

COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION Brussels, 1 March 2012

7015/12

DRS 33 ECOFIN 200 EF 49 DELACT 13

## "I/A" ITEM NOTE

from:	General Secretariat
to:	Permanent Representatives Committee / Council
No. Cion prop.:	6082/12 DRS 14 ECOFIN 98 EF 28 DELACT 7 + ADD 1 + ADD 2
Subject:	Draft Commission Regulation amending Regulation (EC) No 1126/2008 adopting
	certain international accounting standards in accordance with Regulation (EC)
	No 1606/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards
	International Accounting Standards (IAS) 1 and International Accounting
	Standards (IAS) 19
	- Decision not to oppose the adoption

 On 30 January 2012, <u>the Commission</u> submitted the above-mentioned draft measure<sup>1</sup> to the Council for scrutiny in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 5a(3)(a) of Council Decision 1999/468/EC.<sup>2</sup> The measure envisaged are in accordance with the opinion of the Accounting Regulatory Committee.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> 6082/12

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Council Decision 1999/468/EC of 28 June 1999 laying down the procedures for the exercise of implementing powers conferred on the Commission (OJ L 184, 17.7.1999, p. 23), as amended by Decision 2006/512/EC (OJ L 200, 22.7.2006, p. 11).

- 2. <u>The Working Party on Company Law</u> has examined the draft measure through an informal written procedure and has agreed that there are no grounds for the Council to oppose its adoption.<sup>3</sup>
- 3. <u>The General Secretariat of the Council</u> therefore suggests that <u>Permanent Representatives</u> <u>Committee</u> recommend that <u>the Council</u> confirm that there are no grounds for opposing the draft measure. This implies that, unless <u>the European Parliament</u> opposes it, <u>the Commission</u> may adopt the proposed measure in accordance with Article 5a(3)(d) of Council Decision 1999/468/EC.

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Article 5a(3)(b) provides that the Council may, acting by qualified majority, oppose the adoption of such measures on the grounds that they exceed the implementing powers provided for in the basic instrument, are not compatible with the aim or the content of the basic instrument or do not comply with the principles of subsidiarity or proportionality.