

Inside the Danish Presidency



July - December 2002

in association with the Weber Shandwick affiliate in Denmark

BRINKMANN & PARTNERS

PUBLIC RELATIONS MANAGEMENT



INDEX

1. Introduction – All Eyes on Enlargement	3
2. Enlargement	5
3. Institutional Affairs	6
4. Economic and Financial Affairs	7
5. Environment	8
6. External Relations and Defence	9
7. Justice and Home Affairs	10
8. Telecoms, Media and the Information Society	11
9. Internal Market, Industry and Energy	12
10. Consumer Policy	13
11. Employment and Social Affairs	14
12. Research	15
13. Transport	16
14. Pharmaceuticals and Public Health	17
15. Agriculture and Fisheries	18
16. Development	19
17. Education	20
18. People to Watch	21
19. Permanent Representation of Denmark	35
20. Key Dates	38
21. Useful Links	41
22. About Denmark	44



Introduction

The overriding priority of the Danish Presidency will be the timely conclusion of accession negotiations with up to ten of the most advanced of the candidate countries. As the autumn approaches, enlargement will be *the* issue grabbing the headlines, just as in Autumn 2001 all attention was focused on the forthcoming introduction of the euro. It will fall to the Danes to clinch the final deals on the most difficult chapters, namely agriculture, regional policy and the budget. While no-one would doubt the sensitivity of these issues, the political pressure to reach an agreement will also be tremendous.

Work to conclude negotiations will take place against a backdrop of uncertainty as to the ratification of the Nice Treaty, which will be put to a second referendum in Ireland in the Autumn. Meanwhile, much of the debate on the reform of the EU's institutional structure will take place in parallel to the Danish Presidency, in the forum of the Convention on the Future of Europe that meets regularly in Brussels and it will present its recommendations in the spring of 2003.

On the economic front, the Danish Presidency will be judged on the progress it makes in pushing forward the reform agenda. If the EU really is to become the world's most competitive and dynamic economy by 2010, rapid progress will have to be made on sensitive dossiers in areas such as energy liberalisation, financial services regulation, intellectual property (in particular the Community Patent) and the development of the information economy in Europe.

Since Denmark has an opt-out on justice and Home Affairs matters and the Common Foreign and Security Policy, it will have to hand over the chairmanship of the relevant Council meetings to Greece, which will hold the Presidency in the first half of 2003. Equally, for obvious reasons, the Eurogroup will be chaired by the Greeks for one year beginning in July 2002.

Unfortunately, due to limited space, *Inside the Danish Presidency* is unable to be exhaustive or to enter into substantial detail with regard to all issues. Rather, we have aimed to provide a comprehensive overview of the key issues that should be on the Danish Presidency's agenda (depending of course on the Spanish Presidency and the other Institutions sticking to foreseen timetables). The guide also gives background information on the key players in the Danish Government, the main dates for the second half of the year and a series of useful links. While every effort has been made to ensure that the information included in this document is accurate at the time of going to press (May 2002), Weber Shandwick | Adamson is not liable for any possible errors.



About Weber Shandwick | Adamson

Weber Shandwick | Adamson is Brussels' largest – and one of its longest-established - public affairs and strategic communications agencies. Located in the heart of the EU quarter, immediately adjacent to the European Parliament, Weber Shandwick | Adamson has over fifty consultants, comprising twenty nationalities and working across six practice areas as well as on horizontal policy issues.

For further information on Weber Shandwick | Adamson or to download a copy of *Inside the Danish Presidency*, visit our website www.webershandwick-eu.com. Our Guides to the Spanish and Danish Presidencies are available on this website.

For any queries related to *Inside the Danish Presidency*, or if you wish to receive via email a copy of *Inside the Greek Presidency*, which will be released this autumn, contact **Simon O'Connor**: (soconnor@webershandwick.com)

Weber Shandwick | Adamson
Park Leopold
Rue Wiertz 50
B-1050 Brussels
Tel: +32 2 2821610
Fax: +32 2 2301496

Paul Adamson
Chairman
(padamson@webershandwick.com)

John Russell
CEO
(jrussell@webershandwick.com)

Weber Shandwick's affiliate office in Denmark is Brinkmann & Partners. Brinkmann & Partners has extensive experience in public affairs and issue management projects at national and international level.

For further information on the capabilities of Brinkmann & Partners, contact:

Peter Albæk
Partner
(pa@brinkmannpartners.dk)

Brinkmann & Partners
Fredericiagade 13
DK-1310 Copenhagen K
Denmark
Tel: +45 70 23 66 88
Fax: +45 33 13 43 44



Enlargement

At the Laeken European Council, Member States agreed on a list of ten countries that will join the EU in time for the next European Parliament elections in June 2004, if progress is maintained at the current pace. These are Cyprus, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia, the Czech Republic and Slovenia. Concluding negotiations in time to meet this target will clearly be the overriding priority for the Danish Presidency and the key question on which it will ultimately be judged.

The most contentious outstanding chapters are agriculture, regional policy and the budget. Negotiations between the Council and the candidate countries are likely to be protracted and will require difficult compromises from both sides. With regard to the budget and regional policy, preliminary discussions have highlighted differences in opinion between Member States on the Commission's proposed enlargement budget of €40 billion for the years 2004 to 2006, and on the levels of Structural Fund payments that the candidate countries could absorb. Similarly with regard to agriculture, the Commission's proposals for the phasing in of direct payments to farmers of candidate countries over a period of ten years have been met with opposition from the applicants, fearful of a 'two-tiered' Europe. Equally vocal in their opposition have been some current Member States, wary of increasing net contributions. It will fall to the Danish Presidency to finalise negotiations for the ten most advanced candidate states, whilst also continuing negotiations with Romania and Bulgaria, which are expected to join the EU by 2007.

The second priority will be to continue with the drafting of the Acts of Accession to the European Union, which has already begun under the Spanish Presidency. The documents should be finalised by the end of 2002, to enable the European Parliament to begin its deliberations of the Accession Treaties in 2003. Under the Danish Presidency, Member States will have to make the final decision as to which countries will be able to join the EU in 2004.



Institutional Affairs

Transparency

As is traditionally the case for Denmark, a strong emphasis will be put on transparency. This particularly concerns the Council, for which a reform of structures and working methods is on the agenda. Measures which the Danes may propose include having at least one public debate in the Council under each rotating Presidency. The Danish Presidency can be expected to make the most of its website and to systematically provide the agendas of Council meetings and give the public access to Council press briefings.

Council Reform

Secretary-General Javier Solana presented a report to the Barcelona European Council on the reform of the Council. The final version of this report will be discussed at the Seville European Council in June 2002. It is likely to fall to the Danes to implement some of the report's recommendations, while the more fundamental changes called for in the report will have to be addressed by the Convention, as they require amendments to the Treaty.

Governance

With regard to the Governance question, the Danish Presidency will focus on the summary report of the Commission based on the comments received on the White Paper.

Ratification of the Nice Treaty

The Irish referendum on the Nice Treaty will take place in the autumn and it therefore cannot be excluded that Denmark may have to lead negotiations on the Irish situation depending on the outcome of the referendum. The Treaty is scheduled to enter into force at the end of 2002.

Convention on the Future of Europe

The main focus of activity in the field of institutional reform during the Danish Presidency will of course be the Convention on the Future of Europe. While the

Convention's work will not be directly affected by the Presidency, Denmark can be expected to make use of its Presidency to weigh into the debate. Specifically, it will monitor the work of the Convention and ensure it takes place within the framework decided upon at the Laeken European Council. In this context, the General Affairs Council will have to be regularly informed of the progress of the Convention. The Presidency will also ensure that stakeholders are informed of the Convention's proceedings through the civil forum.



Progress reports will be presented to the October 24/25 European Council in Brussels and the December 12/13 European Council in Copenhagen. Indeed, one of the tasks facing EU leaders at Copenhagen will be to finalise arrangements for the Intergovernmental Conference that will decide which of the Convention's recommendations to enact.

The task of the Convention during the period of the Danish Presidency will be to work towards building coherent options for institutional reform out of the multitude of submissions and inputs emerging from the first phase of the Convention's work (until June 2002). In June 2003 a final text is to be submitted to EU leaders, allowing some reflection time before the IGC of 2004.



Economic and Financial Affairs

The Internal Market for Financial Services will be a key issue, with a number of initiatives announced in the Financial Services Action Plan due to be fully implemented by 2005. In the securities field, where the final aim is the promotion of a dynamic and efficient European securities market, the deadline for the adoption of the relevant measures is 2003. Denmark expects to oversee the adoption of the Directive on Market Abuse and agreement on a common position on the Prospectus Directive.

Another dossier in the securities field that should find its way onto the agenda is the Cross-Border Clearing and Settlement of Securities. A Commission Communication on this issue is due for release in late 2002.

Increasing attention will need to be paid to the work carried out by the Committee of European Securities Regulators (CESR), created following the recommendations of the Lamfalussy report. CESR has started work on several dossiers, including Market Abuse and Prospectuses, Standards for Investor Protection, Primary Market Practices, Alternative Trading Systems, and the Clearing and Settlement of Securities. Although no formal mandate from the Commission has yet been established for the CESR, its influence, together with the European Securities Committee (ESC) is already noteworthy and can be expected to grow rapidly.

A Council Common Position has already been agreed upon the draft Directive on Financial Collateral arrangements, and following the recent political agreement in the Ecofin, a Common Position is expected to be approved on the proposal on Financial Conglomerates, before Denmark takes on the Presidency. Denmark aims to

make decisive progress towards the final adoption of these two proposals.

There will be pressure to make progress on a number of contentious proposals, including the proposed Directives on the Distance Marketing of Financial Services and on Occupational Pensions. On this particularly complex issue, Denmark's aim is to succeed in adopting a common position, should the Spanish Presidency fail to do so. Another dossier on which the Danish Presidency hopes to reach a definitive conclusion is the proposed International Accounting Standards (IAS) Regulation.

Although the upgrade of the Investment Services Directive would certainly be treated as a priority by the Danish Presidency, the Commission is not expected to adopt a proposal before November 2002. It therefore appears unlikely that the draft Directive will be presented to the Council during the Danish Presidency. The same is true of the draft Directive on Capital Adequacy, due in 2003.

One of the most unenviable tasks to be faced by the Presidency will be that of launching discussions in the Council on the Commission's forthcoming draft Directive on Takeover Bids, following the Parliament's rejection of the compromise text agreed in conciliation last year.

In the field of taxation, Denmark aims to finalise the Taxation Package. The priority will be the final adoption of the Directive on the Taxation of Savings. Political discussions on the issue of the Commission's negotiations with third countries are expected to be concluded by June 2002, so the Danish Presidency will attempt to ensure that the Council agrees on the relevant measures. The other aspects of the Tax Package, i.e. code of conduct and interest payments, are also expected to receive a new impulse.



Environment

The agenda of the Danish Presidency in the environmental field will be characterised in particular by a number of issues pre-determined by the international agenda.

A key theme will be sustainable development. Internationally, the World Summit on Sustainable Development taking place in Johannesburg from August 26 to September 4 and its follow-up will be of great importance. Prior to the summit, the Danish Presidency will work to achieve the ratification of the Kyoto Protocol by the EU and its Member States, but it will also encourage non-EU countries to follow suit. At the summit, the Danish Presidency can be expected to work towards a global deal, which will contribute to progress on the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development.

Sustainable development will also be on the internal agenda. Work will continue on the implementation of the EU's Sustainable Development Strategy. This work will include an assessment and revision of the environmental indicators, as well as continuing the work on the integration of environmental policy into other policy areas.

Another aim will be to strengthen EU policies on the use and emission of substances which are hazardous to the environment and human health. The European Commission has scheduled for this Summer the adoption of framework legislation following the White Paper on Chemicals. If this timetable is kept, Denmark hopes to broker a political agreement on the issue. Other proposals in the pipeline, which the Danish Presidency might have to address, include the forthcoming Directive on a New Bathing Water Policy, the revision of the Directive on the Sulphur Content of Certain Liquid Fuels and on the Transport of Waste. It will also continue with

the work on the revision of the Directive on Batteries and Accumulators.

Furthermore, and depending on progress made under the Spanish Presidency, Denmark aims to oversee the adoption of common positions on the proposed Directives on the Traceability and Labelling of Genetically Modified Organisms (GMOs) and on Environmental Liability; as well as the revision of the Packaging and Packaging Waste Directive, the Seveso II Directive and the proposed Directive establishing a Scheme for Greenhouse Gas Emission Allowance Trading within the Community.



Almost certain to go to conciliation under the Danish Presidency are the proposals on Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) and the Restriction of the Use of Certain Hazardous Substances in Electrical and Electronic Equipment (RoHS). Conciliation may also be required for the proposed Directives on Public Access to Environmental Information and on Public Participation in Plans and Programmes.

Finally, Denmark will encourage the ratification of negotiated international agreements such as the Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for certain hazardous chemicals and pesticides in international trade, the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) and the IMO Convention on the Control of Harmful Anti-fouling Systems on Ships.



External Relations and Defence

The Northern Dimension

A key focus of the EU's external relations under the Danish Presidency will be the "Northern dimension". This is the term used to describe relations with seven partner countries: Iceland, Norway, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland and Russia. An action plan has been formulated for the Northern Dimension that sets out priority areas for future cooperation, focusing on environment and energy, safety in connection with nuclear power, infrastructure, commercial links and social development.

Fight against terrorism

The fight against terrorism is certain to remain a top priority in the second half of 2002. Denmark will work to establish and maintain partnerships with third countries. Transatlantic relations in particular have always been important for Denmark.

The Danish Presidency will also address how the EU can contribute to positive developments in the Mediterranean, Russia and the Newly Independent States, China and the Western Balkans.

Key upcoming events include the World Summit on Sustainable Development in South Africa and the ASEM summit (Asia-Europe Meeting), which will be held in Copenhagen on September 22. The overall objective of the ASEM is to strengthen EU-Asia cooperation in economic and political terms but also as regards cultural, educational and social issues. Within the political pillar, the focus is likely to be on strengthening dialogue concerning security issues, including conflict prevention and peacekeeping. In relation to economic cooperation, the ASEM can play an important bridge-building role in relation to WTO questions.

Much energy will also have to be dedicated to coordinating the EU's negotiating stance in

the new WTO round launched at Doha last year. This could prove more of a challenge in light of the ongoing EU-US dispute over steel.

Common Foreign and Security Policy

As a result of the Amsterdam Treaty, which granted Denmark an opt-out from the CFSP, meetings of Defence Ministers during the Danish Presidency will be chaired by Greece. The focus will be on the civil aspects of the CFSP: conflict prevention, crisis management, civil protection, police training, the respect and promotion of democracy and human rights.



For Denmark, NATO is the key element of security in Europe. The Danish Government believes that reinforced cooperation between NATO and the European Union will contribute to ensuring the continuation of the US' security commitment in Europe. A meeting on military capabilities is to be organised in November 2002. In addition, a decision on a further eastward enlargement of NATO should be taken during the summit in Prague in November 2002 and a true security policy partnership between NATO and Russia should be established. In this framework, there will be increased efforts to prevent the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and reduce the number of nuclear warheads.



Justice and Home Affairs

A number of particularly difficult challenges will be on the agenda in the area of Justice and Home Affairs. Renewed impetus must be given to the package of anti-terrorism proposals that followed September 11. Despite Denmark's permanent opt-out from the Treaty provisions covering certain areas of Justice and Home Affairs, it will chair working groups and Council meetings which consider proposals it will not adopt itself. However, on a case-by-case basis, Denmark may subsequently ask the Commission if it can participate in the decisions



In this light, Schengen, of which Denmark is a part, will take on particular importance. The Danish Presidency will look to increase the security dimensions relating to the Schengen agreement and the Commission action plan to fight illegal immigration.

In line with the Council action plan adopted in February 2002, Denmark will look to reach swift agreement on the proposal on Short-term Residency for Victims of Trafficking. However, due to political divergence in the Council on the rights for third-country nationals it is unlikely the Danes

will be able to forge an agreement on more than one other proposal.

The Danish Presidency will continue the drive to keep the Commission's Scoreboard for Justice and Home Affairs on schedule. Denmark will look to render operative the common EU database of fingerprints of asylum seekers (Eurodac). It also hopes to secure the adoption of a Council Regulation on the Criteria for Asylum and to reach a common position on the proposed Directive on the Minimum Conditions for Reception of Asylum Seekers.



Telecoms, Media and the Information Society



The Danish Presidency will have a major role in examining two key dossiers in the ICT sector: the proposed Directives on Software Patents (presented in February by the European Commission) and on Enforcement (to be presented before the end of the Spanish Presidency).

Moreover, Denmark will concentrate on setting new common goals for the development of the Information Society in Europe. The eEurope 2005 Initiative will be effectively launched during the Danish Presidency and will be based on the results achieved over the last two years through eEurope 2002. Linked to this issue, the European Commission will work intensively with the Council to prepare the European Year of Disabled Persons (2003) in which the ICT sector has an important role to play.

Specific priorities in the ICT area will include: increasing Internet penetration in households; boosting network security; negotiating a set of minimum standards for access to information in the public sector (including citizens' access to online information); online security; online dispute resolution; copyright and payment rules; and overseeing the implementation of the

Telecommunications Package, to ensure that this takes place smoothly and coherently.

Other issues that will require attention include: the delayed roll-out of third generation mobile services; the need to ensure that the Regulation on the unbundling of the local loop is correctly enforced in all Member States; and the analysis of the existing Data Privacy rules through the possible revision of Directive 95/46/EC and of the Safe Harbour agreement.

Finally, in the field of culture and audiovisual policy, the Danish Presidency will push forward the debate on the revision of the Television Without Frontiers Directive, as well as assessing the uptake of digital television in Europe. It will organise, to this effect, a seminar on July 22-23 in Copenhagen on the subject of 'New Audiovisual Content'.



Internal Market, Industry and Energy

The Barcelona European Council emphasised the need for an acceleration of economic reform if the EU is to achieve its goal of becoming the world's 'most competitive and dynamic knowledge-based economy' by 2010. Sweeping away remaining obstacles to the completion of the internal market is a vital part of this strategy. Particularly pressing will be the process of opening up the energy markets.

A priority for the Danish Presidency will be the simplification of EU legislation, the aim being to make the EU less opaque and easier to understand for citizens and business. It will work on the follow-up to the Commission's evaluation report on how the EU technical standards harmonisation process (the 'New Approach') functions in practice.

Denmark will also work towards adopting concrete measures aimed at the removal of restrictions to cross-border trade in services, in view of the forthcoming Commission Communication on this issue.

A key priority will be to reach an agreement on the Community Patent, as the (2001) deadline for its adoption, set in Lisbon, has expired. An agreement on this key dossier would go a long way to show the EU is serious about reform and that the Lisbon strategy was not just empty rhetoric.

The work to reform EU rules on public procurement will continue. The Barcelona European Council called for a political agreement to be reached on the relevant proposed Directives by May 2002. If this deadline is met, formal adoption of the common position should take place under the Danish Presidency. Denmark is particularly keen that public authorities achieve savings

by conducting EU-wide tenders and that market access opportunities be improved through simplified procedures.

Industry

As part of the efforts to put more dynamism into the Lisbon strategy, Denmark intends to focus on the improvement of the conditions for business with particular focus on small and medium sized enterprises (SMEs) and start-ups. The achievement of better financing possibilities for SMEs is another priority.

Denmark is expected to work to modernise competition rules and to promote increased cooperation between the Commission and the national competition authorities. Linked to this issue is the abolition of the use of state aid, as agreed upon at the Stockholm European Council in March 2001. Denmark is keen to phase out all state aid in the steel and textile sectors.

Energy

Denmark will carry on the work of the Spanish Presidency in the field of energy, with liberalisation of the gas and electricity markets the top priority. It is expected to build on progress made towards energy market liberalisation following the breakthrough at Barcelona in March 2002. Denmark also intends to oversee the adoption of a Regulation on the Harmonisation of the Conditions for Cross-Border Electricity Trade in the EU.

Assessing the forthcoming Commission proposal for a Directive on Combined Heat and Power will be the second priority in the energy field.

Finally, the Presidency will work for the adoption of a Decision on a Trans-European Energy Network and will promote the partnership agreement with Russia on energy issues that has been under discussion for some time.



Consumer Policy

An important point on the agenda of the Danish Presidency in the consumer area will be the follow-up to the Commission's Green Paper on Consumer Protection. The Nordic countries have considerable experience in using a general clause on good marketing practice, which the Green Paper proposes to introduce on a Europe-wide level. Denmark is likely to push for a model which includes voluntary agreements and codes of behaviour and a strong role for a Consumer ombudsman, which is a Danish tradition.

The Danish Presidency also intends to lead the negotiations on the revised Consumer Credit Directive. The Danish position on this review is cautiously positive to further harmonisation, as long as there is a clear need for it and as long as the Directive does not address different means of marketing.

In the framework of the Commission's White Paper on Food Safety, Denmark has repeatedly stressed the importance of a high level of consumer safety and trust, and food safety is expected to be a top priority. Denmark will oversee the work on the Council common positions on food hygiene, as well as on a revision of the Directive on Food Labelling in view of Possible Allergens. Denmark would like to launch a benchmarking exercise of best practices amongst Member States, concerning the fight against zoonoses (including BSE) and the foot-and-mouth epidemic. It will oversee the work of the newly established European Food Safety Authority to ensure adequate control and reporting on food and feed safety. Also on the agenda will be the proposed Fortified Foods Directive, which will complement the controversial Food Supplements Directive, and the review of the list of authorised additives. Denmark is not however expected to deal with the forthcoming Commission proposal on nutrition, functional and health claims – which is likely to fall to the Greek Presidency.

Attention will also focus on the adoption of broad rules on GMO traceability and labelling. Important issues are the production, marketing and open-air growth of GMOs. Denmark will work for a quick ratification of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety, before the Johannesburg summit on Sustainable Development on August 26. It has been reported that Hans Christian Schmidt, Denmark's Environment Minister, intends to press for lifting of the EU's biotech moratorium if all appropriate safety and labelling measures have been put in place.



Employment and Social Affairs

The Danish Presidency's agenda in the sphere of employment and social affairs issues is expected to be substantial, with the overriding themes likely to be the promotion of social dialogue and the fight against poverty and social exclusion. Denmark hopes to make decisive progress on a number of dossiers not completed during the Spanish Presidency.



On employment, several key issues will dominate the agenda. Priorities will include the European Employment Strategy, with particular emphasis on the 2002 Employment Guidelines, as well as the possible adoption of the Directive on Temporary Work (establishing a protective framework for workers, including their relationship with the temping agency) before the end of the year. Further to this, EU social partners are continuing negotiations on an agreement on working from home. The Danish Presidency will also have to develop the 5th Action Plan for Health and Safety at Work if this is not finalised during Spain's semester. It will also work towards the adoption of the proposal on the Protection of Workers from Risks Related to Exposure to Asbestos at Work.

On social issues, the Danes intend to give high priority to high quality effective healthcare, with particular emphasis on care of the elderly

and on the economic sustainability of healthcare systems. A Commission proposal on Equal Treatment of Men and Women Outside of the Labour Market may also be adopted in time for it to be considered under the Danish Presidency. The ongoing work on the reform of Regulation 1408/71 on the coordination of social security systems is also to be pursued as a matter of urgency.

Other work will include the review of the implementation of the Action Plan on Violence Against Women; the preparation of a report on indicators for social cohesion in time for the Copenhagen European Council in December; and the adoption of a Resolution on e-Accessibility for Disabled People in view of the European Year of Disabled Persons in 2003.



Research

Denmark has committed itself to finalising the Sixth Framework Programme for Research and Development (6FP) and through this to the further development the European Research Area (ERA). This is a particularly important year for EU research as it sees the transition from the Community's Fifth Framework Programme (1998-2002) to its Sixth (2002-2006).

The European Councils of Stockholm and Barcelona called for the adoption of the 6FP by mid-2002. Indeed, the Barcelona conclusions re-affirmed the need to boost spending on research, development and innovation in the EU to 3% of GDP by 2010, two thirds of which should come from the private sector. Certain elements of the 6FP proposal should be followed up over the second half of 2002, such as the definition of specific projects.



A number of international agreements in the field of research, in particular with candidate countries, are expected to be ratified under the Danish Presidency. Aerospace and aeronautics research will become prominent, as close cooperation between the European Space Agency and the EU is expected.

Regarding biotechnology, the European Commission adopted a Communication in January 2002 aimed at facilitating the development of the ERA entitled 'Life Sciences and Biotechnology - a Strategy for Europe', which was endorsed by the Barcelona European Council. The European Council will examine the Communication before June 2002, and the first major action

point will be to establish a broad-based Stakeholders' Forum.

In order to ease societal tensions on the application of biotechnology, the Commission will make future EU support for life sciences research subject to an assessment of ethical, legal and social implications. Support will be offered for reporting, debates and dissemination of information.

The Commission and Member States will look together at measures to attract and retain scientists from both the EU and third countries, with the aim of avoiding a "brain drain". Initiatives already launched under the Communication 'A Mobility Strategy for the Research Area', and the increased mobility opportunities to be offered by the 6FP, will also be discussed.



Transport



In the field of transport, special attention will be given to safety, social and environmental considerations, as these are key instruments in moving towards sustainable mobility. The Presidency may therefore conclude the negotiations on the future of the EU's transport policy (if the dossier is not finalised under the Spanish Presidency). Denmark is believed to hold the view that the measures proposed in the Commission's White Paper on European Transport Policy for 2010 should include more ambitious environmental goals of sustainable development.

Priority may be given to the new 'Marco Polo' programme, which aims to shift freight from road to more environmentally-friendly modes such as rail, inland waterway or sea. Also, if the Commission proposes a Framework Directive on Infrastructure Charging, Denmark will work to ensure that the different modes of transport better reflect their costs to society.

Also on the agenda is the revision of the Community Guidelines for the Trans-European Transport Networks, particularly in view of enlargement. Denmark would like to see each individual mode of transport made more efficient through improved safety and environmental requirements.

Air Transport

One of the main priorities will be the continuation of the work on the 'Single European Sky', the EU initiative to eradicate national airspace boundaries and harmonise the organisation and management of European air traffic. The dossier, which had

been blocked by a disagreement between the UK and Spain over Gibraltar airport, finally received the green light at the Barcelona European Council, with Member States agreeing to have the new system in place by 2004. Denmark is also expected to push for decisions on the proposed rules on airport slot allocation and on passenger rights in cases of denied boarding.

Galileo and space-based navigation

Following the go-ahead given to the Galileo project at Barcelona, the Danish Presidency will work to ensure that its development and deployment proceeds apace.

Maritime transport

In the maritime sector, negotiations will continue on the liberalisation of port services in order to increase the competitiveness of the EU's maritime industries. The safety of passengers on cruise ships will also be on the Presidency agenda.

Land transport

Denmark is expected to focus on the second wave of liberalisation of the EU's railways: interoperability (harmonising technical requirements), setting high safety standards for the rail network and establishing the European Rail Safety Agency. Also on the agenda will be the finalisation of the dossier on public service requirements in passenger transport.

Regarding road transport, the Presidency may focus on safety policy and the further harmonisation of social legislation in this sector.



Pharmaceuticals and Public Health

Given that the Danes pride themselves on the quality of their healthcare services, issues related to public health and pharmaceuticals are likely to receive a good deal of attention. However, Denmark is not expected to submit any own initiatives in these areas.

Clearly, one main priority will be the review of the EU's pharmaceutical legislation. Denmark will play a crucial role in developing the Council's common position, although the complexity of the issue may mean it cannot be adopted under its Presidency.

Tobacco is another important issue for the Danish Presidency. Denmark's view on this issue was demonstrated during the Barcelona Council when it voted against a political agreement on the proposed advertising Regulation.

On other health issues, the Spanish Presidency is currently working on the basis for a framework for EU cooperation in healthcare and will present this at the June Health Council. Its structure is not yet known but it is likely that the Danish Presidency will elaborate on the Spanish proposals and push the initiative forward.

Blood safety will be another priority issue as the European Parliament is currently discussing the Council's common position in relation to the draft Directive on the Quality and Safety of Human Blood and Blood Components. The proposal is proving to be contentious, and it is likely that the dossier will go to conciliation, leaving the Danish Presidency to try to resolve the issue.

Following the release of a Commission Recommendation on Cancer screening due in the Summer, this will also be made a key priority. In addition, it is understood that conferences will be organised on obesity (with the aim of developing Council Conclusions on obesity for the Health Council on 7 November), on social inequality in health, and perhaps a conference on Antibiotic Resistance.

Finally, it will be up to Denmark to finalise a response to the declaration on the TRIPS (Trade-Related Intellectual Property Rights) agreement and public health adopted at the Doha Ministerial Conference last year. The TRIPS Council has been instructed to find a solution by the end of 2002 on how to deal with developing countries that have no domestic drug manufacturing capacities.

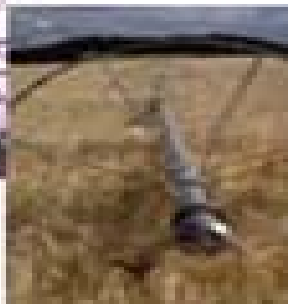


Agriculture and Fisheries

One of the most difficult issues facing the Danish Presidency will be the introduction of a new approach to the Common Agriculture Policy (CAP).



A midway reflection paper is expected to be published on



June 19 by the European Commission.

Although it will not offer concrete proposals, its stated intention is to mark the beginning of a new phase of discussion on the future development of the CAP. Assessment of this paper by the Agriculture Council will take place in the second semester of 2002. However, it should be noted that Denmark wants to ensure the discussions on CAP reform do not have a negative impact on enlargement negotiations, which constitute the overriding priority of the Presidency.

The reflection paper will address topics such as corn (intervention price), oil seed (production potential), rice (abolishing the guaranteed lowest price), rural development (an ever more prominent aspect of the CAP) and the agricultural budget.

With regard to fisheries, the finishing touches will be put to the revision of the Common Fisheries Policy, in time for the changes to come into effect in 2003. Key issues requiring attention are resource management, fleet policy and conservation rules.

One of the most contentious issues concerns quotas. The Presidency's strategy will be to promote a productive dialogue on how to divide quotas between Member States. The Council, along with the Commission, will also examine whether to apply quotas to species of fish that are currently excluded from restrictions.

A long-term strategy for endangered species is also expected to be adopted, while work will continue towards more efficient fisheries management.



Development

The Danish Presidency will look to follow up on efforts already undertaken by the United Nations in the development field, giving special weight to the 3rd Least Developed Countries Conference which took place in 2001 and the International Conference on Financing of Development of March 2002.

Danish Ministers will use the opportunity offered by the Presidency to make their voices heard in the UN, and in particular to call for all donor countries, not just EU Member States, to allocate at least 0.7% of their GDP on development funding.

Within the EU, the aim will be to make Community development funding systems more efficient, focusing on local ownership and partners and on improving coordination between existing donor bodies.

Another priority will be the revision of the EU's annual general report on development cooperation, with the aim of more clearly addressing the EU's actual goals in this area. Denmark will also push for greater inclusion of gender issues in the report.

The Danish Presidency wants to increase the access of developing countries to EU markets, recognising trade as an important element of development. Denmark will work to increase awareness of international standards and trade agreements and will take a sectoral approach to trade and development. It will also look to capacity building in the ACP (African, Caribbean and Pacific) countries in both the public and private sectors in preparation for the entry into force of the Cotonou Agreement, which replaces the Lomé Convention.

Finally, with respect to human rights, Denmark wants to take a more result-orientated approach, working with NGOs and

representatives of civil society to open up stakeholder dialogues. Denmark wishes to increase the involvement of NGOs in drafting EU development policy and rendering it more transparent is seen as a way to achieve this. Greater transparency should also mean increased controls of development aid and better traceability of funds.

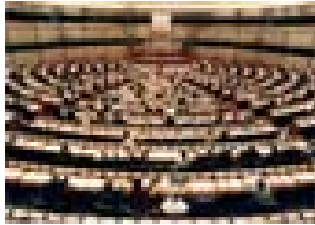
Corporate Social Responsibility

Although by no means exclusively a development-related issue, a note on CSR is included in this section. The European Commission will shortly publish its long-awaited Communication on CSR. The Danish Presidency will look to adopt a Council Resolution on this Communication at either the October 8 or the December 3 Social Affairs Council.

The Danes are preparing two key conferences linked to CSR. The first takes place in Skagen, Denmark on September 5-6, following the informal Interior Ministers meeting in July, on 'Social Inclusion through Partnership and Social Dialogue', where a separate workshop on CSR is highly likely. The second is to be held in Helsingør on October 29-30, and will focus on 'Tripartism in an enlarged Europe'.



Education



In line with the priorities of the Commission and of the ten-year plan for education, the Danish Presidency will continue to work on the issue of lifelong learning. The Commission Communication on this subject is expected to be endorsed by both the European Parliament and the Council during the first half of 2002. Concrete steps to be taken by the end of the Danish Presidency include the setting up of a European Guidance Forum to encourage dialogue among stakeholders, and the development of a guide to Community instruments related to the transparency of diplomas and certificates.

Directly related to lifelong learning is the recognition of professional qualifications. It is expected that during the second half of 2002, steps will be taken towards establishing a European framework for the assessment and recognition of qualifications, including work experience and training provided by industry. The new Directive on the Mutual Recognition of Professional Qualifications should also be adopted under the Danish Presidency.

Other priorities will include continued efforts to encourage universities to introduce common standards for European qualifications, and to increase mobility in Europe by extending the European Credit Transfer System (ECTS). All of these priorities fall within the Lisbon targets for education and training, on which an interim report will be published in 2004.



People to watch



N.B. Special spokespersons/vice-ministers for each ministry are to be appointed prior to the Presidency. The names of these persons have not yet been released – and are therefore missing in the list that follows.

Contact details:

The Prime Minister's Office
Christiansborg
Prins Jørgens Gård 11
DK-1218 Copenhagen K
Denmark
Tel: +45 33 92 33 00
Fax: +45 33 11 16 65

Permanent Secretary of State
Nils Bernstein
Tel: +45 33 92 22 31

Personal Secretary to the Minister
Jacob Holbraad
Tel: +45 33 92 22 36

Press Secretary
Michael Kristiansen
Tel: +45 33 92 22 59
Mobile: +45 40 72 72 24



Anders Fogh Rasmussen
Prime Minister



Anders Fogh Rasmussen heads a minority coalition government which includes his own Liberal Party (Venstre) and the Conservative Party. It took office in November 2001. Fogh Rasmussen has been a member of the Danish Parliament for the Liberals since 1978. From 1987 to 1992 he was Minister for Taxation and from 1990 to 1992 he was Minister for Taxation and Economic Affairs. He was political spokesman for the Liberal Party from 1992 to 1998 and has chaired the party since 1998. Fogh Rasmussen was a consultant for the Danish Federation of Crafts and Small Industry between 1978 and 1987. He holds a degree in Economics.

Contact details:

Ministry for Refugees, Immigration and
Integration Affairs
Holbergsgade 6
DK-1057 Copenhagen K
Denmark
Tel: +45 33 92 33 80
Fax: +45 33 11 12 39

Permanent Secretary
Niels Preisler
Tel: +45 33 92 36 03

Personal Secretary to the Minister
Niels Madsen
Tel: +45 33 92 36 05

Press Secretary
Thomas Harder Rasmussen
Tel: 33 95 58 48

Contact details:

Ministry of European Affairs
Asiatisk Plads 2
DK-1448 Copenhagen K
Denmark
Tel: +45 33 92 00 00
Fax: +45 32 54 05 33

Personal Secretary to the Minister
Søren Juul Jørgensen
Tel: +45 33 92 06 15



Bertel Haarder
Minister for European Affairs
Minister for Refugees,
Immigration and Integration Affairs

Bertel Haarder has a long background in Danish and European politics. He sat in the Danish Parliament for the Liberal Party between 1975 and 1999 and was also a Member of the European Parliament from 1994 to 2001, when he left to take up his current ministerial post. Haarder was Vice-President of the European Parliament between 1997 and 1999. As a senior member of the Liberal Party, Haarder held the post of Minister for Education and Research from 1982 to 1993. Bertel Haarder is the author of a number of books on liberalism and political thought.

Contact details:

Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Asiatisk Plads 2
DK-1448 Copenhagen K
Denmark
Tlf.: +45 33 92 00 00
Fax: +45 32 54 05 33

Political Director
Friis Arne Petersen
Tel: +45 33 92 06 14

Personal Secretary to the Minister
Ulrik Vestergaard Knudsen
Tel: +45 33 92 06 01
Lone Wisborg
Tel: +45 33 92 18 12
Flemming Stender
Tel: +45 33 92 06 73



Per Stig Møller
Minister of Foreign Affairs



Per Stig Møller has been a member of the Danish Parliament for the Danish Conservative Party since 1984. From 1987 to 1990 he was a member of the Council of Europe and from 1990 to 1993 he was Minister for the Environment. From 1997 to 1998 Stig Møller was Chairman of the Danish Conservative Party, and from 1998 to 2001 he was the party's foreign policy spokesman.

A graduate in Comparative Literature and holder of a Ph.D., Per Stig Møller, worked in broadcast journalism and as a commentator before dedicating himself fully to politics. Stig Møller is the author of a number of books on literature, philosophy and politics.

Contact details:

Ministry of Finance
Christiansborg Slotsplads 1
DK-1218 Copenhagen K
Denmark
Tel: +45 33 92 33 33
Fax: +45 33 32 80 30

Permanent Secretary
Karsten Dybvad
Tel: +45 33 92 40 07 (?)

Personal Secretary to the Minister
Steen Lohmann Poulsen
Tel: +45 33 92 40 03
Nina Husfeldt Clasen
Tel: +45 33 92 40 60

Press Secretary
Carsten Mai-Jørgensen
Tel: +45 33 92 40 08



Thor Pedersen
Minister of Finance



Denmark's Liberal Finance Minister became a member of the Parliament in 1984. He held a number of ministerial posts in the 1980s and early 1990s: Minister of Housing, Minister of the Interior, Minister for Nordic Cooperation and Minister for Economic Affairs. From 1993 until the present government was formed in November 2001, Petersen was member of the Parliament's Finance Committee while he at the same time worked as CEO and board member of various companies.

Contact details:

Ministry of Economic and Business
Affairs
Slotsholmsgade 10-12
DK-1216 Copenhagen K
Denmark
Tel: +45 33 92 33 50
Fax: +45 33 12 37 78

Permanent Secretary
Michael Dithmer
Tel: +45 33 92 41 59

Personal Secretary to the Minister
Henriette Qvist
Tel: +45 33 92 30 39

Press Secretary
Peter Arnfeldt
Tel: +45 33 92 41 99



Bendt Bendtsen
*Minister of
Economic and Business Affairs
and Minister for Nordic Cooperation*



Denmark's Conservative Minister for Economic and Business Affairs has been a member of Parliament since 1994. In 1999, Bendtsen became Leader of the Conservative Party and the Conservative group in the Danish Parliament, before being appointed Minister for Economic and Business Affairs and Minister for Nordic Cooperation in November 2001. Bendtsen has a background in the police forces.

Contact details:

Ministry of Employment
Holmes Kanal 20
DK-1060 Copenhagen K
Denmark
Tel: +45 33 92 59 00
Fax: +45 33 12 13 78

Permanent Secretary
Bo Smith
Tel: +45 33 92 58 05

Personal Secretary to the Minister
Tanja Franck
Tel: +45 33 92 58 00

Press Secretary
Charlotte Jepsen
Tel: +45 40 44 45 76



Claus Hjort Frederiksen
Minister of Employment



Claus Hjort Frederiksen was for sixteen years (1985 to 2001) Secretary-General of Venstre, the Liberal Party. His previous professional career included stints in the Employer Association for Industrial Trades and in the Ministry of Agriculture.

Contact details:

Ministry of Justice
Slotsholmsgade 10
DK-1216 København K
Denmark
Tel: +45 33 92 33 40
Fax: +45 33 93 35 10

Permanent Secretary
Michael Lunn
Tel: +45 33 92 27 02

Personal Secretary to the Minister
Jens Schak Andreassen
Tel: +45 33 92 27 11

Press Secretary
Morten Langager
Tel: +45 33 92 49 27



Lene Espersen
Minister of Justice



Denmark's youngest minister – aged 37 – graduated in economics in 1990 and has been a Member of Parliament for the Conservative Party since 1994. Prior to entering Parliament she worked as a systems designer and a consultant.

Contact details:

Ministry of Science, Innovation and
Technology
Bredgade 43
DK-1260 Copenhagen K
Denmark
Tel: +45 33 92 97 00
Fax: +45 33 32 35 01

Permanent Secretary
Leo Bjørnskov
Tel: +45 33 92 97 44

Personal Secretary to the Minister
Charlotte Stuhr
Tel: +45 33 92 97 41

Press Secretary
Allan Boldt
Tel: +45 33 92 97 39



Helge Sander
*Minister of Science, Innovation
and Technology*



Helge Sander sat in the Danish Parliament from 1984 until 1998. However, his political career goes back somewhat further - in the late 1960s he was already involved in the local committee of the Liberal Party's Youth Organisation.

Since 1998 he has been Mayor of the city of Herning.

Contact details:

Ministry for Foods, Agriculture and
Fisheries
Holbergsgade 2
DK-1057 Copenhagen K
Denmark
Tel: +45 33 92 33 01
Fax: +45 33 14 50 42

Permanent Secretary
Poul Ottosen
Tel: +45 33 92 20 47

Personal Secretary to the Minister
Mads Randbøll Wolff
Tel: +45 33 92 21 62

Press Secretary
Carsten Møller Jensen
Tel: +45 20 91 59 01



Mariann Fischer Boel
*Minister for Food,
Agriculture and Fisheries*



A member of the Liberal Party, Mariann Fischer Boel chaired the Danish Parliament's Committees on Food, Agriculture and Fisheries, Trade and Industry, and Fiscal Affairs, for varying periods throughout the last decade. She previously held a number of posts in local government, as well as working as the finance manager of an export company in Copenhagen for several years early on in her career.

Contact details:

Ministry of Transport
Frederiksholms Kanal 27
DK-1220 Copenhagen K
Denmark
Tel: +45 33 92 33 55
Fax: +45 33 12 38 93

Permanent Secretary
Thomas Egebo
Tel: +45 33 92 43 01

Personal Secretary to the Minister
Line Thornbjerg Larsen
Tel: +45 33 92 43 74

Press Secretary
Jesper Damm Olsen
Tel: +45 33 92 43 02



Flemming Hansen
Minister of Transport



Flemming Hansen began his career as a shoe retailer. From 1963 to 1973 he was the head consultant for the Danish Shoe Retailers' association, and moved on to serve as its President from 1985 to 1991.

Hansen was spokesman for the Conservative Party Parliamentary Group on different issues from 1984 to 2001 while also chairing the Danish Parliament's Currency and Exchange Committee (1988 to 1994) and its Fiscal Affairs and Taxation Committee (1994 to 1998).

Contact details:

Ministry of the Environment
Højbro Plads 4
DK-1200 Copenhagen K
Denmark
Tel: +45 33 92 76 00
Fax: +45 33 32 22 27

Permanent Secretary
Leo Larsen
Tel: +45 33 92 74 86

Personal Secretary to the Minister
Henrik Hedemann Olsen
Tel: +45 33 92 74 88

Press Secretary
Hans Christian Karsten
Tel: +45 33 92 74 92



Hans Chr. Schmidt
Minister of the Environment



Hans Chr. Schmidt has been a member of the Danish Parliament for the Liberal Party since 1994, elected in the Rødning district in South Jutland. Since 1995, he has been the party's spokesman on environment issues. Chr. Schmidt has been a member of the Parliament's Nature and Planning Committee, the Foreign Affairs Committee and the Cultural Affairs Committee. From 1995 to 2001 Chr. Schmidt was member of the Nature Protection Board of Appeal.

Contact details:

Ministry of Education
Frederiksholms Kanal 21-25
DK-1220 Copenhagen K
Tel: +45 33 92 50 00
Fax: +45 33 92 55 47

Permanent Secretary
Henrik Nepper-Christensen
Tel: +45 33 92 50 04

Personal Secretary to the Minister
Søren Frandsen
Tel: +45 33 92 73 14

Press Secretary
Michael Rask Pedersen
Tel: +45 33 92 50 09



Ulla Tørnæs
Minister of Education



Denmark's Education Minister worked in the Liberal Party secretariat from 1986 until 1994, when she was elected to Parliament. Tørnæs was member of the management committee of the Liberal Party from 1994 and of the general council of the Party from 1998. She was the party's political spokesperson from 1998-2001. This is the first time that she has held ministerial office.

Poul Skytte Christoffersen
*Denmark's
Permanent Representative to the EU*



Poul Skytte Christoffersen is Denmark's Ambassador and Permanent Representative to the EU, a post he has held since 1995. In 2000 he was Denmark's representative to the Intergovernmental Conference (IGC) that prepared the ground for the Nice Treaty. His career in Brussels goes back a lot further, however – from 1980 to 1994 he was Head of Cabinet for the Secretary General of the Council of Ministers. Prior to entering the Danish Foreign Service in 1973, he graduated in economics from the University of Copenhagen and also studied at the College of Europe in Bruges.

Permanent Representation of Denmark to the EU

Rue d'Arlon 73
1040 Brussels
Belgium

Tel: +32 2 233 08 11 (Extension +32 2 233 0x xx)
Fax: +32 2 230 93 84

Email: brurep@um.dk

Ambassador, Permanent Representative

Poul Skytte Christoffersen

Ext. 865

Deputy Permanent Representative

Claus Grube

Ext. 866

Coordination – Coreper II

Thomas Ahrenkiel

Ext. 868

Henriette Ellermann-Kingombe

Ext. 869

Coordination – Coreper I

Steffen Ryom

Ext. 881

Jens Godtfredsen

Ext. 884

Press and information

Samuel Magid

Ext. 869

Jean Ellermann-Kingombe

Ext. 945

Transport

Michael E.K. Hansen

Ext. 837

Jakob Karlshøj

Ext. 934

Culture

Martin Ivø

Ext. 929

Employment

Stig Nørgaard Hansen

Ext. 812

Justice

Katrine Schjønning

Ext. 851

Rikke Freil Schaumann

Ext. 898

Home Affairs

Nanna Fischer

Ext. 853

Henrik Ankerstjerne

Ext. 805



Research and Communication

Thorkil Kjems Ext. 825
Karin Hyldelund Ext. 858

Environment

Per Nyløkke Ext. 803
Susanne Wegefelt Ext. 801
Henrik Sten Laursen Ext. 802

Food, Agriculture and Fisheries

Anders Buch Kristensen (Coordination, Council,
Commission, Press etc.) Ext. 864
Kristine Thorsen (Veterinary issues) Ext. 863
Kenn Skau Fogtmann (Fisheries) Ext. 888
Tanja Buch-Weeke (Feeding stuff) Ext. 862
Nikolaj Ting Mortensen (Foodstuffs, external fisheries) Ext. 823
Lene Haagensen (CSA) Ext. 833

Finance

Lotte Pia Møllerup (Financial services action plan) Ext. 905
Jacob Wegener Friis (ECOFIN coordinator, macro
economic policy) Ext. 906

Taxation

Lotte Langhoff-Ross (Excise duties and custom) Ext. 908
Jesper Wang-Holm (Direct taxation and VAT) Ext. 907

Budget

Tina Svendstrup Ext. 854
Peder Lundquist Ext. 909

Foreign Affairs and Trade

Peter Brun (Trade) Ext. 854
Niels Junker Jacobsen (Trade) Ext. 837
Marc Normann (Trade) Ext. 887
Ann Sophie Kisling (Development Policy) Ext. 857
Karin Hundebøll (Dev. Policy, Africa, South America) Ext. 826
Johan Sørensen (Latin America, Asia) Ext. 877
Søren Jensen (CFSP) Ext. 979
Allan Rahbøll Jacobsen (Conflict Prevention, UN, OSCE) Ext. 978
Merete Bilde (CFSP, NATO, WEU) Ext. 975
Lars Salquist (CFSP, Defence, Military aspects) Ext. 974
Christian Hagelin (CFSP, PSC co-ordination) Ext. 973
Carsten Grønbech-Jensen (Western Balkans, CARDS) Ext. 977
Lars Bjørn Holbøll (EU enlargement) Ext. 893
Klaus Simoni Pedersen (EU enlargement) Ext. 807
Christian Thorning (EU enlargement) Ext. 876
Mikkel Hagen Hess (EU enlargement) Ext. 808
Lars Bo Møller (EU Institutions) Ext. 807



Lars Peter Levy (Relations to the EP)	Ext. 950
Søren Halskov (Middle East and Mashreq)	Ext. 958
Vibeke Roosen Bell (CIS countries, TACIS)	Ext. 860
Sigurd Schmidt (Northern Dimension, EURATOM)	Ext. 967
Christine Pind (Commercial Attaché)	Ext. 830
Mona Boel Østergaard (Commercial Attaché)	Ext. 813

Educational Affairs

Sebastian Volkers	Ext. 804
-------------------	----------

Social Affairs

Poul Vorre	Ext. 838
------------	----------

Health

Steffen E. Hansen	Ext. 815
-------------------	----------

Business and Industry

Preben Pettersson	Ext. 902
Lars V Sørensen	Ext. 894
Bente Tranholm-Schwarz	Ext. 903
Kirsten Alkjærsg	Ext. 901
Nicolaj Zarganis (Energy)	Ext. 889

Administration

Jens Holch	Ext. 944
Ulla Moth-Lund	Ext. 820

Please note that all contact details were correct at the time of going to press but may be subject to change at short notice.



Key Dates

JULY

5-6 July
ASEM Ministers for Finance, Copenhagen

12 July
ECOFIN Council

12-13 July
Informal Employment and Social Policy
Council, Kolding

15-16 July
Agriculture Council

19 July
Budget Council

19-21 July
Informal Environment Council, Sonderborg

22-23 July
General Affairs Council

AUGUST - SEPTEMBER

26 August – 4 September
World Summit on Sustainable
Development, Johannesburg

31 August – 1 September
Gymnich Informal Meeting of Ministers of
Foreign Affairs

5-6 September
ASEM Ministers of Foreign Trade,
Copenhagen

7-8 September
Informal ECOFIN meeting, Copenhagen

8-10 September
Informal Agriculture Council, Nyborg

12-13 September
Informal Justice and Home Affairs
Council, Copenhagen

22-24 September
ASEM 4, Copenhagen

23-24 September
Agriculture Council

26 September
Internal Market Council
Consumer Affairs and Tourism Council

27 September
ACP-EU Minister Meeting

30 September
Research Council

30 September – 1 October
General Affairs Council



Key Dates

OCTOBER

3-4 October
Transport and Telecommunication Council

8 October
ECOFIN Council
Employment and Social Policy Council

14 October
Fisheries Council

14-15 October
Justice and Home Affairs and Civil
Protection Council

15-16 October
Agriculture Council

17 October
Environment Council

18-19 October
Informal Internal Market, Consumer Affairs
and Industry Council, Ålborg

21-22 October
General Affairs Council

24-25 October
European Council, Brussels

NOVEMBER

4 November
Culture Council

5 November
ECOFIN Council/ Troika meeting on Macro-
economic dialogue

7 November
Health Council

12 November
Education and Youth Council

14-15 November
Internal Market, Consumer Affairs and
Tourism Council

18 November
Fisheries Council

18-19 November
General Affairs Council

19-20 November
Agriculture Council

22 November
Development Council

25-26 November
Budget Council
Industry and Energy Council

28-29 November
Justice and Home Affairs and Civil
Protection Council



Key Dates

DECEMBER

2-3 December
ECOFIN Council

3 December
Employment and Social Policy Council

5-6 December
Transport and Telecommunication Council

9-10 December
General Affairs Council
Environment Council

12-13 December
European Council, Copenhagen

16-17 December
Fisheries Council

18-19 December
Agriculture Council

20 December
Justice and Home and Civil Protection Council

Notes



Useful links

The Danish Presidency: www.eu2002.dk

The Danish Royal Family: www.kongehuset.dk

The Danish Parliament: www.folketinget.dk

The EU Information Centre of the Danish Parliament: www.eu-oplysningen.dk
Tel: +45 33 37 33 37

The official Internet gateway to Denmark: www.danmark.dk

The official homepage for Greenland: <http://www.nanoq.gl/choosesite.asp>

The official homepage for the Faroe Islands: <http://www.tinganes.fo/Index.asp>

The Danish Ministries

The Prime Minister's Office: www.statsministeriet.dk

Ministry for Employment: www.bm.dk

Ministry of Finance: www.finansministeriet.dk

Ministry of Defence: www.forsvarsministeriet.dk

Ministry of Internal affairs and Health: www.im.dk

Ministry of Justice: www.justitsministeriet.dk

Ministry of Ecclesiastical Affairs: www.kirkeministeriet.dk

Ministry of Cultural Affairs: www.kulturministeriet.dk

Ministry of the Environment: www.mem.dk

Ministry of Refugee, Immigration and Integration Affairs: www.inm.dk

Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Fisheries: www.foedevareministeriet.dk

Ministry of Technology, Science and Innovation: www.videnskabsministeriet.dk

Ministry of Taxation: www.skatteministeriet.dk

Ministry of Social Affairs: www.socialministeriet.dk

Ministry of Transport: www.trafikministeriet.dk



Ministry of Foreign Affairs: www.udenrigsministeriet.dk

Ministry of Education: www.undervisningsministeriet.dk

Ministry of Economic and Business Affairs: www.oem.dk

The Danish Counties

Association of Danish County Councils: www.arf.dk

Danish Municipalities

Local Government Denmark: www.kl.dk

Danish Labour Market Organisations

Confederation of Danish Industries: www.di.dk

Danish Employers' Confederation: www.da.dk

The Danish Confederation of Trade Unions: www.lo.dk

Danish Political Parties in Parliament

Venstre (Liberal Party): www.venstre.dk

Conservative Party: www.konservative.dk

Social Democrats: www.socialdemokratiet.dk

Socialist People's Party: www.sf.dk

Danish People's Party: www.danskfolkeparti.dk

The Danish Social Liberal Party: www.radikale.dk

Red-Green Alliances: www.enhedslisten.dk

Christian People's Party: www.krf.dk



Danish Political Parties and Movements outside Parliament

Centre-Democratic Party: www.centrumdemokraterne.dk

Progress Party: www.frp.dk

EU Sceptic Movements

June Movement: www.junibevægelsen.dk

People's Movement Against the EU: www.folkebevægelsen.dk

EU Institutions:

European Commission: www.cec.eu.int

European Parliament: www.europarl.eu.int

Council of the European Union: www.consilium.eu.int

Economic and Social Committee: www.esc.eu.int

Committee of the Regions: www.cor.eu.int

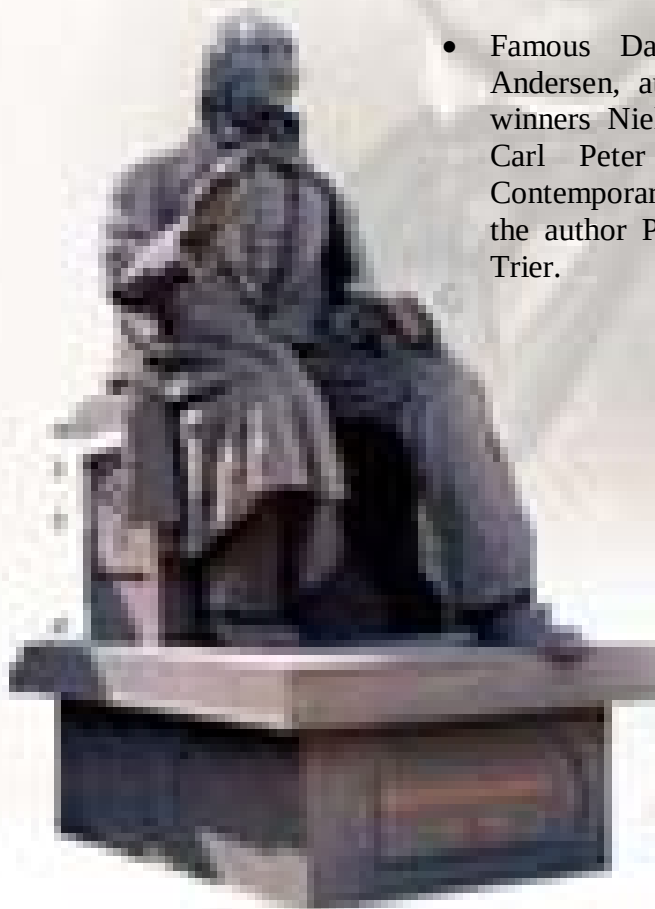
Court of Justice: www.curia.eu.int

Convention on the Future of Europe: <http://european-convention.eu.int>



About Denmark

- Denmark has now been in the EC/EU for almost thirty years, but the Danish people remain ambivalent in their attitude to integration, having rejected the Maastricht Treaty in 1992 and voted against joining the Euro in 2000. The five million Danes are proud of their democracy and their welfare state, and many fear that these will come under threat if too much sovereignty is ceded to - or shared with - Brussels. This is in spite of the efforts made by the main political parties, industry groups and trade unions to convince the Danes that the EU and the Euro will be more of a guarantee than a threat for the Danish way of life.
- Denmark's Head of State, Queen Margrethe II, was born in Copenhagen just a week after the city was overrun by German troops in April 1940. She has now been on the throne for 25 years and is 54th in a direct line of monarchs, with her ancestor Margrethe I having reigned six centuries ago, over the entire Nordic region. Her realm includes the Faeroe Islands and Greenland, territories with home rule in national union with Denmark since 1948 and 1979 respectively.
- A French diplomat was once quoted as saying that Denmark had "eight months of winter and four months of bad weather". Many years later, however, after completing a posting in Brussels, he could often be heard reminiscing about "those Copenhagen sunsets".
- Famous Danes have included Hans Christian Andersen, author of fairy tales, and Nobel Prize winners Niels Ryberg Finsen, Niels Bohr, Henrik Carl Peter Dam and Jens Christian Skou. Contemporary Danes that have made it big include the author Peter Høeg and film director Lars von Trier.



Copyright © Weber Shandwick | Adamson, 2002

