



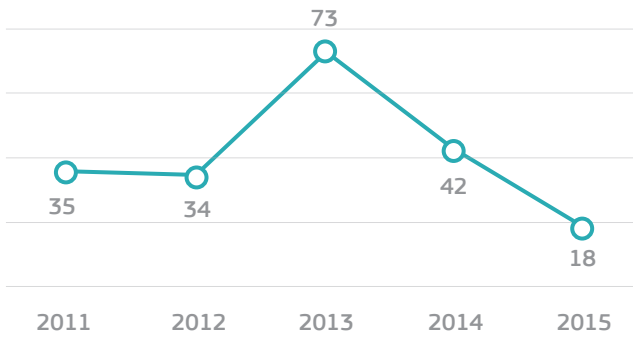
European Commission

Monitoring the Application of European Union Law

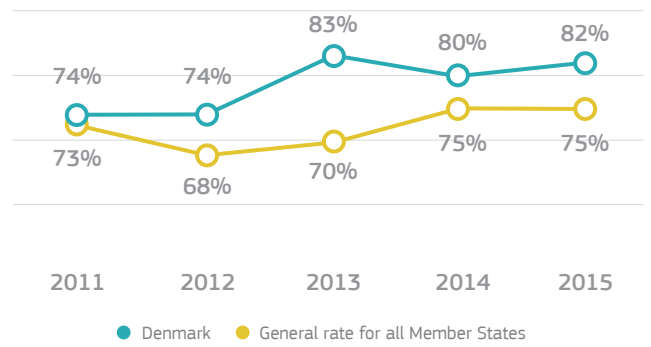
Annual Report 2015

New complaints against Denmark have remained relatively stable since 2012. In 2015, the number of new EU Pilot files continued the sharp fall from its 2013 peak, reaching its lowest level for five years. Open infringement cases also continued the overall downward trend seen for the last two years. The number of new late transposition cases rose slightly but held below the 2013 level.

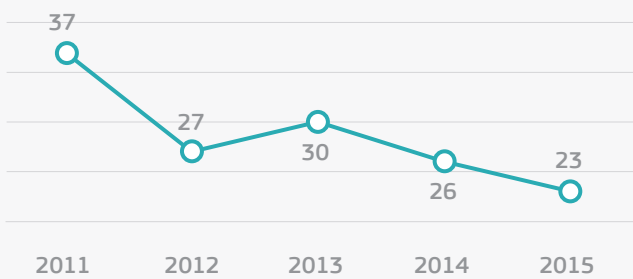
New EU Pilot files opened



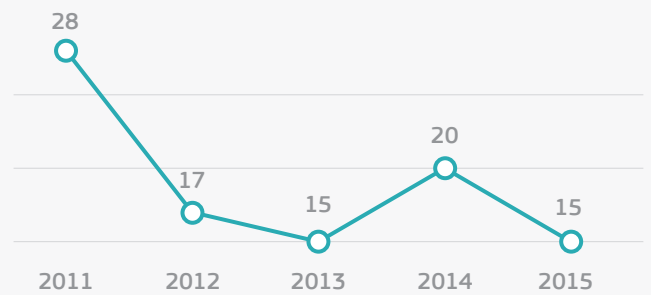
EU pilot files: evolution of the resolution rate



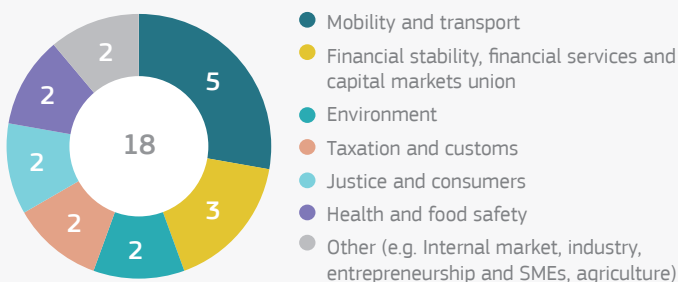
INFRINGEMENT CASES
Infringement cases open on 31 December



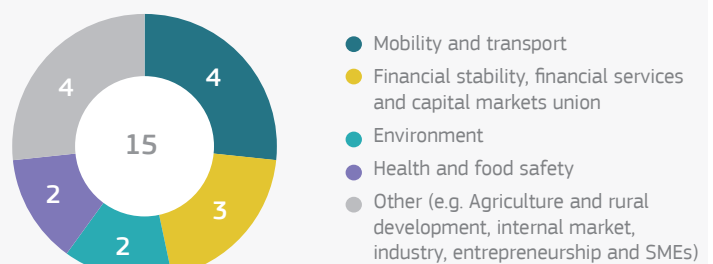
TRANSPOSITION OF DIRECTIVES
New late transposition infringement cases



18 new infringement cases opened in 2015: main policy areas



15 new late transposition infringement cases opened in 2015: main policy areas





The Court ruled that:

- Denmark failed to fulfil its obligations by having continued to authorise the sale of loose snus (oral tobacco). EU legislation¹ prohibits the sale of snus except in Sweden. Snus is finely ground or cut tobacco sold either loose or in small sachet portions and intended to be consumed by placing between the gum and the lip, without being chewed or smoked. Danish law prohibited the sale of snus packed in porous sachets but allowed the sale of loose snus;²

In preliminary rulings, the Court ruled that:

- the Copyright Directive³ does not preclude national legislation which provides for fair compensation under the exception to the reproduction right for copies made for private use for multi-functional media, such as mobile phone memory cards.⁴

¹ Directive [2001/37/EC](#).

² Commission v Denmark, [C-468/14](#).

³ Directive [2001/29/EC](#).

⁴ Copydan Båndkopi, [C-463/12](#).