


# Procedure file

Basic information	
COD - Ordinary legislative procedure (ex-codecision procedure) Directive	Procedure completed
Companies: valuation of annual and consolidated accounts, financial information (amend. Directives 78/660/EEC, 83/349/EEC)	
Subject 3.45.03 Financial management of undertakings, business loans, accounting	

Key players			
European Parliament	Committee responsible	Rapporteur	Appointed
	<b>JURI</b> Legal Affairs and Internal Market		25/05/2000
		PPE-DE <a href="#">INGLEWOOD The Lord</a>	
	Committee for opinion	Rapporteur for opinion	Appointed
	<b>ITRE</b> Industry, External Trade, Research, Energy	The committee decided not to give an opinion.	
Council of the European Union	Council configuration	Meeting	Date
	<a href="#">Competitiveness (Internal Market, Industry, Research and Space)</a>	<a href="#">2351</a>	30/05/2001
European Commission	Commission DG <a href="#">Financial Stability, Financial Services and Capital Markets Union</a>	Commissioner	

Key events			
24/02/2000	Legislative proposal published	COM(2000)0080	Summary
17/03/2000	Committee referral announced in Parliament, 1st reading		
24/04/2001	Vote in committee, 1st reading		Summary
24/04/2001	Committee report tabled for plenary, 1st reading	<a href="#">A5-0130/2001</a>	
03/05/2001	Debate in Parliament		
15/05/2001	Decision by Parliament, 1st reading	<a href="#">T5-0241/2001</a>	Summary
30/05/2001	Act adopted by Council after Parliament's 1st reading		
27/09/2001	Final act signed		

27/09/2001	End of procedure in Parliament		
27/10/2001	Final act published in Official Journal		

### Technical information

Procedure reference	2000/0043(COD)
Procedure type	COD - Ordinary legislative procedure (ex-codecision procedure)
Procedure subtype	Legislation
Legislative instrument	Directive
Legal basis	EC Treaty (after Amsterdam) EC 044
Stage reached in procedure	Procedure completed

### Documentation gateway

Legislative proposal		<a href="#">COM(2000)0080</a> <a href="#">OJ C 311 31.10.2000, p. 0001 E</a>	24/02/2000	EC	Summary
Economic and Social Committee: opinion, report		<a href="#">CES0797/2000</a> <a href="#">OJ C 268 19.09.2000, p. 0001</a>	12/07/2000	ESC	
Committee report tabled for plenary, 1st reading/single reading		<a href="#">A5-0130/2001</a>	24/04/2001	EP	
Text adopted by Parliament, 1st reading/single reading		<a href="#">T5-0241/2001</a> OJ C 034 07.02.2002, p. 0023-0091 E	15/05/2001	EP	Summary

### Additional information

European Commission	<a href="#">EUR-Lex</a>
---------------------	-------------------------

### Final act

<a href="#">Directive 2001/65</a> <a href="#">OJ L 283 27.10.2001, p. 0028</a> Summary
---

## Companies: valuation of annual and consolidated accounts, financial information (amend. Directives 78/660/EEC, 83/349/EEC)

**PURPOSE :** To amend Directives 78/660/EEC and 83/349/EEC as regards the valuation rules for the annual and consolidated accounts of certain types of companies in order to conform with new accounting standards caused by increasing use of derivatives. **CONTENT :** The accounting requirements set out in the above Accounting Directives reflect the consensus views of users and preparers of accounts and accounting standard setters that were held at the time the Directives were adopted. Since then, the international financial markets have seen the increasingly widespread use of various forms of derivative financial instruments. The growth in their use has outstripped the accounting guidance of the Directives. The Commission proposes changes in the Directives that keep them in line with the International Accounting Standards (IAS). IAS rules have moved away from the historical cost valuation model to "fair value accounting". The Commission's key proposals incorporate this move. The balance sheet items that cannot be valued at fair value are specified. The proposed amendment is not directed at SMEs since they are generally not the companies that use derivative financial instruments.?

## Companies: valuation of annual and consolidated accounts, financial information (amend. Directives 78/660/EEC, 83/349/EEC)

The committee adopted the report by Lord INGLEWOOD (EPP-ED, UK) amending the Commission proposal under the codecision procedure (1st reading). While mainly endorsing both the philosophy and the content of the Commission's proposals, the committee sought to clarify and improve the wording of the text. The amendments were aimed inter alia at clarifying the scope of application of companies to which fair value accounting could be applied as well as financial instruments and commodity based contracts to which fair value should be applied under fair value accounting. On the key issue of information-related matters, the committee adopted several amendments aimed at giving Member

States the possibility of exempting small companies from additional disclosure on derivatives when fair value for financial instruments was not applied, or at allowing information not to be provided if it was insignificant. The committee also wanted to introduce fair value for financial instruments for banks and other financial institutions (which were currently excluded from the directive), arguing that these were among the most frequent users of derivative financial instruments and the application of fair value to them would foster market transparency and market discipline.?

## Companies: valuation of annual and consolidated accounts, financial information (amend. Directives 78/660/EEC, 83/349/EEC)

---

The European Parliament endorsed the report by Lord INGLEWOOD (EPP/ED, UK) on amending Directives 78/660/EEC and 83/349/EEC as regards the valuation rules for the annual and consolidated accounts of certain types of companies. (Please refer to the previous text). The House voted to include banks and other financial institutions as these are among the most frequent users of derivative financial instruments. The application of fair value of them will foster market transparency and market discipline. The amendments, while broadly endorsing the Commission's proposals, aim to clarify and improve the wording of the text and also make a number of substantive changes to it. The amendments also seek to clarify which categories of company, as well as which financial instruments and commodity based contracts, fair value accounting should be applied to. The purpose of the proposal is to bring EU legislation into line with the new International Accounting Standards (IAS). In order to take account of the widespread use of derivative financial instruments such as futures, options, forward contracts and swaps, the IAS have moved away from the 'historical cost' valuation model on which the existing directives are based ("historical cost" being the price actually paid for an asset or liability) towards "fair value accounting" (where an item is valued at today's market value). ?

## Companies: valuation of annual and consolidated accounts, financial information (amend. Directives 78/660/EEC, 83/349/EEC)

---

PURPOSE: To amend Directives 78/660/EEC, 86/349/EEC and 86/635/EEC concerning the valuation rules for the annual and consolidated accounts of certain types of companies as well as of banks and other financial institutions. COMMUNITY MEASURE: Directive 2001/65/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council. CONTENT: Historical accounting methods for the valuation of financial instruments such as shares, bonds, futures, options, forward contracts and swaps, are moving towards a new form of model for fair value accounting. In line with this development, the International Accounting Standards Committee (IASC) has been devising new international accounting standards taking account of such changes. It is of great importance thus that EU legislation keep abreast of these changes to ensure that, where necessary EU accounting laws remain consistent with the international scene. This new Directive allows European companies to report in conformity with current international developments as regards fair value. Essentially the purpose is to allow the application of the international accounting standard dealing with the recognition and measurement of financial instruments. ENTRY INTO FORCE: 01/01/2004.?