



Conseil de
l'Union européenne

Bruxelles, le 23 septembre 2022
(OR. en, bg, pl)

Dossier interinstitutionnel:
2020/0310(COD)

12616/22
ADD 1

CODEC 1328
SOC 503
EMPL 344

NOTE POINT "I/A"

Origine:	Secrétariat général du Conseil
Destinataire:	Comité des représentants permanents/Conseil
Objet:	Projet de DIRECTIVE DU PARLEMENT EUROPÉEN ET DU CONSEIL relative à des salaires minimaux adéquats dans l'Union européenne (première lecture) - Adoption de l'acte législatif = Déclarations

Déclaration de la Bulgarie

La République de Bulgarie attache une grande importance à la promotion et à la protection des droits de l'homme. Le pays est résolu à respecter les engagements qu'il a pris dans le domaine des droits de l'homme et le restera.

En 2018, la Cour constitutionnelle bulgare a adopté une décision dans laquelle elle indiquait que la convention du Conseil de l'Europe sur la prévention et la lutte contre la violence à l'égard des femmes et la violence domestique ("convention d'Istanbul") promeut des notions juridiques liées à la notion de "genre" (en anglais: "gender") qui sont incompatibles avec les grands principes de la Constitution bulgare. En outre, en 2021, la Cour constitutionnelle a précisé que la notion de "sexe" (en anglais: "sex") utilisée dans la Constitution ne pouvait s'entendre, dans le contexte de l'ordre juridique national, que dans son sens biologique (hommes et femmes).

Reconnaissant l'importance de la question, la République de Bulgarie ne s'oppose pas à l'adoption du projet de directive relative aux salaires minimaux; toutefois, au vu des décisions susvisées de la Cour constitutionnelle, elle déclare que, **en ce qui concerne la référence à l'expression "disaggregated by gender" figurant à l'article 10, paragraphe 2, de la version anglaise de la directive, la République de Bulgarie ne collectera et ne fournira que des données ventilées par sexe (hommes/femmes).**

Statement by Hungary

The Hungarian Government is committed to ensuring an appropriate and efficient functioning of the national minimum wage-setting system. Since 2010, the Hungarian minimum wage has more than doubled and was set after consultation with the social partners. This fact, among others, clearly demonstrates the government's firm commitment to raising living standards for all. As a result of an agreement signed by the Government and the social partners, the national minimum wage in Hungary was further increased by 20% from 1 January 2022, which was the highest development rate in the EU.

Hungary recalls that regulation of pay, including the determination of minimum wages, clearly falls within the exclusive competence of the Member States as enshrined in Article 153(5) of TFEU and is an essential tool of national economic policy.

Furthermore, Hungary recognises and promotes equality between men and women in accordance with the Fundamental Law of Hungary and the primary law, principles and values of the European Union, as well as the commitments and principles stemming from international law. Equality between women and men is enshrined in the Treaties of the European Union as a fundamental value. In line with these and with its national legislation, Hungary interprets the term 'gender' as referring to sex and, accordingly, the reference to 'data desagregated by gender' in Article 10(2) of the text of the directive as data disaggregated by sex (women and men).

Statement by Austria

Austria supports the objective of adequate minimum wages in the European Union.

Austria reiterates that primary law, the Treaty-based division of competences between the EU and its Member States, as well as the principles of subsidiarity and proportionality, must be fully respected. Different labour market models, the full autonomy of the social partners and well-established collective bargaining systems have to be preserved.

Austria underlines that, according to Article 153(5) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, notably regarding the nature and limits of Union competence in this respect, the European Union cannot intervene directly in the level of pay, so as not to affect the competence of the Member States and the autonomy of the social partners in this area. Therefore, a legal basis exists only for a Directive creating a procedural framework, which cannot oblige Member States to grant access to minimum wage protection for all workers.

Against the background of the analysis contained in the opinion of the Council Legal Service, Austria highlights its wage determination model, which is based solely on collective bargaining agreements. Austria takes the view that the proposed Directive does not intend to change or undermine the Austrian wage-setting system, and that it will not affect Member States with well-functioning collective bargaining systems.

For those reasons, Austria interprets the text in the following way:

- The proposed Directive does not confer individual rights on workers;
- Obligations on adequacy stemming from the Directive are limited to statutory minimum wages;
- According to the Directive, wages negotiated by social partners are always considered to be adequate;
- The Directive allows but does not oblige Member States to introduce statutory minimum wages;
- The Directive allows but does not oblige Member States to introduce collective agreements in areas where social partners have not agreed on a collective bargaining agreement.

Statement by Poland

Równość kobiet i mężczyzn została zapisana w traktatach Unii Europejskiej jako podstawowe prawo. Polska zapewnia równość kobiet i mężczyzn w ramach polskiego krajowego systemu prawnego zgodnie z międzynarodowymi traktatami praw człowieka oraz w ramach podstawowych wartości i zasad Unii Europejskiej. Z tych powodów, wyrażenie "gender equality" Polska będzie interpretowała jako równość kobiet i mężczyzn, a wyrażenie "gender pay gap" Polska będzie interpretowała jako różnice w wynagrodzeniach kobiet i mężczyzn, zgodnie z art. 2 i 3 Traktatu o Unii Europejskiej oraz art. 8 i 157 para 3 Traktatu o Funkcjonowaniu Unii Europejskiej. W związku z powyższym, pozostałe wyrażenia zawierające termin "gender", Polska będzie interpretowała jako płeć ("sex"), zgodnie z art. 10, art. 19 para 1 oraz art. 157 para 2 i 4 Traktatu o Funkcjonowaniu Unii Europejskiej.
