



# COMMISSION WORK **2022** PROGRAMME

*Making Europe stronger together*





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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 2022**

**Making Europe stronger together**

## **1. Making Europe stronger together**

*“I believe that it is when you are tested that your spirit – your soul - truly shines through” – European Commission President Ursula von der Leyen, State of the Union speech, 15 September 2021*

Our Union is emerging from a time of unprecedented crisis. Faced with a series of disruptive global events, we have shown that by acting together, united and with great ambition, we can tackle the toughest of challenges and deliver for European citizens.

The European Commission has reacted swiftly to challenges, from confronting the COVID-19 pandemic to addressing the effects of climate change and the nature crisis, and from ensuring an increasingly digital world works for people to facing a new global geopolitical reality. In doing so, we have put in place the necessary building blocks for a better future. All this was done in line with our bold and transformative agenda across the six headline ambitions.

This year’s work programme will enable us to maintain our momentum and take the next steps in this process, with particular attention on the young generation thanks to the proposed **European Year of Youth 2022**<sup>1</sup>.

In the past year, the Commission presented its pioneering ‘Fit for 55 package’ to deliver on the targets agreed in the trailblazing Climate Law in an economically sustainable and socially fair manner. The recent report on global warming from the UN Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change provides further evidence that we have no time to lose – the upcoming COP 26 in Glasgow and COP 15 in Kunming will be crucial moments in this effort, reflecting the intrinsic link between the climate and biodiversity crises. The recent high energy prices also confirm the need for the clean transition and to decrease EU dependence on fossil fuels.

We also laid out our bold vision towards a human-centred, digitally-empowered Europe by 2030, with a Digital Compass to turn this ambition into reality. This includes the proposal on rules for a safe and secure internet and a common digital identity in Europe. We adopted the European Pillar of Social Rights action plan and proposed a set of social targets for 2030, endorsed by EU leaders at the Porto Social Summit. To further strengthen equality within the European Union, we proposed measures to step up the fight against racism and discrimination based on gender and sexual orientation, whilst intensifying our efforts to enable citizens with disabilities to fully participate in society. We also took firm action to uphold and strengthen the rule of law and to protect the core values of our Union and strengthen democratic resilience as set out in the European democracy action plan.

All this was done in the shadow of the pandemic, which required action on an unprecedented scale both to protect citizens’ health and to minimise the wider socio-economic impacts. In total, the Commission adopted more than 2 326 measures by way of an immediate response. Our successful vaccine strategy helped the Union to secure 4.6 billion doses of COVID-19

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<sup>1</sup> We will also present a Youth Action Plan in EU External Action.

vaccines and reach the target of having 70% of the EU's adult population fully vaccinated by the end of the summer. The EU has also been the driving force behind the global response to COVID-19 and a lead contributor to the COVAX facility.

To ensure we are better prepared for any future pandemics, we have accelerated efforts to build a genuine European Health Union. We took measures to support the safe reopening of Europe, including the EU Digital COVID Certificate, agreed in record time and now used by millions of people.

We tackled the social and economic impact of the pandemic, together with Member States, through a series of ambitious, far-reaching programmes and instruments. The combined firepower of the Union's long-term budget and NextGenerationEU will deliver EUR 2.018 trillion to boost our economy and rebuild a post COVID-19 Europe that is greener, fairer, more digital and more resilient. The activation of the general escape clause of the Stability and Growth Pact and the temporary state aid framework allowed Member States to provide support to the economy in the order of 6.6% of GDP in 2020 and 7.1% of GDP in 2021. This contributed to safeguarding stability and the strong economic recovery. We will ensure the EU budget has to be spent in line with sound financial management principles and in full protection of the EU's financial interest. In addition, we have so far mobilised EUR 21 billion in cohesion policy funds to provide emergency support for the health sector and to protect jobs, while the EUR 50 billion under REACT-EU has acted as a bridge to the recovery instruments.

Our work on Europe's recovery is already paying off. At the heart of the NextGenerationEU instrument worth more than €800 billion, the Recovery and Resilience Facility now provides us with an opportunity to pave the way to a sustained and inclusive recovery. The transformative impact of the Facility will continue to unfold and increase in the years to come, as reforms and investments are implemented, in full respect of the EU's fundamental rights and values.

The past year and a half has taught us a lot, including that it is not enough just to recover from a crisis of this magnitude. Rather, we need to emerge stronger and more resilient, setting our economies on a path of sustained growth. We need to implement the measures we have agreed over the last year. And we need to foster additional public and private investments across the Union and reforms in the years to come to succeed in the twin green and digital transitions.

The Commission has lived up to its commitment to strengthen the Union's global leadership role, in areas including the response to the pandemic, climate action and biodiversity, promoting a strong, open and fair trade agenda, and upholding the rules-based global order. We have enhanced EU engagement with the Western Balkans, and strengthened partnerships with our neighbours to the East and South through ambitious Economic and Investment Plans, as well as with Africa.

In addition, we have set out a new EU-US agenda for global change, continued to implement a nuanced, robust policy towards China, consolidated our approach towards Russia, developed a constructive and realistic agenda with Turkey and put forward strategies to render multilateral cooperation and humanitarian action even more effective.

In that spirit, we today put forward our work programme for 2022. It demonstrates our determination to bounce forward from the pandemic stronger than before, accelerate the twin green and digital transitions and build a fairer, more resilient and more cohesive society, in line with the UN's Agenda 2030 and the Paris Agreement. We call on the European Parliament and the Council to reach swift agreement on key legislative proposals. Together, we can ensure that citizens, businesses and stakeholders can reap the benefits of our combined efforts. In parallel, we will put forward proposals in line with our commitments, as set out in the following paragraphs and annexes<sup>2</sup> to this work programme.

## **2. Delivery on the six headline ambitions**

### **2.1. The European Green Deal**

The Commission will continue on its path towards making Europe the world's first climate neutral continent by 2050. We will propose a regulatory framework for the **certification of carbon removals**, to scale up the deployment of sustainable carbon removals and to create a new business model rewarding land managers for such practices. We will review the CO<sub>2</sub> emissions standards for heavy-duty vehicles and set up a legislative framework for the harmonised measurement of transport and logistics emissions to support the transition towards zero-emission mobility. And we will review EU rules on fluorinated greenhouse gases to further reduce their emissions and ensure compliance with international commitments.

**Green bonds** will play an increasingly important role in the financing needed for the decarbonisation of our society, as part of the **Sustainable Europe Investment Plan**.

We will **follow-up on the zero pollution action plan** including in the areas of integrated water management to tackle surface and groundwater pollutants and ambient air quality to align standards with World Health Organisation recommendations. In addition, we will propose measures to restrict the addition of microplastics to products and reduce their release into the environment. We will address the sustainability challenges of biodegradable and compostable plastics and identify where they could be beneficial to the environment. We will also revise legislation on classification, labelling and packaging and work further towards a targeted revision of the REACH regulation to better protect human health and nature.

In addition to our Sustainable Product Policy initiatives, we will strengthen the rights of consumers to repair products at fair prices. This will extend the useful life of goods, and will therefore **further the objectives of the circular economy**.

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<sup>2</sup> 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.

The clean energy transition is the best insurance against price shocks like the one the Union is facing today. The high energy prices have only underlined the need to accelerate the deployment of renewables. In support of the renewable energy target set in July 2021, the Commission will work on good practices for permitting on renewables and publish a Communication on **solar energy**, which will focus on specific applications and address existing barriers.

We will **mobilise resources** to ensure a green transition that is socially and internationally fair and just: next to the Just Transition Fund and the proposed Social Climate Fund linked to the extension of carbon trading to transport and housing, we will double external funding for biodiversity, and contribute significantly to climate finance for less developed countries and those that are most vulnerable to the effects of climate change.

We will continue working towards **greener and more sustainable agriculture** and delivering on the actions set out in the farm to fork strategy. In 2022, the Commission will be working with Member States to agree ambitious national strategic plans that deliver on the objectives of the Common Agricultural Policy and the Green Deal and will propose, amongst other initiatives, new rules on sustainable use of pesticides to deliver on the 50% reduction target in the biodiversity and farm to fork strategies and a revision of marketing standards. In parallel, the Commission will aim to scale up sustainable farming practices by promoting carbon farming, redefining sustainable ways of using farmland as well as farming fish and seafood, and by improved farm-level monitoring of sustainability indicators.

## **2.2. A Europe fit for the digital age**

The pandemic has served as a catalyst for the accelerating digitalisation of Europe and the world. The Commission will follow up on its **path to the digital decade** to deliver on the EU's digital transformation by 2030. We are determined to lead the way in the global race for trustworthy, secure and human-centric technology. And we will work to reach agreement on and implement our proposals for a safe and secure internet, a European digital identity and on trustworthy Artificial Intelligence.

The single market remains at the core of an innovative, prosperous and future-oriented European economy. Strong and effective competition policy and enforcement are needed to contribute to a resilient recovery and the twin transitions. Against this background, the Commission has launched a review of competition policy to ensure that the various instruments are fit for purpose. We will also come forward with a **single market emergency instrument** to help prevent future disruptions.

Despite many challenges and disruptions, Europe came through the crisis in large part due to its innovative skills, its strong industrial base and its diversified and competitive supply chains. However, in a few strategic sectors, it has been vulnerable due to high dependency on a very limited number of non-EU suppliers, especially in relation to raw materials. This is particularly apparent when it comes to semi-conductors. Supplies of these chips which power

Europe's digital solutions have become a real concern for EU industry, with cases of production being slowed down. Against this background, we will adopt a **European chips act** to promote a state-of-the-art European chip ecosystem to boost our innovative capacity, security of supply and develop new markets for ground-breaking European tech.

With the economy and society relying more and more on digital solutions, we need to ensure that we can defend ourselves in a world increasingly prone to hacking of connected products and associated services. To this end, we will propose a **European cyber resilience act** to establish common cybersecurity standards for products. We will also begin **building an EU space-based global secure communications system**, offering EU-wide broadband connectivity where it currently does not exist and secure and independent communications to Member States.

As the energy sector will be the biggest contributor in meeting the EU's climate target of reducing emissions by at least 55 percent by 2030, the Commission will propose an **action plan for an accelerated digital transformation of the sector**, which is needed to ensure the shift towards renewables, connected mobility, smart buildings, and a more integrated energy system with consumers at its core. The wide-scale energy disruptions in the US and the EU over the past year show the need for **resilient and cyber-secure energy**.

For European citizens to benefit to the full from digital technology, the provision of strong digital skills and education is key. This was highlighted as distance learning became the norm during the COVID-19 pandemic. And it is highlighted as a key target in the Digital Compass. To address the skills and knowledge gaps, we will propose measures to facilitate and promote **digital skills in schools and higher education**.

**Research and innovation** will play a key role in responding to the challenges facing us today. It will help deliver on Europe's recovery, based on economic growth that can drive the green and digital transitions. This will be essential for fair economic growth benefiting all regions and citizens, including rural areas. It is important to ensure that Europe remains at the frontier of science and at the forefront of new waves of innovation.

Digital solutions can also help support more integrated and sustainable mobility. We will propose an initiative on **multimodal digital mobility services** to address market gaps in the combined use of transport modes, including rail.

### **2.3. An economy that works for people**

With economic activity on its way back to pre-pandemic levels, we now need to reflect on how the crisis has affected our economy. This is why the Commission is relaunching the public debate on fiscal rules and on the economic governance framework. The Commission will consider all views expressed during the public debate. It will in the first quarter of 2022 provide guidance for fiscal policy for the period ahead, with the purpose of facilitating the coordination of fiscal policies and the preparation of Member States' Stability and Convergence Programmes. The guidance will reflect the global economic situation, the



specific situation of each Member State and the discussion on the economic governance framework. The Commission will provide orientations on possible changes to the economic governance framework with the objective of achieving a broad-based consensus on the way forward well in time for 2023. **SURE**, the European instrument for temporary support to mitigate unemployment risks in an emergency, turned out to be **an extremely successful tool** and the Commission will carefully examine the lessons learnt.

To ensure that Europeans have access to quality jobs, fair working conditions and broad social protection and can enjoy better balance in their lives, the Commission will follow up on the implementation of the **European Pillar of Social Rights** action plan.

The shock of the pandemic highlighted the importance of strong social safety nets. We will propose a Recommendation on **minimum income** to support the policies of Member States.

The Commission will also put forward a Communication to strengthen the social dialogue at EU and national level to support the key role of social partners in fostering a fair economic, social and cohesive recovery and the green, digital and labour market transitions.

We will also present a proposal to improve the protection of workers from the **risks related to exposure to asbestos at work**, taking into account the results of the consultation with social partners. We agree with the European Parliament and its recently-adopted Article 225 TFEU report that the issue of asbestos is of grave concern.

The financial sector is playing a key role in the economic recovery. During the pandemic, digital transactions increased, and the Commission will deliver an initiative on **instant payments** to foster the full take up of such payments in the EU.

Moreover, the health crisis has reconfirmed the need for fully developed European capital markets. The recovery requires massive investment that public money and traditional bank lending alone cannot deliver. The Commission will take action regarding **insolvency proceedings** by enhancing convergence and removing discrepancies, aiming to increase efficiency, facilitate cross-border investments and reduce burden. Listing requirements will be simplified to make public capital markets more attractive for EU companies and **facilitate access to capital for small- and medium-sized enterprises**.

On 8 October, 136 jurisdictions worldwide, including all EU Member States, G20 members and OECD members, reached an **historic agreement on global tax reform**, establishing a global minimum level of effective taxation (Pillar 2) and a re-allocation of taxing rights (Pillar 1). Since the start of the process in 2016, the Commission has strongly supported this international effort. Equally, the Commission will now strive to show the EU's leadership in global tax fairness, by ensuring a swift and consistent implementation across the EU.

## 2.4. A stronger Europe in the world

Ongoing geopolitical shifts have underlined the necessity to strengthen Europe's influence in a fast-changing world, and to defend its values and interests.

Through our new **Global Gateway strategy**, which will be closely coordinated with the Build Back Better World (B3W), we will strengthen the European Union's efforts to build connectivity partnerships that promote digital and green trusted connectivity with partners across the globe.

The world's different humanitarian crises have highlighted the gap between needs and available resources. The different global crises have confirmed that we need to strengthen partnerships with allies, and we will present a **new EU-NATO Joint Declaration** and will seek to accelerate work on a genuine **European Defence Union**.

The Commission will prepare a defence package which will include a **roadmap on security and defence technologies** for boosting research, technology development and innovation and reducing the EU's strategic dependencies in critical technologies and value chains in the security and defence sectors.

Next year, we will put forward a number of new initiatives while also focusing on the implementation of earlier actions. We will propose a **reinforced blocking statute Regulation** to better protect EU operators, whether individuals or companies, by further deterring and counteracting the extra-territorial application of sanctions by third countries. This will further strengthen the EU's resilience and open strategic autonomy.

We will pursue the global energy transition, as well as promoting security of supply, clean technologies and open markets. This will be part of the **new strategy on international energy engagement**, which will consider new opportunities in deploying a clean energy system, and promoting energy efficiency and safe and sustainable technologies while gradually moving away from fossil fuel use towards green energy solutions and promoting a just transition.

We will revamp the 2016 International Ocean Governance Agenda by tabling a Joint Communication setting out an **action plan on international ocean governance**, addressing key threats such as pollution, climate change impacts and biodiversity loss. It will send a strong message that the EU is leading on the implementation of global commitments, as set out in the 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development Goals.

The Gulf region is a key partner for the EU. To consolidate cooperation and create a framework for our political dialogue, we will present a Joint Communication setting out a **strategic partnership with the Gulf**.

## 2.5. Promoting our European way of life

Young people must be able to shape the future, they are leading the debate in the framework of the **Conference on the Future of Europe**. Our Union needs a soul and a vision they can connect to. We will deploy ALMA (Aim, Learn, Master, Achieve), a new initiative helping disadvantaged young Europeans who are not in any kind of employment, education or training. It will help these young people gain professional experience abroad with the necessary social support. The ultimate objective is to integrate them into education, vocational training or quality employment.

To respond to challenges new and old, address demographic and labour market shortages as well as to live up to our global responsibilities, it is of critical importance to find European common ground on how to manage migration and asylum. Recent events, including those in Belarus and Afghanistan, show the urgent need to **reach swift agreement on the remaining legislative proposals under the New Pact for Migration and Asylum**. The Pact, presented by the Commission one year ago, contains all the necessary elements for a balanced and humane system that works for all Member States. We will continue working with the European Parliament and the Member States to further build trust and put in place a sustainable European migration management policy.

The Commission will continue to deliver on building a genuine Security Union and will **report regularly on progress in the area of security**, including on ongoing negotiations on key legislative files, in particular in relation to the four strategic priorities: a future-proof security environment, tackling evolving threats, protecting Europeans from terrorism and **organised crime**, and a strong European security ecosystem. The continued work on cyber-security remains a crucial building block of the Security Union. At the same time, the work on **anti-trafficking** continues while we will take new steps to improve the **secure exchange of key information** with third countries to those providing security on the front line, alongside an **update to the rules for advance passenger information**.

The response to the pandemic has once again proven that science and education are not only invaluable for promoting our way of life, but also for preserving our health. Whilst our schools and universities adapt to the digital revolution, the crisis has exposed the challenge of equity in education, hitting some students harder than others. We want to secure the future of the next generation of European scientists and scholars, and maintain the leading global status of European universities while boosting their cooperative work. To that end, we will present the **EU strategy for universities** and propose ways for **deeper and sustainable transnational cooperation in higher education**, which will be prepared together with the initiatives to improve digital in school and higher education to ensure coherence.

Having learnt the lessons of the COVID-19 crisis, we will present a new **European care strategy** to address both carers and care receivers, from childcare to long-term care. The strategy will set a framework for policy reforms to guide the development of sustainable **long-term care** that ensures better and more affordable access to quality services for all. It will also address childhood education and care with particular attention being paid to children with

disabilities and those from disadvantaged groups. In addition, it will help close the gender employment gap, increase women's empowerment and contribute towards gender equality, including by **revising the Barcelona targets**.

We continue work on a strong European Health Union and will propose a **new framework for a dynamic EU pharmaceutical sector**, to ensure access to affordable high-quality medicines for all EU citizens, foster innovation and enhance security of supply. This will provide a simplified and efficient regulatory environment through innovative digitalisation and therefore become a flagship for burden reduction. We will also put forward a **revision of legislation on medicines for children and rare diseases** to tackle shortcomings and ensure that innovative medicines and treatments are readily available. Both initiatives follow up the pharmaceutical strategy for Europe, and will contribute to open strategic autonomy in the medical sector and draw on experiences gathered during the pandemic to support a future-proof and crisis-resistant pharmaceuticals system. These initiatives will be bolstered by the proposal to create a genuine European Health Data Space, with trustworthy governance to ensure data security and data protection. This will kick-start research into game-changing medicines and enable citizens to exercise more control over their health data.

There will be a further boost to life-saving cancer screening and early diagnosis through a **Recommendation on cancer screening** reflecting the latest available scientific evidence, as part of Europe's beating cancer plan.

## **2.6. A new push for European democracy**

With the **Conference on the Future of Europe** in full swing, all Europeans are invited to have their say on how to shape our shared future. The Conference is an unprecedented, open and inclusive democratic exercise, with a multilingual digital platform. We will carefully listen to the ideas and input produced, and will be ready to follow up on what is agreed by the Conference. To ensure we make the most of this opportunity, we are implementing new and innovative tools to transform the manner in which we engage with our citizens. This will help ensure that young people can lead the debate.

The **European citizens' initiative** already allows citizens to help shape our Union by calling on the Commission to propose new laws. Currently, there are eleven such initiatives collecting support, with three more set to start the process soon.

The preservation of media freedom and pluralism is a foundation of our democratic systems. We will take further steps to improve transparency, accountability and independence around actions affecting media freedom and pluralism by tabling a **European media freedom act**.

The **rule of law** is central to our identity and values as Europeans. It is also a prerequisite for the effective functioning of the EU based on mutual trust. The 2021 rule of law report showed positive developments in Member States, but also cases of backsliding and the emergence of new concerns. The Commission will continue its work as the Guardian of the Treaties in ensuring that challenges to the rule of law are identified and addressed, including making

specific recommendations to Member States in the 2022 rule of law report. It will also take the necessary actions to uphold the primacy of EU law. And it will draw on the full range of tools to ensure a consistent and effective approach, including with a view to protecting EU taxpayers' money.

The Commission will continue working on a common legal framework for the efficient transfer of **criminal proceedings** between Member States, to step up the fight against cross-border crime. We will also assess how to achieve convergence on pre-trial detention and detention conditions between Member States as part of improving cross-border cooperation in criminal matters.

The Commission will continue its work to ensure that the Union of equality becomes a reality for all. All citizens should feel safe and without fear of discrimination or violence on the grounds of sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression, sex characteristics, racial or ethnic origin, religion or belief, disability, or age. **Equality bodies** play a key role in ensuring these rights and we will propose measures to strengthen their role and independence. We will propose measures to improve the **recognition of parenthood** between Member States and to strengthen judicial cooperation on the **protection of vulnerable adults** in cross-border situations. The measures we will propose to prevent and combat **violence against women** will be complemented with an initiative next year to support Member States in improving prevention and taking support measures to tackle **harmful practices against women and girls**.

We will look to make progress on the design of the new interinstitutional **EU Ethics Body**, including by continuing to work closely with the other institutions to find the necessary common ground on the scope, role and competences of the future Body. These must respect the particularities of every institution as well as their different institutional and democratic responsibilities and obligations under the Treaties. The European Parliament's own initiative report is an important contribution to the ongoing discussion.

The Commission will also table an initiative on **brain drain and mitigating the challenges associated with population decline** that will look into the different drivers, the long-term consequences and potential solutions to stop or even reverse brain drain.

### **3. Better Regulation, implementation and enforcement of EU law**

#### **3.1. Better regulation**

Our better regulation agenda ensures that political decisions are taken based on the best available evidence, taking into account the impact they will have on the ground and the views of people and businesses likely to be affected. This approach helps ensure that regulation is targeted, easy to comply with and does not add unnecessary regulatory burdens. The 2021 better regulation Communication **Joining forces to make better laws** set out key ways to improve the quality of legislation and maximise its benefits.

To minimise the burden linked to the achievement of EU policy objectives, the Commission will fully deploy the **‘one in, one out’ approach** with this Commission work programme. This will ensure that when introducing new burdens, we systematically and proactively seek to reduce burdens imposed by existing legislation. Expected costs of complying with EU legislation will be quantified more transparently, where this is feasible and proportionate, and systematically presented in impact assessments. Administrative costs will be offset. To the greatest extent possible, other measures will be taken with a view to compensating adjustment costs. The ‘one in, one out’ approach will complement the **regulatory fitness and performance (REFIT) programme**, which systematically identifies and removes red tape and unnecessary costs.

Better regulation is also fundamental in supporting sustainability and digital transformation. The green and digital ambitions of the Commission and their social and fair dimensions, together with its **focus on the Sustainable Development Goals and the ‘do no significant harm’ and ‘digital-by-default’ principles**, will be more prominent in our evaluations, impact assessments and consultations. Equality for all, including gender equality, as well as the external implications of internal policies will be considered at all stages of policymaking. **Territorial impact assessments and rural proofing will be strengthened**, so that the needs and specificities of different EU territories are better taken into account. Special attention will be paid to the impact on the young generation. The integration of foresight in policymaking will also reinforce the future proofing of our regulations.

### **3.2. Implementation and enforcement of EU law**

Adopting ambitious and innovative legislation is not the end of the story: proper implementation is essential to protect the rights of citizens and companies in the Union. **The Commission will continue to work with and support Member States to ensure the swift and full implementation of new and existing EU rules** and will not hesitate to uphold EU law through infringement proceedings where needed. Achieving this is a prerequisite for meeting our policy goals in areas such as the proper functioning of the single market, driving Europe into the Digital Age, delivering the European Green Deal and implementing the European Pillar of Social Rights. Infringement cases are also an essential part of the toolbox available to the Commission to defend the fundamental rights and values on which the Union is founded.

## **4. Conclusion**

Over the past year and a half, our Union and its citizens have proven their fortitude, tenacity and unity in the face of an unparalleled array of challenges. The world of today is still characterised by uncertainty, disruptive events and increasing geopolitical tensions, combined with climate change and the nature crisis. But it is by seizing the opportunities offered by these challenges and building on the foundations we have laid that we can deliver the societal transformation Europe needs and citizens deserve.

This work programme sets out targeted action to continue delivery on the ambitions the Commission set at the start of the mandate and further steer the Union towards sustainable recovery. It also lists the key legislative proposals that should get priority in the legislative process to ensure swift implementation on the ground. The list will form the basis of our dialogue with the European Parliament and the Council with the aim to agree on a Joint Declaration on legislative priorities by the end of the year, in line with the Interinstitutional Agreement on Better Law-Making<sup>3</sup>.

We have shown that by acting together, we are better able to tackle our generational challenges and protect lives and livelihoods.

This unity is needed now more than ever – but it should not come at the cost of our ambition. We will need both if we are to remain on track to build a resilient Union for a thriving future.

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<sup>3</sup> OJ L 123, 12.5.2016 p.1.



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ANNEXES 1 to 5

## **ANNEXES**

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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 2022**

**Making Europe stronger together**



## Annex I: New initiatives<sup>1</sup>

No.	Policy objective	Initiatives
<b>A European Green Deal</b>		
1.	<b>Zero pollution package</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) <b>Revision of Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 on classification, labelling and packaging</b> (legislative, incl. impact assessment, Article 114 TFEU, Q2 2022)</li> <li>b) <b>Integrated water management – revised lists of surface and groundwater pollutants</b> (legislative, incl. impact assessment, Article 192 TFEU, Q3 2021)</li> <li>c) <b>Revision of EU ambient air quality legislation</b> (legislative, incl. impact assessment, Article 192 TFEU, Q3 2022)</li> </ul>
2.	<b>Climate measures package</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) <b>Review of EU rules on fluorinated greenhouse gases</b> (legislative, incl. impact assessment, Article 192(1) TFEU, Q2 2022)</li> <li>b) <b>EU framework for harmonised measurement of transport and logistics emissions</b> (legislative, incl. impact assessment, Articles 91 and 100(2) TFEU, Q4 2022)</li> <li>c) <b>Review of the CO2 emission standards for heavy-duty vehicles</b> (legislative, incl. impact assessment, Article 192(1) TFEU, Q4 2022)</li> <li>d) <b>Carbon removal certification</b> (legislative, incl. impact assessment, Article 192(1) TFEU, Q4 2022)</li> </ul>
3.	<b>Circular economy</b>	<b>Initiative on the right to repair</b> (legislative, incl. impact assessment, Q3 2022)
4.	<b>Plastics package</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) <b>Policy framework for bio-based, biodegradable and compostable plastics</b> (non-legislative, Q2 2022)</li> <li>b) <b>Restriction on microplastics</b> (non-legislative, Q4 2022)</li> <li>c) <b>Measures to reduce the release of microplastics in the environment</b> (legislative, incl. impact assessment, Article 114 TFEU, Q4 2022)</li> </ul>
5.	<b>Biodiversity and Farm to fork</b>	<b>Sustainable use of pesticides – revision of the EU rules</b> (legislative, incl. impact assessment, Article 192(1) TFEU, Q1 2022)
<b>A Europe Fit for the Digital Age</b>		
6.	<b>Cyber resilience</b>	<b>European cyber resilience act</b> (legislative, incl. impact assessment, Q3 2022)
7.	<b>Semi-conductors</b>	<b>European chips act</b> (legislative or non-legislative, Q2 2022)
8.	<b>Security and defence</b>	<b>Roadmap on security and defence technologies</b> (non-legislative, Q1 2022)

<sup>1</sup> 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
9.	<b>Innovative and sustainable space</b>	a) <b>Building an EU space-based global secure communication system</b> (legislative, incl. impact assessment, Article 189 TFEU, Q2 2022) b) <b>EU strategy for space traffic management</b> (non-legislative, Q2 2022)
10.	<b>Digital in education and skills</b>	a) <b>Recommendation on improving the provision of digital skills in education and training</b> (non-legislative, Q3 2022) b) <b>Recommendation on the enabling factors for digital education</b> (non-legislative, Q3 2022)
11.	<b>Single market</b>	<b>Single market emergency instrument</b> (legislative, incl. impact assessment, Q1 2022)
12.	<b>Multimodal digital mobility</b>	<b>Multimodal digital mobility services</b> (legislative, incl. impact assessment, Article 91 TFEU, Q4 2022)
<b>An Economy that Works for People</b>		
13.	<b>Protection of workers</b>	<b>Protection of workers from the risks related to exposure to asbestos at work</b> (legislative, incl. impact assessment, Article 153(2) TFEU, Q3 2022)
14.	<b>Small and medium sized enterprises</b>	<b>Facilitating small and medium sized enterprises' access to capital</b> (legislative, incl. impact assessment, Article 114 TFEU, Q3 2022)
15.	<b>Instant payments</b>	<b>Initiative on instant payments in the EU</b> (legislative or non-legislative, Q2 2022)
16.	<b>Deepening the Capital Markets Union</b>	<b>Initiative on harmonising certain aspects of substantive law on insolvency proceedings</b> (legislative or non-legislative, Q3 2022)
17.	<b>Fair taxation</b>	<b>Proposal on implementation of the OECD global agreement on re-allocation of taxing rights</b> (legislative, Article 115 TFEU)
18.	<b>Minimum income</b>	<b>Recommendation on minimum income</b> (non-legislative, Q3 2022)
19.	<b>Outermost regions</b>	<b>Renewed strategic partnership with the outermost regions</b> (non-legislative, Q2 2022)
<b>A Stronger Europe in the World</b>		
20.	<b>Blocking statute</b>	<b>Amendment of the blocking statute Regulation</b> (legislative, incl. impact assessment, Q2 2022)
21.	<b>International energy engagement</b>	<b>New strategy on international energy engagement</b> (non-legislative, Q1 2022)
22.	<b>International ocean governance</b>	<b>Joint Communication on international ocean governance</b> (non-legislative, Q2 2022)
23.	<b>A partnership with the Gulf</b>	<b>Joint Communication on a partnership with the Gulf</b> (non-legislative, Q2 2022)

No.	Policy objective	Initiatives
<b>Promoting our European Way of Life</b>		
24.	<b>European care strategy</b>	<b>European care strategy - Communication on a European care strategy, accompanied by the revision of the Barcelona targets and a proposal for a Council Recommendation on long-term care</b> (non-legislative, Q3 2022)
25.	<b>Advance passenger information</b>	<b>Obligation of carriers to communicate advance passenger information</b> (legislative, incl. impact assessment, Q2 2022)
26.	<b>Reciprocal access to security-related information</b>	<b>Framework for reciprocal access to security-related information for front-line officers between the EU and key third countries to counter shared security threats</b> (legislative, incl. impact assessment, Q4 2022)
27.	<b>Cancer screening</b>	<b>Update of Recommendation on cancer screening</b> (non-legislative, Q3 2022)
28.	<b>Education package</b>	a) <b>European strategy for universities</b> (non-legislative, Q1 2022) b) <b>Building bridges for effective European higher education cooperation</b> (non-legislative, Q1 2022)
<b>A New Push for European Democracy</b>		
29.	<b>Media freedom</b>	<b>European media freedom act</b> (legislative, incl. impact assessment, Article 114 TFEU, Q3 2022)
30.	<b>Transfer of criminal proceedings</b>	<b>Initiative on transfer of criminal proceedings</b> (legislative, incl. impact assessment, Article 82(1) TFEU, Q3 2022)
31.	<b>Recognition of parenthood between Member States</b>	<b>Recognition of parenthood between Member States</b> (legislative, incl. impact assessment, Article 81(3) TFEU, Q3 2022)
32.	<b>Equality bodies</b>	<b>Strengthening the role and independence of equality bodies</b> (legislative, Articles 19 and 157 TFEU, Q3 2022)

## Annex II: REFIT initiatives<sup>2</sup>

No.	Title	Simplification objective / potential (short explanation of the burden reduction and simplification objective)
<b>A European Green Deal</b>		
1.	<b>Revision of the urban wastewater treatment Directive</b>	<p>Following the evaluation of the Directive, some areas for improvements were identified: better tackling remaining and emerging pollution, and improving the governance of the sector while better connecting it to the European Green Deal objectives. Public health considerations will also be included (better preventing pandemics by waste water surveillance).</p> <p>Particular efforts will be made to improve monitoring and reporting (moving towards semi-automatic reporting). Member States and wastewater operators – private or public – will benefit from this. More efforts on transparency might be requested as this is considered as a driver for better performance for the sector.</p> <p>(legislative, incl. impact assessment, Article 192 TFEU, Q2 2022)</p>
2.	<b>Revision - Restriction of the use of hazardous substances in electronics</b>	<p>The revision will strengthen and simplify legislation to better protect citizens and the environment against hazardous chemicals, inter alia by taking into account the move towards a process of ‘one substance – one assessment’ and providing for greater transparency when prioritising action to deal with chemicals, as well as by encouraging innovation for the development of safe and sustainable alternatives, as highlighted in the European Green Deal.</p> <p>The revision will aim to reduce administrative burden with regard to the exemptions process.</p> <p>(legislative, incl. impact assessment, Article 114 TFEU, Q4 2022)</p>
3.	<b>GreenData4All - Revision of the infrastructure for spatial information in the European Community (INSPIRE) Directive and the public access to environmental information Directive</b>	<p>The initiative is stemming from the European data strategy. It consists in a revision of the Directive establishing an infrastructure for spatial information in the EU (INSPIRE), together with the public access to environmental information Directive, following their evaluation in 2021. The initiative aims to modernise the data regime in line with technological and innovation opportunities, making it easier for EU public authorities, businesses and citizens to support the transition to a greener and carbon-neutral economy and reducing administrative burden. It is expected to cover reusable data services on a large scale to assist in collecting, sharing, processing and analysing large volumes of data relevant for assuring compliance with environmental legislation and priority European Green Deal actions. The initiative aims at streamlining reporting and burden reduction through better reuse of existing data, automatic reporting generation through data mining and business intelligence.</p> <p>(legislative, incl. impact assessment, Article 192 TFEU, Q4 2022)</p>

<sup>2</sup> This annex sets out the most significant REFIT revisions, evaluations and fitness checks the Commission will undertake in 2022.

No.	Title	Simplification objective / potential (short explanation of the burden reduction and simplification objective)
4.	<b>Horizontal proposal for reallocation of EU technical and scientific work on chemicals to EU agencies</b>	<p>The initiative aims at streamlining into the EU agencies the responsibilities to provide scientific and technical work on chemicals that are currently spread in a variety of actors (scientific committees, consultants, Commission services), stemming from the ‘one substance, one assessment’ principle.</p> <p>This proposal will reduce the burden on stakeholders because it will centralise scientific and technical work on chemicals in the EU agencies. The proposal will also reduce burden on the EU institutions (the Commission and the agencies), as using the agencies’ expertise in safety assessment of chemicals instead of ad hoc committees and consultants will lead to synergies and efficiency gains.</p> <p>(legislative, Article 114 TFEU, Q4 2022)</p>
5.	<b>Revision of the Regulation on the making available and placing on the market of detergents</b>	<p>The revision of Regulation (EC) 648/2004 will address the weaknesses identified by the evaluation and adapt the regulatory requirements for detergents to recent developments and socio-economic needs. It will follow-up on the EU chemicals strategy for sustainability.</p> <p>A key issue identified by the evaluation was that the concepts and definitions used in the detergents Regulation may not always be in line and coherent with the meaning they have gained over time and in practice. This results in lack of clarity on whether certain products available on the market fall under the scope of the Regulation or not (e.g. microbial cleaning products).</p> <p>(legislative, incl. impact assessment, Article 114 TFEU, Q4 2022)</p>
6.	<b>Revision of the end-of-life vehicles Directive and the Directive on the type approval of motor vehicles</b>	<p>The revision will promote a more circular approach by linking design issues to end-of-life treatment, considering rules on mandatory recycled content for certain materials of components and improving recycling efficiency. The merging of the two Directives into a single instrument, covering the whole life-cycle of the automotive sector, would provide legal clarity to economic operators and administrations, compared to the current situation which relies on a fragmented approach: cars are covered by Directive 2005/64/EC when they are put on the market, while end-of-life cars are covered by Directive 2000/53/EC. A move to online tools and the use of digital solutions would help to reduce avoidable administrative burden, notably related to the reporting obligations or other procedures, e.g. vehicle (de-) registration and notification systems. In this regard, the revision of the Directive will aim to improve the operational feasibility and implementation of the Directive, and optimize administrative burden through better use of digital solutions and coherence with other sectoral policies and legislation based on a life-cycle approach.</p> <p>(legislative, incl. impact assessment, Article 114 and/or Article 192 TFEU, Q4 2022)</p>
7.	<b>Revision of the legislation on marketing of seeds and other plant and forest reproductive material legislation</b>	<p>This initiative aims at revising the plant and forest reproductive material legislation to align it with the political objectives of the European Green Deal and its farm to fork, biodiversity, EU climate adaptation, European digital and new EU forest strategies. It aims to remove barriers from the internal market and support technical developments, the creation of sustainable and climate-resilient agri-food systems and forests, and the conservation of biodiversity and of plant and forest genetic resources. The initiative will streamline procedures and reduce burden for the competent authorities and the EU plant reproductive material industry.</p> <p>(legislative, incl. impact assessment, Articles 43(2), 114 and 192(1) TFEU, Q4 2022)</p>

No.	Title	Simplification objective / potential (short explanation of the burden reduction and simplification objective)
<b>A Europe fit for the Digital Age</b>		
8.	<b>Revision of the vertical block exemption Regulation and of the vertical guidelines</b>	<p>This initiative aims to revise the rules on agreements between parties active at different levels in the same economic supply chain to cater for business needs in accordance with competition rules. It will contribute to burden reduction by providing stakeholders with up-to-date guidance for a business environment reshaped notably by the growth of e-commerce.</p> <p>(non-legislative, incl. impact assessment, Article 103 TFEU and Regulation 19/65/EEC, Q2 2022)</p>
9.	<b>Revision of the horizontal block exemption Regulation and of the horizontal guidelines</b>	<p>The aim of the initiative is to revise the Commission's block exemption regulations on research and development and specialisation agreements and the accompanying horizontal guidelines. The revision aims to ensure that companies have clear guidance on what horizontal cooperation agreements they can conclude without risk of infringing competition law. It also aims at simplifying administrative supervision of horizontal cooperation agreements by the Commission, national competition authorities and national courts.</p> <p>(non-legislative, incl. impact assessment, Article 103 TFEU and Regulation 19/65/EEC, Q4 2022)</p>
10.	<b>Revision of certain procedural aspects of EU merger control</b>	<p>The initiative aims to improve the EU merger control procedures, without impairing effective enforcement. The goal is to make EU merger control more efficient and less burdensome in cases that are unlikely to raise competition concerns and to allow the Commission to devote more resources to those cases where a detailed investigation is required. To this aim, the initiative will explore options to further simplify the process in both simplified and, where possible, non-simplified merger cases.</p> <p>(non-legislative, incl. impact assessment, Commission Regulation (EC) No 802/2004 and Commission Notice on simplified procedure, Q2 2022)</p>
11.	<b>Revision of the notice on market definition</b>	<p>The initiative aims to ensure that the notice provides up-to-date guidance on the principles and best practices in market definition that the Commission applies in antitrust and merger cases, including recent evolutions in the methodologies and market developments, such as those associated with the digitalisation of the economy.</p> <p>An updated notice will reduce burdens for companies by increasing legal certainty and providing more up-to-date guidance on the Commission's approach to market definition, including in areas not covered in the current notice, such as digital markets. In a scenario where no or no up-to-date guidance would be provided, in both merger and antitrust matters, companies would have to dedicate additional internal resources to research a large number of Commission decisions, court judgments and literature on market definition to determine how the Commission would likely define the relevant market(s) and what elements it would take into account. An updated notice will further reduce the burdens and increase the benefits for the Commission and Member States competition authorities, by reducing the need to explain the basic principles of market definition where they apply EU competition law, and by providing a reference tool for Member States competition authorities that do not have their own market definition guidelines in the application of national law (where applicable).</p> <p>(non-legislative, Q4 2022)</p>

No.	Title	Simplification objective / potential (short explanation of the burden reduction and simplification objective)
12.	<b>Proposal for an EU governments interoperability strategy</b>	<p>This initiative will evaluate the current European interoperability framework and assess its support in setting up interoperable digital public services. It will also elaborate the proposal on the EU governments interoperability strategy, announced in the Commission’s Communication ‘Shaping Europe’s digital future’. The aim is to establish a common EU level interoperability governance to ensure cross-border coordination, support public sector innovation and define minimum common specifications for secure and borderless public sector data flows and services. It will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Set up a shared governance of interoperability with the Member States that will have the mandate to steer the development of interoperability between EU public administrations.</li> <li>• Ensure that EU policy proposals are interoperable, digital-ready and designed to be interoperable from the start and foster synergies for their implementation.</li> <li>• Deliver minimum common interoperability open specifications and standards for the implementation of EU policies and programmes.</li> <li>• Support and promote the development and reuse of common open, human-centric interoperability solutions and specifications by public administrations across the EU.</li> <li>• Reinforce innovation and international cooperation by mutual learning and cooperation across public administrations.</li> </ul> <p>(legislative, incl. impact assessment, Articles 114, 172, 188 and/or 197 TFEU, Q2 2022)</p>
13.	<b>Revision of the State aid guidelines for broadband networks</b>	<p>The objective of the initiative is to revise the State aid rules applicable to the broadband sector to update them in line with the technological and socio-economic developments and to take into account the new EU connectivity objectives as well as other recent policy developments. The 2020 Communication “Shaping Europe's digital future” considers Gigabit connectivity as the most fundamental building block of the digital transformation, vital to tap Europe’s digital growth potential. This is confirmed by the Commission’s recent observations in the 2030 Digital Compass Communication. It acknowledges the rapidly evolving demands for network capacity and the need to ensure sustainable investments into networks capable of offering Gigabit speeds to cater for the European data economy beyond 2025. The COVID-19 pandemic underlined the critical role of broadband networks for people, businesses and public institutions as well as for the recovery from the crisis and to foster EU’s resilience.</p> <p>A targeted modification of the current rules is necessary in order to align the State aid framework applicable to the broadband sector with the technological, socioeconomic and policy developments.</p> <p>(non-legislative, Q2 2022)</p>
14.	<b>Revision of the design Directive</b>	<p>The envisaged revision of the design Directive and of the Community design Regulation follows an evaluation of the</p>

No.	Title	Simplification objective / potential (short explanation of the burden reduction and simplification objective)
15.	<b>Revision of the Community design Regulation</b>	<p>current EU legislation on design protection. The revision aims to make the framework fit for purpose in the digital age and to increase legal certainty and predictability for the benefit of individual designers, design-intensive industries and small and medium-sized enterprises. It will also look into establishing a level playing field, increasing efficiency and reducing costs, and thus facilitating access to the design protection.</p> <p>Simplification of procedures and reduction of administrative burden (including fees to be paid) are among the main objectives of the reform. Streamlining procedures and increasing interoperability of protection systems in the EU through further harmonisation will lead to reducing costs and administrative burdens, both for the design protection users and public administrations.</p> <p>(legislative, incl. impact assessment, Article 114 TFEU, Q2 2022)</p>
16.	<b>Revision of the legislation on supplementary protection certificates</b>	<p>While the EU legislation on supplementary protection certificates (SPCs) is fit for purpose, its fragmentation (SPCs are administered and enforced at national level) hampers its effectiveness and efficiency. The creation of a unified SPC grant procedure and of a unitary SPC would strengthen the single market for pharmaceuticals and agrochemicals, and make SPCs fit to support the twin digital and green transition.</p> <p>It will lead to a strong reduction of the costs/burden and increased legal certainty for SPC applicants, including SMEs and startups, as a centralised granting mechanism will be available as an alternative to the current 27 national SPC procedures. The new proposal(s) might replace/amend the existing SPC Regulations for pharmaceutical and plant protection products.</p> <p>(legislative, incl. impact assessment, Articles 114 and 118 TFEU, Q4 2022)</p>
<b>An Economy that Works for People</b>		
17.	<b>Revision of the European statistics on population legislative framework</b>	<p>Statistics on the size and the demographic, social, employment, housing, educational and migratory characteristics of the population are needed in order to enable the Union to fulfil the tasks assigned to it. These statistics need a revised, modern and comprehensive legal base to ensure their quality, completeness and reliability. The initiative is intended to create a revised legal framework for population statistics based on international standards, integrating under a single legal basis existing annual demographic and migration statistics and decennial statistics from the population and housing census, as well as regional and georeferenced population data, which are currently covered by separate Regulations.</p> <p>The revised single legal basis for population statistics aims to reduce the administrative burden on Member State administrations (mainly the national statistical institutes) by promoting the use of harmonised and relevant statistical definitions across all areas of population statistics, and by avoiding duplication of work across related areas. The initiative will facilitate the growing use by Member State administrations of administrative data sources to compile population statistics. This approach will be more cost effective and, over time, will reduce the resource burdens on Member State administrations whilst, in parallel, allowing more frequent and more detailed statistics to be produced to respond to user needs. Replacing or amending the existing relevant legislation (two Council and European Parliament Regulations will be repealed and one amended) with a single framework Regulation will lead to simplification of the EU legislation.</p> <p>(legislative, incl. impact assessment, Article 338 (1) TFEU, Q2 2022)</p>



No.	Title	Simplification objective / potential (short explanation of the burden reduction and simplification objective)
18.	<b>Revision of the Directive on the certification of train drivers operating locomotives and trains on the railway system in the Community</b>	<p>The evaluation of Directive 2007/59/EC showed that there is significant margin for simplification and further improving the effectiveness of the Directive. Indeed, some of its provisions are outdated, its language is sometimes ambiguous and its scope might need adjustment.</p> <p>The revision will also lead to further improvement of the mobility of train drivers between companies as well as between Member States. The responsibilities and task allocation among the actors involved in the certification scheme will be revisited in order to reduce the administrative burden on all actors involved in the certification scheme. In terms of added-value, the revision of the Directive will enhance the effectiveness of the EU-wide certification scheme by creating a truly harmonised framework. This will provide more clarity to Member States and stakeholders involved and reduce the duplication of costs and efforts.</p> <p>(legislative, incl. impact assessment, Article 91 TFEU, Q4 2022)</p>
19.	<b>Revision of the Union customs legislation</b>	<p>The Union customs code is facing situations for which it was not conceived, notably e-commerce. The revision of the Union customs legislation will aim at improving the controls of e-commerce to the benefit of tax payers (collection of duties and taxes) and citizens (protection against non-compliant products). It will facilitate the enforcement tasks of national authorities and improve the level playing field for economic operators, notably with the assistance of new actors such as platforms. In other areas the revision will foresee a better allocation of tasks and improved exchange of information between customs and sectorial authorities so that customs authorities and the Commission are in a position to use more electronic customs data to improve the efficiency of their controls of financial and non-financial risks, thereby reducing the burden on economic operators. In yet again other areas, certain simplifications will be foreseen for economic stakeholders.</p> <p>(legislative, incl. impact assessment, Articles 33, 114 and 207 TFEU, Q4 2022)</p>
20.	<b>VAT in the digital age: Revision of the VAT Directive and of the Council Regulation on VAT administrative cooperation</b>	<p>This initiative aims to modernise the current VAT rules, taking into account the opportunities offered by digital technologies. The Commission's action plan for fair and simple taxation underlined the need to reflect on how technology can be used by tax authorities to fight tax fraud and benefit businesses, and whether the current VAT rules are adapted to doing business in the digital age. The action plan announced a legislative proposal for 2022 under the heading 'VAT in the digital age' covering 1) VAT reporting obligations and e-invoicing 2) VAT treatment of the platform economy and 3) single EU VAT registration. The package is expected to harmonise and promote the provision of cross-border supplies in the single market, and to help improve tax collection and therefore ensure sustainable revenues during the COVID-19 recovery.</p> <p>(legislative, incl. impact assessment, Article 113 TFEU, Q3 2022)</p>

No.	Title	Simplification objective / potential (short explanation of the burden reduction and simplification objective)
<b>Promoting our European Way of Life</b>		
21.	<b>Revision of the pharmaceutical legislation</b>	<p>The revision of the general pharmaceutical legal framework aims to ensure access to quality, safe, efficacious and affordable medicines in the EU. It aims to foster innovation including in areas of unmet medical needs (including antimicrobials) and to enhance security of supply while adapting to new scientific and technological developments and reducing regulatory burden where possible. Drawing lessons from the COVID-19 pandemic, it will support a future-proof and crisis-resistant pharmaceuticals system.</p> <p>The initiative will simplify legislation and create an efficient regulatory environment, among others through reduction of administrative burden and digitalisation in processes and procedures, with an expected positive impact on regulators and companies.</p> <p>(legislative, incl. impact assessment, Articles 114 and 168 TFEU, Q4 2022)</p>
22.	<b>Revision of the EU legislation on medicines for children and rare diseases</b>	<p>This initiative will address a number of shortcomings in the functioning of the existing framework detected during a recent evaluation of the Regulations on medicines for rare diseases and for children. The initiative will aim at supporting the development of products in areas of high unmet needs for patients and ensure their timely access. It will also ensure that the legislation is fit to keep the pace with technological and scientific development. Finally, it will streamline and simplify existing procedures.</p> <p>The initiative will aim at simplifying and streamlining the procedures linked to the evaluation and authorisation of medicines for rare diseases and for children, thus reducing the burden both for companies and for regulators.</p> <p>(legislative, incl. impact assessment, Articles 114 and 168 TFEU, Q4 2022)</p>

No.	Title	Simplification objective / potential (short explanation of the burden reduction and simplification objective)
<b>A New Push for European Democracy</b>		
23.	<b>Revision of the victims' rights acquis</b>	<p>Continuation of work on victims' rights should be comprehensive and focus on more effective access to victims' rights, including a right to compensation and better access to justice for victims of all crimes, including victims of gender-based violence. Further to the evaluation of the victims' rights Directive, a possible revision of the Directive or another legislative instrument may be proposed by the end of 2022. A possible revision of the victims' rights Directive should be seen not only in the context of victims of gender-based violence, but in relation to victims of all crimes. A consideration whether to revise the victims' rights Directive would be more clear following its evaluation and the ongoing discussions with the stakeholders, including the discussions under the current and upcoming presidencies and the victims' rights platform.</p> <p>A possible revision would aim at improving victims' access to justice. In particular, a possible revision could include additional provisions strengthening victims' physical protection by setting up minimum standards on the issuance and functioning of protection orders, including emergency barring orders. Another possible addition could include strengthening victims' rights to information about the available State compensation. Nonetheless, it still needs to be clarified and decided whether the revision of the victims' rights Directive would be necessary and the most proportionate tool to achieve the objective of strengthening victims physical protection and victims' rights to information about the available compensation.</p> <p>(legislative, incl. impact assessment, Article 82(2) TFEU, Q4 2022)</p>
24.	<b>Revision of the package travel Directive - Adaptation to COVID-19 context</b>	<p>As announced in the 2020 New consumer agenda and the 2021 report on the application of the package travel Directive, the Commission will evaluate whether the Directive ensures robust and comprehensive consumer protection at all times, including insolvency protection and learnings from COVID-19. The evaluation will take into account relevant actions of the sustainable and smart mobility strategy. In light of this evaluation, there may be a proposal for a revision of the Directive at the end of 2022.</p> <p>The revision will also examine the possibility to simplify or streamline the rules and definitions regarding linked travel arrangements and their distinction from packages to make it easier for industry, consumers and enforcement authorities to establish which rules apply to a particular combination of services. It will examine the possibility to simplify information requirements while maintaining the same level of consumer protection, clarify certain other rules (e.g. on voluntary vouchers) and further streamline the package travel Directive with the passenger rights Regulations.</p> <p>(legislative, incl. impact assessment, Article 114 TFEU, Q4 2022)</p>
25.	<b>Revision of the Directive on driving licences</b>	<p>The Commission will carry out the revision of the current Directive 2006/126/EC on driving licences, with the aim of improving road safety and facilitating free movement. The new initiative will take into account new challenges for mobility, in particular in the digital field, and will contribute to the Union's objectives laid down in the 2020 smart and sustainable mobility strategy.</p> <p>(legislative, incl. impact assessment, Article 91 TFEU, Q4 2022)</p>

No.	Title	Simplification objective / potential (short explanation of the burden reduction and simplification objective)
26.	<b>Revision of the Directive facilitating cross-border exchange of information on road-safety-related traffic offences</b>	<p>The revision of the Directive (EU) 2015/413 would help Member States to better investigate road traffic offences committed by non-resident drivers and better enforce sanctions for these offences, by streamlining mutual assistance and recognition procedures, to improve road safety. It aims to reduce administrative burden by simplifying and digitising the procedures (e.g. improving electronic exchange of information). The revision would strengthen equal treatment of European drivers, regardless of the country in which their vehicle is registered. It would also contribute to better protection of fundamental rights of presumed offenders.</p> <p>(legislative, incl. impact assessment, Article 91 TFEU, Q4 2022)</p>

### Annex III: Priority pending proposals

No.	Full Title	References
<b>A European Green Deal</b>		
1.	Proposal for a DECISION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL amending Decision (EU) 2015/1814 as regards the amount of allowances to be placed in the market stability reserve for the Union greenhouse gas emission trading scheme until 2030	COM(2021)571 final 2021/0202 (COD) 14.07.2021
2.	Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL establishing a Social Climate Fund	COM(2021)568 final 2021/0206 (COD) 14.07.2021
3.	Proposal for a DECISION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL amending Directive 2003/87/EC as regards the notification of offsetting in respect of a global market-based measure for aircraft operators based in the Union	COM(2021)567 final 2021/0204 (COD) 14.07.2021
4.	Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL establishing a carbon border adjustment mechanism	COM(2021)564 final 2021/0214 (COD) 14.07.2021
5.	Proposal for a COUNCIL DIRECTIVE restructuring the Union framework for the taxation of energy products and electricity (recast)	COM(2021)563 final 2021/0213 (CNS) 14.07.2021
6.	Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL on the use of renewable and low-carbon fuels in maritime transport and amending Directive 2009/16/EC	COM(2021)562 final 2021/0210 (COD) 14.07.2021
7.	Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL on ensuring a level playing field for sustainable air transport	COM(2021)561 final 2021/0205 (COD) 14.07.2021
8.	Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL on the deployment of alternative fuels infrastructure, and repealing Directive 2014/94/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council	COM(2021)559 final 2021/0223 (COD) 14.07.2021
9.	Proposal for a DIRECTIVE OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL amending Directive (EU) 2018/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council, Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 of the European Parliament and of the Council and Directive 98/70/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the promotion of energy from renewable sources, and repealing Council Directive (EU) 2015/652	COM(2021)557 final 2021/0218 (COD) 14.07.2021

No.	Full Title	References
10.	Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL amending Regulation (EU) 2019/631 as regards strengthening the CO2 emission performance standards for new passenger cars and new light commercial vehicles in line with the Union's increased climate ambition	COM(2021)556 final 2021/0197 (COD) 14.07.2021
11.	Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL amending Regulation (EU) 2018/842 on binding annual greenhouse gas emission reductions by Member States from 2021 to 2030 contributing to climate action to meet commitments under the Paris Agreement	COM(2021)555 final 2021/0200 (COD) 14.07.2021
12.	Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL amending Regulations (EU) 2018/841 as regards the scope, simplifying the compliance rules, setting out the targets of the Member States for 2030 and committing to the collective achievement of climate neutrality by 2035 in the land use, forestry and agriculture sector, and (EU) 2018/1999 as regards improvement in monitoring, reporting, tracking of progress and review	COM(2021)554 final 2021/0201 (COD) 14.07.2021
13.	Proposal for a DIRECTIVE OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL amending Directive 2003/87/EC as regards aviation's contribution to the Union's economy-wide emission reduction target and appropriately implementing a global market-based measure	COM(2021)552 final 2021/0207 (COD) 14.07.2021
14.	Proposal for a DIRECTIVE OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL amending Directive 2003/87/EC establishing a system for greenhouse gas emission allowance trading within the Union, Decision (EU) 2015/1814 concerning the establishment and operation of a market stability reserve for the Union greenhouse gas emission trading scheme and Regulation (EU) 2015/757	COM(2021)551 final 2021/0211 (COD) 14.07.2021
15.	Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council on guidelines for trans-European energy infrastructure and repealing Regulation (EU) No 347/2013 (Revision of the TEN-E Regulation)	COM(2020)824 final 2020/0360 (COD) 15.12.2020
16.	Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL amending Regulation (EU) 2018/1139 as regards the capacity of the European Union Aviation Safety Agency to act as Performance Review Body of the Single European Sky	COM(2020)577 final 2020/0264 (COD) 22.09.2020
17.	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
18.	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
19.	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

No.	Full Title	References
20.	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
<b>A Europe fit for the Digital Age</b>		
21.	Proposal for a DIRECTIVE OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL amending Directive 2014/53/EU on the harmonisation of the laws of the Member States relating to the making available on the market of radio equipment	COM(2021)547 final 2021/0291(COD) 23.09.2021
22.	Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL amending Regulation (EU) No 910/2014 as regards establishing a framework for a European Digital Identity	COM(2021)281 final 2021/0136 (COD) 03.06.2021
23.	Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL on foreign subsidies distorting the internal market	COM(2021)223 final 2021/0114 (COD) 05.05.2021
24.	Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL laying down harmonised rules on artificial intelligence (artificial intelligence act) and amending certain Union legislative acts	COM(2021)206 final 2021/0106 (COD) 21.04.2021
25.	Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL on machinery products	COM(2021)202 final 2021/0105 (COD) 21.04.2021
26.	Proposal for a COUNCIL REGULATION establishing the Joint Undertakings under Horizon Europe	COM(2021)87 final 2021/0048 (NLE) 23.02.2021
27.	Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL on contestable and fair markets in the digital sector (Digital Markets Act)	COM(2020)842 final 2020/0374 (COD) 15.12.2020
28.	Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL on a Single Market For Digital Services (Digital Services Act) and amending Directive 2000/31/EC	COM(2020)825 final 2020/0361 (COD) 15.12.2020
29.	Proposal for a DIRECTIVE OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL on measures for a high common level of cybersecurity across the Union, repealing Directive (EU) 2016/1148	COM(2020)823 final 2020/0359 (COD) 16.12.2020

No.	Full Title	References
30.	Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL on European data governance (Data Governance Act)	COM(2020)767 final 2020/0340 (COD) 25.11.2020
31.	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
32.	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
33.	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
34.	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
35.	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
36.	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) 10.01.2017
<b>An Economy that Works for People</b>		
37.	Proposal for a DIRECTIVE OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL amending Directive 2009/138/EC as regards proportionality, quality of supervision, reporting, long-term guarantee measures, macro-prudential tools, sustainability risks, group and cross-border supervision	COM(2021)581 final 2021/0295 (COD) 22.09.2021
38.	Proposal for a DIRECTIVE OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL establishing a framework for the recovery and resolution of insurance and reinsurance undertakings and amending Directives 2002/47/EC, 2004/25/EC, 2009/138/EC, (EU) 2017/1132 and Regulations (EU) No 1094/2010 and (EU) No 648/2012	COM(2021)582 final 2021/096 (COD) 22.09.2021
39.	Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL on applying a generalised scheme of tariff preferences and repealing Regulation (EU) No 978/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council	COM(2021)579 final 2021/0297 (COD) 22.09.2021



No.	Full Title	References
40.	Proposal for a DIRECTIVE OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL on the mechanisms to be put in place by the Member States for the prevention of the use of the financial system for the purposes of money laundering or terrorist financing and repealing Directive (EU) 2015/849	COM(2021)423 final 2021/0250 (COD) 20.07.2021
41.	Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL on information accompanying transfers of funds and certain crypto-assets (recast)	COM(2021)422 final 2021/0241 (COD) 20.07.2021
42.	Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL establishing the Authority for Anti-Money Laundering and Countering the Financing of Terrorism and amending Regulations (EU) No 1093/2010, (EU) 1094/2010, (EU) 1095/2010	COM(2021)421 final 2021/0240 (COD) 22.07.2021
43.	Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL on the prevention of the use of the financial system for the purposes of money laundering or terrorist financing	COM(2021)420 final 2021/0239 (COD) 20.07.2021
44.	Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL on European green bonds	COM(2021)391 final 2021/0191 (COD) 06.07.2021
45.	Proposal for a DIRECTIVE OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL amending Directive 2013/34/EU, Directive 2004/109/EC, Directive 2006/43/EC and Regulation (EU) No 537/2014, as regards corporate sustainability reporting	COM(2021)189 final 2021/0104 (COD) 21.04.2021
46.	Proposal for a DIRECTIVE OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL on adequate minimum wages in the European Union	COM(2020)682 final 2020/0310 (COD) 28.10.2020
47.	Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL establishing the European Union Single Window Environment for Customs and amending Regulation (EU) No 952/2013	COM(2020)673 final 2020/0306 (COD) 28.10.2020
48.	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
49.	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	COM(2016)815 final 2016/0397 (COD) 14.12.2016

No.	Full Title	References
50.	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
<b>A Stronger Europe in the World</b>		
51.	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
<b>Promoting our European Way of Life</b>		
52.	Proposal for a COUNCIL REGULATION on a framework of measures for ensuring the supply of crisis-relevant medical countermeasures in the event of a public health emergency at Union level	COM(2021)577 final 2021/0294 (NLE) 16.09.2021
53.	Proposal for a COUNCIL REGULATION on the establishment and operation of an evaluation and monitoring mechanism to verify the application of the Schengen acquis and repealing Regulation (EU) No 1053/2013	COM(2021)278 final 2021/0140 (CNS) 02.06.2021
54.	Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL amending Regulation (EU) 2019/816 establishing a centralised system for the identification of Member States holding conviction information on third-country nationals and stateless persons (ECRIS-TCN) to supplement the European Criminal Records Information System and Regulation (EU) 2019/818 on establishing a framework for interoperability between EU information systems in the field of police and judicial cooperation, asylum and migration and amending Regulations (EU) 2018/1726, (EU) 2018/1862 and (EU) 2019/816 for the purpose of introducing a screening of third country nationals at the external borders	COM(2021)96 final 2021/0046 (COD) 02.03.2021
55.	Proposal for a DIRECTIVE OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL on the resilience of critical entities	COM(2020)829 final 2020/0365 (COD) 16.12.2020
56.	Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL amending Regulation (EU) 2016/794, as regards Europol's cooperation with private parties, the processing of personal data by Europol in support of criminal investigations, and Europol's role on research and innovation	COM(2020)796 final 2020/0349 (COD) 09.12.2020
57.	Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL amending Regulation (EU) 2018/1862 on the establishment, operation and use of the Schengen Information System (SIS) in the field of police cooperation and judicial cooperation in criminal matters as regards the entry of alerts by Europol	COM(2020)791 final 2020/0350 (COD) 09.12.2020
58.	Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL on serious cross-border threats to health and repealing Decision No 1082/2013/EU	COM(2020)727 final 2020/0322 (COD) 11.11.2020

No.	Full Title	References
59.	Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL amending Regulation (EC) No 851/2004 establishing a European Centre for disease prevention and control	COM(2020)726 final 2020/0320 (COD) 11.11.2020
60.	Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL on a reinforced role for the European Medicines Agency in crisis preparedness and management for medicinal products and medical devices	COM(2020)725 final 2020/0321 (COD) 11.11.2020
61.	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
62.	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
63.	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
64.	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
65.	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
66.	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
67.	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
68.	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

No.	Full Title	References
69.	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
<b>A New Push for European Democracy</b>		
70.	Proposal for a DIRECTIVE OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL on consumer credits	COM(2021)347 final 2021/0171 (COD) 30.06.2021
71.	Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL on general product safety, amending Regulation (EU) No 1025/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council, and repealing Council Directive 87/357/EEC and Directive 2001/95/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council	COM(2021)346 final 2021/0170 (COD) 30.06.2021
72.	Proposal for a DIRECTIVE OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL to strengthen the application of the principle of equal pay for equal work or work of equal value between men and women through pay transparency and enforcement mechanisms	COM(2021)93 final 2021/0050 (COD) 04.03.2021
73.	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
74.	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
75.	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
76.	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: Withdrawals<sup>3</sup>

No.	References	Title	Reasons for withdrawal
<b>An Economy that works for People</b>			
1.	COM(2020)446 final 2020/0109 (APP)	Proposal for a COUNCIL REGULATION amending Council Regulation (EU, EURATOM) No 1311/2013 laying down the multiannual financial framework for the years 2014-2020	Obsolete as the Council Regulation (EU, EURATOM) No 1311/2013 on the Multiannual Financial Framework 2014-2020 is no longer applicable since the end of 2020
2.	COM(2020)404 final 2020/0106 (COD)	Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council amending Regulation (EU) 2015/1017 as regards creation of a Solvency Support Instrument	Obsolete in the context of the Multiannual Financial Framework (2021-2027)/NextGenerationEU agreement
<b>A Stronger Europe in the World</b>			
3.	COM(2020)461 final 2020/0110 (COD)	Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL amending Regulation (EC) N° 1257/96 of 20 June 1996 concerning Humanitarian Aid	Obsolete in the context of the Multiannual Financial Framework (2021-2027)/NextGenerationEU agreement
4.	COM(2020)407 final 2020/0107 (COD)	Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL amending Regulation (EU) 2017/1601 establishing the European Fund for Sustainable Development (EFSD), the EFSD Guarantee and the EFSD Guarantee Fund	Obsolete in the context of the Multiannual Financial Framework (2021-2027)/NextGenerationEU agreement
5.	COM(2019)125 final 2019/0070 (COD)	Proposal for a DECISION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL amending Decision No 1313/2013/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council on a Union Civil Protection Mechanism	Obsolete – content superseded by COM(2020)220 amending Decision No 1313/2013/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council on a Union Civil Protection Mechanism
<b>Promoting our European Way of Life</b>			
6.	COM(2014)340 final 2014/0173 (COD)	Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL amending Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 883/2013 as regards the establishment of a Controller of procedural guarantees	Obsolete - content superseded by Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 2020/2223 amending the 'OLAF Regulation' (EU, Euratom) No 883/2013, adopted in December 2020

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

### **Annex V: List of envisaged repeals**

<b>N°</b>	<b>Policy area</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Reasons for repeal</b>
1.	Energy	REGULATION (EC) No 106/2008 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 15 January 2008 on a Community energy-efficiency labelling programme for office equipment	This Regulation relates to the EU-US agreement on energy star labelling which expired in 2018.



