



COMMISSION WORK **◀2021▶** PROGRAMME

A Union of vitality in a world of fragility



Brussels, 19.10.2020
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**COMMUNICATION FROM THE COMMISSION TO THE EUROPEAN
PARLIAMENT, THE COUNCIL, THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL
COMMITTEE AND THE COMMITTEE OF THE REGIONS**

Commission Work Programme 2021

A Union of vitality in a world of fragility

1. Repairing the world of today by shaping the world of tomorrow

Less than one year ago, this European Commission took office after being elected on **an agenda to drive Europe's biggest transformation in more than a generation**. The Commission work programme for 2020 reflected this mandate and the ambition first outlined in President von der Leyen's Political Guidelines. It mapped out our vision of building a fairer, healthier, greener and more digital society. While many things have changed in the last year, that ambition remains our driving force for the year ahead.

In the last year, the Commission has set **about laying the foundations for the systemic change Europe needs**, even more so now that all our economies are deeply affected by a global health crisis. In the first 100 days, we presented the European Green Deal, set out our plans for Europe's digital future, adopted our roadmap for a strong social Europe with a view to implementing the European Pillar of Social Rights and issued our gender equality strategy. We also presented a new industrial strategy, a plan to better support small businesses and measures to strengthen the Single Market. We made proposals to modernise and enhance the accession process, paving the way for the historic agreement to open negotiations with North Macedonia and Albania, and we set about creating a new partnership with Africa.

Beyond 100 days, we also proposed **a fresh start for enduring priorities**, notably with the new pact on migration and asylum and the EU Security Union strategy. We tackled issues that affect our whole community of values, notably by publishing the first ever **annual Rule of Law Report** covering all Member States. And we took measures right across our society – from gender equality and anti-racism to skills and young people.

But for very different reasons, **2020 will simultaneously be a year to instantly forget and forever remember**. The global pandemic that blindsided Europe and the world and the lockdowns of our societies and economies that ensued will be far more than painful memories for millions of Europeans who lost loved ones, fell ill or are going through a period of profound anxiety about their livelihood or wellbeing. None of us is likely to forget the fragility nor uncertainty that we still feel all around us. The recent resurgence in the virus in Europe shows that we must continue to manage the virus with care, caution and coordination.

But this year will also be remembered for the urgent and unprecedented action Europe took to protect lives and livelihoods. **Europe showed that it can act fast when it needs, show real solidarity when it must and collectively change things when it wants**. From making all EU funds available and using the flexibility in our fiscal and State aid rules, to setting up a stockpile of medical equipment. From bringing home over 600,000 stranded EU citizens to creating the SURE instrument to help keep people in jobs and companies in business. In total, the Commission has taken more than 800 previously unplanned measures on everything from border management to support for farmers and fishermen.

In the future, this year can also be remembered for **the great acceleration of change it kick-started and the great opportunity it paradoxically presented**. Changes in climate, digital technologies and geopolitics were already profoundly affecting our society and driving our agenda. However, the pandemic has sharpened the need for Europe to lead the twin green and digital transitions and make its societies and economies more resilient. This creates an

unparalleled opportunity to move out of the fragility of the crisis by creating a new vitality for our Union.

Against this backdrop, the Commission's focus in the year ahead will be twofold. It will first continue to put all of its efforts into managing the crisis and start drawing the lessons from it. This will notably be done by continuing our efforts to find, finance and secure a safe and accessible vaccine for all in Europe and around the world.

In parallel, this work programme sets out how Europe can seize the opportunity ahead of us to deliver on its ambitions and lead the great acceleration. Thanks to **NextGenerationEU**, the historic recovery plan presented by the Commission along with a revamped long-term budget, Europe has a ready-made tool to seize this opportunity.

With NextGenerationEU, Europe is not only choosing to repair the damage, recover for today and support those most hit by the crisis, but also to deliver and build a better way of living for the world of tomorrow. It will focus on sustainable investment and reforms, with 37% of expenditure of the Recovery and Resilience Facility earmarked for green transition spending and a minimum 20% to be invested in digital. We will work hard with Member States on preparing and implementing their national recovery and resilience plans. Moreover, the Commission will ensure that 30% of NextGenerationEU's EUR 750 billion will be raised through green bonds. And we will support the co-legislators to ensure a swift agreement on the overall EUR 1.8 trillion package so that it can start making a difference as soon as possible. The Commission will also make ambitious proposals on new sources of revenue for the EU budget.

This means that we have the investment to match the vision and the ambition we already had. This is why the 2021 Commission work programme sees a **shift from strategy to delivery** with an emphasis on new legislative initiatives and revisions of existing legislation, following up to the plans outlined across all six of the headline ambitions in the last year. These initiatives are listed in Annexes I and II¹. We will also deliver on initiatives previously planned for 2020 that were postponed due to the pandemic².

Our action will remain guided by the 2030 Agenda and its Sustainable Development Goals both internally and externally as well as by the Paris Agreement.

In bringing this work programme to life, the Commission will also focus on explaining what we are doing and taking on board the views of citizens. As part of this, it is now more important than ever to start the debate on the **Conference on the Future of Europe**. The issues raised during the last year – from the need for a stronger European Health Union to the lasting changes the pandemic may have on our way of living together – can only be managed if everyone has their say and we draw on all of our common experience and expertise.

¹ The position of an initiative in the annexes to this programme does not change the responsibilities set out in the Mission Letters sent to every Member of the College by President von der Leyen.

² Adjusted Commission work programme 2020, COM(2020) 440 final.

Given the geopolitical landscape and the long-term and transformative nature of the initiatives planned, our work will continue to be informed by **strategic foresight**³. The first Strategic Foresight Report showed the importance of resilience for recovery and to make our policies evidence-based and future-proof. This approach can also help us prepare for new challenges and opportunities which will inevitably emerge in the year ahead and which we must be ready to anticipate and respond to.

2. Delivery on the six headline ambitions

2.1 *The European Green Deal*

On the **European Green Deal**, the Commission's focus will be overhauling our relevant climate and energy legislation to align with the newly proposed target to reduce emissions by at least 55% by 2030, as compared to 1990 levels. This will be brought together in a "Fit for 55 Package" which will cover everything from renewables to energy efficiency first, buildings, as well as land use, energy taxation, effort sharing and emissions trading and a wide range of other pieces of legislation. Climate and energy diplomacy will remain a priority with our external partners.

As mentioned in President von der Leyen's Political Guidelines, the Commission will propose a **carbon border adjustment mechanism** to help motivate foreign producers and EU importers to reduce their carbon emissions, while ensuring a level-playing field conducive to trade in a WTO-compatible way.

The depth and breadth of the work planned across the European Green Deal reflects the systemic nature of the green transition and its importance as a growth strategy. We will put forward a series of measures on **smart and sustainable transport**, including a revision of the Regulation on the trans-European transport network and of the Directive on intelligent transport systems. We will continue the implementation of the **circular economy action plan**, looking at eco-design and sustainable products, in particular circular electronics, including improving the collection, reuse and repair of mobile phones, laptops and other devices.

This reflects that the European Green Deal goes far beyond cutting emissions. In this spirit, we will follow up to the **EU biodiversity strategy for 2030** and **farm to fork strategy**, notably to boost organic production, restore degraded ecosystems, protect our oceans and coastal regions, protect, restore and sustainably manage forests, and to reduce the risk of products associated with deforestation on the EU market. We will also bring innovative feed additives to the market to reduce the environmental impact of livestock farming.

³ 2020 Strategic Foresight Report, COM(2020) 493 final.

2.2. A Europe fit for the digital age

To ensure that this is **Europe's digital decade**, we will propose a roadmap with clearly defined goals for 2030, such as for connectivity, skills and digital public services. Our approach will follow clear principles: the right to privacy and connectivity, freedom of speech, free flow of data and cybersecurity.

We will take action across these different areas, notably with legislation covering the safety, liability, fundamental rights and data aspects of **artificial intelligence** and a Data Act to set the right conditions for better control and conditions for data sharing for citizens and businesses.

In the same spirit, we will propose a **new European digital identity** to make it easier to do tasks and access services online across Europe and ensure people have greater control and peace of mind over what data they share and how it is used.

To uphold fairness in the digital world, the EU will continue to work for an international agreement for a fair tax system that provides long-term sustainable revenues. Failing this, the Commission will propose a **digital levy** in the first half of next year. In the same spirit of a fair business environment, the Commission will propose a legal instrument to **level the playing field as regards foreign subsidies**.

The Commission will continue its ongoing **review of competition rules** to ensure they are fit for the changing market environment, including the accelerating digitalisation of the economy. We will also **update our new industrial strategy for Europe** to take into account the impacts of the COVID-19, the global competitive context, and the acceleration of the twin green and digital transitions.

To ensure dignified, transparent and predictable working conditions, a legislative proposal to improve the **working conditions of people providing services through platforms** will be presented with a view to ensuring fair working conditions and adequate social protection.

2.3. An economy that works for people

As the pandemic and containment measures linger, it is essential for Europe to ensure that a health and economic crisis does not develop into a social crisis. This will guide our action in the next year and the full implementation and use of the SURE programme will help workers keep their income and ensure businesses can retain staff. We will carefully evaluate these measures in the coming years.

The European Pillar of Social Rights will be the compass of Europe's recovery and our best tool to ensuring no one is left behind. We will put forward an ambitious action plan to ensure its full implementation. The action plan will be this Commission's key instrument to contribute to socio-economic recovery and resilience in the medium and long-term, with a view to enhance social fairness of the digital and green transitions. In the same spirit, the new **European child guarantee**, announced in President von der Leyen's Political Guidelines, will aim at reducing children poverty and inequalities by ensuring that all children have

access to basic services like health and education. Drawing lessons from the COVID-19 pandemic and against the backdrop of the changing world of work, the Commission will come forward with a new **EU strategic framework on health and safety at work**. We will also propose **an action plan for the social economy** to enhance social investment, support social economy actors and social enterprises to start-up, scale-up, innovate and create jobs.

Our economies need continued policy support and a delicate balance will need to be struck between providing financial support and ensuring fiscal sustainability. As the spread of the virus and containment measures pick up, Member States should continue to make sound use of fiscal flexibility to support the economy. Global trade and its integrated value chains will remain a fundamental growth engine and a key driving force for a truly global recovery. A review of the EU's trade policy is underway and we will adopt a new instrument to deter and counteract coercive actions by third countries.

In the longer-term there is no greater way to stability and competitiveness than through a **deeper Economic and Monetary Union**, which will also ensure a stronger international role of the euro. We need to make progress on the Capital Markets Union and the Banking Union. As part of this, we will revise the framework for handling EU bank failures, take measures to boost cross-border investment in the EU and step up the fight against money laundering.

As part of Europe's systemic change, our economic and financial system must also be a key driver of the twin transitions. Legislation on **sustainable corporate governance** will be proposed to foster long-term sustainable and responsible corporate behaviour. We will also continue progress on sustainable financing, notably by proposing to establish an **EU green bond standard**.

To reach our ambitions, and be able to address the investment and reform needs, we must increase and assess the effectiveness, efficiency and capacity of **public administrations and services** across the European Union.

2.4. A stronger Europe in the world

This Commission took office with the mandate to ensure a stronger Europe in the world. Our geopolitical Commission strives to advance EU strategic interests and objectives abroad and defend a rules and values-based international order in an increasingly polarised world. We will work to enhance our global role as an anchor of responsibility, stability, cooperation and solidarity, by addressing the ever-increasing number of global challenges, crises and conflicts, through the mobilisation of all our instruments.

Throughout the next year, the Commission will ensure that Europe plays its vital role in this fragile world – whether it be leading the global response to secure a safe and accessible vaccine for all or strengthening the rules-based global multilateral system as well as bilateral, regional and global partnerships. We will continue to give full priority to our Eastern and Southern neighbourhood, to the Western Balkans and to Africa.

Our new external spending instruments will contribute to implementing the Union's strategic priorities externally.

The European Union will always believe in the strength and value of multilateralism and cooperating in global institutions. We will propose a Joint Communication on **strengthening the EU's contribution to rules-based multilateralism**. We need to lead reforms of the World Health Organization and World Trade Organization to make them fit for new realities.

Working with our partners, we will propose a **renewed partnership with our Southern neighbourhood** and present a **Communication on the Arctic** to update EU policy towards a region particularly exposed to climate change and environmental pressures and its economic and security impact.

We will present a new **strategic approach to support disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration of ex-combatants**, which is key for ensuring lasting stability and peace in conflict-stricken countries and regions.

We will also table a Communication on the **EU's humanitarian aid**, which will focus in particular on new ways of working with our partners and other donors, the use of digital tools and innovative approaches to financing and aid delivery modalities, including on the Commission's own rapid response capacity and ways to enhance work on the humanitarian-development-peace nexus.

A review of the **consular protection Directive** will allow us to facilitate the exercise of the Union citizenship right to consular protection and to reinforce EU solidarity to better protect EU citizens abroad, in particular during crises. It will enhance cooperation among Member States and strengthen the EU's supporting role, making best use of its unique network of EU delegations.

2.5. Promoting our European way of life

The current health crisis has exposed the need to strengthen our crisis preparedness and management of cross-border health threats. While the focus continues to be on ensuring Europe can manage the spread of the virus and the impact of the pandemic, we will also draw the first lessons from the crisis. It is time to build a stronger European Health Union.

We will propose to reinforce the EU's framework for detecting and responding to serious cross-border health threats, and strengthen the roles of existing agencies. As a second step, we will propose to establish an **agency for biomedical advanced research and development**. A new pharmaceutical strategy will look at the security of Europe's supply chain and ensure citizens can rely on safe, affordable and high quality medicines. Moreover, the European health data space will be launched by the end of next year to harness data for better healthcare, better research, and better policy making to the benefit of patients.

We will also draw lessons in other areas, notably when it comes to the Schengen area and upholding free movement of people without internal border control. We will work with the European Parliament and Member States to preserve and improve a functioning Schengen area on the basis of a **new strategy for the future of Schengen** and stronger Schengen rules and we will continue the work completing the Schengen area.

We will continue the work on the **new pact on migration and asylum**. In this context, the Commission will propose a number of measures on **legal migration**, which will include a ‘talent and skills’ package and, as part of it, a revision of the long-term residents Directive and a review of the single permit Directive, as well as options developing an EU talent pool. Other elements of the pact include an EU action plan against migrant smuggling and a voluntary return and reintegration strategy.

We will continue to **strengthen the Security Union**, notably by taking measures on tackling organised crime, countering hybrid threats, taking a new approach on counter-terrorism measures and radicalisation and improving the detection, removal and reporting of child sexual abuse online.

Given the rise in antisemitic violence and hate crime, the Commission will present a comprehensive **strategy on combating antisemitism**, to complement and support Member States’ efforts.

The path to economic recovery and successful green and digital transitions will also require Europeans to acquire new skills. As part of wider efforts to instil a lifelong learning culture and facilitate job transitions, we will propose an initiative on **individual learning accounts** to empower individuals to undertake training and manage their career, and set out a **European approach to micro-credentials** to widen personalised learning opportunities for all.

2.6. A new push for European democracy

The Commission will continue to build a Union of Equality and uphold Europe’s commitment to the protection of EU values as well as inclusion and equality in all of its senses, irrespective of sex, racial or ethnic origin, religion or belief, disability, age or sexual orientation.

As part of this, the Commission will present an **EU disability rights strategy**, notably to ensure the full implementation of the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. An **EU strategy on the rights of the child** will look at how to prepare children and young people participation in the EU’s democratic life, to-better protect vulnerable children, protect their rights online, foster child-friendly justice and prevent and fight violence.

While the Commission remains committed to the EU accession to the Istanbul Convention, it will put forward a new proposal to **combat gender-based violence**. It will also propose to extend the list of euro-crimes to include all forms of hate crime and hate speech.

The European Democracy action plan to be adopted will be a stepping stone to improve the resilience of our democracies, address the threats of external interference in European elections and counter disinformation, as well as to support free and independent media. Next year, we will propose clearer rules on the financing of the European political parties and take action to ensure greater transparency in paid political advertising, improve the electoral rights of mobile Europeans and take action to protect journalists and civil society against strategic lawsuits against public participation.

We will also advance **cross-border judicial cooperation** by making full use of digital technologies.

The Commission will look at how cohesion policy can power the recovery and the twin transitions, address widening regional disparities both before and after COVID-19 and help address emerging social and economic issues. To increase our knowledge and thereby improve our policy responses it will put forward an assessment of the **situation in our regions**. It will also develop a **long-term vision for rural areas** to propose actions to harness the potential of these regions to the maximum. **Better regulation, policymaking, implementation and enforcement of EU law**

When the Commission took office, it committed to evidence-based policies that were easier to comply with and less likely to create unnecessary burden for business and people. This is all the more acute as Europe continues to manage the crisis and focus on recovery.

The upcoming **Communication on better regulation** will focus on burden reduction, notably in implementing the ‘one-in, one-out’ approach. This will ensure that newly introduced administrative burdens are offset by relieving people and businesses of equivalent burdens at EU level, in the same policy area. As of next year, the **‘Fit-for-Future’ platform**, a high level expert group, will support the Commission to identify simplification and burden reduction potential.

The crisis has further highlighted the need for informed **decisions based on evidence and better regulation principles**. The need for impact assessments, which take into account the views of all those impacted, is more important than ever. The Commission will make consultations more efficient and more accessible to facilitate stakeholders’ participation and respond to the call for more streamlined consultations.

The Commission will also step up efforts to improve the effective application, implementation and **enforcement of EU law**. This is notably important for the proper functioning of the single market, the protection of key supply chains that provide shops with food and health services with medical supplies, to uphold citizen’s rights and to deliver the European Green Deal. The Commission will continue to support and work with Member States to ensure the swift and correct implementation of new and existing EU rules. At the same time, it will not hesitate to uphold EU law through infringement proceedings where needed.

4. Conclusion

In the last year, the people of Europe have made sacrifices to protect each other and we must protect the progress we have made together. This means keeping our guard and keeping our focus on ensuring we can manage the crisis, pull through together and work on a long-term solution to get past this.

But as and when Europe does get past this, we need to be ready to do things in a better way and live in a healthier, fairer, more prosperous society. This means making ourselves more

resilient but it also means accelerating on the transformative agenda on which this Commission was elected and on which it has been focused since its first day in office.

This is the dual purpose of this Commission work programme and all of the initiatives listed in it. They may each focus on different areas but they must all be pulling in the same direction. They are all ultimately about making lives easier, our environment healthier, societies fairer, opportunities more varied and accessible, and economies more modern and geared towards wider objectives.

To make sure that they have their desired impact, the Commission will work closely in partnership with both the European Parliament and the Council. This collective spirit is what made Europe come together to agree on NextGenerationEU. It is what will enable us to overcome this pandemic and to deliver the systemic change Europe needs. We have the vision, we have the plan, we have the investment – and we now have to recover today by building a better world for tomorrow.



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ANNEXES 1 to 4

ANNEXES

to the

**COMMUNICATION FROM THE COMMISSION TO THE EUROPEAN
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Annex I: New initiatives¹

No.	Policy objective	Initiatives
A European Green Deal		
1.	Fit for 55 package	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Revision of the EU Emissions Trading System (ETS), including maritime, aviation and CORSIA as well as a proposal for ETS as own resource (legislative, incl. impact assessment, Q2 2021) b) Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM) and a proposal for CBAM as own resource (legislative, incl. impact assessment, Q2 2021) c) Effort Sharing Regulation (legislative, incl. impact assessment, Article 192(1) TFEU, Q2 2021) d) Amendment to the Renewable Energy Directive to implement the ambition of the new 2030 climate target (legislative, incl. impact assessment, Article 194 TFEU, Q2 2021) e) Amendment of the Energy Efficiency Directive to implement the ambition of the new 2030 climate target (legislative, incl. impact assessment, Article 194 TFEU, Q2 2021) f) Revision of the Regulation on the inclusion of greenhouse gas emissions and removals from land use, land use change and forestry (legislative, incl. impact assessment, Article 192(1) TFEU, Q2 2021) g) Reducing methane emissions in the energy sector (legislative, incl. impact assessment, Articles 192 and 194 TFEU, Q2 2021) h) Revision of the Energy Tax Directive (legislative, incl. impact assessment, Q2 2021) i) Revision of the Directive on deployment of alternative fuels infrastructure (legislative, incl. impact assessment, Article 91 TFEU, Q2 2021) j) Revision of the Regulation setting CO2 emission performance standards for new passenger cars and for new light commercial vehicles (legislative, incl. impact assessment, Article 192(1) TFEU, Q2 2021) k) Revision of the energy performance of Buildings Directive (legislative, incl. impact assessment, Article 194 TFEU, Q4 2021) l) Revision of the Third Energy Package for gas (Directive 2009/73/EU and Regulation 715/2009/EU) to regulate competitive decarbonised gas markets (legislative, incl. impact assessment, Article 194 TFEU, Q4 2021)
2.	Circular economy package	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Sustainable products policy initiative, including a revision of the Ecodesign Directive (legislative, incl. impact assessment, Article 114 TFEU, Q4 2021) b) Circular electronics (non-legislative, Q4 2021)

¹ In this annex, the Commission provides further information, as far as available, on the initiatives included in its Work Programme, in line with the Interinstitutional Agreement on Better Law-making. This information, which is provided in brackets next to each initiative, is indicative only and subject to change during the preparatory process, notably in view of the outcome of an impact assessment process.

No.	Policy objective	Initiatives
3.	Biodiversity and toxic-free environment package	a) Action plan for the development of organic production: on the way to 2030 (non-legislative, Q1 2021) b) Minimising the risk of deforestation and forest degradation associated with products placed on the EU market (legislative, incl. impact assessment, Q2 2021) c) Zero pollution action plan for water, air and soil (non-legislative, Q2 2021) d) New legal framework on the restoration of healthy ecosystems (legislative, incl. impact assessment, Article 192 TFEU, Q4 2021)
4.	Sustainable and smart mobility	a) Revision of the Directive on Intelligent Transport Systems, including a multimodal ticketing initiative (legislative, incl. impact assessment, Article 91 TFEU, Q3 2021) b) Revision of the Regulation on the trans-European transport network (TEN-T) (legislative, incl. impact assessment, Article 172 TFEU, Q3 2021) c) EU 2021 Rail Corridor Initiative, including the revision of the Rail Freight Corridor Regulation and actions to boost passenger rail (non-legislative and legislative, incl. impact assessment, Article 91 TFEU, Q3 2021) d) Development of post-Euro 6/VI emission standards for cars, vans, lorries and buses (legislative, incl. impact assessment, Article 114 TFEU, Q4 2021)
A Europe Fit for the Digital Age		
5.	Europe's digital decade	Europe's digital decade: 2030 digital targets (non-legislative, Q1 2021)
6.	Data package	a) Data Act (legislative, incl. impact assessment, Article 114 TFEU, Q3 2021) b) Review of the Database Directive (legislative, incl. impact assessment, Article 114 TFEU, Q3 2021)
7.	Digital levy	Digital levy and a proposal for digital levy as own resource (legislative, incl. impact assessment, Q2 2021)
8.	A trusted and secure European e-ID	A trusted and secure European e-ID (legislative, incl. impact assessment, Article 114 TFEU, Q1 2021)
9.	Platform workers	Improving the working conditions of platform workers (legislative, incl. impact assessment, Article 153 TFEU, Q1/Q4 2021)
10.	Industrial strategy for Europe	Updating the new industrial strategy for Europe (non-legislative, Q2 2021)
11.	Foreign subsidies	Follow-up to the White Paper on foreign subsidies: a) Levelling the playing field (legislative, incl. impact assessment, Article 207 TFEU, Q2 2021) b) Public procurement (legislative, incl. impact assessment, Article 207 TFEU, Q2 2021)
12.	Civil, defence and space industries	Action plan on synergies between civil, defence and space industries (non-legislative, Q1 2021)
13.	Design requirements and consumer rights for electronics	New design requirements and consumer rights for electronics (legislative, incl. impact assessment, Article 114 TFEU, Q4 2021)

No.	Policy objective	Initiatives
An Economy that Works for People		
14.	Deepening the Capital Markets Union	a) Investment protection and facilitation framework (legislative, incl. impact assessment, Article 114 TFEU, Q2 2021) b) Revision of prudential rules for insurance and reinsurance companies (Solvency II) (legislative, incl. impact assessment, Articles 53(1), 62 and 114 TFEU, Q3 2021) c) Revision of the Markets in Financial Instruments Directive and Regulation (legislative, incl. impact assessment, Article 114 TFEU, Q4 2021)
15.	Sustainable corporate governance	Sustainable corporate governance (legislative, incl. impact assessment, Articles 50 and, possibly, 114 TFEU, Q2 2021)
16.	EU green bond standard	Establishment of an EU green bond standard (legislative, incl. impact assessment, Article 114 TFEU, Q2 2021)
17.	Anti-money laundering package	Anti-money laundering legislative package (legislative, incl. impact assessment, Article 114 TFEU, Q1 2021)
18.	Fair economy package	a) Action plan on the European Pillar of Social Rights (non-legislative, Q1 2021) b) Recommendation for a European child guarantee (non-legislative, Q1 2021) c) Communication on a new occupational safety and health strategy framework (non-legislative, Q2 2021) d) Action plan for the social economy (non-legislative, Q4 2021)
19.	Generalised scheme of preferences	Towards the future generalised scheme of preferences legal framework granting trade advantages to developing countries (legislative, incl. impact assessment, Article 207 TFEU, Q2 2021)
20.	Detering and counteracting coercive actions by third countries	Instrument to deter and counteract coercive actions by third countries (legislative, incl. impact assessment, Article 207, Q4 2021)
21.	Performance framework 2021-2027	Communication on the performance framework 2021-2027 (non-legislative, Q2 2021)
22.	Completing the Banking Union	Revision of the bank crisis management and deposit insurance framework (legislative, incl. impact assessment, Article 114 TFEU, Q4 2021)
23.	Excise duties package	a) Revision of the tobacco taxation Directive (legislative, incl. impact assessment, Article 113 TFEU, Q3 2021) b) Amendment of the Directive on general arrangements for excise duties (legislative, incl. impact assessment, Article 113 TFEU, Q4 2021)
A Stronger Europe in the World		
24.	Strengthening the EU's contribution to rules-based multilateralism	Joint communication on strengthening the EU's contribution to rules-based multilateralism (non-legislative, Q2 2021)
25.	The Arctic dimension	Joint Communication on the Arctic (non-legislative, Q4 2021)
26.	Southern Neighbourhood	Joint Communication on a renewed partnership with the Southern Neighbourhood (non-legislative, Q1 2021)

No.	Policy objective	Initiatives
27.	Disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration of ex-combatants	Joint Communication on a strategic approach to support disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration of ex-combatants (non-legislative, Q3 2021)
28.	Research, innovation, education and youth	Communication on the global approach to research, innovation, education and youth (non-legislative, Q2 2021)
29.	EU's humanitarian aid	Communication on the EU's humanitarian aid in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic and beyond (non-legislative, Q1 2021)
30.	Consular protection	Consular protection – review of EU rules (legislative, Article 23 TFEU, Q4 2021)
Promoting our European Way of Life		
31.	European biomedical research and development	Proposal to establish a new European biomedical research and development agency (legislative, incl. impact assessment, Q4 2021)
32.	European health data space	European health data space (legislative, incl. impact assessment, Articles 114 and 168 TFEU, Q4 2021)
33.	Follow-up initiatives under the new pact on migration and asylum	a) A new EU action plan against migrant smuggling (non-legislative, Q2 2021) b) A new strategy on voluntary returns and reintegration (non-legislative, Q2 2021)
34.	Schengen package	a) Strategy on the future of Schengen (non-legislative, Q2 2021) b) Amendment of the Regulation establishing the Schengen Evaluation Mechanism (legislative, incl. impact assessment, Article 70 TFEU, Q2 2021) c) Revision of the Schengen Borders Code (legislative, incl. impact assessment, Article 77 TFEU, Q2 2021) d) Digitalisation of visa procedures (legislative, incl. impact assessment, Art. 77 TFEU, Q4 2021)
35.	Follow-up to the EU security strategy	a) Communication on an EU Agenda to tackle organised crime (2021-2025) (non-legislative, Q1 2021) b) Legislation to effectively tackle child sexual abuse online (legislative, incl. impact assessment, Article 114 TFEU, Q2 2021) c) An EU agenda on counter-terrorism: prevent, protect, respond, anticipate (non-legislative, Q3 2021) d) Revision of the Directive on the freezing and confiscation of the proceeds of crime (legislative, incl. impact assessment, Articles 82 and 83 TFEU, Q4 2021) e) Proposal to modernise existing intra-EU law enforcement cooperation by creating an EU police cooperation code (legislative, incl. impact assessment, Q4 2021) f) Proposal for a Directive on Asset Recovery Offices (legislative, incl. impact assessment, Article 87 TFEU, Q4 2021)
36.	Follow-up to the European Education Area and the updated skills agenda	a) European approach for micro-credentials (non-legislative, Q4 2021) b) Individual learning accounts (legislative and non-legislative, incl. impact assessment, Q4 2021)
37.	EU strategy on combating antisemitism	Communication on the EU strategy on combating antisemitism (non-legislative, Q4 2021)

No.	Policy objective	Initiatives
A New Push for European Democracy		
38.	Rights of children	EU strategy on the rights of the child (non-legislative, Q1 2021)
39.	Preventing and combating specific forms of gender-based violence	Proposal to prevent and combat specific forms of gender-based violence (legislative, incl. impact assessment, Articles 82(2), 83 and 84 TFEU, Q4 2021)
40.	Fighting hate crime and hate speech	Initiative to extend the list of EU crimes to all forms of hate crime and hate speech (legislative, incl. impact assessment, Article 83 TFEU, Q4 2021)
41.	Digital judicial cooperation package	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Digital information exchange on cross-border terrorism cases (legislative, incl. impact assessment Articles 85 and 88 TFEU, Q4 2021) b) Joint Investigation Teams collaboration platform (legislative, incl. impact assessment, Article 82(1)(d) TFEU, Q4 2021) c) Digitalisation of cross-border judicial cooperation (legislative, incl. impact assessment, Articles 81 and 82 TFEU, Q4 2021)
42.	Transparency and democracy package	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Revision of the statute and funding of European political parties and European political foundations (legislative, incl. impact assessment, Article 224 TFEU, Q3 2021) b) Greater transparency in paid political advertising (legislative, incl. impact assessment, Articles 114 and 224 TFEU, Q3 2021) c) Revision of the Council Directive laying down detailed arrangements for the exercise of the right to vote and stand as a candidate in elections to the European Parliament for citizens of the Union residing in a Member State of which they are not nationals (legislative, incl. impact assessment, Article 22 TFEU, Q4 2021) d) Revision of the Council Directive laying down detailed arrangements for the exercise of the right to vote and to stand as a candidate in municipal elections by citizens of the Union residing in a Member State of which they are not nationals (legislative, incl. impact assessment, Article 22 TFEU, Q4 2021) e) Initiative against abusive litigation targeting journalists and rights defenders (legislative or non-legislative, Q4 2021)
43.	Long-term vision for rural areas	Communication on the long-term vision for rural areas (non-legislative, Q2 2021)
44.	EU disability strategy	Strategy on the rights of persons with disabilities (non-legislative, Q1 2021)

Annex II: REFIT initiatives²

No.	Title	Simplification objective / potential (short explanation of the REFIT objective of the revisions, and simplification potential for evaluations and fitness checks)
A European Green Deal		
1.	Revision of geographical indications	<p>This revision will strengthen geographical indications (GIs) for all agricultural sectors while maintaining the specificities of GIs in the wines and spirit drinks sectors. The fundamental structure of the EU GIs system is sound. The proposal will: increase the applicability of GIs for farmers and producers of sustainable products; increase the attractiveness of GIs notably for producers in the ‘low use’ Member States; correct legislative gaps including in the scope of coverage; improve protection and enforcement especially on the internet; empower GI producer groups; better valorise the GI scheme notably through use of the GI logos; modernise management of the GI registers. The traditional specialities guaranteed scheme (TSG), which has not after 28 years delivered the expected benefits for producers and consumers, will be replaced by a more-effective and flexible labelling mechanism essentially managed by Member States while providing EU level protection, where needed, through appropriate instruments.</p> <p>The proposed initiative will, as far as possible, merge the technical and procedural rules on geographical indications, provide for a single GI registration procedure and digital submission of applications by EU and non-EU applicants, with a view to shortening registration times. A simplified system would become more attractive to producers, be more understandable to consumers, and become easier to promote and lead to higher sales as the GI concept becomes better known. The evaluation is on-going.</p> <p>Planned adoption: Q4/2021; Legislative; Legal basis: Articles 43 and 118 of the TFEU. Impact assessment is envisaged.</p>
2.	Ozone layer protection – revision of EU rules	<p>The evaluation of the Ozone Regulation concluded that there is scope for simplification, clarity and better coherence. The Regulation could also be updated with the latest technological developments.</p> <p>Planned adoption: Q4/2021; Legislative; Legal basis: Article 192 of the TFEU. Impact assessment is envisaged.</p>
3.	Revision of Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 on Shipments of Waste	<p>This initiative responds to the priorities announced in the European Green Deal, the new Circular Economy Action. The Commission will propose a revision of the Waste Shipment Regulation on basis of its evaluation to reduce the shipments of problematic waste outside of EU, update the shipment procedures to reflect the objectives of the circular economy and improve enforcement.</p> <p>Planned adoption date: Q2/2021; Legislative; Legal basis: Article 192 of the TFEU. Impact assessment is envisaged.</p>

² This annex sets out the most significant REFIT revisions, evaluations and fitness checks the Commission will undertake in 2021.

No.	Title	Simplification objective / potential (short explanation of the REFIT objective of the revisions, and simplification potential for evaluations and fitness checks)
4.	Revision - Update of concentration limit values of persistent organic pollutants in waste - Amendments to Annexes IV and V on waste of the Regulation on persistent organic pollutants in waste	<p>This initiative responds to the priorities announced in the new Circular Economy Action Plan. The Commission will propose a revision of the Regulation on POPs Annexes IV and V on waste to ensure that such waste is managed in an environmentally sound way and achieve safer recycling.</p> <p>Planned adoption date: Q2/2021; Legislative; Legal basis: Article 192 of the TFEU. Impact assessment is envisaged.</p>
5.	Revision of Directive 94/62/EC on Packaging and Packaging Waste Directive in order to reinforce the essential requirements for packaging to be placed on the EU market	<p>This initiative responds to the priorities announced in the European Green Deal, the new Circular Economy Action Plan and a specific legal mandate in the Packaging and Packaging Waste Directive. The Commission will propose a revision of the essential requirements for packaging to ensure their reuse and recycling, uptake of recycled content and improve their enforceability. The initiative will also envisage measures to tackle over-packaging and to reduce packaging waste.</p> <p>Planned adoption date: Q4/2021; Legislative; Legal basis: Article 114 of the TFEU. Impact assessment is envisaged.</p>
6.	Revision of Directive 2010/75/EU on industrial emissions	<p>The revision of the Industrial Emissions Directive (IED) is part of the revision of EU measures on pollution from large industrial plants, announced in the European Green Deal. The revision aims at enhancing the directive's contribution to the zero pollution objective and its consistency with climate, energy and circular economy policies. It will ensure that the directive is fit for purpose of accompanying the upcoming industrial transformation.</p> <p>Planned adoption date: Q4/2021; Legislative; Legal basis: Article 192 of the TFEU; Impact assessment is envisaged.</p>
7.	Revision of the Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council on Statistics on Agricultural Input and Output (SAIO)	<p>SAIO is meant to cater for needs stemming from the Common Agricultural Policy post-2020 and the European Green Deal, in particular the Farm to Fork Strategy. The aim is to update agricultural statistics legislation, reduce the burden to provide data, take account of new data needs and ensure better comparability of collected data. It brings together under a common integrated legal frame:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o agricultural production statistics including organic farming statistics o agricultural price statistics, and o statistics on plant protection products and on nutrients. <p>Planned adoption date: Q1/2021; Legislative; Legal basis: Article 338 (1) of the TFEU. No impact assessment is envisaged.</p>
8.	Revision of the Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council on European Fishery Statistics, repealing Regulation (EC) No 1921/2006, Regulation (EC) No 762/2008, Regulation (EC) No 216/2009, Regulation (EC) No 217/2009 and Regulation (EC) No 218/2009	<p>The aim of the revision is to streamline and simplify the data collections needed to produce European fishery statistics. It will also align European fishery statistics with the data and information needs of the reformed common fisheries policy. It covers statistics on catches, on landings of fishery products and on aquaculture. Main targets are to use as much as possible the administrative data collected for the Common Fisheries Policy and to reduce the burden on Member States.</p> <p>Planned adoption date: Q4/2021; Legislative; Legal basis: Article 338 of the TFEU. Impact assessment is envisaged.</p>

No.	Title	Simplification objective / potential (short explanation of the REFIT objective of the revisions, and simplification potential for evaluations and fitness checks)
9.	Revision of the Construction Products Regulation (EU No 305/2011)	<p>Construction is one of the 14 flagship industrial ecosystems at the centre of the recovery plan. The revision, mentioned in the European Green Deal and the Circular Economy Action Plan, will add a framework for environmental and circularity requirements for construction products, contributing to greater energy and material efficiency in buildings.</p> <p>The initiative will tackle the main issues identified in the evaluation, particularly the problems linked with the development of harmonised technical specifications and especially the blockage of standardisation to improve market surveillance and to deal with still existing problems with national marks or national additional requirements/tests. As a result, it will improve the functioning of the Internal Market for construction products. In addition, it will provide the framework to develop and implement environmental and sustainability criteria for construction products. The evaluation of the CPR has shown that CPR compliance costs represent 0.6% to 1.1% of the sector's turnover, mainly borne by manufacturers. The analysis confirms the existence of economies of scale in compliance activities and shows that costs can be quite substantial for SMEs, particularly micro-enterprises. Despite the lack of firm evidence regarding the impacts of the CPR on the internal market, stakeholders generally perceive a positive impact of the CPR on cross-border trade.</p> <p>Planned adoption date: Q3/2021; Legislative; Legal basis: Article 114 of the TFEU. Impact assessment is envisaged.</p>
10.	Revision of Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003 on additives for use in animal nutrition	<p>The Feed Additives Regulation, adopted in 2003 sets out rules for authorising feed additives and placing them on the market. The evaluation performed identified factors that have hampered achievement of some objectives, consequently, a revision is required. In line with the action plan of the Farm to fork strategy, the main aim of the proposal is to contribute to a more sustainable food production system by establishing new criteria to promote the authorisation of feed additives with positive effects on animal welfare and on the environment. It will also build up mechanisms to promote innovation in feed additives, particularly those contributing to reducing the use of antibiotics, improving animal welfare and mitigating climate change effects. It also aims at streamlining the processes to gain efficiencies in risk assessment to bring innovative feed additives earlier to the market and reduce the administrative burden for authorisation holder applications.</p> <p>Planned adoption date: Q4/2021; Legislative; Legal basis: Articles 43 and 168(4)(b) of the TFEU. Impact assessment is envisaged.</p>
11.	Evaluation of the Sewage Sludge Directive 86/278/EEC	<p>The Sewage Sludge Directive 86/278/EEC aims to encourage the correct use of sewage sludge in agriculture and to regulate its use in order to prevent harmful effects on soil, vegetation, animals and humans. Adopted 30 years ago, the Directive does not fully match the current needs and expectations, such as the regulation of emerging contaminants like pharmaceuticals and microplastics. This evaluation will assess the performance of the Directive and analyse the risks and opportunities related to the management of sewage sludge. It will cover the standard evaluation criteria of effectiveness, efficiency, coherence, relevance and EU added value. The administrative costs will be assessed and particular attention will be paid to impacts on SMEs and micro-enterprises.</p>

No.	Title	Simplification objective / potential (short explanation of the REFIT objective of the revisions, and simplification potential for evaluations and fitness checks)
12.	Evaluation of Directive 2007/2/EC establishing an Infrastructure for Spatial Information in the European Community (INSPIRE)	The INSPIRE Directive set up an EU wide digital space for sharing spatial data for protecting the environment. This evaluation will assess whether it has contributed to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of measures to protect the environment. It will also assess whether the directive is still relevant for its stakeholders and coherent with other legislation, notably in the context of the new Green Deal data space initiative.
A Europe fit for the Digital Age		
13.	Revision of Regional Aid Guidelines	<p>The objective of the initiative is to revise the regional State aid guidelines that were to expire at the end of 2020, and are prolonged until 31 December 2021, in order to promote the economic development of certain disadvantaged areas within the European Union as enshrined in Articles 107 (3)(a) and (c) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union. The Regional aid guidelines represent one of the State aid tools that will foster the implementation of the objectives of the European Green Deal and the Digital Strategy. A limited modification of the current Regional aid guidelines is needed to mitigate the consequences of the transition to a green economy.</p> <p>Planned adoption date: Q1/2021; non-legislative, Legal basis: Articles 107 and 108 of the TFEU. No impact assessment is envisaged.</p>
14.	Revision of the Energy and Environmental Aid Guideline	<p>The current rules are applicable until 31 December 2020 (and will be prolonged until 31 December 2021). The ongoing Fitness Check has shown that the current rules have worked well but should be updated to reflect regulatory, technological and market developments and accompany adequately the twin digital and green transformation of the economy. In its Communications on the “European Green Deal” and on the “Sustainable Europe Investment Plan”/“European Green Deal Investment Plan”, the Commission committed to revise the EEAG by 2021 to support a cost-effective transition of the economy and industry to climate neutrality by 2050.</p> <p>The revision should provide a modernised and simplified framework enabling public authorities to reach the EU objectives in a cost effective manner with minimum distortions of competition and trade in the Union. In particular, the revision will have to facilitate appropriate measures further promoting a modern decarbonised and circular economy, while ensuring limited distortions of competition and adequate safeguards to the integrity of the single market. The revision should ensure that the revised rules are fit for new technological and market developments and ensure a fair and undistorted transformation of the economy in the next years of economic recovery.</p> <p>Planned adoption date: Q4/2021; non-legislative; Legal basis: Articles 107 and 108 of the TFEU. Impact assessment is envisaged.</p>

No.	Title	Simplification objective / potential (short explanation of the REFIT objective of the revisions, and simplification potential for evaluations and fitness checks)
15.	Revision of the Risk Finance Guidelines	<p>The current rules are applicable until 31 December 2020 (and will be prolonged until 31 December 2021). The ongoing Fitness Check has shown that the current rules have worked well, but should be updated to reflect regulatory, technological and market developments and accompany adequately the current Commission priorities and the economic recovery.</p> <p>Planned adoption date: Q4/2021; non-legislative; Legal basis: Articles 107 and 108 of the TFEU. No impact assessment is envisaged.</p>
16.	Revision of the Framework for State aid research, development and innovation	<p>The current rules have no expiry date. However, the ongoing Fitness Check has shown that the current rules have worked well, but should be updated in a targeted manner to reflect regulatory, technological and market developments and accompany adequately the current Commission priorities and the economic recovery.</p> <p>Planned adoption date: Q4/2021; non-legislative; Legal basis: Articles 107 and 108 of the TFEU. No impact assessment is envisaged.</p>
17.	Revision of the Communication on Important Projects of Common European Interest	<p>The current rules are applicable until 31 December 2020 (and will be prolonged until 31 December 2021). The ongoing Fitness Check has shown that the current rules have worked well, but should be updated in a targeted manner to reflect regulatory, technological and market developments and accompany adequately the current Commission strategic priorities and the economic recovery.</p> <p>Planned adoption date: Q4/2021; non-legislative; Legal basis: Articles 107 and 108 of the TFEU. No impact assessment is envisaged.</p>
18.	Revision of the State Aid General Block Exemption Regulation (GBER) in light of the Green Deal	<p>The current rules are applicable until 31 December 2020 (and will be prolonged until 31 December 2023). The ongoing Fitness Check has shown that the current rules have worked well but should be updated to reflect regulatory, technological and market developments and accompany adequately the twin digital and green transformation of the economy. The revision should provide a modernised and simplified framework enabling public authorities to reach the EU objectives in a cost effective manner with minimum distortions of competition and trade in the Union.</p> <p>Planned adoption date: Q4/2021; Legislative; Legal basis: Articles 107 and 108 of the TFEU. No impact assessment is envisaged.</p>
19.	Revision of the Guidelines on State aid to the Agricultural and Forestry Sectors and in Rural Areas and Agricultural Block Exemption Regulation (ABER)	<p>The current rules are applicable until 31 December 2020 (and will be prolonged until 31 December 2021). The ongoing evaluation has shown that the current rules have worked well but that there is scope for procedural simplification as well as adjustments to increase the effectiveness of certain aid measures. The State aid framework must continue to be closely linked to the legislation under the Common Agricultural Policy, in particular the future regulation on support for national strategic plans.</p> <p>Planned adoption date: Q4/2021; Legislative; Legal basis: Article 107 and 108 of the TFEU. Impact assessment is envisaged.</p>

No.	Title	Simplification objective / potential (short explanation of the REFIT objective of the revisions, and simplification potential for evaluations and fitness checks)
20.	Revision of the Guidelines on State aid for the fishery and aquaculture sector, Block Exemption Regulation (FIBER) and Regulation on de minimis	<p>The current rules are applicable until 31 December 2020 (and will be prolonged until 31 December 2021). The ongoing evaluation has shown that the current rules have worked well but that there is scope for procedural simplification. The State aid framework must continue to be closely linked the legislation under the Common Fishery Policy, in particular the future regulation on the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund.</p> <p>Planned adoption date: Q4/2021; Legislative; Legal basis: Article 107 and 108 of the TFEU. Impact assessment is envisaged.</p>
21.	Revision of the Machinery Directive 2006/42/EC	<p>The initiative aims to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) address the risks stemming from new technologies while allowing for technical progress (ii) simplify the requirements for documentation, by allowing digital formats, hence reducing administrative burden for economic operators, with an additional positive impact on environmental costs (iii) improve the legal clarity of some major concepts and definitions in the current text of the Directive (iv) ensure coherence with other Directives and Regulations for products and improve enforcement of the legislation through the alignment to the New Legislative Framework (v) reduce costs of transposition by converting the Directive into a Regulation. <p>Planned adoption date: Q2/2021; Legislative; Legal basis: Article 114 of the TFEU. Impact assessment is envisaged</p>
22.	Revision - Computer reservation systems	<p>The Regulation on a CRS Code of Conduct establishes a regulatory framework for Computerised Reservation Systems (CRS) for air transport products. The overall general objectives of the Regulation were to prevent abuse of market power and ensure market efficiency and the protection of consumer interests.</p> <p>Planned adoption: Q4/2021; Legislative; Legal basis: Articles 91 and 100(2) of the TFEU. Impact assessment is envisaged.</p>
23.	Evaluation of the Commission Notice on market definition in EU competition law	<p>Over the past few years, change is happening at an ever more rapid pace, and the world is becoming increasingly digital and interconnected.</p> <p>The current Market Definition Notice dates from 1997 and may therefore not address all pertinent questions arising today when defining the relevant product and geographic market. The Commission has also gained a lot of experience in market definition all these years, techniques have evolved and the EU courts have provided additional guidance.</p> <p>The Commission will evaluate whether its 1997 Notice on market definition requires updating to ensure that it is accurate and up to date and that it sets out a clear and consistent approach to market definition in both antitrust and merger cases across different industries, in a way that is easily accessible. The Commission must ensure that its guidance in antitrust and merger enforcement continues to take into account fully digitisation and technological developments in the current global context.</p>

No.	Title	Simplification objective / potential (short explanation of the REFIT objective of the revisions, and simplification potential for evaluations and fitness checks)
24.	Evaluation of State aid rules for broadband infrastructure deployment	The State aid rules applicable to the broadband sector aim at the deployment of pro-competitive broadband networks, ensuring that the public funds are steered into areas that need it most (mainly rural areas), while preventing the crowding out of private investment. The evaluation of these rules aims at verifying how they have functioned, whether they respond to the technological and socio-economic developments and are appropriate to meet the new EU objectives.
25.	Evaluation of State aid rules for health and social services of general economic interest	The goal of the evaluation is to verify to which extent the rules on health and social Services of General Economic Interest (SGEIs) reached the envisaged objectives under the 2012 SGEI package, namely to support Member States in funding services of general economic interest that are of key importance to citizens and society as a whole while preserving the key aspects of State aid control.
26.	Evaluation of the ‘New Legislative Framework for Products’ (Decision No 768/2008/EC on a common framework for the marketing of products and the accreditation and CE marking provisions of Regulation (EC) No 765/2008).	The objective of this evaluation is to assess the effectiveness, efficiency, relevance, coherence and EU added value of Decision No 768/2008/EC on a common framework for the marketing of products and the accreditation and CE marking provisions of Regulation (EC) No 765/2008. It should also assess if these instruments are fit for the digital age and a greener economy and if they accelerate our green and digital transition and our economic resilience.
27.	Evaluation of the Electromagnetic Compatibility Directive 2014/30/EU	<p>The Electromagnetic Compatibility Directive 2014/30/EU (EMCD) addresses electrical equipment placed on the EU market. Its scope covers a high and increasing number of products, both for consumer and professional use.</p> <p>The objectives of the EMCD are to ensure the functioning of the internal market by requiring equipment to comply with an adequate level of electromagnetic compatibility. More specifically, the Directive seeks to ensure that electromagnetic disturbances produced by equipment do not affect the correct functioning of other such equipment, and that such equipment has an appropriate level of immunity to electromagnetic disturbances so that it can function as intended.</p> <p>The purpose of the evaluation is to assess if the EMCD is still fit for purpose in terms of effectiveness, efficiency, relevance, coherence and EU added value.</p>

No.	Title	Simplification objective / potential (short explanation of the REFIT objective of the revisions, and simplification potential for evaluations and fitness checks)
An Economy that Works for People		
28.	Revision of Regulation (EU) No 909/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 July 2014 on improving securities settlement in the European Union and on central securities depositories and amending Directives 98/26/EC and 2014/65/EU and Regulation (EU) No 236/2012 (CSDR)	<p>The initiative is based on the experience gathered six years after the entry into force of CSDR, in a limited number of areas practical issues with the application of the new framework have arisen. The forthcoming proposal will therefore set out a number of targeted modifications of CSDR, aimed at simplifying the rules as well as making them more proportionate and less burdensome for stakeholders.</p> <p>These areas may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) cross-border provision of services by Union CSDs and handling of relevant applications (b) the procedures and conditions under which CSDs have been authorised to designate credit institutions or themselves to provide banking-type ancillary services (c) rules relating to internalised settlement (d) Fintech / use of technological innovation <p>Planned adoption date: Q2/2021; Legislative; Legal basis: Article 114 of the TFEU. Impact assessment is envisaged.</p>
29.	Evaluation of three passenger rights Regulations on: the rights of persons with disabilities and persons with reduced mobility when travelling by air (Regulations No 1107/2006), the rights of passengers when travelling by sea and inland waterway and (Regulation (EU) No 1177/2010), and the rights of passengers in bus and coach transport (Regulation (EU) No 181/2011)	<p>Based on the conclusions of the evaluation, a study for a comparative analysis of the good practices of passenger rights across all transport modes, the outcome of the ongoing legislative procedures for rail and air passenger rights and considering also the lessons of the COVID-19 pandemic in the field of passenger rights.</p>
30.	Interim evaluation of the implementation of the Union Customs Code	<p>The evaluation will provide a comprehensive assessment of the implementation and impact of the UCC legal and IT framework, at both EU and Member States' levels, since its entry into force in 2016. The UCC aims, amongst others, to streamline customs rules, procedures and processes, achieve a fully paperless environment and strengthen legal certainty and predictability of customs rules. The evaluation will assess the balance between customs controls and trade facilitation as well as the extent to which the current rules support legitimate economic activity and prevent unfair or illegal trade. Concerning the IT systems, the study should assess whether the automated processes set out in the UCC package have allowed for reinforced collaboration among customs authorities and interoperability between the different electronic systems. The evaluation will attempt to assess all costs of implementing the UCC, together with its electronic systems as well as the benefits of safer, more compliant trade and speedier procedures. The two criteria should then be set against each other in order to assess the ratio and judge the value for money. This assessment should include the regulatory costs and benefits related to the implementation and application of the UCC for all relevant stakeholders (compliance costs, administrative costs, administrative burdens, benefits, savings), as well as the potential for any further simplification and burden reduction, which would not, however, compromise customs objectives.</p>

No.	Title	Simplification objective / potential (short explanation of the REFIT objective of the revisions, and simplification potential for evaluations and fitness checks)
Promoting our European Way of Life		
31.	Revision of Directive 2003/109/EC on long-term residents	<p>As a follow-up to the 2019 Fitness check on legal migration, the revision of the long-term residents Directive will aim to improve its effectiveness, in particular intra-EU mobility rights.</p> <p>Planned adoption date: Q3/2021; Legislative; Legal basis: Article 79(2) of the TFEU. Impact assessment is envisaged.</p>
32.	Revision of Directive 2011/98/EU on the Single permit	<p>As a follow to the 2019 Fitness check on legal migration, the revision of the Single permit Directive will aim to simplify and clarify its scope and to ensure a minimum harmonisation of admission and residence conditions for low and medium skilled workers.</p> <p>Planned adoption date: Q4/2021; Legislative; Legal basis: Article 79(2) of the TFEU. Impact assessment is envisaged.</p>
33.	Revision of Regulation 258/2012 on export authorisation, and import and transit measures for firearms	<p>Improve traceability of firearms (harmonised import markings), improve exchanges of information between national authorities, increase the security of export and import control procedures, better address the imports of easily convertible alarm and signal weapons, apply the whistle-blower-protection regime put in place with Directive (EU) No 2019/1937 to persons who report breaches of the amended Regulation.</p> <p>Planned adoption date: Q4/2021; Legislative; Legal basis: Article 207 of the TFEU. Impact assessment is envisaged.</p>
34.	Revision - Maritime Accident Investigation	<p>The establishment of a permanent accident investigation body with adequate resources and expertise, able to respond at short notice, is seen as a heavy resource burden and time-consuming task for smaller Member States and States with small fleets. As a result, accidents are going unreported or are not being carried out in a timely, expert and independent manner with possible implications in terms of safety and accidents occurring. The revision could therefore help to focus better the use of resources and address shortages in expertise.</p> <p>Planned adoption date: Q4/2021; Legislative; Legal basis: Article 100(2) of the TFEU. Impact assessment is envisaged.</p>
35.	Revision - Port State control	<p>The revision will look at the possibility of more use of electronic information to allow for more targeted inspections. This would allow the inspections to concentrate on operational issues rather than just being a documentation check. This would also allow for more concentration on environmental issues and the development of an incentive mechanism for newer/greener and quality shipping. It would help Member States with the recruitment retention and training of suitably qualified inspectors and making use of the inspection database to allow for better burden sharing between Member States. The revision will consider possibly broadening the scope of inspections to include foreign fishing vessels, which have been shown to be particularly dangerous.</p> <p>Planned adoption date: Q4/2021; Legislative; Legal basis: Article 100(2) of the TFEU. Impact assessment is envisaged.</p>

No.	Title	Simplification objective / potential (short explanation of the REFIT objective of the revisions, and simplification potential for evaluations and fitness checks)
36.	Revision - Flag State control	<p>The revision will primarily align with already agreed rules in the context of International Maritime Organisation (IMO). But, in terms of possible simplification, it will look at the possibility of modernising Member States ship registry into e-Registers for the keeping and exchanging of e-Certificates (ship related). This should support more efficient services as well as control and monitoring of vessels sailing under their flag. It also links to the simplification and administrative reduction objective of port State control, both for administrations and for industry (quicker turnaround times in ports). In addition, this would also allow for more concentration on environmental issues, in terms of the development of incentives (reward for compliance and not only punish for non-compliance) for good quality and green operators. Via the improved capacity building programme of the European Maritime Safety Agency, it would support Member States in the continuous updating and sharing of best practices (avoiding to ‘re-invent the wheel’ at national level). At the same time working towards greater harmonisation and common understanding to the benefit of a harmonised EU approach both for Administrations and for Industry. Overall improving attractiveness and competitiveness whilst maintaining high levels of safety, security and pollution prevention.</p> <p>Planned adoption date: Q4/2021; Legislative; Legal basis: Article 100(2) of the TFEU. Impact assessment is envisaged.</p>
37.	Revision of blood, tissues and cells legislation	<p>The revision of Directive 2002/98/EC on safety and quality of human blood and blood components and of Directive 2004/23/EC on safety and quality of human tissues and cells and their implementing acts aims to update the blood, tissues and cells legal frameworks. The EU legislation provides high safety and quality standards for blood, tissues and cells (BTC). These were adopted in response to the transmission of diseases through BTC in the 80s and 90s. The initiative aims to update the current legislation to allow for more flexible alignment to scientific and technological developments. It aims to address the (re-)emergence of communicable diseases, including lessons learnt from the COVID-19 pandemic. It will also address increasing commercialisation and globalisation of the sector. The revision aims at the removal from legislation of many technical provisions, which will allow faster updating of standards. Also, the revision would allow the possibility to merge the basic acts into a single instrument.</p> <p>Planned adoption date: Q4/2021; Legislative; Legal Basis Article 168(4)(a) of the TFEU. Impact assessment is envisaged.</p>
38.	Evaluation of Fishing Vessel safety	<p>The fishing sector is widely recognised as amongst the most hazardous professions. The current Directive 97/70/EC applies the technical provisions of the IMO 1993 Torremolinos Protocol (TP) an international agreement that has never come into force, to vessels of 24 metres and over. Its successor, the 2012 Cape Town Agreement – CTA, which retains most of the TP provisions, has also not yet entered into force and only by six EU Member States have ratified it. The evaluation of Directive 97/70/EC will address the issue of the non-ratification of the CTA and identify regulatory gaps in safety as well as potential updates to reflect technological developments since 1993, taking inspiration from improvements undertaken in the international merchant shipping sector, as well as in EU shipping legislation. It will also consider the feasibility of regulations at EU level for smaller fishing vessels (less than 24 metres), the sector in which a major proportion of accidents occur.</p>

No.	Title	Simplification objective / potential (short explanation of the REFIT objective of the revisions, and simplification potential for evaluations and fitness checks)
39.	Evaluation of the Directive 2011/24/EU on the application on patient rights in cross-border healthcare	Ten years after the Directive's adoption, the evaluation will assess how the Directive's objective to facilitate access to safe and high quality cross-border healthcare in another Member State has been met and how the Directive has promoted patient rights and cross-border cooperation between Member States for the benefit of EU citizens. The evaluation will look into the approaches implemented by Member States in practice, how effectively these are working and what areas still act as barriers to patients seeking healthcare across borders.
A New Push for European Democracy		
40.	Revision of the Directive 99/2008/EC on the protection of the environment through criminal law	Based on the outcome of the evaluation, the revision of the Directive will ensure improved and more targeted tools to achieve the objectives and a more consistent interplay with other legislative instruments protecting the environment. The revision will also make use of the reinforced competence in the field of criminal law under the Lisbon Treaty. It will aim at providing better protection of the environment through criminal law in concert with other legislative and implementation measures. Planned adoption date: Q4/2021; Legislative; Legal basis: Article 83(2) of the TFEU. Impact assessment is envisaged.
41.	Fitness check of the EU legislation on violence against women and domestic violence	The fitness check will assess which role the existing EU legislation has had in preventing and combatting violence against women and domestic violence and analyse the coherence of these EU measures with international sources. It will identify legislative gaps and analyse the need for possible further steps towards improved, coordinated protection against this persistent type of gender-based discrimination. The fitness check will cover the period from the adoption of each legal act up until 2020. It will cover all EU Member States.

Annex III: Priority pending proposals

No.	Full Title	References
A European Green Deal		
1.	Amended proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL establishing the framework for achieving climate neutrality and amending Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 (European Climate Law)	COM(2020)80 final 2020/0036 (COD) 04.03.2020 COM(2020)563 final 17.09.2020
2.	Proposal for a DECISION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL on a European Year of Rail (2021)	COM(2020)78 final 2020/0035 (COD) 04.03.2020
3.	Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL amending Council Regulation (EC) No 1224/2009, and amending Council Regulations (EC) No 768/2005, (EC) No 1967/2006, (EC) No 1005/2008, and Regulation (EU) No 2016/1139 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards fisheries control	COM(2018)368 final 2018/0193 (COD) 30.05.2018
4.	Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL on the implementation of the Single European Sky (recast)	COM(2013)410 final 2013/0186 (COD) 11.06.2013 COM(2020)579 final 22.09.2020
5.	Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL amending Regulation (EC) No 261/2004 establishing common rules on compensation and assistance to passengers in the event of denied boarding and of cancellation or long delay of flights and Regulation (EC) No 2027/97 on air carrier liability in respect of the carriage of passengers and their baggage by air	COM(2013)130 final 2013/0072 (COD) 13.03.2013
6.	Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL on common rules for the allocation of slots at European Union airports	COM(2011)827 final 2011/0391 (COD) 01.12.2011

No.	Full Title	References
A Europe fit for the Digital Age		
7.	Proposal for a DIRECTIVE OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL amending Directives 2006/43/EC, 2009/65/EC, 2009/138/EU, 2011/61/EU, EU/2013/36, 2014/65/EU, (EU) 2015/2366 and EU/2016/2341	COM(2020)596 final 2020/0268 (COD) 24.09.2020
8.	Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL on digital operational resilience for the financial sector and amending Regulations (EC) No 1060/2009, (EU) No 648/2012, (EU) No 600/2014 and (EU) No 909/2014 (DORA)	COM(2020)595 final 2020/0266 (COD) 24.09.2020
9.	Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL on a pilot regime for market infrastructures based on distributed ledger technology	COM(2020)594 final 2020/0267 (COD) 24.09.2020
10.	Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL on Markets in Crypto-assets, and amending Directive (EU) 2019/1937 (MICA)	COM(2020)593 final 2020/0265 (COD) 24.09.2020
11.	Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL amending Regulation (EC) No 715/2007 on type approval of motor vehicles with respect to emissions from light passenger and commercial vehicles (Euro 5 and Euro 6) and on access to vehicle repair and maintenance information	COM(2019)208 final 2019/0101 (COD) 14.06.2019
12.	Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL establishing the European Cybersecurity Industrial, Technology and Research Competence Centre and the Network of National Coordination Centres	COM(2018)630 final 2018/0328 (COD) 12.09.2019
13.	Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL concerning the respect for private life and the protection of personal data in electronic communications and repealing Directive 2002/58/EC (Regulation on Privacy and Electronic Communications)	COM(2017)10 final 2017/0003 (COD) 10.1.2017
An Economy that Works for People		
14.	Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL amending Regulation (EU) 2016/1011 as regards the exemption of certain third country foreign exchange benchmarks and the designation of replacement benchmarks for certain benchmarks in cessation	COM(2020)337 final 2020/0154 (COD) 24.07.2020
15.	Proposal for a COUNCIL DIRECTIVE amending Directive 2011/16/EU on administrative cooperation in the field of taxation	COM(2020)314 final 2020/0148 (CNS) 15.07.2020

No.	Full Title	References
16.	Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL amending Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 as regards adjustments to the securitisation framework to support the economic recovery in response to the COVID-19 pandemic	COM(2020)283 final 2020/0156 (COD) 24.07.2020
17.	Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL amending Regulation (EU) 2017/2402 laying down a general framework for securitisation and creating a specific framework for simple, transparent and standardised securitisation to help the recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic	COM(2020)282 final 2020/0151 (COD) 24.07.2020
18.	Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL amending Regulation (EU) 2017/1129 as regards the EU Recovery prospectus and targeted adjustments for financial intermediaries to help the recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic	COM(2020)281 final 2020/0155 (COD) 24.07.2020
19.	Proposal for a DIRECTIVE OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL amending Directive 2014/65/EU as regards information requirements, product governance and position limits to help the recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic	COM(2020)280 final 2020/0152 (COD) 24.07.2020
20.	Proposal for a DIRECTIVE OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL amending Directive 2009/103/EC of the European Parliament and the Council of 16 September 2009 relating to insurance against civil liability in respect of the use of motor vehicles, and the enforcement of the obligation to ensure against such liability	COM(2018)336 final 2018/0168 (COD) 24.05.2018
21.	Proposal for a DIRECTIVE OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL on credit servicers, credit purchasers and the recovery of collateral	COM(2018)135 final 2018/0063A (COD) 2018/0063B (COD) 14.03.2018
22.	Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL amending Regulation (EC) No 883/2004 on the coordination of social security systems and regulation (EC) No 987/2009 laying down the procedure for implementing Regulation (EC) No 883/2004(Text with relevance for the EEA and Switzerland)	COM(2016)815 final 2016/0397 (COD) 14.12.2016
23.	Proposal for a COUNCIL DIRECTIVE on a Common Consolidated Corporate Tax Base (CCCTB)	COM(2016)683 final 2016/0336 (CNS) 26.10.2016
24.	Proposal for a DIRECTIVE OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL amending Directive 2013/34/EU as regards disclosure of income tax information by certain undertakings and branches	COM(2016)198 final 2016/0107 (COD) 13.04.2016
25.	Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL amending Regulation (EU) 806/2014 in order to establish a European Deposit Insurance Scheme	COM(2015)586 final 2015/0270 (COD) 24.11.2015

No.	Full Title	References
26.	Proposal for a COUNCIL DIRECTIVE implementing enhanced cooperation in the area of financial transaction tax	COM(2013)71 final 2013/0045 (CNS) 14.02.2013
A Stronger Europe in the World		
27.	Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL amending Council Regulation (EC) No 1215/2009 introducing exceptional trade measures for countries and territories participating in or linked to the European Union's Stabilisation and Association process	COM(2020)135 final 2020/0051 (COD) 03.04.2020
28.	Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL amending Regulation (EU) No 654/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the exercise of the Union's rights for the application and enforcement of international trade rules	COM(2019)623 final 2019/0273 (COD) 12.12.2019
29.	Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL setting up a Union regime for the control of exports, transfer, brokering, technical assistance and transit of dual-use items (recast)	COM(2016)616 final 2016/0295 (COD) 28.09.2016
30.	Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL on the access of third-country goods and services to the Union's internal market in public procurement and procedures supporting negotiations on access of Union goods and services to the public procurement markets of third countries	COM(2012)124 final 2012/0060 (COD) 21.03.2012
Promoting our European Way of Life		
31.	Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL addressing situations of crisis and force majeure in the field of migration and asylum	COM(2020)613 final 2020/0277 (COD) 23.09.2020
32.	Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL introducing a screening of third country nationals at the external borders and amending Regulations (EC) No 767/2008, (EU) 2017/2226, (EU) 2018/1240 and (EU) 2019/817	COM(2020)612 final 2020/0278 (COD) 23.09.2020
33.	Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL on asylum and migration management and amending Council Directive (EC) 2003/109 and the proposed Regulation (EU) XXX/XXX [Asylum and Migration Fund]	COM(2020)610 final 2020/0279 (COD) 23.09.2020
34.	Proposal for a DECISION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL Amending Decision No 445/2014/EU establishing a Union action for the European Capitals of Culture for the years 2020 to 2033	COM(2020)384 final 2020/0179 (COD) 18.08.2020

No.	Full Title	References
35.	Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL establishing the conditions for accessing other EU information systems for ETIAS purposes and amending Regulation (EU) 2018/1240, Regulation (EC) No 767/2008, Regulation (EU)2017/2226 and Regulation (EU) 2018/1861	COM(2019)4 final 2019/0002 (COD) 07.01.2019
36.	Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL establishing the conditions for accessing the other EU information systems and amending Regulation (EU) 2018/1862 and Regulation (EU) yyyy/xxx [ECRIS-TCN]	COM(2019)3 final 2019/0001 (COD) 07.01.2020
37.	Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL on preventing the dissemination of terrorist content online	COM(2018)640 final 2018/0331 (COD) 12.09.2018
38.	Proposal for a DIRECTIVE OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL on common standards and procedures in Member States for returning illegally staying third-country nationals (recast)	COM(2018)634 final 2018/0329 (COD) 12.09.2018
39.	Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL amending Regulation (EC) No 767/2008, Regulation(EC) No 810/2009, Regulation (EU) 2017/2226, Regulation (EU) 2016/399, Regulation XX/2018 [Interoperability Regulation], and Decision 2004/512/EC and repealing Council Decision 2008/633/JHA	COM(2018)302 final 2018/0152 (COD) 17.05.2018
40.	Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL establishing a Union Resettlement Framework and amending Regulation (EU) No 516/2014 of the European Parliament and the Council	COM(2016)468 final 2016/0225 (COD) 13.07.2016
41.	Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL establishing a common procedure for international protection in the Union and repealing Directive 2013/32/EU	COM(2016)467 final 2016/0224 (COD) 13.07.2016 COM(2020)611 final 23.09.2020
42.	Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL on standards for the qualification of third-country nationals or stateless persons as beneficiaries of international protection, for a uniform status for refugees or for persons eligible for subsidiary protection and for the content of the protection granted and amending Council Directive 2003/109/EC of 25 November 2003 concerning the status of third-country nationals who are long-term residents	COM(2016)466 final 2016/0223 (COD) 13.07.2016
43.	Proposal for a DIRECTIVE OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL laying down standards for the reception of applicants for international protection (recast)	COM(2016)465 final 2016/0222 (COD) 13.07.2016
44.	Proposal for a DIRECTIVE OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL on the conditions of entry and residence of third-country nationals for the purposes of highly skilled employment	COM(2016)378 final 2016/0176 (COD) 07.06.2016

No.	Full Title	References
45.	Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL on the establishment of 'Eurodac' for the comparison of fingerprints for the effective application of [Regulation (EU) No 604/2013 establishing the criteria and mechanisms for determining the Member State responsible for examining an application for international protection lodged in one of the Member States by a third-country national or a stateless person] , for identifying an illegally staying third-country national or stateless person and on requests for the comparison with Eurodac data by Member States' law enforcement authorities and Europol for law enforcement purposes (recast)	COM(2016)272 final 2016/0132 (COD) 04.05.2016 COM(2020)614 final 23.09.2020
46.	Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL on the European Union Agency for Asylum and repealing Regulation (EU) No 439/2010	COM(2016)271 final 2016/0131 (COD) 04.05.2016 COM(2018)633 final 12.09.2018
A New Push for European Democracy		
47.	Proposal for a DIRECTIVE OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL laying down harmonised rules on the appointment of legal representatives for the purpose of gathering evidence in criminal proceedings	COM(2018)226 final 2018/0107 (COD) 18.04.2018
48.	Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL on European Production and Preservation Orders for electronic evidence in criminal matters	COM(2018)225 final 2018/0108 (COD) 18.04.2018
49.	Proposal for a DIRECTIVE OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL on improving the gender balance among non-executive directors of companies listed on stock exchanges and related measures	COM(2012)614 final 2012/0299 (COD) 14.11.2012
50.	Proposal for a Council Directive on implementing the principle of equal treatment between persons irrespective of religion or belief, disability, age or sexual orientation	COM(2008)426 final 2008/0140 (CNS) 02.07.2008

Annex IV: Withdrawals³

No.	References	Title	Reasons for withdrawal
A European Green Deal			
1.	COM(2020)136 final 2020/0052 (NLE)	Proposal for a COUNCIL DECISION on the position to be taken on behalf of the European Union in the Assembly of the Lisbon Union	Obsolete: in the context of the Covid-19 crisis, the Assembly of the Lisbon Union will not take any legally binding decision in 2020, including on special contributions, which was the topic of this proposal.
2.	COM(2020)182 final 2020/0072 (NLE)	Proposal for a COUNCIL DECISION on the position to be taken on behalf of the European Union in the Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the North-East Atlantic on the integration of Macaronesia in the OSPAR maritime area	Obsolete: the Secretariat of the Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the North-East Atlantic (OSPAR) has announced the withdrawal of the proposal for the integration of Macaronesia in the OSPAR maritime area.
3.	COM(2010)154 final 2010/0084 (APP)	Proposal for a Council Decision on the conclusion of the Agreement in the form of an Exchange of Letters between the European Union and the Republic of Chile on the conclusion of the Understanding concerning the conservation of swordfish stocks in the South-Eastern Pacific Ocean	Obsolete: the subject of this proposal has been superseded by the accession of Chile to the United Nations Fish Stock Agreement (UNFSA), the establishment of the South Pacific Regional Fisheries Organisation (SPRFMO) - where both Chile and the EU are Members - and Chile's cooperating non-contracting party status in the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Convention (IATTC).
4.	COM(2011)252 final 2011/0109 (NLE)	Proposal for a COUNCIL DECISION on the conclusion of the Agreement on Air Transport between the European Union and its Member States, of the one part, and the Federative Republic of Brazil, of the other part	Obsolete: the negotiations at EU-level with Brazil are currently not active anymore.
5.	COM(2008)92 final 2008/0040 (APP)	Proposal for a COUNCIL DECISION on the signature and provisional application of the Agreement between the European Community and the Republic of Kazakhstan on certain aspects of air services	Obsolete: the negotiations at EU-level with Kazakhstan are currently not active anymore.

³ This list includes pending legislative proposals, which the Commission intends to withdraw within six months

No.	References	Title	Reasons for withdrawal
A Europe fit for the Digital Age			
6.	COM(2016)823 final 2016/0402 (COD)	Proposal for a DIRECTIVE OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL on the legal and operational framework of the European services e-card introduced by Regulation[ESC Regulation]....	No foreseeable agreement: no progress has been made by the co-legislators since 2018 and further progress in unlikely.
7.	COM(2016)824 final 2016/0403 (COD),	Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL introducing a European services e-card and related administrative facilities	No foreseeable agreement: no progress has been made by the co-legislators since 2018 and further progress in unlikely.
8.	COM(2016)821 final 2016/0398 (COD)	Proposal for a DIRECTIVE OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL on the enforcement of the Directive 2006/123/EC on services in the internal market, laying down a notification procedure for authorisation schemes and requirements related to services, and amending Directive 2006/123/EC and Regulation (EU) No 1024/2012 on administrative cooperation through the Internal Market Information System	No foreseeable agreement: prospects of finding a compromise without jeopardising the objectives of the proposal are unlikely. The Commission will take measures to ensure the full enforcement of the Services Directive.
9.	COM(2019)441 final 2019/0207 (NLE)	Proposal for a COUNCIL DECISION on the conclusion, on behalf of the European Union and its Member States, of the Protocol to the Cooperation Agreement on a Civil Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS) between the European Community and its Member States and Ukraine to take account of the accession of the Republic of Bulgaria, the Republic of Croatia and Romania to the European Union	Obsolete: the Cooperation Agreement on a Civil Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS) between the European Community and its Member States and Ukraine expired in December 2018.
An Economy that works for People			
10.	COM(2019)354 final 2019/0161 (COD)	Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL on a governance framework for the budgetary instrument for convergence and competitiveness for the euro area	Obsolete: the withdrawal of this proposal was announced in the context of the proposal for a Regulation establishing a Recovery and Resilience Facility (COM(2020)408).
11.	COM(2018)391 final 2018/0213 (COD)	Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL on the establishment of the Reform Support Programme	Obsolete: the withdrawal of this proposal was announced in the context of the proposal for a Regulation establishing a Recovery and Resilience Facility (COM(2020)408).
12.	COM(2019)399 final 2019/0183 (COD)	Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL amending Council Regulation (EC) No 2012/2002 in order to provide financial assistance to Member States to cover serious financial burden inflicted on them following a withdrawal of the United Kingdom from the Union without an agreement	Obsolete: the proposal was originally tabled as a contingency measure in case of a no-deal Brexit and now obsolete in view of the Withdrawal Agreement concluded.

No.	References	Title	Reasons for withdrawal
Promoting our European Way of Life			
13.	COM(2016)270 final 2016/0133 (COD)	Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL establishing the criteria and mechanisms for determining the Member State responsible for examining an application for international protection lodged in one of the Member States by a third-country national or a stateless person (recast)	Obsolete: a new proposal for a Regulation on asylum and migration management (COM(2020)610) has been tabled in the context of the New Pact for Asylum and Migration. It includes, among others, aspects covered by this 2016 proposal.
14.	COM(2015)450 final 2015/0208 (COD)	Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL establishing a crisis relocation mechanism and amending Regulation (EU) No 604/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 June 2013 establishing the criteria and mechanisms for determining the Member State responsible for examining an application for international protection lodged in one of the Member States by a third country national or a stateless person	Obsolete: a new proposal for a Regulation on situations of crisis and force majeure in the field of migration and asylum (COM(2020)613) has been tabled in the context of the New Pact for Asylum and Migration. It includes, among others, aspects covered by this 2016 proposal.

