Az Európai Unió Hivatalos Lapjában (2010. januárban) a pénzügyi szolgáltatások szektorral kapcsolatban kihirdetett jogforrások listája, illetve az Európai Bizottság honlapján közzétett hírek

Tartalomjegyzék:

Sajtóbejelentések

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sorszám</th>
<th>Cím</th>
<th>Oldalszám</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>The European Commission appoints Head of Representation in Hungary</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>State aid: Commission approves Hungarian liquidity support scheme</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Commission takes action against United Kingdom (Market Abuse Directive in Gibraltar), Hungary (private security services) and Slovenia (Deposit Guarantee Schemes)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sajtóbejelentések

1.

IP/09/1982

Brussels, 21 December 2009

The European Commission appoints Head of Representation in Hungary

*The Commission has appointed Dr. Tamás Szűcs, as Head of its office in Budapest*

Representations are the official voice of the European Commission in the Member States. They are responsible for explaining policies of the European Union and making Europe more understandable to people.

Engaging with the national administration, stakeholders and civil society as well as the national media, they contribute substantially to communicating Europe at national and local level and provide information about the EU through recognised outlets such as public libraries, business advice centres and education services.
They also provide valuable reports and policy analysis to the Commission on orientations and trends of public opinion in the country concerned.

Tamás Szűcs has been Director for Strategy in DG Communication since 2006. From 2004 he served as the Head of Cabinet of Commissioners Péter Balázs and László Kovács respectively. Between 1995 and 2004 he was working as a diplomat at the Permanent Representation of Hungary to the EU in Brussels mainly responsible for the coordination of the accession negotiations and for the EU institutional reform negotiations (Amsterdam/Nice Treaty/European Convention), as well as being the first “Antici” official for Hungary. He is the author and editor of several books and specialist publications on European integration.

He will take up his duties as Head of Representation of the European Commission in Hungary on 01 January 2010.

2.

IP/10/19

Brussels, 14th January 2010

State aid: Commission approves Hungarian liquidity support scheme

The European Commission has approved under EU state aid rules a Hungarian measure aimed at providing liquidity to eligible financial institutions in Hungary to support lending to the economy. The Commission is satisfied that the measure is compatible with Article 107(3)(b) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU). In particular, the measure is appropriate, necessary and proportional to support the Hungarian financial system against the exceptional turbulence encountered by Hungarian banks in the midst of the global financial crisis, while limiting distortions of competition.

Competition Commissioner Neelie Kroes said: "Despite its late notification, I am satisfied that the Hungarian liquidity support scheme has been instrumental in helping financial institutions withstand the exceptional turbulence on the financial markets without unduly distorting competition."

In late 2008 to early 2009, the Hungarian financial markets and economy were particularly affected by the global financial crisis. Liquidity sources completely dried out for both financial institutions and the Hungarian State itself, leaving the State with limited financing options and having to resort to external support in the form of a financing package provided jointly by the IMF, the European Union and the World Bank in November 2008.

In this context, in March 2009 Hungary enacted a liquidity scheme aimed at providing loans to Hungarian financial institutions to enable them to maintain lending to the real economy in spite of the severe liquidity shortage. The liquidity support takes the form of non-subordinated, non-structured loans, with a maximum maturity and an entry window open until 30 June 2010. To date, three Hungarian banks have benefited from the liquidity scheme since its implementation in March 2009.

The Commission has found that the liquidity loans are compatible with the provision article 107(3)(b) of the TFEU and in line with its Banking Communication (see IP/08/1495). In
particular, the loans address acute liquidity problems of Hungarian financial institutions. The liquidity measures were necessary, in light of the exceptional turbulence that the Hungarian economy and financial institutions experienced, to avoid even greater disturbance to the economy. In the context of the IMF sponsored external financing package received by the Hungarian State, the remuneration, which covers the cost of funds of the State and the risk premium of the institutions, can be considered appropriate. In particular, the level of remuneration of the loans is consistent with the pricing of the Hungarian guarantee scheme (see IP/09/253).

The non-confidential version of the decision will be made available under the case numbers NN 68/2009 in the State Aid Register on the DG Competition website once any confidentiality issues are resolved. New publications of state aid decisions on the internet and in the Official Journal are listed in the State Aid Weekly e-News.

3.

IP/10/81

Brussels, 28 January 2010

Internal Market: Commission takes action against United Kingdom (Market Abuse Directive in Gibraltar), Hungary (private security services) and Slovenia (Deposit Guarantee Schemes)

The European Commission has decided to send formal requests to the United Kingdom regarding its implementation of the Market Abuse Directive in Gibraltar; to Hungary regarding its rules on private security services; and to Slovenia regarding its implementation of the 2009 Directive on Deposit Guarantee Schemes. These formal requests take the form of "reasoned opinions", the second stage of the infringement procedure laid down in Article 258 TFEU. If there is no satisfactory reply within two months, the Commission may refer the matter to the European Court of Justice.

United Kingdom – Market Abuse Directive (Gibraltar)

The Commission has decided to send the United Kingdom a reasoned opinion regarding incorrect transposition of Articles 12 and 14 of the Market Abuse Directive (Directive 2003/6/EC relating in particular to insider dealing and price manipulation) into the law of Gibraltar. The Gibraltar legislation of 2 August 2005 does not confer on the competent regulatory authority the investigatory powers or the power to impose sanctions as required by the Directive.

More specifically, the competent authority may require the cessation of any practice that is contrary to the provisions adopted in the implementation of the Directive only with regard to those persons subject to its regulatory power but not to all persons. Moreover, no administrative penalties may be imposed for market abuse by non-professionals.

Hungary – restrictions incompatible with the freedom to provide services in the field of private security services
The European Commission has decided to send a reasoned opinion to the Republic of Hungary on the ground that the Hungarian provisions impose on private security services providers established in another EEA State and wishing to offer their services in Hungary on a temporary basis the following two obligations: first, the obligation to enrol in the relevant professional chamber in Hungary and, secondly, the obligation to obtain prior authorisation from the Hungarian authorities. The Commission takes the view that those two obligations constitute restrictions on the fundamental freedom to provide services in the internal market guaranteed by the Treaty (Article 56 TFEU). Hungary has already acknowledged, in its reply to the letter of formal notice, that it had in this case infringed Article 56 TFEU but it has not yet made the necessary legislative changes.

Slovenia – Deposit Guarantee Schemes

The Commission has taken measures against Slovenia since it has not notified the transposition of Directive 2009/14 amending Directive 1994/19/EC on Deposit Guarantee Schemes. The changes to be transposed by 30 June 2009 ensure better protection of depositors against bank failures. In particular, the minimum level of deposits per depositor per bank that must be covered was increased from €20 000 to €50 000. Furthermore, co-insurance (a percentage of losses to be borne by the depositor) was abolished. Since the Commission has not received any notification from Slovenia, a reasoned opinion has been issued.

The latest information on infringement proceedings concerning all Member States can be found at:

http://ec.europa.eu/community_law/index_en.htm