



Brussels, 11 February 2010

## **Statement by the Heads of State or Government of the European Union**

All euro area members must conduct sound national policies in line with the agreed rules. They have a shared responsibility for the economic and financial stability in the area.

In this context, we fully support the efforts of the Greek government and their commitment to do whatever is necessary, including adopting additional measures to ensure that the ambitious targets set in the stability programme for 2010 and the following years are met. We call on the Greek government to implement all these measures in a rigorous and determined manner to effectively reduce the budgetary deficit by 4% in 2010.

We invite the Ecofin Council to adopt at its meeting of the 16th of February the recommendations to Greece based on the Commission's proposal and the additional measures Greece has announced.

The Commission will closely monitor the implementation of the recommendations in liaison with the ECB and will propose needed additional measures, drawing on the expertise of the IMF. A first assessment will be done in March.

Euro area Member states will take determined and coordinated action, if needed, to safeguard financial stability in the euro area as a whole. The Greek government has not requested any financial support.

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**P R E S S**

FOR FURTHER DETAILS:

e-mail:

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**EUROPEAN COUNCIL**

**Brussels, 19 October 2012**

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**COVER NOTE**

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from : General Secretariat of the Council  
to : Delegations  
Subject : **EUROPEAN COUNCIL**  
**18/19 OCTOBER 2012**

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**CONCLUSIONS**

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Delegations will find attached the conclusions of the European Council (18/19 October 2012).

*The European Council reiterated today its firm commitment to take resolute action to address financial market tensions, restore confidence and stimulate growth and jobs.*

*It closely reviewed the implementation of the Compact for Growth and Jobs. It welcomed progress made so far but also called for swift, determined and result-oriented action to ensure its full and rapid implementation.*

*Further to the presentation of the interim report on EMU, the European Council called for work to proceed on the proposals on the Single Supervisory Mechanism as a matter of priority with the objective of agreeing on the legislative framework by 1st January 2013 and agreed on a number of orientations to that end. It also took note of issues relating to the integrated budgetary and economic policy frameworks and democratic legitimacy and accountability which should be further explored. It agreed that the process towards deeper economic and monetary union should build on the EU's institutional and legal framework and be characterised by openness and transparency towards non-euro area Member States and respect for the integrity of the Single Market. It looked forward to a specific and time-bound roadmap to be presented at its December 2012 meeting, so that it can move ahead on all essential building blocks on which a genuine EMU should be based. The European Council discussed relations with the EU's strategic partners and adopted conclusions on Syria, Iran and Mali.*

## **I. ECONOMIC POLICY**

1. The European economy is facing difficult challenges. It is therefore essential for the European Union to make every effort rapidly to implement the measures agreed over recent months to relaunch growth, investment and employment, restore confidence and make Europe more competitive as a location for production and investment.

### **Compact for Growth and Jobs**

2. The European Council remains determined to stimulate growth and jobs, in the context of the Europe 2020 Strategy. The Compact for Growth and Jobs, decided last June, constitutes the overall framework for action at national, euro and EU levels, mobilising all levers, instruments and policies. All the commitments it outlines must be fully and rapidly delivered. Significant progress has been achieved so far, as shown in the letter from the President of the European Council of 8 October 2012 as well as in the reports from the Presidency and the Commission. However, greater efforts are required in certain areas, as set out below.

- (a) Investing in growth: significant progress is being made in implementing the EUR 120 billion financing package of the Compact. In particular, in the coming weeks the EIB is expected to adopt its EUR 10 billion capital increase with the aim of strengthening its capital basis as well as increasing its overall lending capacity by EUR 60 billion. This should in turn lead to additional investment of up to EUR 180 billion over the next three years. Work is under way to ensure that the EUR 55 billion of Structural Funds are mobilised quickly and efficiently; the Commission will continue to help Member States to re-programme the Structural Funds to focus them better on growth and jobs. Adequate attention should be paid in order to ensure a fair access to financing for all Member States. The Project Bonds pilot phase is being implemented with EUR 100 million already authorised and the remaining EUR 130 million to be mobilised early next year, which in total should leverage investment of up to EUR 4.5 billion in the pilot phase. The European Council will devote a special meeting in November to reaching agreement on the next Multiannual Financial Framework and thus ensure that it is adopted by the end of the year. Recalling the need to pursue differentiated growth-friendly fiscal consolidation, the European Council looks forward to the Commission's report on the quality of public spending and the scope for possible action within the boundaries of the EU and national fiscal frameworks.
- (b) Deepening the Single Market: progress has been made on the Single Market Act I, but more efforts are required to complete work on the outstanding proposals including on accounting, professional qualifications, public procurement and venture capital funds. The Commission's new communication on the Single Market Act II sets out 12 further key actions which should contribute much to sustainable European growth, employment and social cohesion. The European Council welcomes the Commission's intention to present all key SMA II proposals by spring 2013 and calls for their rapid examination in order to allow their adoption by the end of the current parliamentary cycle at the latest. It is also important to take urgent action in line with the Commission's communications on implementation of the Services Directive and on Single Market governance.



- (c) Connecting Europe: the future Connecting Europe Facility will constitute an important instrument to promote growth through investment in transport, energy and ICT links. In the field of transport, eliminating regulatory barriers and tackling bottlenecks and missing cross-border links is essential in order to guarantee the efficient operation of the Single Market and promote competitiveness and growth. Digital technologies and infrastructures are also an essential prerequisite. Recalling the need to complete the internal energy market fully by 2014 in accordance with the agreed deadlines and to ensure that no Member State remains isolated from the European gas and electricity networks after 2015, the European Council calls for rapid agreement on the proposal on energy TENs and looks forward to the forthcoming Commission communication and Action Plan to address the prevailing challenges.
- (d) Achieving a fully functioning Digital Single Market by 2015: this could generate an additional growth of 4% over the period up to 2020. The European Council therefore calls for work to be accelerated on the proposals on e-signature and collective rights management and looks forward to the forthcoming proposals on reducing the cost of the deployment of high speed broadband and on e-invoicing. The forthcoming mid-term review of the Digital Agenda should be used to identify areas where more work needs to be done. It is necessary to modernise Europe's copyright regime to facilitate access to content while upholding intellectual property rights and encouraging creativity and cultural diversity.
- (e) Promoting research and innovation: it is important to ensure that research and innovation are translated into competitive gains. The European Council calls for rapid progress on the proposed new programmes for research and innovation (Horizon 2020) and for the competitiveness of enterprises and SMEs (COSME), stressing the importance of excellence in EU research and innovation policies while promoting broad access to participants in all Member States. It reiterates the need to finalise the European Research Area by the end of 2014 and stresses the importance of an integrated approach to key enabling technologies.

- (f) Enhancing the competitiveness of industry: the Commission communication on a new EU industrial policy stresses the importance of developing an integrated approach in order to strengthen industrial competitiveness to underpin growth and jobs, whilst improving energy and resource efficiency. It is particularly important for European industries to maintain and develop their technological lead and to facilitate investment in new key technologies in the early stages and for close-to-the-market actions.
- (g) Creating the right regulatory framework for growth: it is particularly important to reduce the overall regulatory burden at EU and national levels, with a specific focus on SMEs and micro-enterprises, including by facilitating their access to funding. The European Council looks forward to the Commission communication expected in December, which will take stock of progress and signal further action to be taken by the end of the current parliamentary cycle at the latest, including the follow up on the top 10 most burdensome pieces of legislation for SMEs. Taking account of the particular priority to foster competitiveness, sustainable growth and employment, the European Council welcomes the Commission's intention to withdraw a number of pending proposals and to identify possible areas where the regulatory burden could be lightened.
- (h) Developing a tax policy for growth: work and discussions should be carried forward on the proposals on energy taxation, on the common consolidated corporate tax base and on the revision of the savings tax Directive, and to reaching rapid agreement on the negotiating directives for savings taxation agreements with third countries. The European Council looks forward to the Commission communication to be submitted before the end of the year on good governance in relation to tax havens and aggressive tax planning. The European Council notes the requests from a number of Member States for enhanced cooperation to be launched on a Financial Transactions Tax, which the Commission intends to examine quickly with a view to making its proposal as soon as the conditions have been met.

- (i) Boosting employment and social inclusion: work in this area remains a priority of the utmost importance. The Council is invited to pursue its work on the different elements of the Employment Package and to ensure rapid progress on the proposals relating to the acquisition and preservation of cross-border pension rights for EU workers and the enforcement of the posted workers Directive. The European Council looks forward to the forthcoming communication on education and skills and to the Youth Employment package, including developing initiatives on youth guarantees and quality traineeships and apprenticeships as well as improving the mobility of young people. Labour mobility throughout the EU should be facilitated. The European Council stresses the importance of further developing the EURES job vacancies portal and underlines the need to increase and broaden the participation of employment services across Member States. Member States' vocational training schemes play a particular role in addressing youth unemployment. It is also important to promote the reactivation of older workers. Member States should step up efforts to tackle the social consequences of the crisis and to fight poverty and social exclusion in line with the objectives of the Europe 2020 Strategy.
- (j) Implementing the Europe 2020 Strategy: the European Council recalls the need for determined implementation of the 2012 Country Specific Recommendations. It invites the Presidency to submit a "synthesis report" on the lessons learned from the 2012 European Semester process and calls for a number of improvements to be made for the 2013 exercise - more emphasis on specific guidance and implementation; new modalities to enhance Member States' ownership of the process, particularly through deeper and more continuous dialogue; building of a partnership with the European Parliament, national parliaments and social partners; and a stronger linkage between the work of relevant Council formations. Underlining the need for thorough preparation of the 2013 European Semester, the European Council looks forward to the early submission by the Commission of its Annual Growth Survey and the Alert Mechanism Report at the end of November, and invites the incoming Presidency to submit a roadmap on the organisation of work for the 2013 European Semester.

- (k) Harnessing the potential of trade: stressing the fact that an ambitious trade agenda could lead in the medium term to an overall increase of 2 % in growth and the creation of over 2 million jobs, the European Council reiterates the EU's determination to promote free, fair and open trade whilst at the same time asserting its interests, in a spirit of reciprocity and mutual benefit. In this spirit, it calls for an agreement to be reached on the negotiating directives for a Free Trade Agreement (FTA) with Japan with a view to launching negotiations in the months ahead and for the finalisation of FTA negotiations with Canada and Singapore in the coming months. It looks forward to the final report of the EU-US High Level Working Group and commits to working towards the goal of launching in 2013 of negotiations on a comprehensive transatlantic trade and investment agreement. It will return in greater depth to EU/US relations and to the contribution trade can make to the growth agenda in February 2013. It also calls for progress to be made in opening or advancing negotiations on Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Agreements with the EU's neighbouring partners which are ready. The proposal of the Commission on access to public procurement markets in third countries should be rapidly examined.

#### Completing EMU

3. In the light of the fundamental challenges facing it, the Economic and Monetary Union needs to be strengthened to ensure economic and social welfare as well as stability and sustained prosperity.
4. Following the interim report presented by the President of the European Council in close collaboration with the Presidents of the Commission, the Eurogroup and the European Central Bank (ECB), informal consultations will continue with Member States and the European Parliament on the different issues to be explored. The European Council looks forward to a specific and time-bound roadmap to be presented at its December 2012 meeting, so that it can move ahead on all essential building blocks on which a genuine EMU should be based.



5. The process towards deeper economic and monetary union should build on the EU's institutional and legal framework and be characterised by openness and transparency towards Member States which do not use the single currency and by respect for the integrity of the Single Market. The final report and roadmap should include concrete proposals for how to achieve this.

*Integrated financial framework*

6. We need to move towards an integrated financial framework, open to the extent possible to all Member States wishing to participate. In this context, the European Council invites the legislators to proceed with work on the legislative proposals on the Single Supervisory Mechanism (SSM) as a matter of priority, with the objective of agreeing on the legislative framework by 1 January 2013. Work on the operational implementation will take place in the course of 2013. In this respect, fully respecting the integrity of the Single Market is crucial.
7. There is a need to ensure a clear separation between ECB monetary policy and supervision functions, and the equitable treatment and representation of both euro and non-euro area Member States participating in the SSM. Accountability takes place at the level at which decisions are taken and implemented. The SSM will be based on the highest standards for bank supervision and the ECB will be able, in a differentiated way, to carry out direct supervision. It will also be in a position to use the effective powers conferred on it by the legislation as soon as it comes into force. In addition, it is of paramount importance to establish a single rulebook underpinning the centralised supervision.

8. It is important to ensure a level playing field between those Member States which take part in the SSM and those which do not, in full respect of the integrity of the single market in financial services. An acceptable and balanced solution is needed regarding changes to voting modalities and decisions under the European Banking Authority (EBA) Regulation, taking account of possible evolutions in the participation in the SSM, that ensures non-discriminatory and effective decision-making within the Single Market. On this basis, the EBA should retain its existing powers and responsibilities.
9. The European Council calls for the rapid adoption of the provisions relating to the harmonisation of national resolution and deposit guarantee frameworks based on the Commission's legislative proposals on bank recovery and resolution and on national deposit guarantee schemes. The European Council calls for the rapid conclusion of the single rule book, including agreement on the proposals on bank capital requirements (CRR/CRD IV) by the end of the year.
10. In all these matters, it is important to ensure a fair balance between home and host countries.
11. The European Council notes the Commission's intention to propose a single resolution mechanism for Member States participating in the SSM once the proposals for a Recovery and Resolution Directive and for a Deposit Guarantee Scheme Directive have been adopted.
12. The Eurogroup will draw up the exact operational criteria that will guide direct bank recapitalisations by the European Stability Mechanism (ESM), in full respect of the 29 June 2012 euro area Summit statement. It is imperative to break the vicious circle between banks and sovereigns. When an effective single supervisory mechanism is established, involving the ECB, for banks in the euro area the ESM could, following a regular decision, have the possibility to recapitalize banks directly.

*Integrated budgetary and economic policy frameworks and democratic legitimacy and accountability*

13. The European Council invites the legislators to find an agreement with a view to adopting the "two-pack" by the end of 2012 at the latest. This is a key piece of legislation necessary for the reinforcement of the new economic governance in the EU, alongside the reinforced Stability and Growth Pact, the Treaty on Stability, Coordination and Governance (TSCG) and the "six-pack". It calls on national authorities and European institutions to implement all of these fully in accordance with their roles under the EU Treaties. Related to the ongoing regulatory work in the EU banking sector, the European Council takes note of the proposals of the high level expert group on the structure of the EU banking sector, which the Commission is now examining, including their possible impact on the objective of establishing a stable and efficient banking system.
14. An integrated budgetary framework is part of an economic and monetary union. In that context, further mechanisms, including an appropriate fiscal capacity, will be explored for the euro area. The process of exploration will be unrelated to the preparation of the next Multiannual Financial Framework.
15. The smooth functioning of EMU calls for stronger and sustainable economic growth, employment and social cohesion and requires stronger coordination, convergence and enforcement of economic policy. In this respect, the idea of the euro area Member States entering into individual arrangements of a contractual nature with the EU institutions on the reforms they commit to undertake and on their implementation will be explored. Such arrangements could be linked to the reforms identified in the country-specific recommendations adopted by the Council and build on EU procedures.

16. Governance within the euro area should be further improved, building on the TSCG and taking into account the euro area Summit statement of 26 October 2011. Ways to ensure that all planned major economic policy reforms are discussed ex ante and, where appropriate, coordinated within the framework of the EU's economic governance, in line with Article 11 of the TSCG, should be explored by participating Member States. The euro area Heads of State or Government shall adopt rules of procedure for their meetings.
17. Strong mechanisms for democratic legitimacy and accountability are necessary. One of the guiding principles in this context is to ensure that democratic control and accountability take place at the level at which decisions are taken and implemented. In this spirit, ways to ensure a debate in the context of the European Semester, both within the European Parliament and national parliaments, should be explored. In this respect, the European Council notes the intention of the Member States parties to the TSCG to improve the level of cooperation between national parliaments and the European Parliament, building on Article 13 of the TSCG and Protocol 1 to the TFEU.

## **II. STRATEGIC PARTNERS**

18. The European Council held an exchange of views on the EU's relations with its strategic partners. It called for the full implementation of the internal arrangements agreed in September 2010 to improve the EU's external relations.



### **III. OTHER ITEMS**

19. The European Council is appalled by the deterioration of the situation in **Syria**. It endorses the conclusions adopted by the Council on 15 October and the additional restrictive measures against the Syrian regime and its supporters. It fully supports the efforts of Lakhdar Brahimi in finding a political solution to the Syrian crisis. All key actors, notably those in the region and all members of the United Nations Security Council, should uphold their responsibilities and lend their support to the Joint Representative's endeavours. The EU is committed to working closely and comprehensively with international partners to ensure rapid support to Syria once transition takes place. The EU also commits to strengthening its support in building the capacity of civil society to participate in a future Syria. All opposition groups should agree on a set of shared principles in order to achieve an inclusive, orderly and peaceful transition.

The European Council strongly condemns the shelling by Syrian forces of Turkish territory and calls on all to prevent escalation and on the Syrian authorities to fully respect the territorial integrity and sovereignty of all neighbouring countries. The EU will continue to provide humanitarian assistance and calls on all donors to increase their contributions to the latest UN appeals. The European Council urges all parties to respect international humanitarian law (including the inviolability of all medical facilities, medical personnel and vehicles). All parties should put an end to all forms of violence, take special measures to protect all vulnerable groups, allow full and safe access for the delivery of humanitarian aid in all parts of the country. Those responsible for violations of international human rights law must be held accountable.

20. The European Council stresses its serious and deepening concerns over **Iran's** nuclear programme and supports the recent resolution adopted by the IAEA Board of Governors. The European Council recalls that Iran is acting in flagrant violation of its international obligations and is refusing to cooperate fully with the IAEA. The European Council therefore welcomes the conclusions and the adoption of the additional restrictive measures by the Council on 15 October with the aim of achieving a serious and meaningful engagement from the Iranian regime. The European Council reaffirms its commitment to the dual track approach and fully supports the efforts of the High Representative on behalf of the E3+3 to engage Iran in meaningful and constructive discussions. The Iranian regime can act responsibly and bring sanctions to an end, but as long as it does not do so, the EU remains determined to increase in close coordination with international partners, pressure on Iran in the context of the dual-track approach.
21. The European Council endorses the conclusions adopted by the Council on 15 October and expresses its serious concern over the continuing political, security and humanitarian crisis in **Mali**. This situation poses an immediate threat to the Sahel region as well as to West and North Africa and to Europe. The EU is determined to provide comprehensive support to Mali, in close cooperation with international and regional partners. In particular, the EU will support Mali in its efforts to restore the rule of law and re-establish a fully sovereign democratic government with authority throughout Malian territory. The EU will gradually resume development cooperation as soon as a credible and consensual Roadmap is adopted for the restoration of constitutional order. In the meantime, the EU will step up its humanitarian response. Furthermore, the EU will examine support for the envisaged international military force in accordance with UN Security Council Resolution 2071 and speed up planning of a possible CSDP military operation to help reorganise and train the Malian defence forces. The EU will maintain the option to adopt targeted restrictive measures against those involved in the armed groups in northern Mali and those hindering the return to constitutional order.

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*The European Council is grateful that the European Union was awarded the Nobel Prize for Peace. The Prize is an honour for all European citizens and for all EU Member States and institutions. The Nobel Committee rightly reminds how "the Union and its forerunners have for over six decades contributed to the advancement of peace and reconciliation, democracy and human rights in Europe". At a time of uncertainty, this tribute to past achievements is a strong appeal to safeguard and strengthen Europe for the next generation. Aware that advancing this community of peaceful interests requires constant care and an unwavering will, the members of the European Council regard it as their personal responsibility to ensure Europe remains a continent of progress and prosperity.*

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