

Brussels, 6 October 2022

CM 4715/22

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ENER ENV COMPET TRANS CONSOM IND ECOFIN FISC

COMMUNICATION

WRITTEN PROCEDURE

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Subject: Written Procedure with reply by Thursday 6 October 2022 at 18.00
CET (Brussels time) by email to energy@consilium.europa.eu

Proposal for a Council Regulation on an emergency intervention to address high energy prices

- Approval
- End of the written procedure

Delegations are informed that the written procedure, opened by CM 4714/22 of 6 October 2022, was completed on 6 October 2022 at 18.00 and that all delegations (except for the Slovakian and Polish delegations, which voted against) voted in favour of the adoption of the Council Regulation on an emergency intervention to address high energy prices, as set out in document ST 12521/22.

The required qualified majority has been reached. Therefore, the Council Regulation on an emergency intervention to address high energy prices is adopted.

The statements by Estonia, Latvia, Poland, Croatia, Slovenia and Hungary are reproduced in Annex 1 to this CM.

The above statements will be included in the summary of acts adopted by the written procedure as statements to be entered in the Council minutes, in accordance with the third subparagraph of Article 12(1) of the Council's Rules of Procedure.

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Statement by the Republic of Estonia

Council Regulation on an emergency intervention to address high energy prices

Estonia expresses its concern about the ongoing energy crisis and is convinced that Member States should do their utmost to mitigate the impact of high energy prices to consumers and businesses.

Estonia recognises the objectives of the Council Regulation on an emergency intervention to address high energy prices and, in the spirit of unity between Member States, agrees to the Council Regulation.

In relation to Article 14 on implementing the mandatory temporary solidarity contribution, Estonia interprets Article 14(2) in a way that Estonia's already existing domestic resource tax system for users of energetic mineral resources, which contains a clear link between the global oil commodity prices and the rate that the companies are entitled to pay for the usage rights of the resource, is an equivalent measure to the solidarity contribution and is already fulfilling similar objectives.

In relation to future tax matters, Estonia continues to insist on the proper legal basis (Article 115 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union) and the requirement of unanimity it prescribes.

Joint Statement by the Republic of Estonia and the Republic of Latvia

Council Regulation on an emergency intervention to address high energy prices

In relation to the distribution of surplus revenues, Estonia and Latvia interpret Article 10(1) that requires to ensure that surplus revenues are employed in support of final electricity customers in the following way:

Estonia and Latvia will ensure that all surplus revenues resulting from the application of the cap are employed by investing them in accelerating additional renewable energy production. Inframarginal revenues will be accounted for and reported but not collected. In our specific circumstances, the revenues that could be obtained from the implementation of the cap on market revenues would be insignificant. We conclude that the consumers of Estonia and Latvia will benefit from the accounted inframarginal revenues the most if companies commit to directly investing the surplus profits in additional renewable energy production.

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Statement by Poland

- Statement by the Republic of Poland on the vote in the written procedure of 6 October 2022 -

Poland considers that the extraordinary measures taken by the EU in the field of energy should be in line with the principle of energy solidarity. At the same time, however, those measures should be founded on Treaty provisions appropriate to their nature. The Republic of Poland takes the view that, during the negotiations in the Council of the EU on the draft *Council Regulation on an emergency intervention to address high energy prices*, the European Commission failed to provide sufficient justification for its conclusion that its proposed new measures, and in particular the 'solidarity levy', did not constitute measures of a fiscal nature. The Republic of Poland considers that, when voting on measures which are primarily of a fiscal nature, within the meaning of Article 194(3) TFEU, the Council of the EU must, pursuant to that provision, act in accordance with a special legislative procedure, unanimously and after consulting the European Parliament, and not by means of qualified majority voting. In view of the persistent concerns about the nature of the measure proposed by the Commission, the Republic of Poland considers that the legal basis for this Regulation should therefore be Article 194(3) TFEU.

The Republic of Poland also takes the view that the adoption of this Regulation in no way undermines Member States' competence to introduce and maintain at national level measures identical or equivalent to those agreed by the Council of the EU in the Regulation, and that such measures taken in accordance with Article 8 and Article 13 should be considered to comply with the requirements of that Regulation.

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Joint Statement by Croatia and Slovenia

"Republic of Croatia and Republic of Slovenia reiterate their positions that the possibility of support should be extended to all market participants. Given that the impact of high prices affects a much larger number of market participants than only small and medium-sized companies, the possibility of regulated prices should be made available for all consumers and companies."

Statement by Hungary

"The Hungarian delegation expresses its reservation on the choice of the legal basis of this Regulation, as article 122 of the TFEU cannot be the sole legal basis for the solidarity contribution, which includes provisions of a fiscal nature, that should be discussed and adopted accordingly with unanimity."

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