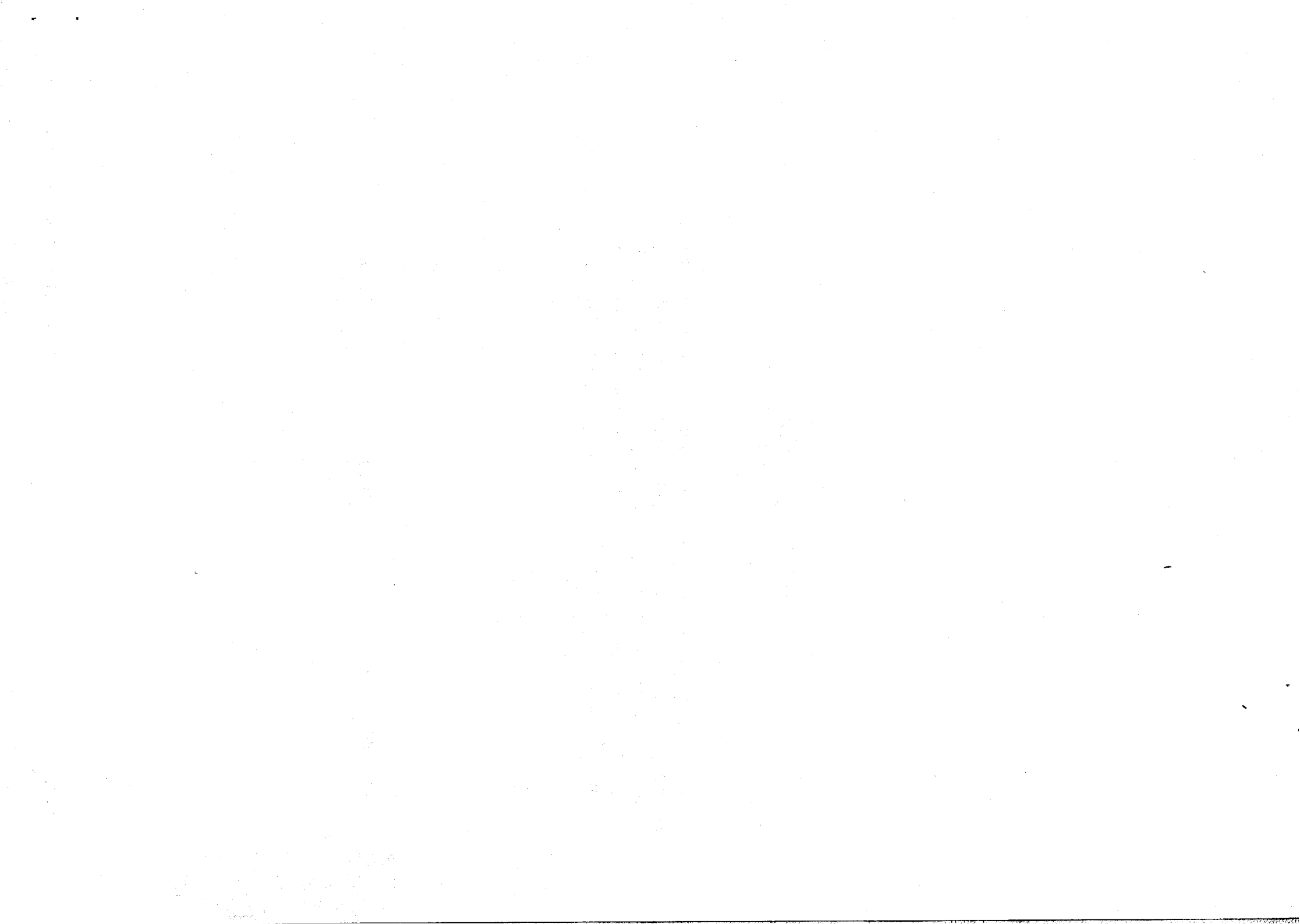
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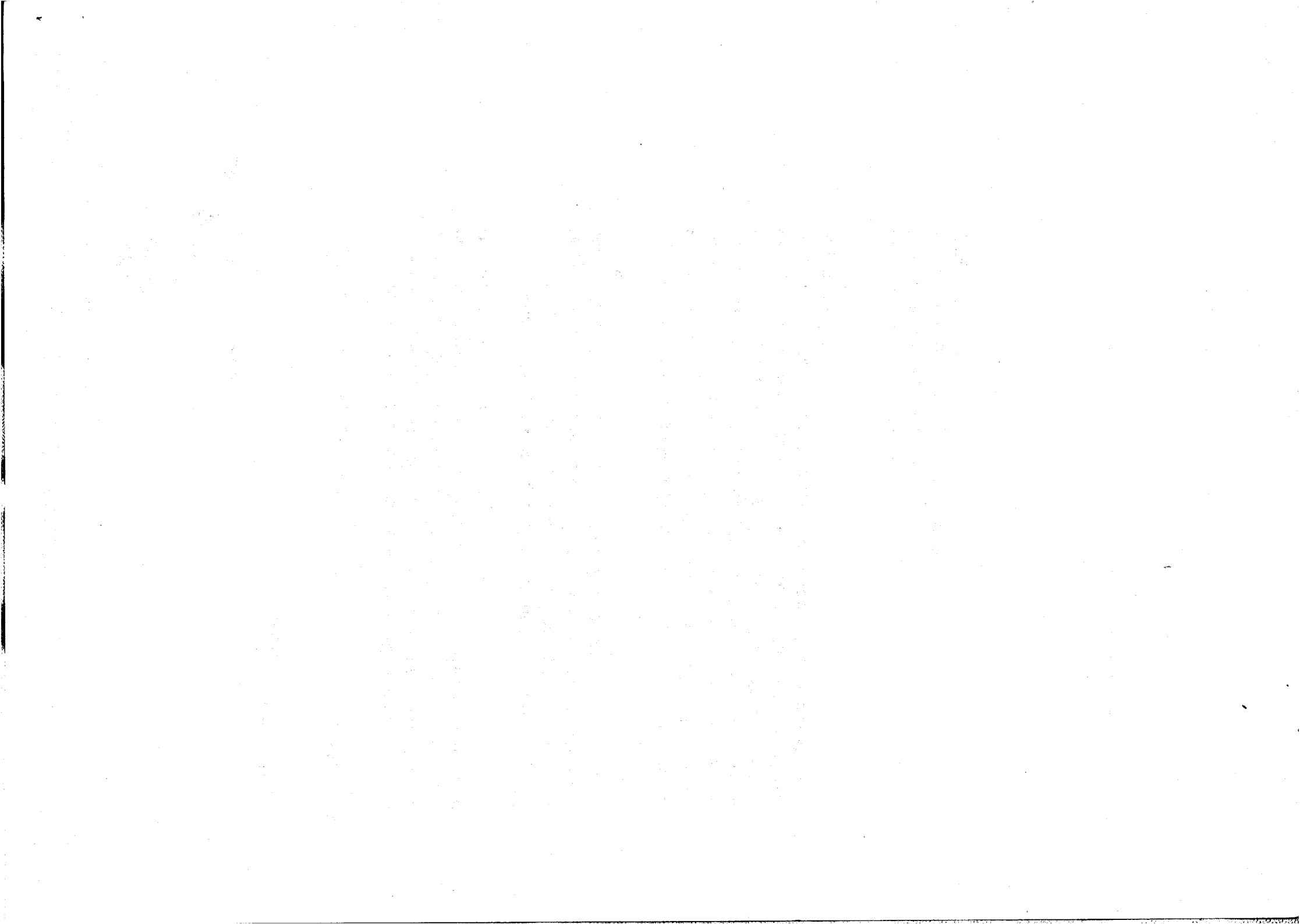
15. december 2003

Til underretning for Folketingets Europaudvalg som er tilgået Folketingets Miljø- og Planlægningsudvalg i besvarelse af Folketingets Miljø- og Planlægningsudvalgs spørgsmål 77 (alm. del - bilag 287) af 2. december 2003 vedlægges premierminister Silvio Berlusconis brev af 10. oktober 2003 til de øvrige stats- og regeringschefer vedr. kemikaliepolitikken i EU.









Il Consiglio ha anche concordato sul fatto che la prossima proposta che la Commissione si appresta a lanciare sui prodotti chimici sarà un banco di prova significativo. Sarà necessario infatti mantenere un equilibrio tra le esigenze di tutela ambientale e la salvaguardia della competitività del settore, evitando di imporre un quadro regolamentare inconciliabile con la necessità di sviluppo e di crescita del sistema economico europeo. In questo contesto, la Presidenza ha ribadito il convincimento che il Consiglio Competitività debba svolgere un ruolo guida nella predisposizione di questa legislazione.

Sulla base di queste considerazioni, riterrei opportuno che il prossimo Consiglio Europeo confermi questo orientamento, al fine di dare un segnale concreto dell'impegno dell'Europa in favore della competitività della propria industria.

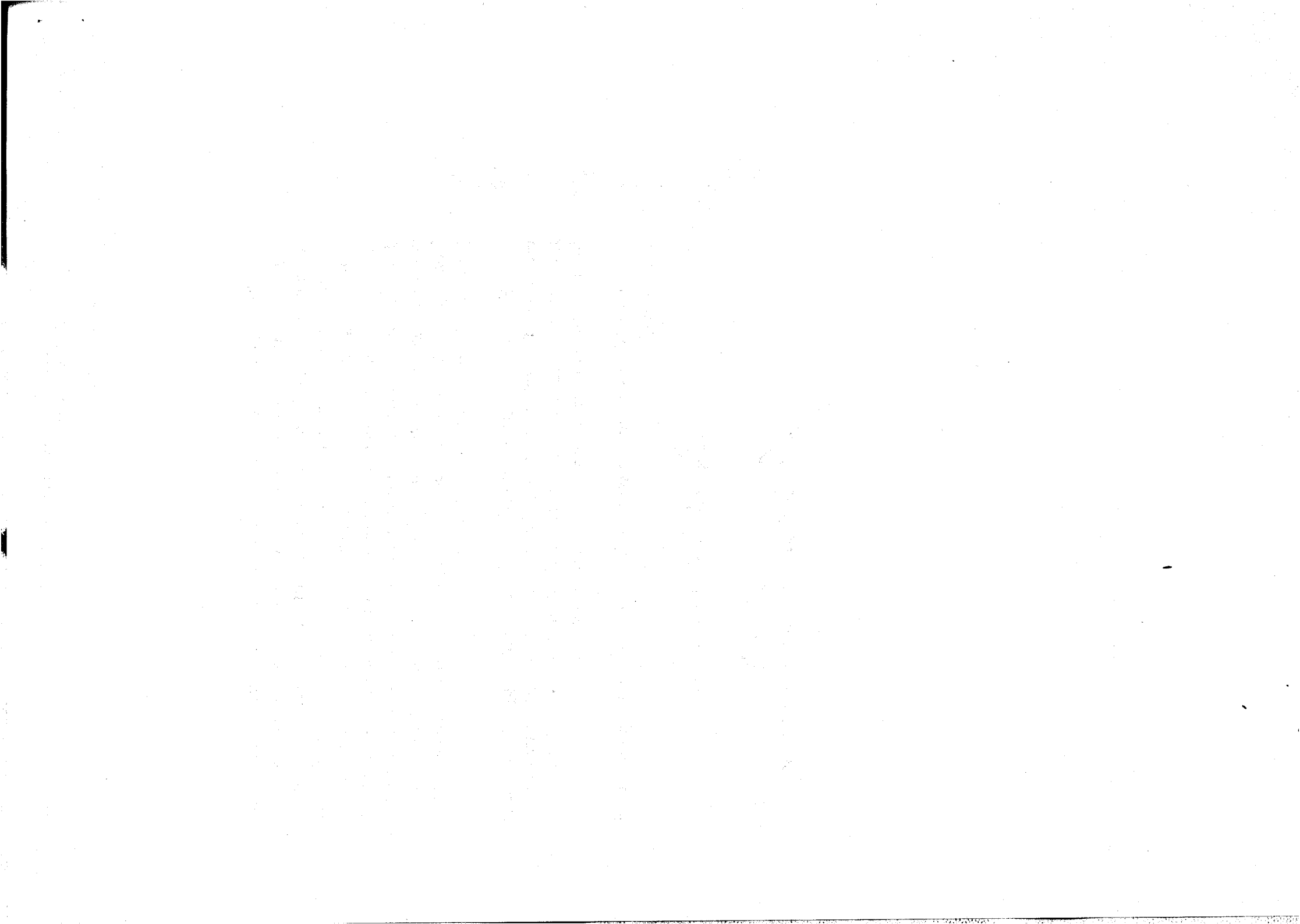
Confido di poter contare sul Tuo sostegno e su quello degli altri colleghi.

Cordialmente

Alberto Pisoni

Il Presidente del Consiglio Europeo





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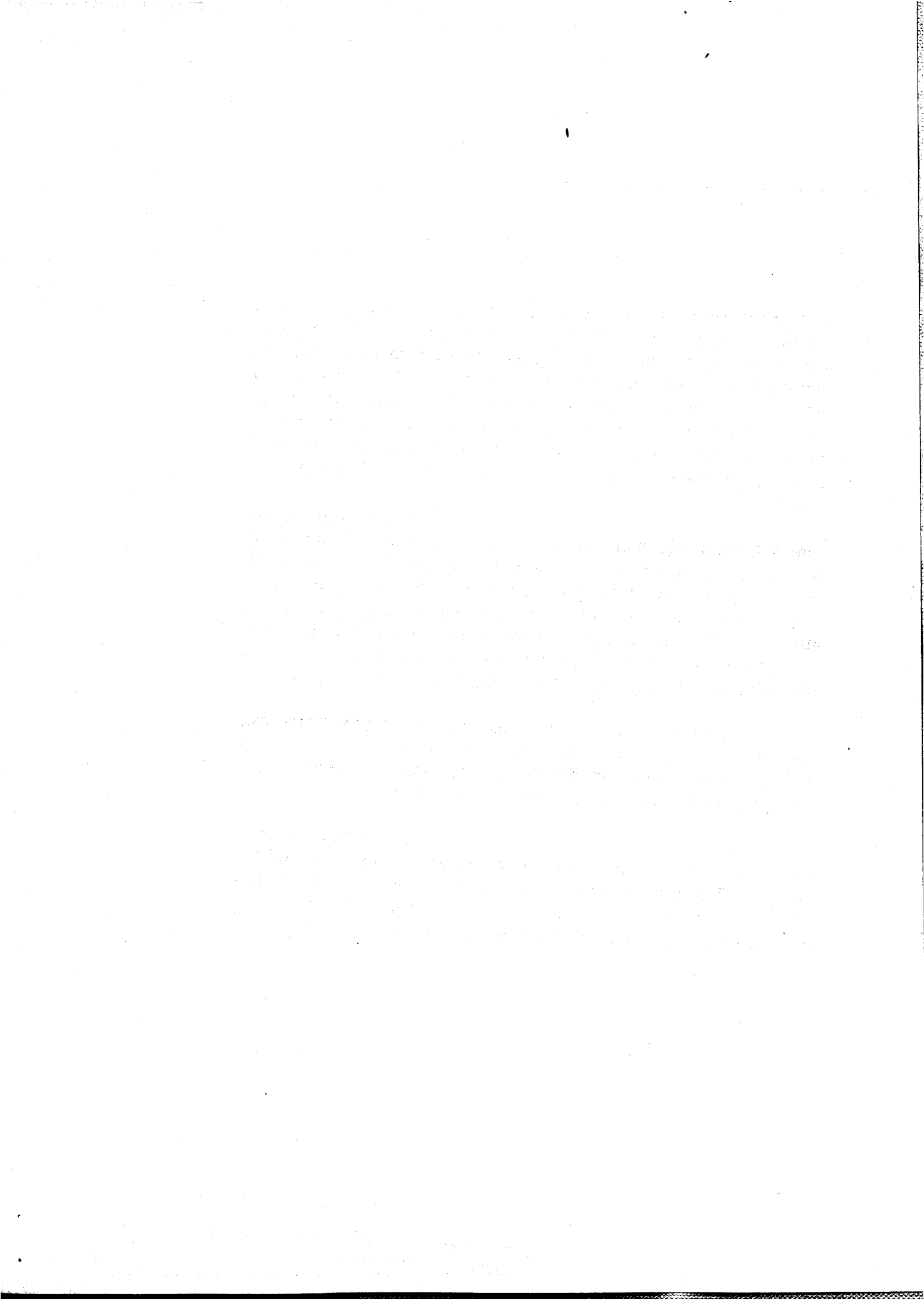
unofficial translation

There have been many recent initiatives directed at making European Union actions in the field of economic and industrial policy consistent so as to promote measures to sustain growth and support the implementation of structural reforms as provided for in the Lisbon strategy.

In this sense, the Seville European Council of 21 - 22 June 2002 decided to constitute the Competitiveness Council with a view to overcoming the divisions within previous council formations and to unify the direction of industrial policy.

The Italian presidency has placed the strategy for competitiveness amongst the priorities of the semester. The informal meeting in Rome on 3 - 4 July was the first time Ministers and Commissioners met to give concrete impulse to this objective. The Competitiveness Council on 22 September took up these issues, in the expectation that Heads of State and of Government reiterate, at the highest level, the priorities and validity of this strategy.

The Council also agreed that the next proposal on chemical products that the Council intends to launch represents an significant test. In fact, it will be important to maintain an equilibrium between the need to protect the environment and the need to safeguard the competitiveness of the sector, thus avoiding the imposition of a regulatory framework that is irreconcilable with the needs of both development and growth of the European economy. In this context the Presidency reaffirms its belief that



I am confident that I will be able to count on your support and on the support of colleagues.

On the basis of these considerations, it would be appropriate for the upcoming European Council to confirm this orientation so as to send a concrete signal of Europe's commitment to competitiveness in its own industry.

the Competitiveness Council should play a guiding role in the preparation of this legislation.

