

BRIEFING

2016 Country Specific Recommendations for the Euro Area

A comparison of Commission and Council texts – "comply or explain"

This document compares the draft Euro Area CSR proposed by the Commission on 26 November 2015 with the draft Euro Area CSR approved by the Council (ECOFIN) on 15 January 2016

The document is provided in order to facilitate the assessment of the obligation by the Council to "*comply or explain*" changes introduced to the draft recommendations proposed by the Commission. This obligation is stipulated in Article 2-ab (2) of Regulation No 1175/2011: "*The Council is expected to, as a rule, follow the recommendations and proposals of the Commission or explain its position publicly*".

This table overleaf compares the draft Euro Area CSR proposed by the Commission on 26 November 2015 with the draft Euro Area CSR approved by the Council (ECOFIN) on 15 January 2016. The final version is due to be adopted by the ECOFIN at the end of February, after the endorsement of the European Council.

Note: The text marked in grey in the second column of the table has been *deleted, added or changed* in the [Council text](#), compared to the [Commission draft recommendations](#).

Compared to a "[comply or explain-note](#)" prepared by the Council, the table overleaf shows all substance changes made by the Council, while the note prepared by the Council only refers to changes that have not been accepted by the Commission.

<p style="text-align: center;">Recommendation for a COUNCIL RECOMMENDATION on the economic policy of the euro area</p> <p style="text-align: center;">THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,</p> <p>Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and in particular Article 136 in conjunction with Article 121(2) thereof,</p> <p>Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 1466/97 of 7 July 1997 on the strengthening of the surveillance of budgetary positions and the surveillance and coordination of economic policies, and in particular Article 5(2) thereof,</p> <p>Having regard to Regulation (EU) No 1176/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 November 2011 on the prevention and correction of macroeconomic imbalances, and in particular Article 6(1) thereof,</p> <p>Having regard to the recommendation of the European Commission,</p> <p>Having regard to the conclusions of the European Council,</p> <p>Having regard to the opinion of the Economic and Financial Committee,</p> <p>Having regard to the opinion of the Economic Policy Committee,</p> <p>Whereas:</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Recommendation for a COUNCIL RECOMMENDATION on the economic policy of the euro area</p> <p style="text-align: center;">THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,</p> <p>Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and in particular Article 136 in conjunction with Article 121(2) thereof,</p> <p>Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 1466/97 of 7 July 1997 on the strengthening of the surveillance of budgetary positions and the surveillance and coordination of economic policies, and in particular Article 5(2) thereof,</p> <p>Having regard to Regulation (EU) No 1176/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 November 2011 on the prevention and correction of macroeconomic imbalances, and in particular Article 6(1) thereof,</p> <p>Having regard to the recommendation of the European Commission,</p> <p>Having regard to the conclusions of the European Council,</p> <p>Having regard to the opinion of the Economic and Financial Committee,</p> <p>Having regard to the opinion of the Economic Policy Committee,</p> <p>Whereas:</p>
The Commission draft recommendation (26.11.2015)	The Council draft recommendation (15.1.2016)
<p>(1) The economic recovery continues at a moderate pace in the euro area. Sustaining and strengthening growth in the euro area requires continued policy efforts to support a balanced adjustment in the private and public sectors, improve the adjustment capacity and increase the economy's competitiveness and growth potential in the medium to long term. The pace of growth is hampered by legacies of the most recent economic and financial crises, including ongoing external rebalancing, high levels of public and private debt, high unemployment, as well as persistent structural rigidities in national labour and product markets. Investment remains weak on account of these factors but also of other</p>	<p>(1) The economic recovery continues at a moderate pace in the euro area. Sustaining and strengthening growth in the euro area requires continued policy efforts to support a balanced adjustment in the private and public sectors, improve the adjustment capacity and increase the economy's competitiveness and growth potential in the medium to long term. The pace of growth is hampered by legacies of the most recent economic and financial crises, including ongoing external rebalancing, high levels of public and private debt, high unemployment, as well as persistent structural rigidities in national labour and product markets. Investment remains weak on account of these factors but also of other</p>

bottlenecks, such as unfavourable business environments, public-administration inefficiencies as well as obstacles to access to finance.

(2) The implementation of ambitious structural reforms that raise productivity and boost growth potential needs to be bolstered in line with the policy priorities set out in the 2016 Annual Growth Survey for all EU Member States. If carried out jointly across Member States, structural reforms can offer benefits to the euro area as a whole through positive spillover effects, notably through trade and financial channels. Despite some progress with reforms to improve the resilience of labour markets, significant divergence persist across the euro area, especially as regards long-term and youth unemployment rates. Those Member States that pursued comprehensive labour market and social protection reforms prior to the crisis have been able to better support employment and preserve fairness during the economic downturn. Such reforms encompass flexible and reliable contractual arrangements, comprehensive lifelong learning strategies, effective active labour market policies, and adequate and sustainable social protection systems. Also, reducing the tax wedge on labour, in particular for low-income earners, and ensuring equitable tax systems can improve outcomes.

(3) An appropriate design and swift implementation of reforms can help in addressing existing imbalances in the euro area and to prevent the build-up of new ones. The thematic discussions by the Eurogroup, with increased focus on benchmarking, pursuing best practices and peer pressure, can contribute to promoting convergence towards best performance. The Eurogroup should therefore further strengthen the thematic discussions on reforms in areas that are essential for the functioning of EMU and regularly monitor the implementation of reforms by euro area Member States as well as the progress made with the correction of imbalances in the context of the Macroeconomic Imbalances Procedure.

(4) Fiscal policies are a matter of vital common interest in the Economic and Monetary Union. Responsible national fiscal policies that respect the common fiscal rules are essential to ensure debt sustainability and allow the fiscal stabilisers to operate and cushion country specific shocks. In addition, in light of the spillovers between euro area Member States, it is essential also to achieve an appropriate fiscal stance at the level of the euro area as a whole and to avoid pro-cyclical fiscal policies. This calls for a reinforcement of the coordination of fiscal

bottlenecks, such as unfavourable business environments, public administration inefficiencies as well as obstacles to access to finance.

(2) The implementation of ambitious structural reforms that raise productivity and boost growth potential needs to be bolstered in line with the policy priorities set out in the 2016 Annual Growth Survey for all EU Member States. If carried out jointly across Member States, structural reforms can offer benefits to the euro area as a whole through positive spillover effects, notably through trade and financial channels. Despite some progress with reforms to improve the resilience of labour markets, significant divergence persist across the euro area, especially as regards long-term and youth unemployment rates. Those Member States that pursued comprehensive labour market and social protection reforms prior to the crisis have been able to better support employment and preserve fairness during the economic downturn. Such reforms encompass flexible and reliable contractual arrangements, comprehensive lifelong learning strategies, effective active labour market policies, and modern social protection systems. Also, reducing the tax wedge on labour, in particular for low income earners, and ensuring equitable tax systems can improve outcomes.

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(4) Fiscal policies are a matter of vital common interest in the Economic and Monetary Union. Responsible national fiscal policies that respect the common fiscal rules are essential to support debt sustainability and allow the fiscal stabilisers to operate and cushion country specific shocks. In addition, [...] it is essential also to achieve an appropriate fiscal stance at the level of the euro area as a whole reflecting a balance between long-term fiscal sustainability and short-term macroeconomic stabilisation, and to avoid pro-cyclical fiscal policies. The

policies within the euro area in full respect of the Stability and Growth Pact. In this context, the broadly neutral aggregate fiscal stance in the euro area expected in 2016 appears appropriate in light of the overall macroeconomic conditions and downside risks to growth. As regards 2017, based on the forecast of a gradually closing output gap, fiscal policies should balance the need of avoiding pro-cyclicality and reducing public debt to restore fiscal buffers. This should be reflected in the preparations of the up-dated Stability Programmes in Spring 2016, taking into account the latest economic and fiscal developments. The composition of fiscal strategies is not yet sufficiently growth-friendly. As highlighted in the recommendations to the euro area Member States in summer 2015, Member States should hold thematic discussions on improvements in the quality and sustainability of public finances.

(5) The Banking Union needs to be fully implemented. First, the Bank Recovery and Resolution Directive must be fully transposed by 30 November 2015 as required for all 28 Member States. Second, as regards bank resolution, appropriate bridge financing arrangements need to be put in place without delay so that the Single Resolution Fund (SRF) will be able to face any potential financing needs as of 1 January 2016. In addition, a fiscally neutral backstop to the SRF should be agreed as soon as possible during the transition period. Finally, as part of the further development of the Banking Union, the Commission has proposed on 24 November 2015 the creation of a European deposit insurance scheme for the euro area Member States.

(6) Financial market conditions remain overall favourable in the euro area, against the background of an accommodative monetary policy stance. However, the still weak economic fundamentals and high leverage in the private sector

fiscal effort needed varies depending on Member States' respective positions vis-à-vis the requirements under the SGP and Member States should also consider stabilisation needs and take into account possible spillovers across the euro area. This calls for a reinforcement of the coordination of fiscal policies within the euro area in full respect of the Stability and Growth Pact. In this context, the broadly neutral aggregate fiscal stance in the euro area expected in 2016 appears appropriate in light of the overall macroeconomic conditions and downside risks to growth. As regards 2017, based on the forecast of a gradually closing output gap, fiscal policies should avoid pro-cyclicality and reduce public debt to restore fiscal buffers. This should be reflected in the preparations of the up-dated Stability Programmes in Spring 2016, taking into account the latest economic and fiscal developments. The composition of fiscal strategies is not yet sufficiently growth-friendly. As highlighted in the recommendations to the euro area Member States in summer 2015, Member States should hold thematic discussions on improvements in the quality and sustainability of public finances.

(5) The Banking Union needs to be fully implemented. First, the Bank Recovery and Resolution Directive must be fully transposed [...] without further delay by all Member States. Second, [...] a fiscally neutral common backstop to the SRF will be developed during the transitional period, and will be fully operational at the latest by the end of the transitional period, when resources of the SRF are fully mutualised. Progress shall be reviewed soon after the entry into force of the SRF. The common backstop also will be fiscally neutral over the medium-term and will ensure equivalent treatment across all participating Member States, as well as incurring no costs for Member States not participating in the Banking Union. Once the SRF enters into force and when participating Member States have ratified the IGA and fully transposed the BRRD, Member States will take stock of the establishment of the bridge financing arrangements and consider the way forward and timing regarding the work on the common backstop, to ensure that it will be fully operational at the latest by the end of the transitional period. Member States will also reflect further in 2016 on measures needed to continue deepening the Banking Union. Finally, as part of the further development of the Banking Union, the European Commission has issued its communication on 24 November 2015 titled "Towards the Completion of the Banking Union".

(6) Financial market conditions remain overall favourable in the euro area, against the background of an accommodative monetary policy stance. However, the still weak economic fundamentals and high leverage in the private sector

continue to weigh on demand for bank lending and thereby economic growth. Banks' balance sheets remain under pressure from high levels of non-performing loans, hampering lending activity. Diverse and sometimes inadequate insolvency regimes in the EU contribute to delaying the reduction of private sector debt, holding back investment.

(7) Notwithstanding the recent achievements in strengthening the EMU architecture, work must continue to complete it. The Five Presidents' Report of June 2015 maps the way ahead to complete EMU by 2025 at the latest. On 21 October 2015, the European Commission adopted a first set of follow-up proposals to the report. The euro area Member States should take collective ownership and move ahead in a timely way with the implementation of the short and medium term initiatives towards the completion of Economic and Monetary Union. With a view to further facilitate convergence across the euro area, the proposals include measures to strengthen the euro area dimension of the European Semester by, inter alia, earlier publication of the euro area recommendations, with a view to identify common challenges early in the process and to inform the formulation of Country Specific Recommendations for the euro area Member States to be adopted later in the European Semester,

HEREBY RECOMMENDS that euro area Member States take action, individually and collectively, within the Eurogroup in the period 2016-2017 to:

1. Pursue policies that support the recovery, foster convergence, facilitate the correction of macroeconomic imbalances and improve adjustment capacity. To this end, Member States, particularly those with large stocks of private and foreign debt, should implement reforms that enhance productivity, foster job creation, raise competitiveness and improve the business environment. Member States with large current account surpluses should implement as a priority measures that help channelling excess savings toward the domestic economy and thereby boost domestic investment.

2. Implement reforms that combine (i) flexible and reliable labour contracts that promote labour market transitions and avoid a two-tier labour market; (ii) comprehensive lifelong learning strategies; (iii) effective policies to help the

continue to weigh on demand for bank lending and thereby economic growth. Banks' balance sheets remain under pressure from high levels of non-performing loans, hampering lending activity. Diverse and sometimes inadequate insolvency regimes in the EU contribute to delaying the reduction of private sector debt, holding back investment.

(7) Notwithstanding the recent achievements in strengthening the EMU architecture, work must continue to complete it. The Five Presidents' Report of June 2015 puts forward a way ahead to complete EMU by 2025 at the latest. On 21 October 2015, the European Commission adopted a first set of follow-up proposals to the report. The euro area Member States should take collective ownership and move ahead in a timely, **open and transparent manner**, with the implementation of short and medium term initiatives towards the completion of Economic and Monetary Union. With a view to promoting convergence across the euro area, the proposals include measures to strengthen the euro area dimension of the European Semester by, inter alia, earlier publication of the euro area recommendations, with a view to identify common challenges early in the process and to inform the formulation of Country Specific Recommendations for the euro area Member States to be adopted later in the European Semester. **The euro area Member States should also work, in an open and transparent manner, on more long term initiatives towards the completion of Economic and Monetary Union,**

HEREBY RECOMMENDS that euro area Member States take action, individually and collectively, within the Eurogroup in the period 2016-2017 to:

1. Pursue policies that support the recovery, foster convergence, facilitate the correction of macroeconomic imbalances and improve adjustment capacity. To this end, Member States, particularly those with large stocks of private and foreign debt, should implement reforms that enhance productivity, foster job creation, raise competitiveness and improve the business environment. Member States with large current account surpluses should implement as a priority measures, **including structural reforms**, that help [...] **strengthen their domestic demand and growth potential.**

2. Implement reforms that combine (i) flexible and reliable labour contracts that promote smooth labour market transitions and avoid a two-tier labour market;

<p>unemployed re-enter the labour market, (iv) modern social protection systems that support those in need and provide incentives for labour market integration and, (v) open and competitive product and services markets. Reduce the tax wedge on labour, particularly on low-earners, in a budgetary-neutral way to foster job creation.</p> <p>3. Maintain the planned broadly neutral fiscal stance in 2016. With a view to 2017, reduce public debt to restore fiscal buffers while avoiding pro-cyclicality, in full respect of the Stability and Growth Pact. Differentiate the fiscal effort by individual Member States taking into account their respective position vis-à-vis the requirements under the SGP and their stabilisation needs, as well as spillovers across euro area countries. To this end, discuss the euro area fiscal stance in time for the preparation and presentation of the Stability Programmes and the Draft Budgetary Plans.</p> <p>4. Facilitate the gradual reduction of banks' non-performing loans and improve insolvency proceedings for businesses and households. In Member States with large stocks of private debt, promote an orderly deleveraging, including by facilitating the resolution of unviable private debt.</p>	<p>(ii) comprehensive lifelong learning strategies; (iii) effective policies to help the unemployed re-enter the labour market, (iv) [...] adequate and sustainable social protection systems that [...] contribute effectively and efficiently throughout the life cycle both to social inclusion and labour market integration and, (v) open and competitive product and services markets. Reduce the tax wedge on labour, particularly on low-earners, in a budgetary-neutral way to foster job creation</p> <p>3. [...] Pursue fiscal policies in full respect of the Stability and Growth Pact. For 2016, the objective of a broadly neutral aggregate fiscal stance in the euro area appears appropriate in order to reflect a balance between long-term fiscal sustainability and short-term macroeconomic stabilisation. With a view to 2017, reduce public debt to restore fiscal buffers [...] and avoid pro-cyclicality [...]. Differentiate the fiscal effort by individual Member States [...] in line with their respective positions vis-à-vis the requirements under the SGP [...] while considering stabilisation needs, as well as taking into account possible spillovers across euro area countries. To this end, review the euro area fiscal stance in the context of the Stability Programmes and the Draft Budgetary Plans.</p> <p>4. Facilitate the gradual reduction of banks' non-performing loans and improve insolvency proceedings for businesses and households. In Member States with large stocks of private debt, promote an orderly deleveraging, including by facilitating the resolution of unviable private debt.</p> <p>5. Work towards completing the Economic and Monetary Union, in full respect of the internal market and in an open and transparent manner, further exploring the legal, economic and political aspects of the more long-term measures contained in the Five Presidents' Report.</p>
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