



**COUNCIL OF  
THE EUROPEAN UNION**



11260/13

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**PRESS RELEASE**

3248th Council meeting

**Economic and Financial Affairs**

Luxembourg, 21 June 2013

President

**Mr Michael Noonan**  
Minister for Finance of Ireland.

**P R E S S**

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## **Main results of the Council**

*The Council approved **country-specific recommendations** to the member states on their economic and fiscal policies. The recommendations will be referred to the European Council, under this year's European Semester process, with a view to formal adoption in July.*

*The Council closed excessive deficit procedures for **Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Hungary and Romania**, gave notice to **Belgium** on measures to correct its deficit, extended the deadlines for **Spain, France, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal and Slovenia** to correct their deficits, and reopened an excessive deficit procedure for **Malta**.*

*It approved the extension of loan maturities for **Ireland and Portugal**, and agreed a package of measures to combat **VAT fraud**.*

*The Council also approved a proposal allowing **Latvia to adopt the euro** as its currency as from 1 January 2014. The proposal will be referred to the European Council before a final decision is taken in July.*

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- Where declarations, conclusions or resolutions have been formally adopted by the Council, this is indicated in the heading for the item concerned and the text is placed between quotation marks.
  - Documents for which references are given in the text are available on the Council's Internet site (<http://www.consilium.europa.eu>).
  - Acts adopted with statements for the Council minutes which may be released to the public are indicated by an asterisk; these statements are available on the Council's Internet site or may be obtained from the Press Office.

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## **PARTICIPANTS**

### **Belgium:**

Mr Koen GEENS

Minister for Finance, with responsibility for the Civil Service

### **Bulgaria:**

Mr Petar CHOBANOV

Minister of Finance

### **Czech Republic:**

Mr Tomáš ZÍDEK  
Mr Radek URBAN

Deputy Minister for Finance  
Deputy Minister for Finance

### **Denmark:**

Ms Margrethe VESTAGER

Minister for Economic Affairs and the Interior

### **Germany:**

Mr Wolfgang SCHÄUBLE

Federal Minister for Finance

### **Estonia:**

Mr Jürgen LIGI

Minister for Finance

### **Ireland:**

Mr Michael NOONAN  
Mr Brian HAYES

Minister for Finance  
Minister of State with responsibility for Public Service Reform and the OPW (Department of Public Expenditure and Reform)

### **Greece:**

Mr Ioannis STOURNARAS

Minister for Finance

### **Spain:**

Mr Luis DE GUINDOS JURADO

Minister for Economic Affairs and Competitiveness

### **France:**

Mr Pierre MOSCOVICI

Minister for the Economy and Finance

### **Italy:**

Mr Fabrizio SACCOMANNI

Minister for Economic Affairs and Finance

### **Cyprus:**

Mr Charis GEORGIADES

Minister for Finance

### **Latvia:**

Mr Andris VILKS

Minister for Finance

### **Lithuania:**

Mr Rimantas ŠADŽIUS

Minister for Finance

### **Luxembourg:**

Mr Luc FRIEDEN

Minister for Finance

### **Hungary:**

Mr Mihály VARGA

Minister for the National Economy

### **Malta:**

Mr Edward SCICLUNA

Minister for Finance

### **Netherlands:**

Mr Jeroen DIJSSELBLOEM

Minister for Finance

### **Austria:**

Mr Andreas SCHIEDER

State Secretary, Federal Ministry of Finance

### **Poland:**

Mr Jacek ROSTOWSKI

Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Finance

### **Portugal:**

Mr Vítor GASPAS

Ministro de Estado, Minister for Finance

### **Romania:**

Mr Liviu VOINEA

Minister Delegate for Budget, Ministry of Public Finance

**Slovenia:**

Mr Mitja MAVKO

State Secretary, Ministry of Finance

**Slovakia:**

Mr Vazil HUDÁK

State Secretary at the Ministry of Finance

**Finland:**

Ms Jutta URPILAINEN

Deputy Prime Minister, Minister for Finance

**Sweden:**

Mr Anders BORG

Minister for Finance

**United Kingdom:**

Mr Greg CLARK

Financial Secretary to the Treasury

**Commission:**

Mr Olli REHN

Vice President

Mr Michel BARNIER

Member

Mr Algirdas ŠEMETA

Member

**Other participants:**

Mr Vítor CONSTÂNCIO

Vice President of the European Central Bank

Mr Werner HOYER

President of the European Investment Bank

Mr Thomas WIESER

President of the Economic and Financial Committee

Mr Hans VIJLBRIEF

President of the Economic Policy Committee

The Government of the Acceding State was represented as follows:

**Croatia:**

Mr Boris LALOVAC

Deputy Minister for Finance

**ITEMS DEBATED****EUROPEAN SEMESTER - COUNTRY-SPECIFIC RECOMMENDATIONS**

The Council approved, under this year's *European Semester*, draft recommendations to 23 member states<sup>1</sup> on the economic policies set out in their national reform programmes, as well as draft opinions on each member state's fiscal policies, as presented in their stability/convergence programmes.

It also approved a specific draft recommendation on the economic policies of the euro area member states, and draft conclusions on Croatia (which will join the EU on 1 July).

The texts will be forwarded to the General Affairs Council on 25 June, with a view to the European Council meeting on 27 and 28 June. Recommendations covering both economic and employment policies are due to be adopted in July.

*For details, see press release [11094/13](#).*

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<sup>1</sup> All except Cyprus, Ireland, Greece and Portugal, which are subject to macroeconomic adjustment programmes. To avoid duplication, there are no additional recommendations for these countries.

## **EXCESSIVE DEFICIT PROCEDURE**

### Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Hungary and Romania

The Council adopted decisions closing the excessive deficit procedures for Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Hungary and Romania, confirming that these countries have reduced their deficits below or, in the case of Italy and Lithuania, to 3% of GDP, the EU's reference value for government deficits.

### Spain, France, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal and Slovenia

The Council adopted recommendations extending the deadlines set for Spain, France, Poland and Slovenia, by two years, and for the Netherlands and Portugal, by one year, for correcting their deficits. It set 1 October 2013 as a deadline for all six countries to take corrective action.

### Belgium

The Council stepped up the excessive deficit procedure for Belgium, establishing that action taken in order to correct its deficit has been insufficient and giving notice to take the necessary measures.

### Malta

It also opened an excessive deficit procedure for Malta, setting 1 October 2013 as a deadline for taking corrective action.

*For details, see press releases [11230/13](#), [11232/13](#), [11190/13](#) and [11193 /13](#).*



## **JOB CREATION AND FINANCING OF THE ECONOMY**

The Council took note of a report by the Commission and the European Investment Bank on the possibilities and targeted priorities for boosting the economy. It held an exchange of views.

At its March meeting, the European Council noted that the recent €10 billion increase in the EIB's capital will allow it to lend an additional €60 billion in support of growth and employment. Together with the European Investment Fund, this will help catalyse projects worth up to €180 billion in the 2013-15 period.

The European Council will assess implementation at its meeting on 27-28 June, "with a particular emphasis on measures aimed at creating jobs and on boosting the financing of the economy for fast-acting growth measures".

The EIB has particular role to play as concerns infrastructure, energy and resource efficiency, the digital economy, research and innovation, and access to finance for SMEs. EIB activities in support of measures to fight youth unemployment were also highlighted.

## **EFSM LOANS TO IRELAND AND PORTUGAL**

The Council adopted decisions extending by seven years the maturities of loans to Ireland and Portugal from the European Financial Stabilisation Mechanism (EFSM).

This follows agreement reached in principle at an informal meeting in Dublin in April.

The average maturities are extended from 12.5 years to 19.5 years in order to smoothen the two countries' debt redemption profiles and lower their refinancing needs in the period subsequent to their economic adjustment programmes.

The aim is to support the two countries' efforts to regain full access to market financing and thus to successfully exit their economic adjustment programmes.

*For details, see press release [11235/13](#).*

## **ADOPTION OF THE EURO BY LATVIA**

The euro area member states, meeting within the Council, adopted a recommendation in favour of a proposal to allow Latvia to join the currency union on 1 January 2014.

They agreed with the Commission's assessment that Latvia has achieved a high degree of sustainable convergence and therefore fulfils the necessary conditions for adoption of the euro as its currency.

The Council is expected to adopt the decision in July, after consulting the European Parliament and following a discussion in the European Council on 27 and 28 June. It approved the text of a letter to the European Council on the outcome of its discussion.

*For details, see press release [11276/13](#).*

**CLIMATE AND ENERGY**

The Council discussed the follow-up to the European Council's meeting on 22 May as regards policy options in the field of climate and energy. The presidency concluded that it would reflect, together with incoming presidencies, on the next steps to prepare a discussion in the European Council next year.

The issue was discussed at the request of the Poland, which has advocated an enhanced role for the Economic and Financial Affairs Council in assessing the impact of EU legislation, including environmental legislation, on economic growth and public finances.

With reference to a Commission green paper on a 2030 framework for climate and energy policies, the European Council decided to discuss this issue in March 2014, once the Commission has presented proposals.

**TAX REPORTS**

The Council endorsed two sixth-monthly reports to the European Council:

- a report on tax issues; and
- a report on tax issues by finance ministers of countries participating in the *Euro Plus Pact*<sup>1</sup>.

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<sup>1</sup> Concluded in March 2011 by 23 of the 27 member states, the *Euro Plus Pact* is aimed at strengthening economic policy coordination with a view to improving competitiveness and enabling a greater degree of convergence.

## **COMBATING TAX FRAUD - AUTOMATIC EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION**

The Council took note of the presentation by the Commission of a proposal to amend directive 2011/16/EU on administrative cooperation in the field of direct taxation, by extending the scope for the mandatory automatic exchange of information (doc. [10243/13](#)).

The Council held a brief exchange of views. It called on the working group to start technical work on the proposal.

The proposal is intended to enable the member states to better combat tax fraud and tax evasion, and the Commission cites two main objectives. Firstly, increased tax revenues would provide greater scope for restructuring tax systems in a way that better promotes economic growth. Secondly, in difficult economic times, the proposal will reduce the pressure on honest taxpayers to compensate for revenue losses incurred due to fraudsters and tax evaders.

At its meeting on 22 May, the European Council called for priority to be given to the automatic exchange of information at the EU and global levels.

Directive 2011/16/EU provides a framework for mutual assistance between member states, especially via the exchange of information, so as to enable them to better assess taxes due. It sets out the details to be specified in requests for information on taxpayers, and prevents requests from being refused on grounds of bank secrecy.

As concerns the automatic exchange of information, the directive sets out a step-by-step approach for the categories of income and capital covered.

Under the Commission's proposal, dividends, capital gains, other financial income and account balances would be brought within the scope of the automatic exchange of information; and the scope of a revision of the directive, scheduled for 2017, would be expanded.

The agreements that many governments are concluding with the United States as regards the US foreign account tax compliance act (FATCA) have given further impetus to the automatic exchange of information as a means of combating tax fraud and tax evasion. In April, Germany, Spain, France, Italy and the United Kingdom announced a pilot action using the FATCA as a model.

Based on article 115 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, the directive requires unanimity for adoption by the Council, after consulting the European Parliament.

**OTHER BUSINESS****- Business taxation - Code of conduct**

The Council discussed a report on implementation of a code of conduct aimed at eliminating situations of harmful tax competition. Agreement was reached on the report and on draft conclusions. These will be adopted without further discussion at a forthcoming session.

**MEETINGS IN THE MARGINS OF THE COUNCIL**

The following meetings were held in the margins of the Council:

**- *ESM board of governors***

The board of governors of the European Stability Mechanism held a meeting on 20 June.

**- *Eurogroup***

Ministers of the euro area member states attended a meeting of the Eurogroup on 20 June.

**- *Ministerial breakfast meeting***

Ministers held a breakfast meeting to discuss the economic situation.

## **OTHER ITEMS APPROVED**

### **ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL AFFAIRS**

#### **Combating VAT fraud**

The Council reached political agreement on a package of measures aimed at enabling member states to better combat VAT fraud ([10541/13 ADD 1](#), [10150/13](#) + [10151/13](#)).

The measures will be based on two directives:

- one aimed at enabling immediate measures to be taken in cases of sudden and massive VAT fraud ("quick reaction mechanism");
- the other allowing member states to implement, on an optional and temporary basis, a reversal of liability for the payment of VAT on the supply of certain goods and services ("reverse charge mechanism").

*For details, see press release [11286/13](#).*

#### **Markets in financial instruments**

The Council confirmed a general approach reached on new draft rules (regulation and directive) relating to markets in financial instruments.

It called on the presidency to start negotiations with the European Parliament, on the basis of the general approach, with a view to reaching an agreement at first reading.

*For details, see press release [11067/13](#).*

#### **Energy taxation**

The Council took note of a report on progress on a draft directive on the taxation of energy products, and on suggestions for further work ([10825/13](#)).

The proposal is aimed at restructuring directive 2003/96/EC on energy taxation in order to align it more closely with EU energy and climate change objectives.



## VAT rules - Place of supply

The Council reached political agreement on a draft regulation aimed at amending VAT rules as regards the place of supply of telecommunications, broadcasting and electronic services, real estate services and the distribution of tickets for entry to cultural, artistic, sporting, scientific, educational, entertainment and similar events (*10632/13*).

## European Central Bank - Österreichische Nationalbank - Suomen Pankki

The Council adopted a decision approving Ernst & Young GmbH Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaft as external auditors of the European Central Bank for the 2013 to 2017 financial years ([10421/13](#));

It also adopted decisions approving:

- KPMG Wirtschaftsprüfungs- und Steuerberatungs AG as external auditors and PwC Wirtschaftsprüfung GmbH as alternate external auditors of the Österreichische Nationalbank for the 2013 to 2017 financial years ([10440/13](#));
- PricewaterhouseCoopers Oy as external auditors of Suomen Pankki for the 2013 to 2019 financial years ([10426/13](#)).

## ENVIRONMENT

### Strategy on adaptation to climate change

The Council adopted the following conclusions.

"The Council of the European Union

1. WELCOMES the adoption of the Commission Communication "An EU Strategy on adaptation to climate change"<sup>1</sup> and of the Green Paper on the insurance of natural and man-made disasters; TAKES NOTE of the Council Conclusions of the 18 June 2013 adopted on this topic<sup>2</sup>;

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<sup>1</sup> 8556/13

<sup>2</sup> 11151/13

2. ACKNOWLEDGES that addressing the additional adaptation needs to prevent and alleviate the current and projected negative impacts of climate change will entail economic costs in the short run and require appropriate funding; UNDERLINES that delays in taking adequate adaptation action are likely to generate even higher costs and, negative impacts on sectoral outputs, on employment, health and infrastructure, with differential impacts at national and regional level; ACKNOWLEDGES the need to target the most cost effective adaptation measures, to increase climate resilience across the economy, based on consistent economic and vulnerability assessment frameworks; ACKNOWLEDGES that effective adaptation action should facilitate more climate resilient investments and more sustainable choices for investment – both private and public , and is expected to create new market opportunities for sustainable growth and job creation; RECALLS the Conclusions of the European Council on 7-8 February on the Multi-annual Financial Framework<sup>1</sup> underlining the importance of further mainstreaming the climate action objectives in the future EU budget; UNDERLINES that within national public sector frameworks, further initiatives by the private sector action are needed, including by the insurance industry to managing climate risk, in order to complement public intervention on adaptation."

## **TRANSPARENCY**

### **Transparency - public access to documents**

The Council approved:

- the reply to confirmatory application No 12/c/01/13 with all delegations voting in favour ([9441/13](#))

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<sup>1</sup> EUCO 37/13



**RÅDET FOR  
DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION**



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PRESSE 300

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## **PRESSEMEDDELELSE**

3248. samling i Rådet

**Økonomi og finans**

**(fortsat)**

Bruxelles, den 26. og 27. juni 2013

President

**Michael Noonan**

Irlands finansminister

# **P R E S S E**

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**DA**

## De vigtigste resultater af Rådets samling

*Rådet fastlagde sig holdning til et udkast til ramme for **bankgenopretning og bankafvikling** med henblik på forhandlinger med Europa-Parlamentet.*

*Det foreslåede direktiv skal give de nationale myndigheder beføjelser til at forebygge bankkriser og afvikle finansielle institutter på en velordnet måde i tilfælde af konkurs, samtidig med at væsentlige banktransaktioner bevarer, og skatteyderne i mindst muligt omfang påføres tab.*

*Det fastsætter en række instrumenter til tackling af potentielle bankkriser i tre etaper: forberedelse og forebyggelse, tidlig indgriben og afvikling.*

*Det er målet at få direktivet vedtaget inden årets udgang.*

*Rådet godkendte endvidere **forslag til ændringsbudget nr. 1** for 2013, og gav dermed EU's budget for 2013 de ressourcer, der er nødvendige for Kroatiens tiltrædelse af EU den 1. juli.*

**INDHOLD<sup>1</sup>****ingen****PUNKTER BEHANDLET VED DEBAT**

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<sup>1</sup>

- Når Rådet formelt har vedtaget erklæringer, konklusioner eller resolutioner, angives dette i overskriften for det pågældende punkt, og teksten er sat i anførselstegn.
- Dokumenter med en dokumentreference er tilgængelige på Rådets internetsted <http://www.consilium.europa.eu>.
- Asterisk ved en afgørelse betyder, at der er fremsat offentligt tilgængelige erklæringer til optagelse i Rådets protokol; disse erklæringer findes ligeledes på Rådets internetsted eller kan fås ved henvendelse til Presse-tjenesten.

## **PUNKTER BEHANDLET VED DEBAT**

### **BANKGENOPRETNING OG -AFVIKLING**

Rådet fastlagde en generel indstilling til et udkast til direktiv om et regelsæt for genopretning og afvikling af kreditinstitutter og investeringselskaber ([11148/1/13 REV 1](#)).

Det opfordrede formandskabet til at indlede forhandlinger med Europa-Parlamentet med henblik på vedtagelse af direktivet ved førstebehandlingen inden årets udgang.

Det foreslåede direktiv sigter mod at give de nationale myndigheder fælles beføjelser og instrumenter til at forebygge bankkriser og afvikle finansielle institutter på en velordnet måde, hvis de bliver nødlidende, samtidig med at væsentlige banktransaktioner bevares, og skatteyderne påføres så få tab som muligt.

Direktivet indfører en række instrumenter til at tackle potentielle bankkriser i tre etaper: forberedelse og forebyggelse, tidlig indgriben og afvikling.

Institutterne vil skulle udarbejde genopretningsplaner, ajourføre dem en gang om året og beskrive, hvilke foranstaltninger de vil træffe for at genoprette deres finansielle stilling i tilfælde af betydelig forværring. Afviklingsmyndighederne vil skulle udarbejde afviklingsplaner for hvert institut og fastlægge, hvilke foranstaltninger de vil kunne træffe, hvis et institut opfylder betingelserne for afvikling.

Myndighederne vil også få beføjelser til at udpege en administrator af et institut, hvis dets finansielle situation skulle blive betydeligt forværret, eller i tilfælde af alvorlige lovovertrædelser.

De vigtigste afviklingsforanstaltninger vil komme til at omfatte:

- salg af (en del af) virksomheden
- oprettelse af et broinstitut (midlertidig overførsel af gode bankaktiver til en offentligt kontrolleret enhed)
- adskillelse af aktiver (overførsel af værdiforringede aktiver til et porteføljeadministrationselskab)
- bail-in-foranstaltninger (overførsel af tab i prioritetsrækkefølge for aktionærer og usikrede kreditorer).

### Bail-in

Bail-in-værktøjet vil give afviklingsmyndighederne beføjelse til at nedskrive nødlidende eller forventeligt nødlidende institutters aktionærers og kreditorers fordringer eller konvertere dem til egenkapital. I henhold til den generelle indstilling, som Rådet har vedtaget i dag, skal berettigede indskud fra fysiske personer og mikrovirksomheder og små og mellemstore virksomheder samt passiver i forhold til Den Europæiske Investeringsbank have forrang i forhold til ordinære usikrede, ikkeprivilegerede kreditorers fordringer og indskydere fra store selskaber. Indskudsgarantiordningen, som altid vil træde til i forbindelse med dækkede indskud (dvs. indskud under 100 000 EUR) vil få højere prioritet end berettigede indskud.

### Udelukkelse

Visse former for passiver vil blive permanent udelukket fra bail-in:

- dækkede indskud
- sikrede passiver, herunder dækkede obligationer
- passiver i forhold til ansatte i nødlidende institutter, f.eks. fast løn og pensionsydelse
- krav fra handelsvirksomheder vedrørende varer og tjenesteydelser, som er absolut nødvendige for instituttets daglige virke
- passiver hidrørende fra deltagelse i et betalingssystem med en tilbageværende løbetid på mindre end syv dage
- passiver mellem banker med en oprindelig løbetid på mindre end syv dage.

De nationale afviklingsmyndigheder vil også få beføjelser til at udelukke eller delvist udelukke passiver ud fra et skøn af følgende årsager:

- 1) hvis de ikke kan omfattes af bail-in inden for en rimelig tidsfrist
- 2) for at sikre videreførelsen af kritiske funktioner
- 3) for at forhindre spredning
- 4) for at forhindre en værdinedsættelse, der ville forøge de tab, andre kreditorer lider.

Afviklingsmyndighederne vil kunne kompensere for den skønsbaserede udelukkelse af visse passiver ved at overføre disse tab til andre kreditorer, så længe ingen kreditor stilles ringere end under normale insolvensbehandlinger, eller gennem et bidrag fra afviklingsfonden (jf. nedenfor).

### Afviklingsfonden

Direktivet vil generelt pålægge medlemsstaterne at oprette ex ante-afviklingsfonde for at sikre, at afviklingsværktøjerne kan anvendes effektivt. Disse nationale fonde vil i løbet af 10 år skulle nå op på et målniveau på mindst 0,8 % af de dækkede indskud i alle de kreditinstitutter, der er godkendt i det pågældende land. For at nå op på målniveauet vil institutterne skulle yde årlige bidrag på grundlag af deres passiver, eksklusive kapitalgrundlaget, og tilpasset efter risiko.

En undtagelse fra denne regel vil gøre det muligt for medlemsstaterne at etablere deres nationale finansieringsordninger gennem obligatoriske bidrag uden at oprette en separat fond. Medlemsstaterne vil imidlertid skulle rejse mindst det samme finansieringsbeløb og omgående stille det til rådighed for deres afviklingsmyndighed efter anmodning.

Medlemsstaterne vil frit kunne vælge, om de ønsker at fusionere deres afviklingsfonde og indskudsgarantiordninger eller lade dem forblive separate. Det kombinerede målniveau vil i begge tilfælde være det samme. Rådets generelle indstilling til direktivforslaget om indskudsgarantiordninger, der blev vedtaget i juni 2011 ([11359/11](#)), fastsætter målniveauet til 0,5 % af de dækkede indskud. Udlån mellem nationale afviklingsfonde bliver mulige på et frivilligt grundlag.



Afviklingsfondene vil være til rådighed for at yde midlertidig støtte til institutter under afvikling ved hjælp af lån, garantier, køb af aktiver eller kapital til brobanker. De kan også anvendes til at kompensere aktionærer eller kreditorer, hvis og i det omfang deres tab i forbindelse med bail-in overstiger de tab, de ville have haft under en normal insolvensbehandling, i overensstemmelse med princippet om, at "ingen kreditorer må stilles ringere".

Rådets kompromistilgang giver på strenge betingelser og kun i undtagelsestilfælde fleksibilitet til de nationale afviklingsmyndigheder, således at de kan udelukke passiver og anvende afviklingsfonden til at dække tab eller rekapitalisere et institut.

En sådan fleksibilitet vil imidlertid kun være til rådighed, hvis aktionærer og kreditorer i et institut har haft et tabsniveau på mindst 8 % af de samlede passiver, inklusive kapitalgrundlag, eller under særlige omstændigheder 20 % af et instituts risikovægtede aktiver, hvis afviklingsfinansieringsordningen råder over ex ante-bidrag, der beløber sig til mindst 3 % af de dækkede indskud.

Afviklingsfondens bidrag vil blive begrænset til 5 % af et instituts samlede passiver. I ekstraordinære tilfælde kan afviklingsmyndigheden, hvis denne grænse er nået, og efter bail-in af alle usikrede, ikkeprivilegerede passiver, bortset fra berettigede indskud, søge midler fra alternative finansieringskilder.

#### Minimumstabsabsorberingsevne

For at sikre, at institutterne altid har tilstrækkelig tabsabsorberingsevne, fastlægger Rådets generelle indstilling, at de nationale afviklingsmyndigheder skal fastsætte minimumskrav til kapitalgrundlaget og nedskrivningsrelevante passiver (MREL) for hvert institut på grundlag af dets størrelse, risikoen og forretningsmodellen. I 2016 vil en revision give Kommissionen mulighed for på grundlag af henstillinger fra Den Europæiske Banktilsynsmyndighed at indføre harmoniserede minimumskrav til kapitalgrundlaget og nedskrivningsrelevante passiver, der finder anvendelse på alle banker.

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Formålet med direktivforslaget er at gennemføre de forpligtelser i EU-retten, der blev indgået på G20-topmødet i Washington D.C. i november 2008, hvor lederne slog til lyd for en gennemgang af afviklingsordninger og konkurslovgivninger "for at sikre, at de giver mulighed for en velordnet afvikling af store, komplekse grænseoverskridende finansieringsinstitutter".

Da direktivet er baseret på artikel 114 i traktaten om Den Europæiske Unions funktionsmåde, skal vedtagelsen ske med kvalificeret flertal i Rådet i fællesskab med Europa-Parlamentet.

## **EVENTUELT**

### **Finansielle tjenesteydelser**

Rådet blev af formandskabet orienteret om status i forbindelse med en række lovgivningsforslag, nemlig:

- et udkast til direktiv om indskudsgarantiordninger, der er en af de retsakter, der skal ligge til grund for den påtænkte bankunion
- et udkast til forordning om regler for gennemsigtighed i forbindelse med sammensatte investeringsprodukter til private investorer (PRIP) Jf. pressemeddelelse [11634/13](#)
- et udkast til forordning og et udkast til direktiv om markederne for finansielle instrumenter Jf. pressemeddelelse (MIFIR/MIFID) [11067/13](#)
- et udkast til forordning til tackling af insiderhandel og manipulation på værdipapirmarkederne (MAR) Jf. pressemeddelelse [11635/13](#)

## **ANDRE PUNKTER, DER BLEV GODKENDT**

### **BUDGETTER**

#### **Kroatiens tiltrædelse**

Rådet godkendte **forslag til ændringsbudget nr. 1** for 2013, og gav dermed EU's budget for 2013 de ressourcer, der er nødvendige for Kroatiens tiltrædelse af EU den 1. juli.

Det besluttede at forhøje budgettet for 2013 med i alt 655,1 mio. EUR i forpligtelsesbevillinger og med 374 mio. EUR i betalingsbevillinger for at dække de tilsagn, der blev afgivet på tiltrædelseskonferencen den 30. juni 2011.

Rådet nåede endvidere til enighed om en revision af den nuværende flerårige finansielle ramme for perioden 2007-2013 i overensstemmelse med den interinstitutionelle aftale om budgetdisciplin og forsvarlig økonomisk forvaltning.

Yderligere oplysninger findes i pressemeddelelse [11647/13](#).

### **SAMHØRIGHEDSPOLITIK**

#### **Statusrapport om lovpakken om samhørighedspolitikken 2014-2020**

Rådet godkendte en statusrapport fra formandskabet om lovpakken om samhørighedspolitikken 2014-2020 (*11003/13*).

Den 17. juni havde det irske formandskab afholdt 85 uformelle treparts møder med repræsentanter for Europa-Parlamentet og Kommissionen om lovpakken om samhørighedspolitikken. Der blev opnået en foreløbig aftale med Parlamentet om en række temablokke: territorial udvikling, information og kommunikation, støtteberettigelse og overvågning samt evaluering. Andre blokke (f.eks. makroøkonomisk konditionalitet og resultatreserven) vil skulle tackles af det kommende litauiske formandskab.

## **AFGØRELSER TRUFFET PÅ EN REGERINGSKONFERENCE**

### **Udnævnelse af dommere til Domstolen og Retten**

Den 26. juni udnævnte repræsentanterne for medlemsstaternes regeringer følgende personer til dommere ved Domstolen for den resterende del af mandatperioden, der udløber den 6. oktober 2015:

- Küllike JÜRIMÄE (Estland)
- François BILTGEN (Luxembourg)

Repræsentanterne for medlemsstaternes regeringer udnævnte følgende personer til dommere ved Retten (tidligere Retten i Første Instans) for en periode på seks år fra den 1. september 2013:

- Stéphane GERVASON (Frankrig)
- Anthony COLLINS (Irland)
- Ignacio ULLOA RUBIO (Spanien).

Repræsentanterne for medlemsstaternes regeringer genudnævnte følgende personer til dommere ved Retten for en periode på yderligere seks år fra den 1. september 2013:

- Guido BERARDIS (Italien)
- Eugène BUTTIGIEG (Malta)
- Carl WETTER (Sverige).

Repræsentanterne for medlemsstaternes regeringer udnævnte også Viktor KREUSCHITZ (Østrig) til dommer ved Retten for den resterende del af mandatperioden, der udløber den 31. august 2016.

Domstolen består af 27 dommere, der udnævnes af medlemsstaternes regeringer efter fælles overenskomst. De udnævnes for en periode på seks år med mulighed for forlængelse. Dommerne vælger Domstolens præsident af deres midte for en periode på tre år med mulighed for forlængelse.

Retten består af mindst en dommer fra hver medlemsstat. Dommerne udnævnes for en periode på seks år med mulighed for forlængelse. De vælger deres præsident af deres midte for en periode på tre år.

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